

# REGULATION ON AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE

**Empowering Act:** 6968

**Published in Official Gazette:** 10.02.2009-27137

## CHAPTER ONE Objective, Scope, Basis and Definitions

### Objective and Scope

**ARTICLE 1** – (1) This regulation, with the purpose of protecting Turkey from harmful organisms in plants and plant products, consists of provisions concerning the import and transit passing of plants, plant products and other matters with regard to these organisms; plants and plant products delivered to free zones from foreign countries and imported or transited therefrom to Turkey; and pests impeding import.

### Basis

**ARTICLE 2** – (1) This regulation is prepared based on the Plant Protection and Agricultural Quarantine Law dated 15/5/1957 and numbered 6968.

### Definitions

**ARTICLE 3** – (1) The terms included in this regulation are defined as follows:

a) Wooden packing material: Packing or packing support materials made of wood and thicker than 6 mm, such as pallet, box, wooden crate, cable drum, round crate, warehouse shelf, loading board used in supporting, protection or transportation of a good, regardless of a particular product or good.

b) Ministry: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

c) Plant: Any kind of plant for planting and their derivatives, seed, seedling, sapling, cutting, scion, tuber, root, bulb, fruit, flower, leaf, tissue and all other parts thereof.

ç) Plant health certificate: Certificate prepared according to the standard form a model of which is included in Annex-6 and accepted with the 1951 Rome International Plant Protection Convention or prepared according to the model certificate of International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) (FAO, 1990) for export plants and plant products.

d) Plant product: Unprocessed material of plant origin including grain and processed material with risk of harmful organism access and spread as a result of its nature and processing method.

e) Plant intended for planting: plants that are imported as planted or imported to be planted.

f) Tissue culture: Growing of a live piece of a plant taken from a tissue of a plant in a liquid

or solid sterile environment inside a sealed and transparent container.

g) Industrial wood: Wood for logs, telephone posts, mine poles, traverses and round or cracked industrial wood, fibre-chips wood and wood for paper.

ğ) Beneficial organism: Parasitoids, parasites, predators and antagonists that complete any period of its biological stages on a harmful organism and can limit the population of this harmful organism.

h) Fumigation: Releasing a particular amount of fumigant effective in the gaseous form to a sealed environment of a certain temperature and contain therein for a specified duration with the purpose of exterminating harmful organisms.

ı) Heat treatment (HT): Heating the internal temperature of the wooden material at 56 degrees for 30 minutes.

i) **(Amended: Official Gazette – 26/3/2010-27533)** Inspector: Agricultural engineer, forest engineer, and forest industry engineers authorized to prepare necessary documents by controlling and inspecting imported, exported, transited and free zone entering and exiting plants, plant products and forestry products and wooden packing materials in any way with the purpose of agricultural quarantine and to carry out plant health inspections and official survey programs of domestically grown plants.

j) Import: Subjecting the goods, including the returned goods, which are not in free circulation in accordance with the customs legislation to entrance to free circulation, warehouse, temporary import, domestic processing, processing under customs control regimes of the customs legislation,

k) Importation permit: Document of permission, a model of which is given in Annex-8 and which should be obtained prior to importation from the Ministry or authorized Directorates by those who will import plants from foreign countries to be used in planting, sowing and propagation,

l) Timber: A piece with a thickness more than 6mm, produced by sawing, cutting or chipping of wood,

m) Fibre-chips wood: Wood for fibre, plate and flakeboard production,

n) Directorate: The Agricultural Quarantine Directorate and the Provincial Agriculture Directorate of the Ministry where the former is not present.

o) Wood: All kinds of wood, with bark or not, including fire wood and industrial wood.

ö) Rhizome: Underground stem which grows partially or wholly under the ground, which generally looks like a thickened root, and which generates root at the bottom and shoot at the top parts.

p) Bulb: Underground plant part which has thick, fleshy leaves that are ordered over each other in layers and roots at the bottom, and which maintains its vegetative properties under unfavourable climatic conditions,

- r) Seed: Generative plant parts, intended for production and having matured embryo covered with the nutritive tissue necessary for germination, other than the seeds that are not intended for production,
- s) Soil: The uppermost layer of the earth changing upon contact with air, in which plants can grow and which consists of minerals, organic substances and plant material.
- ş) Turf: Material of organic origin, which is formed by decomposition of algae and certain plants in water, which consists of plant tissues carbonised to some extent, and which is used as fertiliser or nutrition medium, whichever is applicable.
- t) Transit: The transfer process of plants, plant products and other material arriving from a foreign country to Turkish customs area, to outside of Turkish customs area by transporting from one point to another under customs supervision,
- u) Fuel wood: Round or cracked wood that does not carry the characteristics desired in industrial wood standards with respect to size and appearance and that is used for heating or for energy production in another way,
- ü) Phytosanitary certificate for Re-export: the phytosanitary certificate, a model of which is given in Annex-7 and which has been issued according to the form accepted internationally and issued by the country which re-exports the plants and plant products imported from the country of origin.
- v) Growth environment: the medium which partially contains soil, solid organic materials such as plant parts, peat or tree bark, humus or any kind of solid inorganic material and sustains life of plants.
- y) Chip: Wood which is cut by diverse methods into small chips or pieces,
- z) Tuber: underground plant part intended for planting and having the capability of generating new plants under favourable conditions,
- aa) Harmful organism: Species, strains and bio-types of plants, animals, pathogens that damage plants and plant products.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **Plants of which Importation is Prohibited or Conditional and Plants Imported for the First Time**

#### **Plants and Substances the Importation of which are Prohibited**

**ARTICLE 4 – (1)** The entrance to Turkey and transit through Turkey of the plants and plant products specified in Annex-3 are prohibited.

#### **Conditional Importation Plants and Plant Products**

**ARTICLE 5 – (1)** Plants and plant products desired to be imported must be free from harmful organisms specified in Annex-1 and Annex-2 and must comply with the requirements

specified in Annex-4. Nevertheless, necessary precautions will be taken by the Ministry should any harmful organism not specified in Annex-1 and Annex-2 and not known to occur in Turkey be detected.

### **CHAPTER THREE** **Importation with the Purpose of Research**

#### **Plant Importation**

**ARTICLE 6** – (1) The importation of plants and plant products with the purpose of research, trials and improvement of varieties shall be conducted in compliance with the principles identified by the Ministry.

#### **Importation of Beneficial Organisms**

**ARTICLE 7** – (1) Importation of live beneficial organisms for research purposes shall be conducted in compliance with the principles established by the Ministry.

#### **Importation of Harmful Organisms**

**ARTICLE 8** – (1) The importation of harmful organisms that are prohibited but are required as comparison material for research purposes is subject to the approval of the Ministry.

(2) The procedures regarding the importation of the organism shall be consummated through taking the delivery of harmful organisms and their cultures in sturdy and specially prepared packing bearing the scientific name of the organism, which will not break or unclose during transportation, by the responsible personnel of the research institution at the authorized plant and plant products importation gates.

(3) Harmful organisms and their cultures can not be taken out to the field, but can only be used closed environments that can be controlled.

(4) When necessary, the Ministry can introduce additional conditions in importation of harmful organisms to be used for research purposes.

### **CHAPTER FOUR** **Transit Passing**

#### **Plants and Plant Products to Transit**

**ARTICLE 9** – (1) Transfer, landing, retaining for some time and passage to and fro free zones of all kinds of plants and plant products that are brought from abroad and that will go abroad through Turkey are subject to the transit procedure.

(2) Plants and plant products transit upon the permission of the Directorate, provided that the doors of the transportation vehicles are sealed and that all precautions to prevent harmful organisms contaminating the external surroundings are taken.

### **Control and Examination**

**ARTICLE 10** – (1) The inspectors, when necessary, shall open the transportation vehicles transiting together with the customs officers and control and examine them.

## **CHAPTER FIVE Phytosanitary Certificate**

### **Phytosanitary Certificate and Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export**

**ARTICLE 11** – (1) In importation of plants and plant products, the Phytosanitary Certificate which is issued by the official plant protection service of the country of origin and a model of which is given in Annex 6 of this Regulation or another Phytosanitary Certificate that covers the same particulars but is designed in another format shall be written in either Turkish, English, French or German. To Phytosanitary Certificates issued in another language, a Turkish translation endorsed by a certified translator shall be attached.

(2) Phytosanitary Certificates should contain the stamp of the concerned service of the exporter country and the name, surname and signature of the official.

(3) In importation of plants and plant products, the special requirements given in Annex-4 and required in the Phytosanitary Certificate shall be stated in the relevant section of the Phytosanitary Certificate as an additional declaration or relevant articles and paragraphs shall be referred to.

(4) The Phytosanitary Certificate shall not contain any deletions or any scraping; any correction must be confirmed by the related official quarantine service.

(5) The Phytosanitary Certificate should be issued no earlier than fourteen days before the date of shipment.

(6) The importation of plants and plant products brought without the original copy of Phytosanitary Certificate shall not be allowed; all of the goods shall be returned to the relevant country or destroyed.

(7) In case the product to be imported is a plant product for which information is required concerning production material not produced in the exporting country or cultivation phases, the original or a certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate for re-export and the phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin shall accompany the product.

(8) The list of plants and plant products required to bear phytosanitary certificate is designated and issued by the Ministry. Amendments shall be made if deemed necessary.

### **Situations Where the Phytosanitary Certificate is not Necessary**

**ARTICLE 12** – (1) For the cases given below;

a) Fresh or dried fruits or vegetables that a passenger brings with him/her for consumption during the journey and that weigh not more than three kilograms,

b) Flower bouquets and wreaths of non-commercial purposes,

c) In entrance of plants and plant products intended for consumption and brought by and accompanying those who own land abroad and travel by a special permit

ç) Plants and plant products with the weight of at most one kilogram delivered to customs gates and post offices and to be used for sowing, planting, and propagation,

d) Plants and plant products kept as food for the passengers and the crew of vehicles arriving from abroad to Turkey,

e) Plants and plant products carried along by refugees and immigrants,

f) Plants and plant products accepted by the Ministry as donations for consumption to government agencies, institutions or charity organizations, by foreign real and legal persons,

the Phytosanitary certificate shall not be required and these will be subjected to plant health control at the entrance gates and the clean ones shall be allowed to enter.

## **CHAPTER SIX Miscellaneous Provisions**

### **Plant Importation Gates**

**ARTICLE 13** – (1) Plants and plant products are imported through entrance gates specified in Annex-5. When necessary, new importation gates shall be opened.

### **Importation by Mail or Cargo**

**ARTICLE 14** – (1) Plant and plant products coming in by mail or cargo shall be imported through inspection for compliance with the provisions of this Regulation.

(2) The packages containing plants or plant products shall bear the word “PLANT” in bold and large letters in Turkish, and in addition in English, French or German.

### **Application for Plant Importation Permit**

**ARTICLE 15** – (1) To import plants intended for production, application shall be made with the “Plant Importation Permit Application Form”, a model of which is given in Annex-9 and a “Plant Importation Permit” in compliance with the model given in Annex-8 shall be obtained from the Ministry or the related Directorate.

## **Control at the Entrance and Importation Gates**

**ARTICLE 16** – (1) If the plants or plant products that are allowed to enter up to the importation gate, where the actual importation takes place, as a result of the preliminary agricultural quarantine inspections made by the inspectors at the entrance gate, are found not to carry harmful organisms specified in Annex-1 and Annex-2 at the importation gate, and the special requirements sought in the Phytosanitary Certificate in Annex-4 are present in the Phytosanitary Certificate, the importation shall be allowed. If deemed necessary, laboratory tests shall be carried out.

(2) (**Amended: Official Gazette – 26/3/2010-27533**) The laboratory tests of the imported material shall be conducted in accordance with their properties by the Agricultural Quarantine Directorates, Plant Protection Research Institutes, Provincial Control Laboratory Directorates of the Ministry or other research institutes assigned by the Ministry. At least one either agricultural engineer, forest engineer or forest industry engineer specialized in his/her field shall be employed in these institutions.

(3) As a result of the controls, if the plants or plant products intended to be imported do not comply with the provisions of this Regulation, they shall be destroyed or returned to the consignor country. Within two days following a decision to return and/or destroy, the official phytosanitary service of the consignor country shall be informed by the the Ministry with the return form given in Annex-10.

## **Provision for Free Zones**

**ARTICLE 17** – (1) Plants and plant products delivered from abroad to free zones, herefrom imported to Turkey or transited through Turkey are subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

## **Abrogated Regulations**

**ARTICLE 18** – (1) Agricultural Quarantine Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 6/7/2003 and numbered 25160 has been abrogated.

**PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1** – (1) The Annex-3 of the Agricultural Quarantine Regulation abrogated by this regulation shall remain in force for 6 months from the publication date of this Regulation.

**PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2** – (1) As included in the Annex-4 of this regulation, requirements numbered 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7 shall be put into force after three months from the publication date of this regulation; the requirement numbered 60 shall be put into force at the date of publication; and remaining requirements shall be put into force after six months from the date of publication. Within this period special requirements as given in Annex-3 of the Agricultural Quarantine Regulation shall be applied.

(2) Fifth paragraph of Article 11 shall be put into force after six months from the date of publication.

**PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 3** – (1) In the import transactions that have been started before date of 21/8/2010 within 3 months period by this date, legislation provisions that are in force

before this date and the provisions that are favourable in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> parts of ANNEX–4 enclosed to this Regulation shall be applied.

(2) Import gates (**Amended: Official Gazette – 23/11/2010-27764**) authorized for the import of forestry products other than Wooden packaging materials identified in ANNEX–5 enclosed to this Regulation shall be authorized after 3 months from the date of 21/8/2010.

## **Enforcement**

**ARTICLE 19** – (1) This Regulation is put into force on the date of publication.

## **Execution**

**ARTICLE 20** – (1) The provisions of this Regulation is executed by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

## **ANNEX –1**

### **HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT CONSTITUTE AN IMPEDIMENT TO IMPORTATION**

### **A-HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE KNOWN NOT TO OCCUR IN TURKEY AND CONSTITUTE AN IMPEDIMENT TO IMPORTATION**

#### **Insects**

*Acleris gloverana*

*Acleris variana*

*Aeolesthes sarta*

*Aleurocanthus spiniferus*

*Aleurocanthus woglumi*

*Aleurolobus marlatti*

*Amauromyza maculosa*

*Anastrepha fraterculus*

*Anastrepha ludens*

*Anastrepha obliqua*

*Anastrepha suspensa*

*Anoplophora chinensis*

*Anoplophora glabripennis*

*Anoplophora malasiaca*

*Anthonomus bisignifer*

*Anthonomus grandis*

*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*

*Anthonomus signatus*

*Arrhenodes minutus*

*Bactrocera cucumis*

*Bactrocera cucurbitae*

*Bactrocera minax*

*Bactrocera dorsalis*

*Bactrocera tryoni*

*Bactrocera tsuneonis*

*Blitopertha orientalis*



*Cacyreus marshalli*  
<sup>1</sup>*Carneocephala fulgida*  
*Carposina niponensis*  
*Ceratitis rosa*  
*Choristoneura spp.*  
*Conotrachelus nenuphar*  
*Cydia inopinata*  
*Cydia packardi*  
*Cydia prunivora*  
*Dacus ciliatus*  
*Dacus zonatus*  
*Dendroctonus adjunctus*  
*Dendroctonus brevicomis*  
*Dendroctonus frontalis*  
*Dendroctonus ponderosae*  
*Dendroctonus pseudotsugae*  
*Dendroctonus rufipennis*  
*Dendrolimus sibiricus*  
*Diabrotica balteata*  
*Diabrotica barberi*  
*Diabrotica speciosa*  
*Diabrotica trivittata*  
*Diabrotica undecimpunctata*  
*Diabrotica virgifera*  
<sup>2</sup>*Diaphorina citri*  
*Diaprepes abbreviatus*  
<sup>1</sup>*Draeculacephala minerva*  
*Dryocoetes confusus*  
*Epichoristodes acerbella*  
*Epitrix cucumeris*  
*Epitrix tuberis*  
*Epochra canadensis*  
*Erythroneura comes*  
*Euphranta japonica*  
*Gnathotrichus sulcatus*  
*Gonipterus gibberus*  
*Gonipterus scutellatus*  
<sup>1</sup>*Graphocephala atropunctata*  
*Helicoverpa zea*  
*Heteronychus arator*  
*Hylurgopinus rufipes*  
*Ips calligraphus*  
*Ips cembrae*  
*Ips confusus*  
*Ips dublicatus*  
*Ips grandicollis*  
*Ips lecontei*  
*Ips paraconfusus*  
*Ips plastographus*  
*Ips pini*

*Iridomyrmex humilis*  
*Jacobiasca lybica*  
*Limenius californicus*  
*Liriomyza sativae*  
*Listronotus bonariensis*  
*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*  
*Malacosoma americanum*  
*Malacosoma disstria*  
*Margarodes prieskaensis*  
*Margarodes vitis*  
*Margarodes vredendalensis*  
*Matsucoccus feytaudi*  
*Melanotus communis*  
<sup>3</sup>*Monochamus spp.*  
*Myndus crudus*  
*Naupactus leucoloma*  
*Nipaecoccus vastator*  
*Numonia pyrivorella*  
*Opogona sacchari*  
*Orgyia pseudotsugata*  
*Parasaissetia nigra*  
*Pardalaspis cyanescens*  
*Pardalaspis quinaria*  
*Paysandisia archon*  
*Pissodes nemorensis*  
*Pissodes strobi*  
*Pissodes terminalis*  
*Popillia japonica*  
*Premnotrypes spp.*  
*Pristiphora abictina*  
<sup>4</sup>*Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus*  
<sup>4</sup>*Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus*  
*Rhagoletis cingulata*  
*Rhagoletis completa*  
*Rhagoletis fausta*  
*Rhagoletis indifferens*  
*Rhagoletis mendax*  
*Rhagoletis pomonella*  
*Rhagoletis suavis*  
*Rhagoletis ribicola*  
*Rhizoecus hibisci*  
<sup>5</sup>*Scaphoideus luteolus*  
<sup>6</sup>*Scaphoideus titanus*  
<sup>7</sup>*Scaphytopius acutus delongi*  
*Scirtothrips aurantii*  
*Scirtothrips citri*  
*Scirtothrips dorsalis*  
*Scolytus morawitzi*  
*Spodoptera eridania*  
*Spodoptera frugiperda*

*Spodoptera litura*  
*Sternochetus mangiferae*  
*Tecia solanivora*  
*Tetropium gracilicorne*  
*Thrips palmi*  
<sup>8</sup>*Toxoptera citricida*  
*Trioza erythrae*  
*Tuta absoluta*(Additional: Official Gazette – 17/10/2009-27379)  
*Unaspis citri*  
*Unaspis yanonensis*  
*Xylotrechus altaicus*

#### **Mites**

*Aculops fuchsiae*  
*Oligonychus perditus*

#### **Nematodes**

*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*  
*Heterodera glycines*  
*Hirschmanniella* spp.  
*Longidorus* spp.  
*Nacobbus aberrans*  
*Xiphinema americanum*  
*Xiphinema bricolense*  
*Xiphinema californicum*  
*Xiphinema rivesi*

#### **Prokaryotes (Bacteria and Phytoplasma)**

Apple proliferation phytoplasma  
Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma  
Peach rosette phytoplasma  
Peach X- disease phytoplasma  
Peach yellows phytoplasma  
Pear decline phytoplasma  
Strawberry witches' broom phytoplasma  
*Xylella fastidiosa*

#### **Fungi**

*Alternaria mali*  
*Anisogramma anomala*  
*Apiosporina morbosa*  
*Ceratocystis fagacearum*  
*Ceratocystis fimbriata* f.sp. *platini*  
*Cronartium* spp.  
*Endocronartium harknessii*  
*Glomerella gossypii*  
*Guignardia citricarpa*  
*Hypoxyton mammatum*  
*Monilinia fructicola*  
*Phellinus weirii*  
*Phoma andigena*  
*Phoma exiqua* var. *foveata*  
*Phyllosticta solitaria*  
*Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*

*Phytophthora fragariae*  
*Septoria lycopersici* var. *malagutii*  
*Thecaphora solani*  
*Tilletia indica*  
*Venturia nashicola*

### **Viruses, Virus Like Organisms, and Viroids**

*American plum line pattern ilarvirus*  
*Andean potato latent tymovirus*  
*Andean potato mottle comovirus*  
*Arracacha B nepovirus*  
*Barley stripe mosaic hordeivirus*  
*Bean golden mosaic begomovirus*  
*Blueberry leaf mottle nepovirus*  
*Cherry necrotic rusty mottle disease*  
*Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus*  
*Cowpea mild mottle carlavirus*  
*Euphorbia mosaic begomovirus*  
*Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus*  
*Lettuce infectious yellows crinivirus*  
*Peach latent mosaic pelamoviroid*  
*Peach mosaic trichovirus*  
*Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus*  
*Pepino mosaic potexvirus*  
*Pepper mild tigré begomovirus*  
*Potato black ringspot nepovirus*  
*Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid*  
*Potato T trichovirus*  
*Potato V potyvirus* (Isolates of non-European origins)  
*Potato yellow dwarf nucleorhabdovirus*  
*Potato yellow vein crinivirus*  
*Potato yellowing alfamovirus*  
*Raspberry leaf curl luteovirus*  
*Squash leaf curl begomovirus*  
*Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus*  
*Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus*  
*Tobacco ringspot nepovirus*  
*Tomato mottle begomovirus*  
*Watermelon silver mottle tospovirus*  
Non-European viruses and virus like organisms of *Cydonia* Mill. (quince), *Malus* Mill (apple), *Fragaria* L. (strawberry), drupes, *Pyrus* L.(pear), *Ribes* L.(currant), *Rubus* L. (raspberry) and *Vitis* L. (grape vine).

### **Weeds**

*Arceuthobium* spp.  
*Eichhornia crassipes*

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<sup>1</sup>Vector of *Xylella fastidiosa*

<sup>2</sup>Also the Vector of *Liberobacter africanum* and *L. asiaticum* (**Citrus greening bacterium**)

<sup>3</sup>Vector of ***Bursaphelenchus xylophilus***

<sup>4</sup>Also Carries fungus of *Ceratocystis fagacearum*

<sup>5</sup>Vector of **Elm Phloem necrosis**

<sup>6</sup>Vector of **Grapevine flavescence doree**

<sup>7</sup>Vector of virus, virus like and phytoplasma

<sup>8</sup>Also Virus vector

## **B-HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE LIMITED IN TURKEY AND CONSTITUTE IMPEDIMENT TO IMPORTATION**

### **Insects**

*Bemisia tabaci*

*Cacoecimorpha pronubana*

*Ceratitidis capitata*(Additional: Official Gazette – 08/12/2009-27426)

*Chrysomphalus aonidum*

*Dendroctonus micans*

*Frankliniella occidentalis*

*Helicoverpa armigera*

*Ips acuminatus*

*Ips curvidens*

*Ips sexdentatus*

*Ips typographus*

*Liriomyza bryoniae*

*Liriomyza huidobrensis*

*Liriomyza trifolii*

*Lopholeucaspis japonica*

*Lymantria monacha*

*Pissodes castaneus*

*Pammene fasciana*

*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*

*Spodoptera littoralis*

### **Mites**

*Eutetranychus orientalis*

*Phytonemus pallidus*

### **Nematodes**

*Aphelenchoides besseyi*

*Aphelenchoides fragariae*

*Globodera pallida*

*Globodera rostochiensis*

*Meloidogyne* spp.

*Heterodera fici*

### **Prokaryotes (Bacteria and Phytoplasma)**

*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*

*Ralstonia solanacearum*

### **Fungi**

*Cryphonectria parasitica*

*Discula* spp.

*Elsinoe* spp.

*Gymnosporangium* spp.

*Phoma tracheiphila*

*Synchytrium endobioticum*

### **Viruses, Virus like organisms, and Viroids**

*Apple mosaic ilarvirus*  
*Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus*  
*Citrus ringspot virus*  
*Tomato ringspot nepovirus*

## ANNEX- 2

### HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT CONSTITUTE IMPEDIMENT TO IMPORTATION IF FOUND IN SOME PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

#### A- HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE KNOWN NOT TO OCCUR IN TURKEY

##### Insects

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
<i>Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi</i>	Planting material and cut flowers of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> ssp. ( <i>Chrysanthemum</i> ), except seeds

##### Nematodes

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
<i>Radopholus citrophilus</i>	<i>Araceae</i> , <i>Citrus</i> (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> , <i>Maranthaceae</i> , <i>Musaceae</i> , <i>Persea americana</i> , <i>Poncirus</i> and <i>Strelitziaceae</i> that are rooted or contaminated or together with culture medium, except seeds and fruits
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Araceae</i> , <i>Maranthaceae</i> , <i>Musaceae</i> , <i>Strelitziaceae</i> plants that are rooted or contaminated or together with culture medium

##### Prokaryotes (Bacteria and Phytoplasma)

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
<i>Burkholderia caryophylli</i>	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> (carnation), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Citrus variegated chlorosis</i>	Plant species of the genera <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf and their hybrids except fruits and seeds
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>insidiosus</i>	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa)
<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i>	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. (bean) and <i>Dolichos</i>
<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i>	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> (carnation), intended for planting, except seeds
Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L, intended for planting, except fruits and seeds

<i>Liberobacter africanum</i> and <i>L. asiaticum</i>	Plant species of the genera <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf and their hybrids except fruits and seeds
<i>Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma</i>	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> (palm), except seeds
<i>Pantoea stewartii</i> subsp. <i>Stewartii</i>	Seeds of <i>Zea mays</i> (maize)
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus persica</i> (peach) and <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> (nectarine), except seeds
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>lisi</i>	Seeds of <i>Pisum sativum</i> (pea) and <i>P. sativum</i> var. <i>arvense</i>
Witches' broom phytoplasma	Plant species of the genera <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf and their hybrids except fruits and seeds
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> spp. (peach, plum, almond, cherry, apricot), <i>P. salicina</i> , <i>P. davidiana</i> , <i>P. laurocerasus</i> and <i>P. japonica</i> intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	Plant species of the genera <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf and their hybrids except seeds
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>dieffenbachiae</i>	Plants of <i>Anthurium</i> spp., <i>Dieffenbachia Maculata</i> , <i>Philodendron scandens</i> , <i>Sygonium podophyllum</i> intended for planting
<i>Xanthomonas fragaria</i>	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> (strawberry), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i>	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp. (paddy)
<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzicola</i>	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp. (paddy)
<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i>	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L. (grape vine), intended for planting, except fruits and seeds

## Fungi

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
<i>Ciborinia camelliae</i>	Plants of <i>Camellia</i> L. (camellia), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Claviceps africana</i>	Seeds of <i>Sorghum</i>
<i>Didymella ligulicola</i>	Plants of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> (chrysanthemum), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Diplodia macrospora</i> and <i>Diplodia zea</i> (=maydis)	Seeds of <i>Zea mays</i> (maize)
<i>Phialophora cinerescens</i>	Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> (carnation), intended for planting, except seed
<i>Phialaophora gregata</i>	Seeds of <i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr. (soybean), intended for sowing
<i>Puccinia pitteriana</i>	Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i> including <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potatoes) tubers, except fruits and seeds

## Viruses, Virus Like Organisms, and Viroids

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
<i>Banana bunchy top nanovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Musa</i> spp. (banana), intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Beet curly top curtovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. (beet), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Black raspberry latent ilarvirus</i>	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry), intended for planting
<i>Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid</i>	Plants of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> (chrysanthemum), intended for planting, except seeds
Citrus blight disease	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf species and hybrids, intended for planting, except seeds and fruits
<i>Citrus nucleorhabdovirus</i>	<i>leprosis</i> Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf species and hybrids, intended for planting, except seeds and fruits
<i>Citrus mosaic badnavirus</i>	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf species and hybrids, intended for planting, except seeds and fruits
<i>Citrus tatter leaf capillovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf species and hybrids, intended for planting, except seeds and fruits
<i>Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid</i>	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> (palm) (of non-European origin), intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Little cherry closterovirus</i>	Plants and hybrids of <i>Prunus avium</i> L. (cherry), <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L (sour cherry), <i>Prunus incisa</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus sargentii</i> Rehd., <i>Prunus serrula</i> Franch, <i>Prunus serrulata</i> Lindl., <i>Prunus speciosa</i> (Koidz.) Ingram, <i>Prunus subhirtella</i> Miq., <i>Prunus yedoensis</i> Matsum, intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Potato mop top pomovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L (potato), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Strawberry cytorhabdovirus</i>	<i>crinkle</i> Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Strawberry mild yellow edge potexvirus</i>	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Tobacco rattle tobravirus</i>	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato) and <i>Nicotiana</i> spp. (tobacco), intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Tobacco streak ilarvirus</i>	Plants of <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> (tobacco), intended for propagation, except seeds and seeds of <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (bean)

## B-HARMFUL ORGANISMS OF WHICH PRESENCE IS LIMITED IN TURKEY

### Insects

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
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<i>Balaninus glandium</i>	Fruits of <i>Quercus</i> (oak)
<i>Merodon equestris</i>	Ornamental plants with bulbs, and flower bulbs
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	Seeds of <i>Gossypium</i> spp. (cotton)
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato) for seed and consumption
<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>	Plants of; <i>Areca catechu</i> (Betel nut palm), <i>Arenga pinnata</i> , <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> , <i>Calamus merillii</i> , <i>Caryota maxima</i> (Nut palm), <i>C. cumingii</i> , <i>Cocos nucifera</i> (Coconut palm), <i>Corypha gebang</i> , (Syn.: <i>C. elata</i> , <i>C. utan</i> ), <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> (African oil palm), <i>Livistona decipiens</i> (Syn.: <i>Livistona decora</i> ) (Australian ribbon palm) , <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> , <i>Oreodoxa regia</i> (Syn.: <i>Roystonea regia</i> ) (King palm), <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canary island date palm), <i>P. dactylifera</i> (Edible date palm), <i>P. sylvestris</i> (Silver/sugar date palm), <i>Sabal umbraculifera</i> (Syn.: <i>Sabal palmetto</i> , <i>Cabbage palmetto</i> ), <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Syn.: <i>Chamaerops excelsa</i> ) (Chinese wind mill palm), <i>Washingtonia</i> spp., <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> , <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i> , <i>Agave americana</i> ; From the family of Palmae (Arecaceae) with a root diameter over 5 cm intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Virachola isocrates</i>	Fruits of <i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate)
<i>Viteus vitifolii</i>	Planting material of <i>Vitis</i> (grapevine) except seeds

### Nematodes

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	Flower bulbs and tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	Plants of <i>Allium</i> spp., intended for planting and its seeds, flower bulbs, Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa) and tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)
<i>Rotylenchulus reniformis</i>	Pome fruit species and <i>Prunus</i> (drupes) plants, intended for planting, except seeds and fruits

### Prokaryotes (Bacteria and Phytoplasma):

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
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<i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>	Fruits and seeds of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (water melon)
<i>Agrobacterim vitis</i>	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> (grapevine) except fruits and seeds
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensis</i>	Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (tomato) and <i>Capsicum</i> (pepper), intended for planting
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Plants of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Sorbus</i> L., and <i>Stranvaesia</i> Lindl. species, intended for planting, except seeds
Phytoplasma <i>prunorum</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. species, intended for planting, except seeds
Phytoplasma <i>pyri</i>	Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. and <i>Pyrus</i> L. species, intended for planting, except seeds
Potato stolbur phytoplasma	Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i> family, intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Spiroplasma citri</i>	Plant species of the <i>Citrus</i> , <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle and <i>Poncirus</i> Raf genera and their hybrids, except fruits and seeds
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>corylina</i>	Plants of <i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazelnut) and <i>C. colurna</i> , <i>C. maxima</i> , <i>C. pontica</i> , including fruits and seeds
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> (bean)
<i>Xanthomonas translucens</i> pv. <i>translucens</i>	Seeds of <i>Triticum</i> spp. (wheat), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley), <i>Secale cereale</i> (rye) and <i>Triticum x Secale</i> (triticale), intended for sowing
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i>	Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (tomato) and <i>Capsicum</i> spp. (pepper), intended for planting

## Fungi

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i>	Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (sunflower)
<i>Puccinia horiana</i>	Plants of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , intended for planting, except seeds and cut flowers
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>	Plants and shallots of <i>Allium</i> spp. ( <i>Allium cepa</i> – including onions for consumption)
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i>	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L. (hops), intended for planting, except seeds, seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa)
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L. (hops), intended for planting, except seeds, seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> (alfalfa)

## Viruses

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
<i>Arabis mosaic nepovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), <i>Rubus</i> L.. (raspberry) and <i>Vitis</i> L. (grapevine), intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. (beet), intended for planting,

	except seeds
<i>Cherry leaf roll nepovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry), <i>Olea</i> spp. (olive), <i>Prunus</i> L. (drupes) and <i>Ulmus</i> L. (elm) , intended for planting
<i>Citrus tristeza closterovirus</i>	Plant species and hybrids of <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., intended for planting, except seeds and fruits
<i>Citrus vein enation virus</i>	Plant species and hybrids of <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., intended for planting, except seeds and fruits
<i>Grapevine fanleaf nepovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L. (grapevine), intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Grapevine leafroll associated closterovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L. (grapevine), intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Plum pox potyvirus</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. (drupes), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Potato A potyvirus</i>	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Potato leafroll polerovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Potato M carlavirus</i>	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Potato X potexvirus</i>	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Potato Y potyvirus</i> (including Yo, Yn and Yc)	Plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for planting, except seeds
<i>Prune dwarf ilarvirus</i>	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. (drupes), intended for planting
<i>Prunus necrotic ringspot ilarvirus</i>	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry), <i>Prunus</i> L. (drupes) and <i>Rosa</i> spp. (rose) intended for planting
<i>Raspberry ringspot nepovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) and <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for planting
<i>Satsuma dwarf nepovirus</i>	Plant species and hybrids of <i>Citrus</i> L. (citrus), <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. intended for planting, except seeds and fruits
<i>Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) and <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), intended for planting
<i>Tomato black ring nepovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry) and <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry) and <i>Vitis</i> (grapevine), intended for planting
<i>Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. (celery)., <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. (pepper)., <i>Cucumis melo</i> L. (melon)., <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Impatiens</i> , <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L. (lettuce)., <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill., (tomato)., <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. (tobacco), <i>Solanum melongena</i> L. (eggplant) and <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (potato), intended for propagation, except seeds
<i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i>	Plants of <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill. (tomato), intended for propagation, except seeds

**ANNEX - 3**

**PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS, AND GROWTH ENVIRONMENTS OF WHICH IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT IS PROHIBITED**

Excluding soiled plant and growth environment turf as mentioned in “Special requirements” of Annex-4;

For agricultural purposes:

<b>PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS</b>	<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>
Soil	All countries
Grass	All countries
Natural fertilizer	All countries
Leaf	All countries
Stem and Straw	All countries
Cotton unseed	All countries
<i>Coniferales</i> wood (for fuel)	All countries
<i>Areca catechu</i> (Malabar palm), <i>Arenga pinnata</i> , <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> , <i>Calamus merillii</i> , <i>Caryota maxima</i> (Nut palm), <i>C. cumingii</i> , <i>Cocos nucifera</i> (Coconut), <i>Corypha gebang</i> , (Syn.: <i>C. elata</i> , <i>C. utan</i> ), <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> (African oil palm), <i>Livistona decipiens</i> (Syn.: <i>Livistona decora</i> ) (Australian ribbon palm), <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> , <i>Oreodoxa regia</i> (Syn.: <i>Roystonea regia</i> ) (King palm), <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canarian island date palm), <i>P. dactylifera</i> (Edible date palm), <i>P. sylvestris</i> (Silver/sugar date palm), <i>Sabal umbraculifera</i> (Syn.: <i>Sabal palmetto</i> , <i>Cabbage palmetto</i> ), <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Syn.: <i>Chamaerops excelsa</i> ) (Chinese wind mill palm), <i>Washingtonia</i> spp., <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> , <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i> , <i>Agave americana</i> ; Plants of Palmae (Arecaceae) family, with a root diameter over 5 cm, intended for planting except seeds and fruits.	Countries of Egypt, Spain, Italy, France, Greece, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Philipines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, U. A. Emirates, Vietnam, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands

ANNEX -4

**SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS**

<p><b>(Amended First Part : Official Gazette – 21/8/2010-26679)</b>  <b>1) Gymnosperms (Conifers) (<i>Coniferales</i>)</b></p>	
<p><b>1.1) Wood</b>          (Except for fibre-chip wood and wood for production of paper)</p>	<p><b>a)</b> The industrial wood, logs and roots should be stripped of their barks,          and  <b>b)</b> They should be free from grub holes, which are larger than 3mm across, caused by <i>Monochamus</i> spp. larvae.</p>
<p><b>1.2) Wood</b>          (excluding fibre-chip wood)          Originating in Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA, Portugal where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is known to occur.</p>	<p><b>a)</b> The industrial wood, logs and roots should be stripped of their barks,          and  <b>b)</b> They should be free from grub holes, which are larger than 3mm across, caused by <i>Monochamus</i> spp. larvae,          and  <b>c)</b> They should be dried to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter; they should be stamped with the mark “Kiln-dried” (KD) indicating that the wood had been dried in the kiln, or they should be fumigated or subjected to heat treatment for at least 30 minutes with an inner temperature of 56 degrees, and there should be evidence thereof with a mark “HT”.</p>
<p><b>1.3) Fibre-chip wood and wood for production of paper</b></p>	<p><b>a)</b> Whether peeled or not, it should not bear holes larger than 3 mm caused by <i>Monochamus</i> spp. larvae and,  <b>b)</b> It should be peeled          or,  <b>c)</b> If it is not peeled, Phytosanitary Certificate should bear that, it is imprinted with the symbol of Kiln-Dried (KD) indicating that wood is dried in kiln in a way to decrease the moisture of the dry material below 20% or it is Fumigated or it should be marked with the “HT” sign indicating that it is heat treated at 56 degrees of Core (internal) temperature at least for 30 minutes.  <b>d)</b> Unpeeled wood should be transported in sealed or protected closed settings (hold of ship, containers, coach etc.) that shall</p>

	prevent the contamination of harmful organisms from the outside and allow for fumigation again when necessary.
1.4) Timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) They should not contain bark pieces, and</li> <li>b) They should be free from grub holes, which are larger than 3 mm across, caused by <i>Monochamus</i> spp. larvae.</li> </ul>
1.5) Timber Originating in Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA, Portugal where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is known to occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) They should not contain bark pieces, and</li> <li>b) They should be free from grub holes, which are larger than 3 mm across, caused by <i>Monochamus</i> spp. larvae, and</li> <li>c) They should be dried to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter; they should be stamped with the mark “Kiln-dried” (KD) indicating that the wood had been dried in the kiln or they should be fumigated</li> <li>d) or Phytosanitary Certificate should bear that it is marked with the “HT” sign indicating that it is heat treated at 56 degrees of Core (internal) temperature at least for 30 minutes.</li> </ul>
1.6) Chip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) They should be produced from wood that has been fumigated or stripped of its bark, or has been kiln-dried to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter.</li> <li>b) It should be noted on the phytosanitary certificate that they come from areas free from <i>Monochamus</i> spp.</li> <li>c) They must be transported by sealed and covered means (ship hold, container, coach, etc.) to avoid contamination of harmful organisms from the environment and to allow for re-fumigation when necessary.</li> </ul>
1.7) Chip Originating in Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA, Portugal where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is known to occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) They should be specified on Phytosanitary Certificate, fumigated or subjected to heat treatment for at least 30 minutes at an inner temperature of 56 degrees, and</li> <li>b) They must be transported by sealed and covered means (ship hold, container, etc.) to avoid contamination with harmful organisms from the environment and to allow for re-</li> </ul>

	fumigation when necessary.
<b>(Amended Second Part: Official Gazette-21/08/2010-27679)</b>	
<b>2)</b> Division anthophyta (deciduous and ever green broad-leaved plants)	
<b>2.1)</b> Wood	<b>a)</b> Industrial wood, fibre-chip wood, logs and roots should be fumigated or they should be peeled.
<b>2.2)</b> Timber	They should not contain bark pieces
<b>2.3)</b> Timber The ones obtained from Canada, USA originated <i>Quercus</i>	<b>a)</b> Round surfaces should be taken completely and have a cornered in shape, or <b>b)</b> They should not contain bark pieces and fumigated by proper heated air or heated water treatment, or <b>c)</b> It should be imprinted with the symbol of Kiln-Dried (KD) indicating that timber is dried in kiln in a way to decrease the moisture of the dry material below 20%.
<b>2.4)</b> Timber The ones obtained from Populus (Poplar tree) originated from the countries of the whole American Continent	<b>a)</b> It should not contain bark pieces, or <b>b)</b> It should be imprinted with the symbol of Kiln-Dried (KD) indicating that timber is dried in kiln in a way to decrease the moisture of the dry material below 20%.
<b>2.5)</b> Timber The ones obtained from <i>Platanus</i> (Sycamore) originated from the USA	<b>a)</b> It should be imprinted with the symbol of Kiln-Dried (KD) indicating that timber is dried in kiln in a way to decrease the moisture of the dry material below 20%.
<b>2.6)</b> Timber The ones obtained from <i>Acer saccharum</i> (Sugar maple) originated from Canada and the USA	<b>a)</b> It should not contain bark pieces, or <b>b)</b> It should be imprinted with the symbol of Kiln-Dried (KD) indicating that timber is dried in kiln in a way to decrease the moisture of the dry material below 20%.
<b>2.7)</b> Timber The ones obtained from <i>Castanea</i> (Chestnut) from the countries where the existence of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> is known	<b>a)</b> It should be specified on the Phytosanitary Certificate that timber is obtained from wood originating from areas free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr and <b>b)</b> It should not contain bark pieces or It should be imprinted with the symbol of Kiln-Dried (KD) indicating that timber is dried in kiln in a way to decrease the moisture of the dry material below 20%.
<b>2.8)</b> Wood chip Except for the ones obtained from <i>Quercus</i> originated in the USA	<b>a)</b> It should be obtained from peeled wood or it should be fumigated or it should be specified on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is dried

	<p>in kiln in a way to decrease the moisture of the dry material below 20%. and</p> <p><b>b)</b> They must be transported by sealed and covered means (ship hold, container, coach etc.) to avoid contamination of harmful organisms from the environment and to allow for re-fumigation when necessary.</p>
<p><b>2.9)</b> Wood chip The ones obtained from <i>Quercus</i> originated in the USA</p>	<p><b>a)</b> It should be fumigated or it should be specified on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is dried in kiln in a way to decrease the moisture of the dry material below 20% or heat treated at 56 degrees of core (internal) temperature at least for 30 minutes, <b>b)</b> They must be transported by sealed and covered means (ship hold, container, coach etc.) to avoid contamination of harmful organisms from the environment and to allow for re-fumigation when necessary.</p>
<p><b>2.10)</b> Fuel wood and similar forms</p>	<p><b>a)</b> It should be fumigated or it should be specified on the Phytosanitary Certificate that it is dried in kiln in a way to decrease the moisture of the dry material below 20% or heat treated at 56 degrees of core (internal) temperature at least for 30 minutes, and <b>b)</b> They must be transported by sealed and covered means (ship hold, container, coach etc.) to avoid contamination of harmful organisms from the environment and to allow for re-fumigation when necessary.</p>
<p><del>* Fumigation shall be based on the application related with Methyl Bromide specified in ISPM No: 15 Standard of IPPC. (Cancelled: Official Gazette – 23/11/2010-27764)</del></p>	
<p><b>3)</b> Tropical and Other tropical products (Wood, Timber and Chip)</p>	<p>It should bear phytosanitary certificate.</p>
<p><b>4)</b> Wooden packing material</p>	<p><b>a)</b> It should be obtained from wood that has been stripped of their barks. <b>b)</b> It should be marked according to ISPM-15 standards and provisions of the Regulation on the Marking of Wooden Packing Material.</p>
<p><b>5)</b> Plants of <i>Populus</i> spp. (Poplar) and <i>Salix</i> spp.(Willow), intended for planting, except seeds</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have come from areas where <i>Quadrastpidiotus perniciosus</i> is not known to occur or, that no infestation of the relevant harmful organism at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity during the last two complete cycles of vegetation and, that it had been treated to</p>



		eradicate the relevant harmful organism.
6)	Plants of the following species, intended for planting, except seeds; <i>Tilia</i> spp. (Linden), <i>Fagus</i> spp. (Beech), <i>Ulmus</i> spp.(Elm), <i>Populus</i> spp. (Poplar), <i>Euonymus</i> spp.(Cherry laurel), <i>Amalanchier</i> spp. (Juneberry), <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp., <i>Chaenomoles</i> spp., <i>Cornus</i> spp., <i>Cotaneaster</i> spp., <i>Crataegus</i> spp., <i>Cydonia</i> spp. <i>Juglans</i> spp., <i>Ligustrum</i> spp., <i>Lonicera</i> spp., <i>Malus</i> spp. <i>Mespilus</i> spp., <i>Olea</i> spp, <i>Pistacias</i> spp., <i>Prunus</i> spp., <i>Ptelea</i> spp., <i>Pyracantha</i> spp., <i>Pyrus</i> spp., <i>Rosa</i> spp, <i>Spiraea</i> spp., <i>Symphoricarpus</i> spp., <i>Syringae</i> spp.	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants have come from areas where <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i> is not known to occur or, that no infestation of the relevant harmful organism at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity during the last two complete cycles of vegetation and, that it had been treated to eradicate the relevant harmful organism.
7)	Plants of <i>Castaneae</i> Mill (chestnut) and <i>Quercus</i> L. (oak), intended for planting, except seeds	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:  <b>a)</b> no symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr. have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation, or <b>b)</b> the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr. and <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> (Bretz) Hunt.
8)	Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L. (Hawthorn), <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. (Quince), <i>Malus</i> Mill. (Apple), <i>Pyrus</i> L. (Pear), <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl. (Loquat), <i>Prunus</i> L. (drupes)	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants originate in a country or area known to be free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey, or

intended for planting, except seeds	that no symptoms of relevant harmful organism have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
9) Fruits of <i>Prunus</i> L. (drupes)	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> the fruits originate in a country or area known to be free from <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Honey, or <b>b)</b> pre-harvest procedures for control of <i>Monilinia</i> spp. has been carried out and/or it has been exported free from this disease.
10) Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> the fruits in the country of origin are free from all strains of <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pathogenic to citrus, or <b>b)</b> no indication of the strains of <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> which are pathogenic to citrus have been observed during the last cycle of vegetation; and if any indication of <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> (all strains pathogenic to citrus) has been observed on harvested fruits, those fruits have been subjected to treatment with Sodium orthophenyl-phenate; and the fruits have been packaged, registered, and dispatched at the packaging centre in accordance with the rules or they have been approved by a certification system or its equivalent.
11) Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> the fruits originate in a country or area known to be free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> , or <b>b)</b> no symptoms of disease have been observed at the place of production and harvested fruits during the last cycle of vegetation.
12) Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids, except fruits of <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L. (Sour orange)	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> the fruits originate in a country or in an area known to be free from <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> ,

	<p>or</p> <p><b>b)</b> no symptoms of this disease have been observed at the place of production and harvested fruits during the last cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p><b>13)</b> Plants of; <i>Chaenomeles</i>, <i>Cotoneaster</i>, <i>Crataegus</i>, <i>Cydonia</i>, <i>Malus</i>, <i>Mespilus</i>, <i>Pyracantha</i>, <i>Pyrus</i>, intended for planting, except seeds</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i>,</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>b)</b> in countries where <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> known to occur, no symptoms of disease caused by the said harmful organism have been observed at the place of production and its immediate vicinity.</p>
<p><b>14)</b> Plants of; <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. and their hybrids except fruits and seeds, and plants of <i>Araceae</i>, <i>Maranthaceae</i>, <i>Musaceae</i>, <i>Persea</i> spp., <i>Strelitziaceae</i>, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> and <i>R. similis</i>,</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>b)</b> Representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, to official nematological testing for these two harmful organisms and have been found, in these tests, free from those harmful organisms.</p>
<p><b>15)</b> Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> L., intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> is known to occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p><b>16)</b> Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. (quince), <i>Fragaria</i> L. (strawberry), <i>Malus</i> Mill. (apple), <i>Prunus</i> L.(drupes), <i>Pyrus</i> L. (pear), <i>Ribes</i> L. (currant), <i>Rubus</i> L. (raspberry), intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on the genera concerned:</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation.</p>

<p>for <i>Fragaria</i> L.:</p> <p><i>Xanthomonas fragaria</i></p> <p><i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> var. <i>fragariae</i></p> <p><i>Arabid mosaic nepovirus</i></p> <p><i>Raspberry ringspot nepovirus</i></p> <p><i>Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus</i></p> <p><i>Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus</i></p> <p><i>Strawberry mild yellow edge</i></p> <p><i>Tomato black ring nepovirus</i></p> <p>for <i>Malus</i> Mill.:</p> <p><i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev.</p> <p>for <i>Prunus</i> L.:</p> <p><i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i></p> <p>Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma</p> <p>for <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch:</p> <p><i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i></p> <p>for <i>Pyrus</i> L.:</p> <p><i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev.</p> <p>for <i>Rubus</i> L.:</p> <p><i>Arabid mosaic nepovirus</i></p> <p><i>Raspberry ringspot nepovirus</i></p> <p><i>Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus</i></p> <p><i>Tomato black ring nepovirus</i></p> <p>for all species:</p> <p>non-European viruses and virus-like organisms</p>	
<p><b>17)</b> Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. (Quince) and <i>Pyrus</i> L. (Pear), intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where <i>Pear Decline Phytoplasma</i> is known to occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants which have shown symptoms similar to those caused by <i>Pear Decline Phytoplasma</i> at the place of production and its immediate vicinity have been removed from the production place during the last three cycles of vegetation.</p>
<p><b>18)</b> Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (Strawberry) intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where the harmful organisms below are known to occur:</p> <p><i>Strawberry witches broom phytoplasma</i></p> <p><i>Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus</i></p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p>a) the plants have been found free from these organisms after being subjected to at least one official test by using indicators accepted within the framework of a mandatory certification system or equivalent methods, or</p>

<p><i>Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus</i></p>	<p><b>b)</b> the plants which were derived directly from material maintained under appropriate conditions, and which were subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, to official testing at least once for the relevant harmful organisms using acceptable indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in this test, from the harmful organisms in question, or <b>c)</b> no symptoms of diseases caused by these organisms have been observed on susceptible plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p><b>19)</b> Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L. (Grapevine), except fruits and seeds</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Grapevine Flavescence doree Phytoplasma</i> and <i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> have been observed on the mother-stock plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last two vegetation periods.</p>
<p><b>20)</b> Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> L. (Strawberry), intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i>, <i>A. fragariae</i>, <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> are known to occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> no symptoms of the relevant nematodes have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or <b>b)</b> in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants have been derived from plants which complied with section (a) of this article and have been officially tested with appropriate nematological tests and have been found free from relevant organisms.</p>
<p><b>21)</b> Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> spp. (Strawberry), intended for planting, except seeds</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the place of production was found to be free from <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> and <i>A. bisignifer</i>.</p>
<p><b>22)</b> Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill. (Apple), intended for planting, except seeds, and originating in countries where the following harmful organisms are known to occur:  <i>Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus</i> <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i></p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> the plants have been found free from these organisms through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods within the framework of a compulsory certification system, or</p>

	<p><b>b)</b> they have been tested officially at least once in the last three complete cycles of vegetation with respect to the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods, provided that they are directly obtained from material kept at accepted conditions and found to be free from the mentioned organisms according to this test; no symptoms of diseases caused by these organisms have been observed on susceptible plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p><b>23)</b> Plants of <i>Malus</i> Mill. (Apple), intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where <i>Apple Proliferation Phytoplasma</i> is known to occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> the plants originate in regions known to be free from <i>Apple Proliferation Phytoplasma</i>, or</p> <p><b>b)</b> The plants, other than seedlings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have been found free from these organisms through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods within the framework of a compulsory certification system,</li> <li>or</li> <li>- the plants derived in direct line have been subjected to an official test with respect to the relevant organisms, at least once in the last six complete cycles of vegetation, using acceptable indicators or equivalent methods, and have been found free, in these tests, from those relevant organisms,</li> <li>or</li> </ul> <p><b>c)</b> no symptoms caused by <i>Apple Proliferation Phytoplasma</i> have been observed at the place of production, or no symptoms of disease caused by these organisms have been observed in the susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p>
<p><b>24)</b> Plants of the following species of <i>Prunus</i> L. (drupes), intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i> is known to occur: <i>P. amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>P. armeniaca</i> L., <i>P. blireiana</i> Andre,</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> The plants, other than those raised from seeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have been found free from this organism through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods with respect to <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i> provided</li> </ul>

<p> <i>P. brigantina</i> Vill,  <i>P. cerasifera</i> Ehrh.,  <i>P. cistena</i> Hansen,  <i>P. curdica</i> Fenzl and Fritsch,  <i>P. domestica</i> ssp. <i>domestica</i> L.,  <i>P. domestica</i> ssp. <i>institia</i> (L.)  <i>P. domestica</i> ssp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.)  Hegi.,  <i>P. glandulosa</i> Thunb.,  <i>P. holosericea</i> Batal.,  <i>P. hortulana</i> Bailey,  <i>P. japonica</i> Thunb.,  <i>P. mandshurica</i>(Maxiur.) Koehne,  <i>P. maritima</i> Marsh.,  <i>P. mume</i> Sieb and Zucc.,  <i>P. nigra</i> Ait.,  <i>P. persica</i> (L.) Batsch,  <i>P. salicina</i> L.,  <i>P. sibirica</i> L.,  <i>P. simonii</i> Carr.,  <i>P. spinosa</i> L.,  <i>P. tomentosa</i> Thunb.,  <i>P. tribola</i> Lindl,  Other species of <i>Prunus</i> L.  susceptible to <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i> </p>	<p> that they are derived in direct line from material officially certified and under appropriate conditions,  or  - those derived directly from material under appropriate conditions have been found free from this organism through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods with respect to <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i> during the last three complete cycles of vegetation;  <b>b)</b> no symptoms of disease caused by the said organism has been observed on susceptible plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation;  <b>c)</b> the plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of the diseases caused by other viruses or virus-like pathogens, have been removed. </p>
<p> <b>25)</b> Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L. (drupes), intended for planting:  <b>a)</b> originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Prunus</i> L.  <b>b)</b> except seeds, originating in countries where the related harmful organisms are known to occur  <b>c)</b> except seeds, originating in non-European countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur   The relevant harmful organisms are:  for paragraph (a):  <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i>  for paragraph (b):  <i>Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus</i>  <i>Peach mosaic nepovirus</i>  <i>American plum line pattern ilarvirus</i>  <i>Peach rosette phytoplasma</i>  <i>Peach phony rickettsia</i>  <i>Peach yellows phytoplasma</i> </p>	<p> It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:  <b>a)</b> The plants, other than those raised from seeds:  - have been found free from the relevant harmful organisms through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods with respect to these organisms provided that they are derived directly from material officially certified and under appropriate conditions,  or  - those that are derived directly from material under appropriate conditions have been found free from the relevant harmful organisms through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods with respect to these organisms during the last three complete cycles of vegetation;  <b>b)</b> no symptoms of disease caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on susceptible plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of </p>

<p><i>Peach X-disease phytoplasma</i> for paragraph (c) : <i>Little cherry closterovirus</i></p>	<p>vegetation.</p>
<p><b>26)</b> Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L. (Raspberry), intended for planting:  <b>a)</b> originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Prunus</i> L.  <b>b)</b> except seeds, originating in countries where the related harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:  for paragraph (a):  <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i>  <i>Black raspberry latent ilarvirus</i>  <i>Cherry leaf roll nepovirus</i>  <i>Prunus necrotic ringspot ilarvirus</i>  for paragraph (b):  <i>Raspberry leaf curl luteovirus</i>  <i>Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus</i></p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:  <b>a)</b> They are free from aphids, including their eggs;  <b>b)</b> The plants:  - have been found free from the relevant harmful organisms through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods with respect to these organisms provided that they are derived directly from material officially certified and under appropriate conditions,  or  - those derived directly from material under appropriate conditions have been found free from the relevant harmful organisms through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods with respect to these organisms during the last three complete cycles of vegetation;  <b>c)</b> no symptoms of disease caused by the relevant organisms have been observed on susceptible plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p><b>27)</b> Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (Potato) originating in countries where <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> is known to occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that tubers originate in areas known to be free from all strains of <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> and since the beginning of a sufficient period no symptoms of <i>S. endobioticum</i> has been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity.</p>
<p><b>28)</b> Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (Potato)</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:  <b>a)</b> They originate in countries where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i> does not occur,  or  <b>b)</b> They originate in countries where they were produced in compliance with the Communiqué on control of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>, published in the Official Gazette dated 28 September 2002 and No 24890 or an equivalent system,</p>



	<p>and</p> <p>They originate in areas that are known to be free from all strains of <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> and since the beginning of a sufficient period no symptoms of <i>S. endobioticum</i> has been observed at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity,</p> <p>and</p> <p>They have been produced in areas free from <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>, <i>G. pallida</i>, <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> and <i>D. destructor</i>.</p>
<p>29) Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (Potato) originating in countries where <i>Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid</i> is known to occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms caused by <i>Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid</i> has been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p>30) Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (Potato), intended for planting</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p>a) the tubers have been subjected to selection previously; they have been derived directly from material maintained under appropriate conditions;</p> <p>b) The tubers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have been found free of <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> and <i>Phoma exigua</i> var. <i>foveata</i> through Official Quarantine tests in accordance with acceptable methods, and</li> <li>- have been produced in areas free from <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>, <i>G. pallida</i>, <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> and <i>D. destructor</i>, and</li> <li>- have originated in a country known to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>, or for regions where <i>R. solanacearum</i> is known to occur, the tubers are free from <i>R. solanacearum</i>, or</li> </ul> <p>Appropriate procedure for eradication of <i>R. solanacearum</i> has been implemented and it does not occur.</p>
<p>31) Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i>, intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where <i>Potato Stolbur Phytoplasma</i> is known to occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms caused by <i>Potato Stolbur Phytoplasma</i> have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation.</p>

<p><b>32)</b> Plants of  <i>Solanum melongena</i> L. (Eggplant),  <i>Nicotiana</i> L.(Tobacco),  <i>Musa</i> L. (Banana),  <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.  (Tomato) and  <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. (Pepper),  <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. (geranium)  intended for planting, except seeds,  originating in countries where  <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> is known to  occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:  <b>a)</b> the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>;  <b>b)</b> no symptoms caused by <i>R solanacearum</i> have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p><b>33)</b> Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> (Hop),  intended for planting, except seeds</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> and <i>V. dahliae</i> have been observed at the place of production during the last cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p><b>34)</b> Plants of  <i>Dendranthema</i> spp.,  <i>Dianthus</i> spp. (Carnation) and  <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. (Geranium),  intended for planting, except seeds</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:  <b>a)</b> <i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i>, <i>Epichoristodes acerballa</i>, <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>, <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> and <i>S. litura</i> have not been observed at the place of production during the last cycle of vegetation,  or  <b>b)</b> an appropriate treatment against these harmful organisms has been implemented.</p>
<p><b>35)</b> Plants of <i>Dendranthema</i> spp.,  intended for planting, except seeds</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:  <b>a)</b> the material derived from stocks of at most three generations has been found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid</i> according to virological tests or at least 10% was found to be derived directly from material found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid</i> during the official inspections carried out at the time of flowering;  <b>b)</b> the plants or cuttings:  -have originated in areas where no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> have been observed in the official inspections carried out at least once monthly within the three months prior to export and no symptoms caused by <i>Puccinia horiana</i> have been observed in the immediate vicinity within the three months prior to import or</p>

	<p>-have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against this organism, and</p> <p><b>c)</b> in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> have been observed on the cuttings or on the plants from which cuttings were derived, in the case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> have been observed on cuttings or on the rooting place (seed bed).</p>
<b>36)</b> Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> L. (Carnation), intended for planting, except seeds	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> the plants derived directly from the mother plants have been found free from <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i>, <i>Burkholderia caryophylli</i>, <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> through tests carried out at least once within the two previous years,</p> <p><b>b)</b> no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.</p>
<b>37)</b> Plants of <i>Rosa</i> spp. (Rose), intended for planting, except seeds	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that at the place of production during the vegetation period:</p> <p><b>a)</b> no signs of <i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i>, <i>Epichoristodes acerbella</i> have been observed, or</p> <p><b>b)</b> an effective control has been implemented against these harmful organisms.</p>
<b>38)</b> Bulbs of <i>Tulipa</i> (Tulip) and <i>Narcissus</i> (Narcissus), intended for planting, except seeds	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the vegetation period.</p>
<b>39)</b> Plants of <i>Pelargonium</i> L. (Geranium), intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> is known to occur:	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> the plants have officially been directly derived from places of production known to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i>, and the plants have been derived from a mother plant of the 4<sup>th</sup> generation stock at most, known to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> according to an officially approved virological testing,</p> <p><b>b)</b> the plants have officially been directly derived from places of production known to be</p>
<p>a) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb sensulato (non-European populations) and other vectors of <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> are not known to occur</p> <p>b) where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb sensulato (non-European</p>	

<p>populations) and other vectors of <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> are known to occur</p>	<p>free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> both in the soil and in the plants, and the plants have been derived from a mother plant stock of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation at most, known to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> according to an officially approved virological testing.</p>
<p>40) Plants of <i>Allium</i> spp.</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> and <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the vegetation period.</p>
<p>41) <i>Gossypium</i> spp. (cotton)</p> <p>a) Seeds,</p> <p>b) Fiber and crash seed,</p> <p>c) Waste</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p>a) the seed has been cleaned and acid delinted and no symptoms of <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> have been observed at the place of production during (since the beginning of) the last cycle of vegetation and that a representative quantity of the seed has been tested and found free from <i>Glomerella gossypii</i>,</p> <p>b) fiber and crash seed for oil do not contain plant debris,</p> <p>c) the waste has been fumigated.</p>
<p>42) Plants of  <i>Apium graveolens</i> L.,  <i>Aster</i> spp.,  <i>Brassica</i> spp.,  <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.,  <i>Cucumis</i> spp.,  <i>Dendranthema</i> spp.,  <i>Dianthus</i> spp. ve hibritleri,  <i>Gerbera</i> Cass.,  <i>Gypsophila</i> L.,  <i>Lactuca</i> spp.,  <i>Lupinus</i> spp.,  <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.,  <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.,  <i>Tanacetum</i> L. and  <i>Verbena</i> L. intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where the harmful organisms below are known to</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p>a) no symptoms caused by harmful organisms have been observed in the official inspections carried out at least once monthly within the three months prior to export,  or  b) these harmful organisms have not been observed in the official inspections carried out immediately prior to export and they have been subjected to an appropriate treatment for eradication of these harmful organisms.</p>

<p>occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i></li> <li>- <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i></li> <li>- <i>L. huidobrensis</i></li> <li>- <i>L. trifolii</i></li> </ul>	
<p>43) Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the place of production is free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>, <i>G. rostochiensis</i>, <i>Globodera pallida</i> and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>.</p>
<p>44) Soil and growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark or consisting in part of any solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the growing medium, at the time of planting, was free from soil, and organic matter, or found free from insects and harmful nematodes and subjected to appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it was free from other harmful organisms, or subjected to appropriate heat treatment or fumigation to ensure freedom from harmful organisms;</li> <li>b) since planting, appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms, or within two weeks prior to dispatch, the plants were shaken free from the medium leaving the minimum amount necessary to sustain vitality during transport, and, if replanted, the growing medium used for that purpose meets the requirements laid down in (a).</li> </ul>
<p>45) Packaged turf and corresponding products used for growing media</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a- Turfs gained completely from Sphagnum moss; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Gained from areas exclusive of agriculture and not used before,</li> <li>and</li> <li>— Free from harmful organisms according to results of Laboratory analysis</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p>

	<p><b>b-</b> Turfs and growing media used for sowing or planting;  — no soil content,  and  — Subjected to fumigation or heat treatment in order to decontaminate the media from harmful organisms,</p>	
46)	<p>Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. (Sugar beet), intended for planting, except seeds</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Beet curly top curtovirus</i> have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
47)	<p>Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. (Sugar beet), intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where <i>Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus</i> is known to occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> <i>Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus</i> has not been known to occur in the area of production, and</p> <p><b>b)</b> no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus</i> have been observed at the place of production and its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
48)	<p>Trees and shrub, intended for planting, originating in third countries except European and Mediterranean countries, except seeds and plants in tissue culture</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> the plants are clean (free from plant debris) and free from flowers and fruits,</p> <p><b>b)</b> they have been grown in nurseries,</p> <p><b>c)</b> they have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export at and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi or they have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms.</p>
49)	<p>Plants of the family <i>Gramineae</i> of the subfamilies <i>Bambusoideae</i>, <i>Panicoideae</i>, and the genera <i>Buchloe</i>, <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i>, <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R.Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. Ex Honda,</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> they have been grown in nurseries,</p> <p><b>b)</b> they are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits</p> <p><b>c)</b> they have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms and, also found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi or</p>

<p><i>Hystrix</i>,  <i>Molinia</i>,  <i>Phalaris</i> L.,  <i>Shibataea</i>,  <i>Spartina</i> Schreb.,  <i>Stipa</i> L. and <i>Uniola</i> L., intended for planting, originating in countries except European and Mediterranean countries, except seeds</p>	<p>they have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms.</p>
<p><b>50)</b> Annual and biennial plants, except <i>Gramineae</i>, intended for planting, originating in countries except European and Mediterranean countries, except seeds</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:  <b>a)</b> they have been grown in nurseries,  <b>b)</b> they have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export,  <b>c)</b> they have been found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms and, also found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi or they have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms.</p>
<p><b>51)</b> <i>Areca catechu</i> (Malabar palm),  <i>Arenga pinnata</i>,  <i>Borassus flabellifer</i>,  <i>Calamus merillii</i>,  <i>Caryota maxima</i> (Nut palm),  <i>C. cumingii</i>,  <i>Cocos nucifera</i> (Coconut),  <i>Corypha gebang</i>, (Syn.:<i>C. elata</i>, <i>C. utan</i>),  <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> (African oil palm),  <i>Livistona decipiens</i> (Syn.:<i>Livistona decora</i>) (Umbrella palm),  <i>Metroxylon sagu</i>,  <i>Oreodoxa regia</i> (Syn.:<i>Roystonea regia</i>) (King palm),  <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canarian island date palm),  <i>P. dactylifera</i> (Edible aate palm),  <i>P. sylvestris</i> (Silver/sugar date palm),  <i>Sabal umbraculifera</i> (Syn.:<i>Sabal palmetto</i>, <i>Cabbage palmetto</i>),  <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>  (Syn.:<i>Chamaerops excelsa</i>) (Chinese wind mill palm),  <i>Washingtonia</i> spp.,  <i>Chamaerops humilis</i>,  <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>,</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:  <b>a)</b> the production area is registered and inspected by the national phytosanitary organization,  and  <b>b)</b> the production area has been inspected once every three months within the past one year as well as just before the export, and found free from signs or symptoms of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>.</p>

<p><i>Agave americana</i>; of Palmae (Arecaceae) family, with a root diameter over 5 cm, intended for planting, except seeds</p>	
<p><b>52)</b> <i>Butia yatay</i> <i>B.capitata</i> <i>Brahea armata</i> <i>B.edulis</i> <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> <i>Livistona chinensis</i> <i>Livistona sp.</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> <i>P.dactylifera</i> <i>P.reclinata</i> <i>P.roebelenii</i> <i>P.sylvestris</i> <i>Sabal sp.</i> <i>Sabal mexicana</i> <i>S.minor</i> <i>S.palmetto</i> <i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> <i>T.wagnerianus</i> <i>Trithrinax campestris</i> <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> <i>W.robusta</i> of Palmae (Arecaceae) family, intended for planting except fruits and seeds.</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> the production area is registered and inspected by the national phytosanitary organization, and <b>b)</b> the production area has been inspected once every three months within the past one year as well as just before the export and found free from signs or symptoms of <i>Paysandisia archon</i>.</p>
<p><b>53)</b> Plants of <i>Palmae</i> (Palm), intended for planting, except seeds of non-European origins</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Palm lethal yellowing pytoplasma</i> and <i>Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid</i> and no symptoms have been observed at the place of production and its near vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation, and have been found free from this organism through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods with respect to relevant harmful organisms, or <b>b)</b> no symptoms of <i>Palm lethal yellowing pytoplasma</i> and <i>Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid</i> have been observed on the plants during the last cycle of vegetation, and plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of</p>



	contamination by the relevant organisms have been removed from that place and the plants have undergone appropriate treatment and been destroyed, and have been found free from this organism through at least one official test using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods with respect to relevant harmful organisms.
<b>54)</b> Plants of <i>Camellia</i> L. (Camelia), intended for planting, except seeds	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ciborinia camelliae</i> Kohn or no symptoms of <i>Ciborinia camelliae</i> have been observed on plants in flower at the place of production during (since the beginning of) the last complete cycle of vegetation.
<b>55)</b> Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, except seeds, of the families <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> (except <i>Dianthus</i> L.), <i>Compositae</i> (except <i>Dendranthema</i> ), <i>Crucifera</i> , <i>Leguminosae</i> and <i>Rosaceae</i> (except <i>Fragaria</i> L.) originating in third countries, except European and Mediterranean countries	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> the plants have been grown in nurseries, <b>b)</b> they are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, <b>c)</b> they have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms and also found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such harmful organisms, <b>d)</b> they have been found to be not infested by <i>Liriomyza brassicae</i> , <i>L. bryoniae</i> , <i>L. huidobrensis</i> , <i>L. sativae</i> , <i>L. trifolii</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> in the official inspections carried out at least once monthly within the three months prior to export or these harmful organisms have not been observed in the inspections carried out immediately prior to export and they have been subjected to a standard compliant treatment for eradication of these harmful organisms.
<b>56)</b> Plants of <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. ( <i>Euphorbia</i> ), intended for planting, originating in countries where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> is known to occur, except seeds	It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: <b>a)</b> the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., <b>b)</b> no signs caused by <i>B. tabaci</i> Genn. have been observed during inspections carried out

	monthly within three months prior to export.
<p><b>57)</b> Plants of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., intended for planting, except seeds, originating in countries where <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i> is known to occur</p> <p><b>a)</b> in areas where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is not known to occur</p> <p><b>b)</b> in areas where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is known to occur</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> On the plants in regions where <i>Bemisia Tabaci</i> Genn. is not known to occur; no symptoms of <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i> have been observed.</p> <p><b>a)</b> On the plants in regions where <i>Bemisia Tabaci</i> Genn. is known to occur;  - no symptoms of <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i> have been observed and the plants originate in regions known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., or  - they have been taken from the place of production found to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. on the official inspections carried out at least monthly within the 3 months prior to export, or  <b>b)</b> no symptoms of <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i> have been observed on the place of production and the places of production have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to ensure that they are free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p>
<p><b>58)</b> Plants, intended for planting, originating in countries where the below specified organisms are known to occur, except seeds, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes:</p> <p><i>Bean golden mosaic begomovirus</i>  <i>Cowpea mild mottle carlavirus</i>  <i>Lettuce infectious yellow begomovirus</i>  <i>Pepper mild tigre begomovirus</i>  <i>Squash leaf curl begomovirus</i>  Other viruses transmitted by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p> <p><b>a)</b> where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) and the other vectors of the relevant harmful</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p>No symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during a complete cycle of vegetation,</p>

<p>organisms are not known to occur,</p> <p><b>b)</b> where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) and the other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p>	<p>No symptoms of the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants during an appropriate vegetation period and</p> <p><b>a)</b> the plants originate in regions known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms,</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>b)</b> the places of production have been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms on official inspections carried out at appropriate times,</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>c)</b> the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment to eradicate <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p>
<p><b>59)</b> Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (Sunflower)</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i>, or</p> <p><b>b)</b> the seeds, other than those produced from varieties resistant to all races of <i>P. halstedii</i>, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against this harmful organism.</p>
<p><b>60)</b> Seeds of <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill. (tomato)</p>	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds have been obtained by an appropriate acid extraction method, or another method internationally certified as equivalent,</p> <p>and</p> <p><b>a)</b> they originate in areas known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensis</i>, <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> and <i>Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid</i>,</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>b)</b> no symptoms of diseases caused by the said harmful organisms have been observed at the place of production during their last complete cycle of vegetation,</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>c)</b> the seeds have been subjected to official testing for the said harmful organisms, the test had been carried out and on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and the seeds have been found, in</p>

	these tests, free from these harmful organisms.
<b>61)</b> Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> (Alfalfa)	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and it has been found free from <i>D. dipsaci</i> according to the laboratory tests carried out on a representative sample, or</p> <p><b>b)</b> fumigation has been carried out prior to export.</p>
<b>62)</b> Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> (Alfalfa) originating in countries where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>insidiosus</i> is known to occur	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>insidiosus</i> has not occurred at the place of production and its vicinity in the last 10 years, <b>b)</b> the plants; - belong to varieties recognised as being highly resistant to <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>insidiosus</i>, or - it had not yet started its fourth complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was harvested and no other seed had been taken prior to harvest, or - the content of inert matter does not exceed 0.1 % by weight, <b>c)</b> no symptoms of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>insidiosus</i> have been observed at the place of production or no symptoms have been observed on any alfalfa in immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation, or <b>d)</b> Alfalfa has not been grown in the area during the last three years prior to sowing.</p>
<b>63)</b> Seeds of <i>Oryza sativa</i> (Paddy)	<b>a)</b> It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that the seeds have been found free from <i>Aphelencooides besseyi</i> as a result of an appropriate nematological test
<b>64)</b> Edible paddy husks of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L. (paddy)	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that:</p> <p><b>a)</b> the seeds have been found free from <i>Aphelencooides besseyi</i> Christie as a result of</p>

	<p>an appropriate nematological test, or b) They have been subjected to hot water or another appropriate treatment against <i>A. besseyi</i> Christie.</p>
65) Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L. (Bean)	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>, or b) seed samples of a sufficient amount have been tested and found to be free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>Phaseoli</i>.</p>
66) Seeds of <i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the seeds originate in areas free from <i>Pantoea stewartii</i>, or b) seed samples of a sufficient amount have been tested and found to be free from <i>P. stewartii</i>.</p>
67) Seeds of <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and <i>Triticum x Secale</i> from Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Iran, S. Africa, Brazil and USA where <i>Tilletia indica</i> is known to occur	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate the name of the region of production, and that the seeds originate in areas where <i>Tilletia indica</i> is known to occur.</p>
68) Grains of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and <i>Triticum x Secale</i> from Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Iran, S. Africa, Brazil and the USA, where <i>Tilletia indica</i> is known to occur	<p>It should be indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate that: a) the grains originate in areas where <i>Tilletia indica</i> is not known to occur, and the name of the region of production should be indicated, or b) no symptoms of <i>Tilletia indica</i> have been observed during the last complete cycle of vegetation and the representative samples taken before harvest and shipment and have been tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i>, and the statement “Tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i>”.</p>

## ANNEX-5

### PLANT PRODUCT IMPORTATION GATES ASSIGNED AND ANNOUNCED IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 4 OF THE PLANT PROTECTION AND AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE LAW, NO 6968 (Amended: OG-21/8/2010-27679)

#### ATTACHED PROVINCE

#### GATE NAME

1- <sup>1</sup> ADANA	: Adana, Yumurталık Serbest Bölge
2- AĞRI	: Dođu Beyazıt
3- <sup>1</sup> ANKARA	: Ankara Tır, Ankara Posta, Esenbođa
4- <sup>1</sup> ANTALYA	: Antalya, Antalya Havalimanı, Antalya Serbest Bölge
5- <sup>2</sup> ARTVİN	: Hopa, Sarp
6- BALIKESİR	: Bandırma
7- <sup>2</sup> BARTIN	: Bartın
8- <sup>1,2</sup> BURSA	: Bursa, Gemlik, Mudanya
9- ÇANAKKALE	: Çanakkale
10- <sup>1,2</sup> EDİRNE	: Kapıkule TIR, Kapıkule Gar, Kapıkule Yolcu Salonu, İpsala, Hamzabeyli
11- ERZURUM	: Erzurum
12- ESKİŞEHİR	: Eskişehir
13- GAZİANTEP	: Gaziantep, İslahiye
14- GİRESUN	: Giresun
15- <sup>1,2</sup> İSTANBUL	: İstanbul Posta, Karaköy Yolcu Salonu, Ambarlı, Haydarpaşa, Halkalı, Erenköy, Atatürk Havalimanı Kargo, Atatürk Havalimanı Serbest Bölge, İstanbul Deri Serbest Bölge, Trakya Serbest Bölge
16- <sup>1,2</sup> İZMİR	: İzmir, Adnan Menderes, İzmir TIR, Ege Serbest Bölge, Aliğa, Dikili
17- <sup>1</sup> HATAY	: Antakya, <sup>2</sup> İskenderun, İsdemir, Yayladađı Kapı, Cilvegözü
18- KAHRAMANMARAŞ	: Kahramanmaraş
19- <sup>2</sup> KASTAMONU	: İnebolu
20- KAYSERİ	: Kayseri
21- KİLİS	: Öncüpınar
22- <sup>2</sup> KOCAELİ	: İzmit, Derince, Gebze, Dilovası (Additional: OG-23/11/2010-27764)
23- KONYA	: Konya
24- MALATYA	: Malatya
25- MARDİN	: Mardin, Nusaybin
26- <sup>1,2</sup> MERSİN	: Mersin, Yolcu Salonu, Taşucu, Mersin Serbest Bölge
27- MUĞLA	: Dalaman Havalimanı
28- <sup>2</sup> ORDU	: Ordu, Ünye
29- RİZE	: Rize
30- <sup>1,2</sup> SAKARYA	: Sakarya (Amended: O.G.24/7/2009-27298)
31- <sup>1,2</sup> SAMSUN	: Samsun
32- <sup>2</sup> SİNOP	: Sinop
33- SİVAS	: Sivas
34- <sup>2</sup> TEKİRDAĞ	: Tekirdađ, Çorlu Havalimanı, Çerkezköy, Avrupa Serbest Bölge
35- <sup>1,2</sup> TRABZON	: Trabzon, Trabzon Serbest Bölge
36- UŞAK	: Uşak
37- <sup>1</sup> YALOVA	: Yalova
38- <sup>2</sup> ZONGULDAK	: Zonguldak, Karadeniz Eređli

<sup>1</sup> Provinces authorised to import production and propagation material

<sup>2</sup> Provinces authorised to import forestry product except wood Packaging Material

**EK -6****APPENDIX-6****TARIM VE KÖY İŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI****MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS**

1.İhracatçının adı ve adresi 1.Name and address of exporter	2.BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI 2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No : EEC/TR		
3.Alicının beyan edilen adı ve adresi 3.Declared name and address of consignee	4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı .....Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına 4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey to Plant Protection Organization (s) of		
6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı 6.Declared means of conveyance	5.Menşei (Yer) 5.Place of origin		
7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri 7.Declared point of entry		Kayıt No. Reg.No.	Ürün Kodu Prod.code
8.Ayırt edici işaretler, Ambalaj adedi ve şekli 8.Distinguishing marks: Number and description of packages: Ürünün adı: Name of the product Bitkinin botanik adı : Botanical name of plants	9.Beyan edilen miktar 9.Quantity declared		
10.Bu sertifika yukarıda nitelikleri belirtilen bitki ve ürünlerinin; -Uygun prosedürlere göre muayene edildiğini, -Karantina zararlılarından arı, diğer hastalık ve zararlılardan pratikte arı olduğunu ve İthalatı yapan ülkenin cari Bitki Sağlık Yönetmeliklerine uygun olduğunu tasdik eder. 10.This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above -Have been inspected according to the appropriate procedures and -Are considered to be free from quarantine pests and practically free from other harmful organism; and that they -Are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country			
11.Açıklama 11.Additional declaration			
DEZENFESTASYON ve/veya DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer 18.Place of issue	
12.Mücadele şekli 12.Treatment		Tarih Date	
13.Kullanılan ilaç 13.Chemical (active ingredient)	14.Süre ve ısı 14.Duration and temperature	Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı imzası	Teşkilatın Mühürü
15.Doğ 15.Concentration	16.Tarih 16.Date	Name and signature of the Authorized officer	Stamp of the Organization
17.İlave Bilgi 17.Additional information			

1. Name und Adresse de Absenders:

Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur:

2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS

CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE

3. Name und adresse des vorgesehenen Empfängers:

Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire

4. PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST IN DER TURKEI

an Pflanzenschutzorganisation von:

SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX DE TURQUIE

a l'Organisation de la Protection de vegetaux de:

5. Ursprung:

Lieu d'origine:

6. Vorgesehenes Transportmittel:

Moyen de transport déclaré

7. Vorgeschener Grenzübertrittsort:

Point d'entrée déclaré

8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale, Zahl und Beschreibung der Stücke, Name des Erzeugnisses, Botanischer Name der Pflanzen. Marques et numeros des colis, nombre et nature des colis, nature des produits, nom botanique des plantes:

9. Angegebene Menge:

Quantité déclarée:

10. Es wird hiermit bescheinigt, daß die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen oder Pflanzenerzeugnisse:

- nach geeigneten Verfahren untersucht worden sind.

- als frei von Quarantäne Schadorganismen und praktisch frei von anderen gefährlichen Schadorganismen befunden werden, und

- als den bestehenden Pflanzenschutzvorschriften des Einfuhrlandes entsprechend angesehen werden.

Il est certifié que les végétaux, parties de végétaux ou produits végétaux décrits ci-dessus:

- ont été inspectés suivant des procédures adaptées.

- sont estimés indemnes d'ennemis visés par la réglementation phytosanitaire et pratiquement indemnes d'autres ennemis dangereux, et qu'ils.

- sont jugés conformes à la réglementation phytosanitaire en vigueur.

11. Zusätzliche Erklärung:

Déclaration supplémentaire:

ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG

TRAITEMENT DE DESINFESTATION ET/OU DESINFECTION

12. Behandlung:

Traitement:

13. Chemikalie (aktiver Wirkstoff):

Produit chimique (matière active):

14. Dauer und Temperatur:

Durée et température:

15. Konzentration:

Concentration:

16. Datum:

Date:

17. Sonstige Angaben:

Renseignements complémentaires:

18. Ausstellungsort:

Datum:

Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beauftragten.

Dienstsiegel:

Lieu de délivrance:

Date:

Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autruche:

Cachet de l'organisation:



**EK-7****APPENDIX-7****TARIM VE KÖY İŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI****MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS**

1.İhracatçının adı ve adresi 1.Name and address of exporter	2.YENİDEN İHRACAT İÇİN BİTKİ SAĞLIK SERTİFİKASI 2.PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT EEC/TR		
3.Alicının beyan edilen adı ve adresi 3.Declared name and address of consignee	4.Türkiye Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı .....Bitki Koruma Teşkilatına  4.Plant Protection Organization of Turkey to Plant Protection Organization (s) of		
6.Beyan edilen taşıma aracı 6.Declared means of conveyance	5.Menşei (Yer) 5.Place of origin		
7.Beyan edilen giriş yeri 7.Declared point of entry		Kayıt No Reg.No	Ürün Kodu Prod.code
8.Ayırt edici işaretler, ambalaj adedi ve şekli 8.Distinguishing marks: Number and description of packages: Ürünün adı : Name of the product Bitkinin botanik adı : Botanical name of plants	9.Beyan edilen miktar 9.Quantity declared		
10.Bu Belge ile:..... (menşe ülke)'den Türkiye'ye (yeniden ihracat ülkesi) ithal edilen ve yukarıda belirtilen bitki ürünlerinin (.....) sayılı bitki sağlığı sertifikasının kapsamına girdiği ve bu sertifikanın:  * <input type="checkbox"/> Orijinalinin <input type="checkbox"/> Tasdikli Aslına Uygun Sureti'nin İlişikte olduğu * <input type="checkbox"/> Ambalajlı <input type="checkbox"/> Tekrar Ambalajlanmış <input type="checkbox"/> Orijinal <input type="checkbox"/> Yeni Konteynerlerde * <input type="checkbox"/> Orijinal Bitki Sağlık Sertifikasına ve <input type="checkbox"/> İlave kontrollere Dayanılarak İthal Ülkesinin Yürürlükteki Yönetmeliğine Uygun olduğu ve Türkiye'de (yeniden ihracat ülkesi) depolama sırasında konsinyasyon enfestasyon veya enfeksiyon riskine maruz kalmadığı onaylanır. *Uygun Olanları İşaretleyin. 10.This is to certify; that the plants or plant products described above were imported into Turkey (country of re-export) from .....(country of origin) covered by Phytosanitary Certificate no..... * <input type="checkbox"/> original <input type="checkbox"/> certified true copy of which is attached to this Certificate, - that they are, * <input type="checkbox"/> packed <input type="checkbox"/> repacked in <input type="checkbox"/> original <input type="checkbox"/> new containers - that based on the * <input type="checkbox"/> Original Phytosanitary Certificate and <input type="checkbox"/> additional inspection, they are considered to conform with current regulations of the importing country and - that during storage in Turkey (country of re-export) the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection. *Insert tick in the appropriate boxes.			
11.Açıklama 11.Additional declaration			
DEZENFESTASYON VE/VEYA DEZENFEKSİYON UYGULAMASI DESINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		18.Sertifikanın verildiği yer 18.Place of issue	
12.Mücadele şekli 12.Treatment		Tarih Date	
13.Kullanılan İlaç 13.Chemical (Active Ingredient)	14.Süre ve ısı 14.Duration and temperature	Yetkili memurun Adı, Soyadı İmzası	Kurum Mühürü
15. Doz 15. Concentration	16.Tarih 16.Date	Name and signature of the authorized officer	Stamp of the Organization
17.İlave Bilgi 17.Additional Information			

1. Name und Adresse des Absenders:

Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur:

2. PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR  
CERTIFICATE PHYTOSANITAIRE POUR LA REEXPORTATION

3. Name und Adresse des vorgesehenen Empfängers:

Nom et adresse declares du destinaire:

4. PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST IN DER TURKEI

an Pflanzenschutzorganisation von:

SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX DE TURQUIE

a l'Organisation de la Protection de Vegetaux de:

5. Ursprung:

Lieu d'origine:

6. Vorgesehenes Transportmittel:

Moyen de transport declare:

7. Vorgesehener Grenzüberschrittort:

Point d'entree declare:

8. Unterscheidungsmerkmale, Zahl und Beschreibung der Stücke, Name des Erzeugnisses,

Botanischer Name:

Marques et numeros des colis, nombre et nature des colis, nature des produits, nom botanique:

9. Angegebene Menge:

Quantite declaree:

10. Es wird hiermit bescheinigt, daß die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen oder Pflanzenerzeugnisse:

- aus.....(Ursprungsland) nach .....(weiterversende land) eingeführt worden sind und daß ihnen des Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis Nr....., dessen Original  oder beglaubigte Kopie  in der Anlage vorliegt beigefügt war.
- in ihrer ursprünglichen Verpackung  in einer neuen Verpackung  befördert werden.
- auf grund den ursprünglichen Pflanzengesundheitszeugnisses  und einer zusätzliche Untersuchung  als den geltenden Pflanzenschutzvorschriften des Bestimmungslandes entsprechend angesehen werden und
- die Sendung während ihrer Lagerung in .....(weiterversende land) keiner Gefahr eines Befalls oder einer Infizierung ausgesetzt war.

Il est certifie:

- Que les vegetaux ou produits vegetaux decrits ci-dessus ont ete importes en.....(pays de reexportation) en provance de .....(pays d'origine) et ont fait l'object du Certificat phytosanitaire no ..... dont  l'original  la copie authentifice est annexe(e) au present certificat.
- Que'ils sont  emballes  reemballes  dans les emballeges initiaux  dans de nouveaux emballeges.
- que d'apres  le certificat phytosanitaire original et  une inspection supplementaire, l'envio est estime conforme a la reglementation phytosanitaire en vigueur dans le pays importateur et.
- qu'au cours de l'emmagasinage dans.....(pays de reexportation) il n'a ete expose au risque d'infestation ou d'infection.

11. Zusätzliche Erklärung:

Declaration supplementaire:

ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG

TRAITEMENT DE DESINFESTATION ET/OU DESINFECTION

12. Behandlung:

Traitement:

13. Chemikalie (aktiver Wirkstoff):

Produit chimique (matiere active):

14. Dauer und Temperatur:

Duree et temperature:

15. Konzentration:

Concentration:

16. Datum:

Date:

17. Sonstige Angaben:

Renseignements complementaires:

18. Ausstellungsort:

Datum:

Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beauftragten:

Dienstsigel:

Lieu de delivrance:

Date:

Nom et signature du fonctionnaire autorise:

Cachet de l'organisation

**ANNEX -8**

**IMPORTATION PERMIT MODEL**

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS  
General Directorate of Protection and Control**

Permit No :

Permit Date :

With this importation permit, the permission has been granted to import the pieces of material the characteristics of which are written below, or the samples representing such materials into Turkey, according to Article 6 of the Law on Plant Protection and Agricultural Quarantine, No. 6968, provided that the provisions of the Regulation on Agricultural Quarantine is complied with.

I kindly request due action accordingly.

IN THE NAME OF THE MINISTER

(Signature and seal)

**INFORMATION ON THE  
PLANT TO BE IMPORTED**

- Name and Address of the Sender :.....
  - Name and Address of the  
Consignee :.....
  - Kind and Type of the Material :.....  
(with botanical names) :.....
  - Quantity :.....
  - Number and Form of Packages :.....
  - Trade Mark :.....
  - Origin (Country and Region) :.....
  - Means of Transportation :.....
  - Entrance Customs :.....
  - Relevant Special Requirements :.....
-

**ANNEX-9**

**IMPORTATION PERMIT APPLICATION FORM**

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS  
General Directorate of Protection and Control  
ANKARA**

I kindly request that the necessary Importation Permit for the materials, the characteristics of which are given below and which I wish to import to Turkey, is granted, in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation on Agricultural Quarantine.

Name and Address: ..... (Signature and Stamp)  
.....  
.....

**INFORMATION ON THE PLANT  
TO BE IMPORTED**

- Name and Address of the Sender : .....
  - Name and Address of the Consignee : .....
  - Kind and Type of Material : .....
  - (with botanical names) : .....
  - Quantity : .....
  - Number and Form of Packages : .....
  - Trade Mark : .....
  - Origin (Country and Region) : .....
  - Intended Purpose : .....
  - Means of Transportation : .....
  - Entrance Customs : .....
-

**NOTIFICATION OF INTERCEPTION OF A CONSIGNMENT OR HARMFUL ORGANISM  
(ZARARLI ORGANİZMA VEYA BİTKİ, BİTKİSEL ÜRÜNÜN İADE FORMU)**

1. CONSIGNOR (Gönderici) a. Name (İsim): b. Address (Adres) : c. Country (Ülke) :	2. INTERCEPTION FILE (İade Dosyası) a. Reference number (Referans no): Requests for message to be sent to (dağıtım yapılacak kuruluşlar b. Member States (Üye ülkeler): c. EPPO:
3. CONSIGNEE (Alıcı) a. Name (İsim) : b. Address (Adres) : c. Country (Ülke) : d. Country +e. Place of destination (Ülke ve malın dağıtım yeri) :	4. a. Plant Protection Organization of (Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı): b. to (gideceği Bitki Koruma Teşkilatı) 5. a. Country (ülke) + b. Place of export (İhraç edilen yer): 6. a. Country (Ülke) + b. Place of origin ( Malın orijini) :
7. TRANSPORT a. Mode of transport (Taşıma şekli) : b. Mean(s) of transport (Taşıma araçları) : c. Identification(s) 8. Point of entry (Giriş yeri) :	9. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONSIGNMENT (Malın tanımı) a. Type of document (Belgenin tipi) : b. Document number (Belge no) : c. Country (Ülke) + Place of issue (Hazırladığı yer): d. Date of issue (Hazırlanma tarihi) :
10. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERCEPTED PART OF THE CONSIGNMENT (Malın iade edilecek bölümünün tanımı) a. Type of package(s)/container(s) : (Ambalajın/taşıyıcının çeşidi) b. Distinguishing mark(s) of package(s)/container(s) : (Ambalaj/taşıyıcının ayırıcı işaretleri) c. Number(s) of package(s)/container(s) : (Ambalaj/taşıyıcının sayısı) d. Plant, plant product or other objects: (Bitki, bitkisel ürün veya diğer maddeler) e. Class of commodity : (Malın çeşidi)	11. a. Net mass/volume/number of units in the consignment : (Sevkiyat içindeki malın net ağırlık / hacim/sayısı) b. Unit of measure : (Ölçü birimi) 12. a. Net mass/volume/number of units of the intercepted part: (İade edilen malın ağırlık/hacim/sayısı) b. Unit of measure : (Ölçü birimi) 13. a. Net mass/volume/number of units of the contaminated part: (Bulaşık partinin ağırlık/hacim/sayısı) b. Unit of measure : (Ölçü birimi)
14. REASON(S) FOR INTERCEPTION (İade nedeni) a. Reason(s) (Sebep) : b. Scientific name of the harmful organism : (Zararlı organizmanın bilimsel adı) c. Extent of the contamination : (Bulaşmanın derecesi)	
15. MEASURES TAKEN (Alınan önlemler) a. Measures (Önlemler) : b. Extent of the measures (Önlemin boyutu) : QUARANTINE IMPOSED (Karantina süresi) c. Begin date : (Başlangıç tarihi) d. Anticipated end date : (Tahmini bitiş tarihi) e. End date: f. Country (Ülke) + g. Place of quarantine (Karantina yeri) :	16. FREE TEXT (İlave bilgi)
17. INFORMATION ON THE INTERCEPTION (İade hakkında bilgi) a. Place/check point (Kontrol noktası) : b. Official service (Resmi servis) : c. Date (Tarih) :	18. SENDER OF THE MESSAGE (Mesajı gönderen) a. Official service + b. Official stamp : (Resmi servis + resmi mühür) c. Person responsible for the file : (Yazıdan sorumlu kişi) d. Date (Tarih) :

ANNEX -11

**PLANT PRODUCT EXPORTATION GATES ASSIGNED AND ANNOUNCED IN COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 4 OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONTROL AND AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE LAW, NO 6968**

	PROVINCE	EXPORT GATE NAME
1-	ADANA	: Adana, Yumurtalık Free Zone
2-	AFYONKARAHİSAR	: Afyon
3-	AĞRI	: Doğu Beyazıt
4-	AKSARAY	: Aksaray
5-	ANKARA	: Ankara Tır, Ankara Mail, Esenboğa,
6-	ANTALYA	: Antalya, Antalya Airport, Antalya Free Zone, Alanya, Kaş, Finike
7-	ARDAHAN	: Türkgözü
8-	ARTVİN	: Hopa, Sarp
9-	AYDIN	: Aydın, Kuşadası
10-	BALIKESİR	: Bandırma, Ayvalık
11-	BARTIN	: Bartın
12-	BATMAN	: Batman
13-	BURSA	: Bursa, Mudanya, Gemlik
14-	ÇANAKKALE	: Çanakkale
15-	ÇORUM	: Çorum
16-	DENİZLİ	: Denizli
17-	DİYARBAKIR	: Diyarbakır
18-	EDİRNE	: Kapıkule Tır, Kapıkule Train Station, Kapıkule Passenger Lounge, İpsala, Uzunköprü, Pazarkule
19-	ESKİŞEHİR	: Eskişehir
20-	ERZURUM	: Erzurum
21-	GAZİANTEP	: Gaziantep, İslahiye, Karkamış
22-	GİRESUN	: Giresun
23-	HAKKÂRİ	: Esendere
24-	HATAY	: Antakya, İskenderun, Cilvegözü, İsdemir, Yayladağı Gate
25-	İĞDIR	: Dilucu
26-	ISPARTA	: Isparta
27-	İSTANBUL	: Atatürk Airport Cargo( <b>Amended: OG-21/8/2010-27679</b> ) , Atatürk Airport Passenger Lounge, Atatürk Airport Free Zone, Sabiha Gökçen Airport, İstanbul Mail, Karaköy Passenger Lounge, Ambarlı, Haydarpaşa, Halkalı, Erenköy, Trakya Free Zone, İstanbul Leather Free Zone
28-	İZMİR	: İzmir, İzmir Tır, İzmir Passenger Lounge, Adnan Menderes, Aliğa, Çeşme, Dikili, Ege Free Zone, Menemen Leather Free Zone( <b>Amended: OG-21/8/2010-27679</b> )
29-	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	: Kahramanmaraş
30-	KARABÜK	: Karabük
31-	KARAMAN	: Karaman
32-	KASTAMONU	: İnebolu
33-	KAYSERİ	: Kayseri
34-	KIRKLARELİ	: Dereköy

35-	KİLİS	: Öncüpınar
36-	KOCAELİ	: İzmit, Derince, Gebze, Dilovası(Amended: OG-21/8/2010-27679)
37-	KONYA	: Konya
38-	MALATYA	: Malatya
39-	MARDİN	: Mardin, Nusaybin
40-	MANİSA	: Manisa, Alaşehir
41-	MERSİN	: Mersin, Passenger Lounge, Mersin Free Zone, Taşucu
42-	MUĞLA	: Dalaman Airport, Fethiye, Marmaris, Bodrum
43-	NEVŞEHİR	: Ürgüp
44-	ORDU	: Ordu, Ünye(Amended: OG-21/8/2010-27679)
45-	RİZE	: Rize
46-	SAMSUN	: Samsun
47-	SAKARYA	: Sakarya
48-	SİNOP	: Sinop
49-	SİVAS	: Sivas
50-	ŞANLIURFA	: Şanlıurfa, Akçakale
51-	ŞIRNAK	: İpekyolu
52-	TEKİRDAĞ	: Tekirdağ, Çerkezköy, Çorlu Airport, Europe Free Zone(Amended: OG-21/8/2010-27679)
53-	TOKAT	: Tokat
54-	TRABZON	: Trabzon
55-	UŞAK	: Uşak
56-	VAN	: Van, Kapıköy
57-	YALOVA	: Yalova
58-	ZONGULDAK	: Zonguldak, Karadeniz Ereğlisi