Forskrift 1. desember 2000 nr. 1333 om planter og tiltak mot planteskadegjørere - Regulations of 1 December 2000 no. 1333 relating to plants and measures against pests

Unofficial translation

Laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture on 1 December 2000 pursuant to section 21 and section 33, first subsection, cf. section 36, second subsection, of Act no. 124 of 19 December 2003 relating to food production and food safety, etc. (the Food Safety Act), cf. Delegated Decision no. 1790 of 19 December 2003, and Act no. 23 of 12 May 1995 relating to land (the Land Act).
Amendments: Amended by Regulations no. 353 of 10 April 2002, no. 159 of 9 January 2004, no. 1761 of 22 December 2004, no. 99 of 30 January 2006 and no. 951 of 6 July 2007, no 477 of 21 May 2008, no 1543 of 23 December 2008, no 1805 of 23 December 2009, no 1852 of 17 December 2010, no 1409 of 19 December 2011, no 62 of 10 January 2012, no 576 of 31 May 2013, no 176 of 7 February 2013, no 344 of 25 March 2014, no 1763 of 12 December 2014, no 1122 of 9 September 2015, no 1245 of 30 October 2015, no 1847 of 15 December 2015, no 73 of 20 January 2016, no 327 of 29 March 2016, no 1777 of 9 November 2017
Corrections: 25.02. 2016

I. Purpose, scope and definitions

§ 1 Purpose

The purpose of these regulations is to prevent the introduction and spread of pests and control any outbreaks in Norway and safeguard the production and sale of plants intended for planting of the best possible health and satisfactory quality.

§ 2 Scope

These regulations lay down requirements and provide provisions for inspection regarding plant health of plants and other regulated articles.

Furthermore, the regulations also lay down requirements and provide conditions for inspection for quality and the labelling of plants intended for planting. For seeds, seed potatoes and forest plants, the Act on seeds, the Act on seed potatoes and the Act on forest seeds and plants apply. These categories, as well as plants intended for planting, which are cultivated separately for export purposes, are exempt from the conditions in sections 10 - 14 of these regulations.

§ 3 Definitions

A glossary of words and expressions used in these regulations are provided in Annex 13.

II. Provisions regarding measures against regulated pests

§ 4 Regulated pests which are forbidden to spread

It is prohibited:

a to spread the pests mentioned in Annex 1

b to spread the pests mentioned in Annex 2 if these occur on plants and other regulated articles specified in the Annex.

§ 5 Specific requirements for preventing the spread of regulated pests

Businesses that produce plants and other regulated articles as mentioned in Annex 4B may only sell these articles if the business can document that the requirements in the annex are met. The documentation shall be stored for at least three years.
It is prohibited to plant or sell plants intended for planting mentioned in Annex 7.

§ 6 Laying down phytosanitary measures

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority is permitted, in the case of there being a risk of spreading regulated pests mentioned in Annexes 1, 2, and 6, to lay down measures to be carried out in order to eradicate, prevent or limit the spread of the pests. With these objectives, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority may, amongst other measures:

a forbid or set conditions for the disposal of plants and plant material
b order the destruction of plants and plant material
c order the disinfection and other measures to eradicate or control possible contamination
d lay down quarantine restrictions on fields
e forbid machine co-operation
f forbid the sowing or planting of certain species of plants
g order crop rotation.
h determine safety zones and implement the above-mentioned measures within these.

III. Reporting requirements

§ 7. Notification of business

Anyone wishing to establish and operate a business as mentioned in the second subsection must in advance report this to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority.

.

a businesses involved in the production of nursery plants for sale
b businesses that store, sell and market nursery plants and have such activities for more than five months a year
c businesses involved in the production of other plants intended for planting, for sale to a retail link or for other commercial cultivation
d businesses involved in the sale of other plants intended for planting, for sale to another retail link or for commercial cultivation
e businesses which receive potatoes or unwashed vegetables with roots for sorting, packaging, washing or industrial processing
f businesses which import plants and other regulated articles requiring a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with § 19 or in accordance with the Regulations on measures against *Phytophthora ramorum* § 4
g businesses which arrange for import businesses to perform the reception control when importing plants and other regulated articles requiring a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with § 19 or in accordance with the Regulations on measures against *Phytophthora ramorum* § 4;
h businesses which export goods requiring a phytosanitary certificateor a re-export certificate

Notification shall be given in the manner prescribed by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority and at least contain information about:

a) name of the business, address and organisation number
b) operating manager
c) the activities the business shall encompass and other information necessary to describe the nature and scope of the business.
d) Date of starting up the business

If a company consists of several economic units, each individual unit shall be reported. Units within the same company that are run separately shall also be reported individually. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority may request for documentation of registered information.

Changes to this information, including the business's ceasing to exist, shall be reported to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, not more than four week after the changes.

Businesses that are not bound to register in accordance with the Act on value-added tax are not bound to report in accordance with the Regulation relating to plants and measures against pests, either.

§ 8 (Repealed by Regulations 6 July 2007 No. 951.)

§ 9 Internal controls

Businesses required to be registered according to § 7 or to be approved according to the fifth paragraph in § 28a are obliged to carry out internal controls. The staff responsible for the business shall see that the mandatory internal controls are carried out. An internal control of the business means that the business shall:

a be clear as to the organisation and relation of accountability
b have the necessary documentation concerning production, sale, import and export
c map the risk of contravening conditions in the applicable regulations in relation to the business' activities and initiate measures to reduce this risk
d have routines for uncovering, correcting and preventing repeat episodes of contravention
e go through the internal control systematically to ensure that everything is functioning as expected.

The above-mentioned points shall be documented in writing in such a form and extent as necessary based on the business' type, activities, risk and size. Documentation shall be made available to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority.

In order to ensure that the conditions in the applicable regulations are upheld, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority can order the initiation of measures to be carried out and demand further documentation if a business' internal control is inadequate.

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority can lay down more detailed conditions regarding the content of an internal control.

IV. Special provisions regarding the production and sale of plants intended for planting

§ 10 Quality requirements

Plants intended for planting shall, on sale,

a in addition to the provisions laid down in section 4, be practically free of other pests than those mentioned in Annexes 1 and 2, if these could have an impact on the plants' quality and use
b be satisfactorily developed and do not contain any defects which are of significance for further use
c be typical examples of the species and varieties and have the intended characteristics of the variety.

Plants intended for planting, which during production or sale show visible symptoms of a pest which could have an impact on the plants' quality and use, shall, as soon as the presence of the pest has been confirmed, be treated in a suitable manner or removed. The plants intended for planting may not be sold before the pest has been controlled.

§ 11 Requirements concerning the identity and varietal purity

The origins of plants intended for further commercial cultivation shall be known and the plants shall be of satisfactory purity relative to the specified species, variety or clone in question. These plants intended for planting, labelled with the name of their variety, may only be presented for sale if the variety is:

a legally protected, or
b officially listed, or
c commonly known, or
d adequately described in relation to accepted standards for descriptions of varieties, if such exist, and the supplier is able, if required, to provide such a description and also documentation for the applied system of variety maintenance and propagation.

For varieties propagated by seeds, the provenance can be stated.

The production and sale of genetically modified plants intended for planting is only permitted if these have been approved in Norway in accordance with the Act relating to the production and use of genetically modified organisms.

§ 12 Certified production

Businesses that are reported to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority may produce or place on the market certified plant material. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority may issue more detailed provisions regarding the various kinds of production.

Plants intended for planting must be produced in accordance with these conditions. Plants intended for planting, which have been produced in Norway, are certified in the following categories:

a *Nuclear stock* – if these originate directly from plants which have been tested according to guidelines laid down by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority at an approved laboratory, are found to be free from specific pests and have been maintained and produced in accordance with applicable regulations. Plant material originating directly from nuclear stock may be certified as nuclear stock if the provisions are complied with.
b *Propagation stock* – if these have been produced either directly from nuclear stock or from plants which are vegetatively propagated from nuclear stock in a specified number of generations and which are maintained and produced in accordance with applicable regulations.
c *Certified stock* – if these have been produced from nuclear stock or propagation stock.

Only the lowest category is generally certified in the case of plants intended for planting which have been produced by a business carrying out production of several categories. Plants intended for planting, which have been produced in other countries, can be certified in the above-mentioned classes if production procedures in the country in question are equivalent to those implemented in Norway.

Propagation stock shall be delivered in new packaging. During distribution and transport, material from nuclear stock, propagation stock and certified stock is to be kept apart from other plant material.

§ 13 Distribution and transport

Plants intended for further commercial cultivation shall be delivered in new or clean packaging. The distribution and transport of this material must be performed in such a way as to prevent contamination from pests.

§ 14 Labelling and documentation requirements

Plants intended for planting shall on sale be labelled in accordance with requirements specified in Annex 8. The information specified on the label should also be contained in the sales documentation or follow these right up until the final retail link.

Plants intended for planting of varieties which have been produced by means of genetical modification, shall be labelled “Genetically modified”.

§ 15 Suspicions of non-conformance

If it is suspected that a consignment of plants intended for planting does not fulfil the specified requirements, the consignment may not be sold before the results of necessary examinations are available.

V. Special provisions concerning import

§ 16 Import prohibitions

It is forbidden to import into Norway:

a regulated pests mentioned in Annex 1

b plants and other regulated articles mentioned in Annex 2, if these have been infested by pests mentioned in the Annex, as well as mentioned regulated pests in an isolated state

c plants and other regulated articles mentioned in Annex 3, if these originate in areas mentioned in the Annex.

The importation of genetically modified plants and parts of plants is only permitted if they have been approved in Norway in accordance with the Act relating to the production and use of genetically modified organisms.

§ 17 Conditions of import

Plants and other regulated articles mentioned in Annex 4A may only be imported if these fulfil the requirements in the Annex. In addition, consignments of plants intended for planting shall be practically free of other pests.

It is not permitted to use plants and parts of plants for planting when it has been stated on import that the plant material shall be used for a different purpose.

When used machinery and equipment intended to be used in agriculture, forestry or horticulture and used empty packaging intended to be used for plants is imported, an official statement must accompany the consignment stating that it has been thoroughly cleaned and if necessary disinfected and that it is free from soil, plant remains and contamination from pests. The country of export's plant inspection service, or an equivalent official agricultural authority, shall issue this certification.

§ 18 Packaging

The use of grass, hay and straw as packaging for plants and parts of plants on import is not permitted.

Used packaging, which could pose a risk for spreading pests, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected if necessary.

Wood packaging material is covered by specific requirements for the import of certain plants and other regulated articles. cf. § 17 and Annex 4A.

§ 19 Consignments requiring phytosanitary certification

Consignments containing plants and other regulated articles mentioned in Annex 5A shall on import be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate for export in original or a phytosanitary certificate for re-export in original.

Plants and parts of plants is exempt from certification after the first paragraph in the following cases when imported for personal use and are not permitted to be used for commercial purposes:

a) Import of up to 50 small packages of horticultural seeds, as well as small amounts of plants and parts of plants mentioned in Annex 9 when brought in by travellers as hand luggage or as removal load.

b) Import of up to 50 small packages of horticultural seeds by mail.

§ 20 Requirements concerning phytosanitary certificates for export and phytosanitary certificates for re-export

The certificate shall be issued by the country of export's official plant inspection service, which, on the basis of appropriate official examinations, has found that the goods covered by the certificate are free of regulated pests in accordance with Annexes 1 and 2, satisfy the requirements laid down in Annex 4A and otherwise conform with the import requirements in this regulation. The certificate shall not be issued earlier than 14 days before shipping.

The certificate shall be in accordance with the models as specified in Annex 5B or Annex 5C. It shall be written in and completed in Norwegian, Swedish, Danish or English and shall be written in full, either typed or written in block capitals. Corrections must not be made to the certificate unless these have clearly been made by the country in question's plant inspection service. The plants' botanical names, the consignment's contents and the quantity shall be specified in the certificate or in an attached, signed supplement.

Unless otherwise provided in the fourth subsection, a consignment shall be accompanied by:

a) a phytosanitary certificate for export issued in the country of origin or
b) a phytosanitary certificate for re-export in case the consignor country is not the country of origin of the consignment. The phytosanitary certificate of re-export shall be accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate of export from the country of origin or a certified copy, and any previous certificates of re-export

For consignments where the requirements in Annex 4A can be fulfilled at places other than in the country of origin, or in the case of consignments for which Annex 4A do not apply, the phytosanitary certificate for export may be issued in the consignor country. The country of origin shall in such cases be indicated in the phytosanitary certificate for export.

For consignments where Annex 4A applies and where this annex lists alternative requirements under points that are relevant for the consignment, it shall be specified in the phytosanitary certificate for export which alternative has been complied with.

§ 21 (Repealed by Regulations 20.01.2016 No 73)

§ 22 Transit

The transit of consignments requiring phytosanitary certification through Norway shall be carried out in sealed railway trucks, sealed TIR-approved vehicles or sealed containers. If sealing is unable to be carried out, the transit may only take place once the Norwegian Food Safety Authority has granted permission. Consignments in transit are not allowed to be stored in customs storage facilities or free zones.

§ 23 Notification of import

The importer shall notify the Norwegian Food Safety Authority in advance of any import of certain plants and other regulated articles requiring phytosanitary certification. The duty of notification applies to the goods specified in Section 19, cf. Annex 5A points 1, 2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.3, 4.4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and Section 4 of the Regulations on measures against *Phytophthora ramorum*. The notification of import shall be submitted to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority at the point of control. The point of control is where reception control of the consignment or of the first part-consignment to arrive is carried out.

The import notification shall be received by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority before the goods arrive at the point of control.

If several importers' goods are accompanied by a single certificate, the importers shall appoint a representative to submit notification of import for the whole consignment.

The customs and excise authorities may not release a consignment containing regulated articles until the Norwegian Food Safety Authority has been notified or has released the consignment.

§ 23a. Content of the notification of import

Notifications of import for consignments requiring a phytosanitary certificate shall be submitted in the manner decided by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority and shall, as a minimum, contain the following information:

a) the importer or importers' name(s) and address(es), and their organisation number(s) or personal ID number(s)

b) the name, address and organisation number of the business that will perform the reception control

c) point of control
d) time of arrival
e) sender's name and consignor country
f) the consignment's country of origin
g) an overview of the content of the consignment
h) the number of the certificate accompanying the consignment
i) information about which importer will store the original copy of the certificate when goods for several importers are accompanied by a single certificate.

§ 23b. Reception control of import consignments

The importer shall arrange for plants and other regulated articles requiring phytosanitary certification to undergo reception control. The importer may inspect the goods himself or arrange for a registered business to perform the control; see Section 7. During the reception control, it shall be checked that

a) the goods are accompanied by a certificate that meets the requirements set out in Sections 19 and 20 above and Sections 2 and 4 of the Regulations on measures against Phytophthora ramorum;
b) the content of the consignment or part-consignment is in accordance with the certificate;
c) the goods can be deemed to be free of pests as mentioned in Section 4 and are in accordance with other import provisions issued in or pursuant to the Regulations.

§ 23c. Splitting import consignments prior to reception control

An import consignment, consisting of the goods accompanied by a single certificate, may not be split up prior to reception control, except in the following cases:
a) when goods for several importers are accompanied by a single certificate so that the goods owned by each importer constitutes a part-consignment
b) when the reception control is carried out by several different entities in the importer's business or by an entity in a group that the importer belongs to, so that the goods being controlled by each of these entities constitute a part-consignment. By entity is meant a sub-entity registered with its own organisation number in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities.

When a consignment is divided into several part-consignments, each importer shall arrange for its own goods to undergo reception control. The importer that first receives its part-consignment shall arrange for such control to be carried out in accordance with Section 23b first paragraph letters (a) and (b) on the basis of an original copy of the certificate. The importers of the remaining part-consignments shall arrange for reception control based on their own copies of the certificate.

§ 23d. Notification of reception control of import consignments

The importer shall notify the Norwegian Food Safety Authority of reception control of import consignments containing goods that fall under the scope of Section 19, cf. Annex 5A points 1, 2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.3, 4.4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 or of Section 4 of the Regulations on measures against *Phytophthora ramorum*, regardless of the outcome of the control. When a consignment consists of several part-consignments, the importer that first receives its part-consignment shall give notification of reception control regardless of the outcome. If it is found during reception control of the remaining part-consignments that the consignment is not in compliance with the regulations, the importer shall give notification of this. Such notification shall also be given in cases where the Norwegian food Safety Authority has released the first part-consignment.

In the case of import consignments consisting exclusively of other goods requiring phytosanitary certification than those mentioned in the first paragraph, the importer of the consignment or part-consignment shall notify the Norwegian Food Safety Authority of any non-compliance with the Regulations detected during the reception control.

§ 23e. Conditions for the sale or use of imported goods

A consignment or part-consignment containing goods requiring phytosanitary certification shall be stored together in a safe manner having regard to the risk of spreading pests. The goods may not be sold or used until the following requirements have been met:

a) For split consignments that include goods that fall under the scope of Section 19, cf. Annex 5A points 1, 2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.3, 4.4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 or of Section 4 of the Regulations on measures against *Phytophthora ramorum*, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority must have released the first part-consignment and no deficiencies must have been found during the reception control of the individual part-consignments.

b) For consignments or part-consignments consisting exclusively of other goods requiring phytosanitary certification than those mentioned in (a), no deficiencies must have been found during the reception control.

c) In cases other than those mentioned in (a) and (b), the Norwegian Food Safety Authority must have released the consignment or part-consignment.

§ 24. The importer's duty to present goods for inspection in connection with import control

The importer shall present the goods in the location where the Norwegian Food Safety Authority decides that the inspection is to take place

§ 25 Documentation of import

The importer of plants and other regulated articles requiring phytosanitary certification is obliged to keep the original or copies of all phytosanitary certificates and re-export certificates for three years.

When goods for several importers are accompanied by a single certificate, the original copy of the certificate shall be kept by the representative appointed by the importers in accordance with Section 23. When such a consignment is split into several part-consignments before the reception control takes place, the original copy of the certificate shall be kept by the importer that first received its part-consignment. The other importers shall each keep a copy of the certificate for at least three years.

§ 26 (Repealed by Regulations 20.01.2016 No 73)

VI. Special provisions concerning export

§ 27 Notification of export

Those wishing to export consignments which require the issue of a phytosanitary certificate or re-export certificate, shall provide written notification of this to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority in the district in question. Notification shall be given on a regulation form and arrive two working days at the latest before the consignment is to be controlled.

§ 28 Issue of phytosanitary certificates and certificates for re-export

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority issues phytosanitary certificates or re-export certificates for consignments to countries which require the consignments to be accompanied by such certificates. The issuing of a certificate presupposes that the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, on the basis of controls and inspections, has found that the consignment satisfies the recipient country's phytosanitary requirements, and that the general phytosanitary condition of the plant material is good. Furthermore, it is also a precondition that the packaging and means of transport used satisfies the recipient country's import conditions.

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority may require that the exporter or the company involved's representative transports the consignment to and from the location deemed best to carry out the necessary controls by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority. The exporter or the company involved's representative shall also ensure any necessary assistance during the control.

§ 28a. Marking of wood packaging materials and wood

The ISPM 15 mark shown in Annex 10A may be used to mark wood packaging materials and wood that have been debarked and undergone heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of minimum 56 degrees Celsius for a minimum period of 30 minutes. By wood packaging material is meant wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15; see Annex 13.

The ISPM 15 mark shown in Annex 10B may be used on wood packaging materials made from debarked wood that have undergone methyl bromide treatment in another country in accordance with the requirements in Annex 12.

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority's KD 56/30 mark shown in Annex 11A may be used on wood that has undergone heat treatment as mentioned in the first paragraph in addition to kiln-drying so that the wood has a maximum average moisture content of 20 per cent.

When parts of a packaging unit are replaced, the new parts shall be marked with the ISPM 15 mark. When more than one third of a packaging unit is replaced, the whole unit shall be re-treated and re-marked with the ISPM 15 mark. A packaging unit may not carry ISPM 15 marks from more than two businesses.

The marking shall be clear and in colours other than red and orange. Wood packaging materials shall be marked with permanent marks on two opposite sides and dunnage shall be marked separately. Other wood shall be marked on the wrapping, packing slip or label. Alternatively the Norwegian Food Safety Authority's KD 56/30 mark may be placed directly on the wood. These marks may be used by businesses that have been approved by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority in accordance with section 28b or 28c.

§ 28b. Approval of businesses that carry out heat treatment of wood packaging materials or wood

Approval for use of the ISPM 15 mark or the Norwegian Food Safety Authority's KD 56/30 mark may be granted to businesses that have heat treatment facilities that enable them to satisfy the requirements set out in Section 28a first or third paragraph.

Approval is required for each entity or sub-entity registered with its own organisation number in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities.

Alteration of heat chambers or other material modification of heating facilities shall be reported to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority.

The approval may be withdrawn in the event of material breaches of the conditions set out in this section or in other rules issued pursuant to these Regulations.

§ 28c. Approval of businesses that manufacture wood packaging materials or supply wood

Approval for use of the ISPM 15 mark may be granted to businesses that manufacture or repair wood packaging materials or that supply wood to such businesses.

Wood used in activities as mentioned in the first paragraph shall be

a) marked in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 28a;

b) accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate confirming that the wood has been treated in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 28a; or

c) marked with the Swedish KD 56/30 mark specified in Annex 11B

Approval is required for each entity or sub-entity registered with its own organisation number in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities.

The approval may be withdrawn in the event of material breaches of the conditions set out in this section or in other rules issued pursuant to these Regulations.

§ 28d. Requirement for approval application

Applications for approval shall be submitted to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority using the prescribed form.

§ 29 Inspection during cultivation

Inspection during cultivation, or other examinations of the cultivation fields, shall be carried out if required by the country of import. The exporter is under obligation to see that such an inspection or examinations are carried out. Requests for inspections to be carried out during cultivation must be made early enough for these to be satisfactorily carried out. The exporter shall make preparations so that the inspection can be carried out as thoroughly and quickly as possible, and also see to there being enough staff to help. Requests for controls can be refused if a satisfactory inspection is unable to be carried out or if the information supplied is deficient or erroneous.

VII. Fees, etc.

§ 30 (Repealed by Regulations 9 January 2004 No. 159.)

§ 31 (Repealed 1 January 2012 by Regulations 19 December 2011 No. 1409.)

§ 32 (Repealed 1 January 2012 by Regulations 19 December 2011 No. 1409.)

§ 33 (Repealed by Regulations 9 January 2004 No. 159.)

§ 34 (Repealed by Regulations 9 January 2004 No. 159.)

§ 35 (Repealed 1 January 2012 by Regulations 19 December 2011 No. 1409.)

VIII. Other common provisions

§ 36 Inspection and access to carry out controls

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority conducts inspections and makes decisions to implement the provisions specified in and pursuant to these regulations.

When carrying out these inspections, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, or the person(s) under its authorisation, is granted access to carry out controls of the production of plants and parts of plants, as well as controls of other places where regulated pests can occur. These sorts of controls may be carried out in order to:

a gather more detailed information in situations where the presence of regulated pests mentioned in Annexes 1, 2 and 6 is suspected

b carry out inspections so that set measures in accordance with section 6 are followed
c monitor or map possible spreads of regulated pests
d carry out inspections so that provisions concerning internal controls are complied with
e carry out inspections so that requirements laid down in sections 4 - 5 and 10 - 15 are fulfilled during production and sale
f carry out inspections so that import conditions are complied with
g carry out inspections so that export conditions are complied with.

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority has access to retrieving information about businesses covered by the regulations if this information is necessary in order to carry out an effective control.

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority has full authority to authorise other institutions or persons to carry out tasks conveyed in these regulations.

Local municipal and regional agricultural administrations shall assist the Norwegian Food Safety Authority in controls in accordance with the above-mentioned points a and b.

§ 37 (Repealed by Regulations 20.01.2016 No. 73)

§ 38 Obligation to report regulated pests

The owner or user of a property, who has knowledge of or suspects that there are regulated pests mentioned in Annex 1 or 2 on the property, are under obligation to report this immediately to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority.

§ 39 Obligation to inform

The owner or transferee of the property is obliged, in the event of the property being sold, leased or rented out, to inform the other party of any restrictions laid on the property which are pursuant to these regulations. This kind of information shall be supplied before an arrangement is entered into.

Restrictions of a period of five years or more, which are pursuant to these regulations, shall be registered on the property. The owner of the property covers registration costs.

§ 40 Other pests

If the Norwegian Food Safety Authority considers that there is a particularly high phytosanitary risk, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority can implement interim measures to prevent the introduction, and eradicate or impede the spread of other serious hazardous pests than those mentioned in Annexes 1, 2 and 6.

Section 6 applies correspondingly.

§ 41 Exemptions

In special cases, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority may grant exemptions from the provisions in these regulations, provided that they do not conflict with Norway’s international obligations, including the EEA Agreement.

IX. Penalties

§ 42 - § 44 (Repealed by Regulations 9 January 2004 No. 159.)

§ 45 Penalties

Wilful or negligent violation of these regulations or provisions and decisions issued in pursuance thereof are illegal pursuant to section 28 of the Food Safety Act.

X. Closing provisions

§ 46 In force

These regulations enter into force on 1 January 2001 unless other consequences occur as a result of section 47.

From the same date, the following are repealed:

a Regulations relating to measures against hazardous plant diseases and regulated pests, of 12.12.96
b Regulations relating to the import of plants and parts of plants, etc., to Norway, of 10.09.98
c Regulations relating to the control and issue of certificates in association with the export of plants and plant products, etc., from Norway, of 17.06.88
d Regulations relating to government-controlled production and sale of seed commodities, plants and parts of plants, of 1 January 1981.
e Regulations relating to the sale of nursery plants, by royal decree, of 11 May 1973,
f Regulations relating to control fees in accordance with the Act on measures against plant disease and plant pests, of 19.07.83.
g all other supplementary regulations and provisions pursuant to these regulations.

§ 47 Interim arrangements

Sections 7 and 8 relating to registration obligation and section 44 relating to registration withdrawal will not come into force until 1 July 2001.

Section 9 relating to the introduction of internal control and section 14 relating to labelling and documentation will not come into force until 1 January 2002. At the same time, the regulations relating to the sorting, packaging and labelling of nursery stock, of 25 March 1988 are repealed.

Decisions to grant approval for businesses to use the ISPM 15 mark or the Norwegian Food Safety Authority's KD 56/30 mark or perform heat treatment of wood that were made by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority before the provisions in Sections 28b and 28c entered into force shall continue to be valid. Decisions to grant approval for use of the ISPM 15 mark to businesses that carry out methyl bromide treatment of wood are nevertheless not valid after 1 July 2013.

Up until 1 January 2014, businesses that manufacture or repair wood packaging materials and that have been approved for use of the ISPM 15 mark, cf. third paragraph or Section 28c, may use unmarked wood received from the following businesses:

a) businesses that themselves receive wood that is marked or accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 28c second paragraph and that provide this wood to other parties without applying their own mark, provided that the wood is accompanied by other documentation of being produced in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 28a, or

b) businesses approved for heat treatment of wood in accordance with the third paragraph.

Until 1 January 2014, the treatment codes HT DB or HT KD DB may be used instead of the code specified in Annex 10A, the code MB DB may be used instead of the code specified in Annex 10B, and enterprise numbers consisting of the letters SLT and nine digits may be used instead of the enterprise numbers specified in Annex 10A or 10B.

Annex 1

Pests which are prohibited to introduce and spread in Norway

No.	Name	Synonym
INSECTS, MITES, NEMATODES		
1	*Acleris gloverana* (Walsingham)	
2	*Acleris variana* (Fernald)	
2.1	*Agrilus anxius (*Gory)	
2.2	*Agrilus planipennis (*Fairmaire*)*	
3	*Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch)	
3.1	*Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster)	
3.2	*Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)	
4	*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) (non-European populations)	
5	*Blitopertha orientalis* (Waterhouse)	*Anomala orientalis* (Waterhouse)
6	*Cacoecimorpha pronubana* Hübner	
7	*Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst)	
8	*Epichoristodes acerbella* Walker	
9	*Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens	
10	*Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens	
11	*Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner)	*Heliothis armigera* Hübner
12	*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say	
13	*Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard)	
14	*Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard	
15	*Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess)	
16	*Meloidogyne chitwoodii* Golden et.al.	
17	*Meloidogyne fallax* Karssen	
18	*Monochamus* spp. (non-European species)	
19	*Nacobbus aberrans* (Thorne) Thorne & Allen	
20	*Opogona sacchari* (Bojer)	
21	*Popillia japonica* Newman	
22	*Premnotrypes* spp. (non-European varieties)	
23	*Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval)	
24	*Spodoptera litura* (Fabricius)	
25	Tephritidae – non-European species such as: a) *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Loew) b) *Rhagoletis fausta* (Osten-Sacken) c) *Rhagoletis indifferens* Curran d) *Rhagoletis mendax* Curran e) *Rhagoletis pomonella* (Walsh)	
26	*Thrips palmi* Karny	
27	*Xiphinema americanum* Cobb sensu lato (non-European populations)	
28	*Xiphinema californicum* Lamberti & Bleve-Zacheo	
FLATWORM		
1	*Arthurdendendyus triangulatus*	*Artioposthia triangulata* (Dendy)
FUNGI		
1	*Botryosphaeria laricina* (K. Sawada) Y.	*Guignardia laricina* (Saw.) Yamamoto & Ito

	Zhong	
2	*Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) Hunt	
3	*Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli* Dietel	
4	*Cronartium* spp. (non-European species)	
5	*Endocronartium* spp. (non-European species)	
6	*Gymnosporangium* spp. (non-European species)	
7	*Melampsora farlowii* (J.C. Arthur) J.J. Davis	
8	*Melampsora medusae* Thümen	
9	*Monilinia fructicola* (Winter) Honey	
10	*Mycosphaerella laricis-leptolepidis* K. Ito, K. Sato & M. Ota	
11	*Mycosphaerella populorum* G. E. Thompson	
12	*Ophiostoma wageneri* (Goheen & Cobb) Harrington	*Ceratocystis wagenerei* Goheen & Cobb
13	*Phellinus weirii* (Murrill) R.L. Gilbertson	*Inonotus weirii* (Murrill) Kotlaba & Pouzar
14	*Phoma andina* Turkensteen	
15	*Phyllosticta solitaria* Ellis & Everhart	
16	- - -	
17	*Septoria lycopersici* Spegazzini var. *malagutii* Ciccarone & Boerema	
18	*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival	
19	*Thecaphora solani* (Thirumulachar & O'Brien) Mordue	*Angiosorus solani* Thirumulachar & O'Brien
20	*Tilletia indica* Mitra	
BACTERIA		
1	Apple proliferation phytoplasma	Apple proliferation mycoplasm
2	*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al.	*Corynebacterium sepedonicum*
3	Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma	Elm phloem necrosis mycoplasm
4	Peach X-disease phytoplasma	Peach X-disease mycoplasm
5	Pear decline phytoplasma	Pear decline mycoplasm
6	*Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.	*Pseudomonas solanacearum* (Smith) Smith
7	Strawberry witches' broom phytoplasma	Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasm
VIRUSES		
1	Blueberry leaf mottle nepovirus	
2	Non-European viruses and virus-like organisms on *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L., such as: a) Cherry rasp leaf 'nepovirus' b) Peach mosaic virus (American) c) Plum American line pattern ilavirus d) Raspberry leaf curl luteovirus e) Strawberry latent C 'rhabdovirus' f) Strawberry veinbanding caulimovirus	
3	Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus	
4	Potato spindle tuber viroid	
5	Potato viruses not known to occur in Europe, such as: a) Potato Andean latent tymovirus b) Potato Andean mottle comovirus c) Arracacha B 'nepovirus', oca strain	

	d) Potato black ringspot nepovirus e) Potato T trichovirus f) Non-European isolates of potato viruses A; M; S; V; X and Y (including Yo, Yn, Yc) and potato leaf roll polerovirus	
6	Tobacco ringspot nepovirus	
7	Tomato ringspot nepovirus	
8	Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus	

Annex 2

Pests which are prohibited to introduce and spread in Norway if these are present in certain plants and other regulated articles

No.	Name	Synonym	Plants and other regulated articles
INSECTS, MITES, NEMATODES			
1	*Aculops fuchsiae* Keifer		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Fuchsia* L.
2	*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner & Bührer) Nickle		Plants (other than fruit and seeds) and wood of *Coniferales*, including wood which has not kept its natural rounded surface
3	*Cydia prunivora* (Walsh)	*Enarmonia prunivora* Walsh	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Crataegus* L., *Malus* Mill., *Photinia* Lindl., *Prunus* L. and *Rosa* L. and fruit of *Malus* Mill. and *Prunus* L.
4	*Ditylenchus destructor* Thorne		Flower bulbs and corms intended for planting of *Crocus* L., miniature cultivars and their hybrids of the genera *Gladiolus* L., such as *Gladiolus callianthus* Marais, *Gladiolus colvillei* Sweet, *Gladiolus nanus* hort., *Gladiolus ramosus* hort., *Gladiolus tubergenii* hort., *Hyacinthus* L., Iris L., *Tigridia* Juss., *Tulipa* L., and tubers intended for planting of *Solanum tubersosum* L.
5	*Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kühn) Filipjev		Seeds and bulbs intended for planting of *Allium cepa* L. var. *ascalonicum* Backer, *Allium cepa* L. var. *cepa* and *Allium schoenoprasum* L., plants intended for planting of *Allium porrum* L., flower bulbs and tubers intended for planting of *Camassia* Lindl., *Chionodoxa* Boiss., *Crocus flavus* West. 'Golden Yellow', Galanthus L., *Galtonia candicans* (Bak.) Decne, *Hyacinthus* L. Ismene Herbert, *Muscari* Miller, *Narcissus* L., *Ornithogalum* L., *Puschkinia* Adams, *Scilla* L. and *Tulipa* L.
6	*Eriosoma lanigerum*		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Amelanchier* Medik., *Choenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Pyracantha* M.J. Roem., *Pyrus* L., *Sorbus* L. and *Ulmus* L.
7	*Pissodes* spp. (non-European species)		Plants (other than fruit and seeds), wood with bark and isolated bark of *Coniferales*, originating in non-European countries.
8	*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock)		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Acacia* Mill., *Acer* L., *Amelanchier* Medik., *Betula* L., *Cercidiphyllum* Sieb et Zucc., *Choenomeles* Lindl., *Cornus* L., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Euonymus* L., *Fagus* L., *Juglans* L., *Ligustrum* L., *Lonicera* L., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Maclura* Nutt., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Ptelea* L., *Pyracantha* M.J. Roem., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rosa* L., *Salix* L., *Sorbus* L., *Spiraea* L., *Symphoricarpos* Duham.,

			Syringa L., *Tilia* L. and *Ulmus* L., *Vitis* L
9	*Radopholus similis* (Cobb) Thorne		Plants intended for planting, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated, of *Araceae*, *Marantaceae*, *Persea* spp., *Strelitziaceae*
10	*Scolytidae* spp. (non-European species)		Plants (other than fruit and seeds), wood with bark and isolated bark of *Coniferales*, originating in non-European countries.
11	*Chaetosiphon fragaefolii* (Cockerell)		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of Fragaria L.
FUNGI			
1	*Alternaria mali* Roberts	*A. alternata* (non-European pathogenic isolate)	Plants intended for planting of *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill. and *Pyrus* L
2	*Apiosporina morbosa* (Schweinitz) von Arx	*Dibotryon morbosum*	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Prunus* L.
3	*Atropellis* spp.		Plants (other than fruit and seeds), isolated bark and wood of *Pinus* L.
4	---		
5	*Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) Barr	*Endothia parasitica*	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L and wood and isolated bark of *Castanea* Mill.
6	*Diaporthe vaccinii* Shear		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds of *Vaccinium* spp.).
7	*Mycosphaerella dearnessii* M.E. Barr	*Scirrhia acicola* (Dearn.) Siggers	Plants (other than fruit and seeds) of *Pinus* L
8	*Mycosphaerella gibsonii* H.C. Evans	*Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae* (Hori et Nambu) Deighton *Cercospora pini-densiflorae*	Plants (other than fruit and seeds) and wood of *Pinus* L.
9	*Mycosphaerella pini* E. Rostrup	*Scirrhia pini* Funk et Parker	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Pinus* L.
10	*Phialophora cinerescens* (Wollenweber) van Beyma		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Dianthus* L.
10a	*Phytophthora fragariae* C.J. Hickman		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Fragariae* L.
11	*Phytophthora rubi* Man in ‘t Veld		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Rubus* L.
12	*Puccinia horiana* P. Hennings		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul.
13	*Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis* Doidge		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Pelargonium* L’HÈrit. ex Ait.
14	*Puccinia pittieriana* P. Hennings		Plants intended for planting (other than fruit and seeds)of *Solanaceae*
15	*Sclerotium cepivorum* Berk.		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Allium* L
BACTERIA			
1	*Burkholderia caryophylli* (Burkholder) Yabuuchi et al.	*Pseudomomas caryophylli* (Burkholder)	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Dianthus* L.

		Starr & Burkholder	
2	*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* (Smith) Davis et al.	*Corynebacterium michiganense*	Plants intended for planting of Solanum *lycopersicum* L.
3	*Erwinia amylovora* (Burrill) Winslow et al.		Plants (other than seeds) and live pollen for pollination of *Amelanchier* Medik., *Aronia* Medik., *Choenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., X *Crataemespilus* E.G. Camus, *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia* Lindl., *Pyracantha* M.J.Roem., *Pyrus* L., *Sorbus* L. and *Stranvaesia* Lindl.
4	*Erwinia chrysanthemi* Burkholder et al. pv. *chrysanthemi* and pv. *dianthicola*		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Dianthus* L. and *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul.
5	Potato stolbur phytoplasma	Stolbur (MLO) in *Solanaceae*	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Solanaceae*.
6	*Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* (Smith) Vauterin et al.	*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni* (Smith) Dye	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Prunus* L.
7	*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *dieffenbachiae* (McCulloch &Pirone) Vauterin et al.		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Araceae*
8	*Xanthomonas fragariae* Kennedy & King		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Fragaria* L.
9	*Xanthomonas vesicatoria* (ex Doidge) Vauterin et al.	*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (Doidge) Dye	Plants intended for planting of *Capsicum* L. and Solanum *lycopersicum* L.
VIRUSES			
1	Apple mosaic ilavirus (in *Rubus*)	Prunus necrotic ringspot virus	Plants intended for planting of *Rubus* L.
2	Arabis mosaic nepovirus		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Fragaria* L. and *Rubus* L.
3	Black raspberry latent virus		Plants intended for planting of *Rubus* L.
4	Cherry leaf roll virus nepovirus		Plants intended for planting of *Rubus* L.
6	Chrysanthemum stunt viroid		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul.
7	Plum pox potyvirus		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Prunus* L.
8	Potato leaf roll polerovirus (European isolates)		Plants intended for planting of *Solanum tuberosum* L., originating in European countries
9	Raspberry ringspot nepovirus		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Fragaria* L. and *Rubus* L.
10	Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Fragaria* L.
11	Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Fragaria* L. and *Rubus* L.
12	Strawberry mild yellow edge disease	Strawberry mild yellow edge disease	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Fragaria* L.

13	Tomato black ring nepovirus		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Fragaria* L. and *Rubus* L.
14	Strawberry mottle virus		Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Fragaria* L.

Annex 3

Plants and other regulated articles which are prohibited to import if they originate in the following areas

No.	Plants and other regulated articles		Area of origin
1.1	*Coniferales*	Plants (other than seeds and fruit), wood with bark (other than wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15 that is actually in use or has been in use and satisfies with requirements laid down in Annex 4A point 1.2) and chips of wood with bark, isolated bark and wood waste	Non-European countries and Portugal
1.2	*Coniferales*	All chips	Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Portugal, Taiwan and the USA
2	*Castanea* Mill. *Quercus* L.	Plants (other than seeds and fruit), isolated bark (other than bark from *Quercus suber* L.) and wood waste	Non-European countries
3	*Populus* L.	Plants (other than seeds and fruit), isolated bark and wood waste	Countries on the American continent
4	*Prunus* L.	Plants (other than seeds and fruit)	Non-European countries
5	*Ulmus* L.	Plants intended for planting	North America
6.1	*Amelanchier* Medik. *Aronia* Medik. *Choenomeles* Lindl. *Cotoneaster* Medik. *Crataegus* L. X *Crataemespilus* E.G. Camus *Cydonia* Mill., except *C. oblonga* Mill. when used or to be used as rootstock for Pyrus communis L. *Eriobotrya* Lindl. *Malus* Mill. except production trees of *M. domestica* Borkh.(edible fruit), *Mespilus* L. *Photinia* Lindl. *Pyracantha* M.J. Roem. *Pyrus* L. except production trees of *P. communis* L. (edible fruit), *Sorbus* L. *Stranvaesia* Lindl.	Plants (other than seeds and fruit), but including live pollen for pollination	Countries where *Erwinia amylovora* (Burrill) Winslow et al. is known to occur
6.2	*Cotoneaster bullatus* Bois *Cotoneaster salicifolius* Franch. *Cotoneaster* Wateri hybrids	Plants intended for planting	All countries
7	*Fragaria* L.	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)	All countries
8	*Solanum tuberosum* L. and	Plants intended for planting (other	All countries

	other species of *Solanum* L., which form stolons or tubers	than seeds)	
9	*Solanaceae*, all species other than those mentioned in 8	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)	Non-European countries (other than the Mediterranean countries)
10		Soil and organic growing media, other than growing media that are composed entirely of peat	Non-European countries
11	*Betula* L.	Plants (except seeds) and chips, shavings and wood waste obtained in whole or in part from *Betula* L.	Canada, USA

Annex 4A

Specific requirements for the import of certain plants and other regulated articles

No.	Plants and other regulated articles	Specific requirements
1.1	Wood of *Coniferales*, including wood which has not kept its natural, rounded surface (other than wood in the form of chips and wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15) that is actually in use or has been in use,originating from Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Portugal, Taiwan and the USA	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 3, point 1.1: a) The wood shall be squared so that all its natural rounded surface is removed, and b) by means of an approved indicator system marked on the wood, they are certified to have undergone adequate heat treatment, reaching a core temperature of at least 56°C for a period of 30 minutes.
1.2	Wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15 that is actually in use or has been in use.	The wood packaging material shall satisfy the following requirements: - The wood shall have undergone treatment either by heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56ºC for a period of 30 minutes or methyl bromide fumigation, in accordance with Annex I to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade, endorsed by the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2002, modified in 2009 (ISPM 15),cf. Annex 12 and -the wood packaging material shall display a mark with the two-letter ISO country code, a code identifying the producer and the code identifying the approved measure applied to the wood packaging material in accordance with Annex II to ISPM 15, as well as the logo as specified in Annex II to ISPM 15, modified in 2009, cf. Annex 12. Wood packaging material produced before 1 January 2014 may be treated and marked in accordance with previous versions of ISPM 15.
1.3	Wood of *Coniferales*, including wood which has not kept its natural, rounded surface (other than wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15 that is actually in use or has been in use nd wood in the form of chips and shavings which are obtained in whole or part from conifers) originating from non-European countries other than	a) The wood shall be stripped of its bark and free from grub holes caused by the genus *Monochamus* (non-European spp.), or b) there shall be evidence by a mark 'Kiln-dried', or 'KD' or another internationally-recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that

	Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA	it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.
2	Wood of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L., including wood that has not kept its natural rounded surface, originating in countries in North America. Wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15 that is actually in use or has been in use is not included.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable in Annex 3, point 2: The wood shall be stripped of its bark and a) either be squared so as to remove the rounded surface entirely, or b) there is an official statement that the moisture content of the wood does not exceed 20%, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, or c) there is an official statement that the wood has been disinfected using an appropriate hot-air or hot-water treatment, or d) in the case of sawn wood, with or without residual bark attached: there shall be evidence by a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or other internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.
3	Wood of *Castanea* Mill., other than wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15 that is actually in use or has been in use.	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 2 and Annex 4A, point 2: a) there is an official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) Barr., or b) the wood shall be stripped of its bark.
4	Wood of *Populus* L. originating from countries on the American continent. Wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15 that is actually in use or has been in use is not included.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 3, point 3: The wood shall be stripped of its bark.
5	Wood in the form of chips which is derived in whole or part from - *Castanea* Mill., *Populus* L. and *Quercus* L., originating from non-European countries,	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, points 1.1,1.2, 2 and 3 and Annex 4A, points 2, 3 and 4: There is an official statement that the goods a) have been manufactured exclusively from

	or - *Coniferales*, originating from non-European countries other than Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan and the USA	wood that has been stripped of its bark, or b) have been manufactured exclusively from wood which has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at the time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or c) have undergone fumigation shipboard or in a container prior to shipment, and shall be shipped in sealed containers or in such a way as to prevent any re-infestation.
6	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Pinus* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 3, point 1.1: There is an official statement that no symptoms of *Mycosphaerella dearnessii* M. E. Barr or *Mycosphaerella pini* E. Rostrup have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
7	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr. and *Tsuga* Carr.	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 1.1 and Annex 4A, point 6: There is an official statement that no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* Thümen have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
8	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Castanea* Mill. and *Quercus* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 3, point 2: There is an official statement that a) the plants originate from areas known to be free of *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill), or b) no symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.

9	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Populus* L	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 3, point 3: There is an official statement that no symptoms of *Melampsora medusae* Thümen have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
10	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of the following genera, originating in countries where *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* is known to occur: *Acacia*, *Acer* L., *Amelanchier* Med., *Betula* L.*, Cercidiphyllum* Sieb et Zucc., *Choenomeles* Lindl., *Cornus* L., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Euonymus* L., *Fagus* L., *Juglans L., Ligustrum* L., *Lonicera* L., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Maclura* Nutt., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Ptelea* L., *Pyracantha* M.J. Roem., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rosa* L., *Salix* L., *Sorbus* L., *Spiraea* L., *Symphoricarpos* Duham., *Syringa* L., *Tilia* L. and *Ulmus* L., *Vitis* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, points 3, 4, 5, 6.1, and 6.2 and Annex 4A, point 9: There is an official statement that the plants originate in an area where *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock) is not known to occur, and at a place of production that has been under official monitoring since the beginning of the last two cycles of vegetation, and where no signs of *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock) have been observed.
11	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Choenomeles* Lindl., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L. and *Pyrus* L., originating in non-European countries	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, points 4 and 6.1 and Annex 4A, point 10: There is an official statement that a) the plants originate in a country known to be free from *Monilinia fructicola* (Winter) Honey, or b) the plants originate in an area recognised as being free from *Monilinia fructicola* (Winter) Honey, and that no symptoms of *Monilinia fructicola* (Winter) Honey have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.

12	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Crataegus* L., *Malus* Mill. and *Pyrus* L, originating in countries in which *Phyllosticta solitaria* Ellis & Everhart is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 6.1 and Annex 4A, points 10 and 11: There is an official statement that no symptoms of *Phyllosticta solitaria* Ellis & Everhart have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
13.1	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Malus* Mill,originating in countries in which the following pests are known to occur on *Malus* Mill.: - Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus (American - Tomato ringspot nepovirus	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 6.1 and Annex 4A, points 10, 11 and 12: There is an official statement that a) the plants are derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once to official testing for at least the pests in question by means of suitable indicators or equivalent methods, and were found to be free, in these tests, from these pests, and b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the pests in question have been observed at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
13.2	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Malus* Mill, originating in countries where Apple proliferation phytoplasma is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 6.1 and Annex 4A, points 10, 11, 12 and 13.1: There is an official statement that a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Candidatus phytoplasma mali, according to International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No 4, and the name of the area appears from the certificate from the column for additional declarations, or b) i) the plants (other than those raised from seeds) are derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions, and subjected, within the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once to official testing for Candidatus phytoplasma mali in the exporting country, using appropriate testing which also uncovers latent infections, and found to be free from

		this pest, and ii) no symptoms of diseases caused by Candidatus phytoplasma mali have been observed at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation. and iii) one per thousand of the plant material of the batch to be imported must be subjected to testing in the exporting country, using appropriate testing which also uncovers latent infections, and found to be free from Candidatus phytoplasma mali. At least one sample must be tested if the consignment cons

14	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Cydonia* Mill. and *Pyrus* L, originating in countries where Pear decline phytoplasma is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 6.1 and Annex 4A, points 10, 11 and 12: There is an official statement a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from Candidatus phytoplasma pyri, according to International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No 4, and the name of the area appears from the certificate from the column for additional declarations, or b) i) plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by Candidatus phytoplasma pyri have been rogued out at that place within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, and ii) one per thousand of the plant material of the batch to be imported must be subjected to testing in the exporting country, using appropriate testing which also uncovers latent infections, and found to be free from Candidatus phytoplasma pyri. At least one sample must be tested if the consignment consists of less than one thousand units.
15.1	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of the following species of *Prunus* L. ,originating in countries where Plum pox potyvirus is known to occur - *Prunus armeniaca* L. - *Prunus avium L.* - *Prunus blireiana* Andre - *Prunus brigantina* Vill. - *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh. - *Prunus cerasus L.* - *Prunus cistena* Hansen - *Prunus curdica* Fenzl et Fritsch. (Zander) - *Prunus domestica* L. *domestica* (Borkh) Schneid. - *Prunus domestica* L. *insititia* (L.) C.K. Schneid. - *Prunus domestica* L. *italica* (Borkh.) Gams - *Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D.A. Webb - *Prunus glandulosa* Thunb. ex Murr. - *Prunus holosericea* Batal - *Prunus hortulana* L.H. Bailey - *Prunus japonica* Thunb. ex Murr. - *Prunus mandshurica* (Maxim.) Koehne - *Prunus maritima* Marsh. - *Prunus mume* Sieb. et Zucc.	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 4 and Annex 4A, points 10 and 11: There is an official statement that a) the plants, other than those raised from seeds, are derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once to official testing for Plum pox potyvirus by means of suitable indicators or equivalent methods, and were found to be free, in these tests, from this pest, and b) no symptoms of diseases caused by Plum pox potyvirus have been observed at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation. and c) plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or other virus-like pathogens have

	- *Prunus nigra* Ait. - *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch - *Prunus salicina* L - *Prunus sibirica* L - *Prunus simonii* Carr. - *Prunus spinosa* L. - *Prunus tomentosa* Thunb. ex Murr. - *Prunus triloba* Lindl. - other species of *Prunus* L. which are susceptible to Plum pox potyvirus	been rogued out.
15.2	Plants intended for planting of *Prunus* L. a) originating in countries where Tomato ringspot nepovirus is known to occur on *Prunus* L. b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the following pests are known to occur: - Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus - Peach mosaic virus (American) - Plum American line pattern ilavirus - Peach X-disease phytoplasma	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements in Annex 3, point 4 and Annex 4A, points 10, 11 and 15.1: There is an official statement that a) the plants are derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once to official testing for at least the pests in question by means of suitable indicators or equivalent methods, and were found to be free, in these tests, from these pests, and b) no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant pests have been observed at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
15.3	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Prunus* L.,originating in countries where *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv *pruni* (Smith) Vauterin et al. is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 4 and Annex 4A, points 10, 11, 15.1 and 15.2: There is an official statement that no symptoms of *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv *pruni* (Smith) Vauterin et al. have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
16.1	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Rubus* L.	There is an official statement that a) *Phytophthora rubi* Man in 't Veld is not known to occur at the place of production, and b) the plants have been inspected and no symptoms of *Phytophthora rubi* Man in 't Veld have been observed at inspections carried out at a suitable time during the last cycle of vegetation.

16.2	Plants intended for planting of *Rubus* L. a) originating in countries where the following pests are known to occur on *Rubus* L.: - Tomato ringspot nepovirus - Black raspberry latent virus - Cherry leafroll nepovirus - Apple mosaic ilavirus b) other than seeds, originating in non-European countries where the following pests are known to occur on *Rubus* L.: - Raspberry leaf curl luteovirus - Cherry rasp leaf 'nepovirus'	Without prejudice to the requirements listed in Annex 4A, point 16.1: a) The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs. and b) There is an official statement that the plants are derived from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions, and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, to official testing for at least the relevant pests using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods, and found free in these tests, from these pests, and no symptoms of the relevant pests have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
16.3	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Rubus* L., originating in countries where the following pests are known to occur: - Arabis mosaic nepovirus - Raspberry ringspot nepovirus, - Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus - Tomato black ring nepovirus	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A, points 16.1 and 16.2: There is an official statement that no symptoms of the pests in question have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
17	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L. and *Rubus* L.,originating in countries where non-European viruses and virus-like pathogens are known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, points 4 and 6.1 and Annex 4A, points 10, 11, 12, 13.1, 13.2, 14, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 16.1, 16.2 and 16.3: There is an official statement that no symptoms of non-European viruses and virus-like pathogens have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
18.1	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 3, point 8: Official statement a) that the tubers originate in countries known to be free from *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. or b) that the tubers originate in areas under official supervision for *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al., and where this pest is known not to occur

		and that the place of production has been inspected and found to be free from *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. the last cycle of vegetation.
18.2	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., originating in countries where *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Pervical is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 8 and Annex 4A, point 18.1: There is an official statement that the tubers originate in a place of production a) where *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival has never occurred, or b) where, in accordance with an EPPO-recognised method (The European Plant Protection Organization), there is an official statement that *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival no longer occurs.
18.3	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 8 and Annex 4A, points 18.1 and 18.2: There is an official statement that the tubers originate a) in a country which is known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al., or b) at a place of production which has been inspected during the last cycle of vegetation, and where there has been officially confirmed that the place of production is free from *Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al., either because the pest has never been known to occur at the location or, in the event of the pest being found at the place of production, the premises have been placed under an official eradication programme and official follow-up inspection for *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al.
18.4	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 8 and Annex 4A, points 18.1, 18.2 and 18.3: There is an official statement that the tubers were grown in a field which has undergone official inspection at least once during the last four years, by means of an EPPO-recognised method (The European Plant Protection Organization),

		for *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens and *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens.
18.5	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Solanaceae,* originating in countries where Potato stolbur phytoplasma is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, points 8 and 9 and Annex 4A, points 18.1, 18.2, 18.3 and 18.4: There is an official statement that no symptoms of Potato stolbur phytoplasma have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
18.6	Plants intended for planting of *Solanaceae*, other than seeds of Solanum *lycopersicum* L., originating in countries where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, points 8 and 9 and Annex 4A, point 18.5: There is an official statement that no symptoms of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
18.7	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds), of *Capsicum annuum* L., Solanum *lycopersicum* L., *Musa* L., *Nicotiana* L. and *Solanum melongena* L., originating in countries in which *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 9 and Annex 4A, points 18.5 and 18.6: There is an official statement that the plants originate in areas known to be free from *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.
19.1	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L. and *Pelargonium* L'Herit. ex Ait	There is an official statement that a) no signs of *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner) or *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said pests.

19.2	Plants (other than seeds) of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L. and *Pelargonium* L'Herit. ex Ait.	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A, point 19.1: There is an official statement that a) no signs of *Spodoptera litura* (Fabricius) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the said pest.
20	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul.	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 4A, points 19.1 and 19.2: There is an official statement that a) the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid by means of virological tests, or directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid at an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering, and b) that the plants come from premises which have been officially inspected at least once a month during the three months prior to dispatch, and where no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* P. Hennings were observed within this period, and which were not located in the immediate vicinity of areas in which, during the three months prior to export, symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* P. Hennings are known to have occurred or the plants have undergone appropriate treatment for the said pest, and c) that the plants are derived in direct line from mother plants which were found free from *Erwinia chrysanthemi* Burkholder et al. pv. *chrysanthemi* by means of officially-approved tests carried out at least once within the last two years.
21	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Dianthus* L.	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A, points 19.1, 19.2 and 20:

		There is an official statement that a) that the plants are derived in direct line from mother plants which were found free from *Erwinia chrysanthemi* Burkholder et al. pv. *dianthicola*, *Burkholderia caryophylli* (Burkholder) Yabuuchi et al. and *Phialophora cinerescens* (Wollenweber) van Beyma by means of officially-approved tests carried out at least once within the last two years, and b) no symptoms of the said pests have been observed on the plants.
22	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Pelargonium* L'Herit. ex Ait., originating in countries where Tomato ringspot nepovirus is known to occur	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A, points 19.1 and 19.2: There is an official statement that the plants a) have been cultivated in a growing medium which is free from *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb *sensu lato* or other vectors of Tomato ringspot nepovirus, and b) are directly derived from places of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot nepovirus, or are of no more than fourth generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot nepovirus by means of an officially-approved system of virological testing.
23	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Pelargonium zonale* L. L'Herit.ex Ait. and hybrids of this	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A, points 19.1, 19.2 and 22: There is an official statement that the plants come from premises which have been officially inspected at least once a month during the three months prior to dispatch, and where no symptoms of *Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis* Doidge were observed within this period, and which were not located in the immediate vicinity of areas in which, during the three months prior to dispatch, symptoms of P*uccinia pelargonii-zonale* Doidge are known to have occurred.
24	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Fuchsia,* originating in the USA and Brazil	There is an official statement that a) no signs of *Aculops fuchsiae* Keifer have been observed at the place of production, and b) the plants were inspected immediately prior to export and were found free from *Aculops*

		fuchsiae Keifer.
25	Bulbs intended for planting of *Tulipa* L. and *Narcissus* L., other than in cases where it is marked on the packaging or in some other manner that they are intended for direct sale to end consumers who do not carry out commercial production of cut flowers.	There is an official statement that no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
26	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Allium cepa* L.	There is an official statement that a) *Sclerotium cepivorum* Berk is not known to occur at the place of production, and b) the plants have been inspected and found to be free from any symptoms of *Sclerotium cepivorum* Berk at inspections carried out at appropriate times during the last cycle of vegetation.
27.1	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)of *Apium graveolens* L., *Argyranthemum*, *Aster*, *Brassica*, *Capsicum annuum* L., *Cucumis*, *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L. and hybrids, *Exacum*, *Gerbera* Cass., *Gypsophila* L., *Lactuca*, *Leucanthemum* L., *Lupinus* L., Solanum *lycopersicum* L., *Solanum melongena* L., *Tanacetum* L. and *Verbena* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 9 and Annex 4A, points 18.5, 18.6, 18.7, 19.1, 19.2, 20 and 21: There is an official statement that no signs of the following pests were observed at the place of production during official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export: - *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch) - *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) - *Liriomyza sativae* (Blanchard) - *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess)
27.2	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of other herbaceous species than those specified in Annex 4A, point 27.1, originating in countries in which *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch) or *Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, points 7, 8 and 9 and Annex 4A, points 18.5, 18.6, 18.7, 19.1, 19.2, 22, 23 and 24: There is an official statement that a) no signs of *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch) or *Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard were observed at the place of production during an official inspection carried out prior to export, or b) immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from signs of the relevant pests and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating the relevant pests.
28	Plants intended for planting, with roots, grown in the open air	There is an official statement that the place of production is known to be free from *Clavibacter*

		michiganensis ssp. *sependonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al., *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens, *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens, *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. and *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival.
29.1	Soil and growing medium attached or associated with plants intended for planting, originating in non-European countries	Official statement: a) that the growing medium at the time of planting was free from soil and organic matter or was found free from insects and harmful nematodes and has been subjected to appropriate examination or treatment to ensure it is free from other pests or has undergone appropriate heat treatment or fumigation to ensure freedom from pests, and b) that, since planting, the growing medium has been subjected to appropriate measures to ensure that it has been maintained free from pests or that the plants, during the last two weeks prior to dispatch, were shaken free of the medium leaving the minimum amount necessary to sustain vitality during transport, and, in the event of replanting, that the growing medium used meets the requirements laid down in point a).
29.2	Plants intended for planting, with growing medium, traded in pots or other containers, originating in countries where *Arthurdendyus triangulatus* is known to occur	There is an official statement that a) the consignment originates from a place of production found free from *Arthurdendyus triangulatus* (Dendy) by means of an EPPO-recognised method (The European Plant Protection Organization), or b) the plants have been grown on raised benches (slatted or open-meshed), or c) the consignment has been subjected to an EPPO-recommended disinfestation treatment to eliminate *Arthurdendyus triangulatus* (Dendy).

30	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds)	There is an official statement that a) the plants originate in a country known to be free from *Thrips palmi* Karny, or b) the place of production was found to be free from *Thrips palmi* Karny at official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or c) the consignment has undergone appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from *Thysanoptera*.
31	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds and plants in tissue culture), originating in non-European countries (other than Mediterranean countries)	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, points 1.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.1, 6.2, 7, 8 and 9 and Annex 4A, points 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.1, 13.2, 14, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 17, 18.5, 18.6, 18.7, 19.1, 19.2, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.1, 27.2, 28, 29.2 and 30: There is an official statement that the plants a) are free from any plant debris and b) have been grown in nurseries and c) have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export and found to be free from any symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like pathogens, and either found free from any symptoms or signs of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eradicate such organisms.
32	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds and plants in tissue culture) of deciduous trees and shrubs, originating in non-European countries, other than the Mediterranean countries	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, points 1.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.1, 6.2 and 9 and Annex 4A, points 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.1, 13.2, 14, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 17, 18.5, 18.6, 28, 29.2, 30 and 31: There is an official statement that the plants are dormant and are free from leaves, flowers and fruits.
33	Seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* L.	There is an official statement that the seeds have been obtained by a suitable acid extraction method or an alternative, equivalent method, and that

		a) the seeds originate in areas in which *Clavibacter michiganensis michiganensis* (Smith) Davis et al., or *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* (ex Doidge) Vauterin et al and Potato spindle viroid are not known to occur, or b) no symptoms of diseases caused by these pests have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the last complete cycle of vegetation, or c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for the said pests, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and were found in the tests to be free from these pests.
34	Seeds of the genera *Triticum* L., *Secale* L. and x *Triticosecale* from Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA where *Tilletia indica* Mitra is known to occur	There is an official statement that the seeds originate in an area in which *Tilletia indica* Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be stated on the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment.
35	Grain of the genera *Triticum* L., *Secale* L. and X *Triticosecale* from Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA where *Tilletia indica* Mitra is known to occur	There is an official statement that a) the grain originates in an area in which *Tilletia indica* Mitra is known not to occur. The name of the area shall be stated on the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment, or b) no symptoms of *Tilletia indica* Mitra have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their last complete cycle of vegetation, and representative samples of the grain have been taken both at the time of harvest and before shipment and have been tested and found free from *Tilletia indica Mitra* in these tests. The latter shall be stated on the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment as 'inspected and found free from *Tilletia indica Mitra*'.
36	Soil and other organic growing media	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 3, point 10: There is an official statement that the place of production is known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sependonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al., *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens, *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens, *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith)

		Yabuuchi et al. and *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival.
37	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Fragaria* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable in Annex 3, point 7 and Annex 4A point 28, 29.2 and 30: There is an official statement that a) the plants have been certified according to a certification scheme in accordance with current guidance on the certification of *Fragaria* L., «Certification Scheme for Strawberry PM 4/11», recommended by EPPO (European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization) and b) if the plant material is of the category certified stock, it is of the first generation after the category propagation stock, and c) the plant material has been produced at a pest free production site known to be free from *Phytophthora fragariae* C.J. Hickman, and d) the plant material has been produced at a pest free production site known to be free from *Xanthomonas fragariae* Kennedy & King, and e) no symptoms of disease caused by Strawberry mild yellow edge virus, Strawberry mottle virus or Strawberry vein banding virus have been observed on plants at the pest free production site during the last 12 months before export, subject to a certification scheme that applies a zero tolerance for these viruses on visual inspection, or Strawberry mild yellow edge virus, Strawberry mottle virus and Strawberry vein banding virus are not known to occur at the pest free production site, and that the plants on the production field have been subjected to appropriate testing for these pests during the last 12 months before export, and f) no symptoms of disease caused by the following pests have been observed on plants at the pest free production site during the last 12 months before export: - Arabis mosaic nepovirus - Raspberry ringspot nepovirus - Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdo-virus - Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus

		- Tomato black ring nepovirus - Tomato ringspot nepovirus
38.	Plants (other than seeds and fruit), but including live pollen for pollination, of production trees of *Malus domestica* Borkh. and *Pyrus communis* L. (edible fruit), as well as *Cydonia oblonga* Mill. when used or to be used as rootstock for *Pyrus* L.	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to Annex IAI point 10, Annex IAII point 12, and Annex IAIII point 13.1, 13.2 and 14: There is an official statement that a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. et al. according to International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No 4, and the name of the area appears from the certificate from the column for additional declarations, or b) the plants have been produced in a buffer zone, or, if they have been moved into a buffer zone, they have as a minimum been kept and maintained during a period from 1 April to 31 October within the last complete cycle of vegetation, in a field: b i) - situated at least one km within the border of an officially designated buffer zone of a minimum of 50 km2, where host plants, during the last two complete cycles of vegetation, have been subjected to an officially approved and surveyed control system to minimise the risk of spread of *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. et al. from plants growing there, - when the buffer zone is established, official inspections shall be carried out within the part of the zone situated outside the production field and a 500 m wide zone around this, at least once after the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, at the most appropriate period, and all host plants showing symptoms shall be rogued out at once. The results of these inspections shall be submitted to Mattilsynet before 1 May each year, - a closer description of the buffer zone shall be available to Mattilsynet - name or other identification of the buffer zone shall appear from the certificate from the column for additional declarations and b ii) which has been officially approved, in the same way as the buffer zone, within the last two complete cycles of vegetation, for growing plants, on the conditions appearing from point 38 b), and b iii) which, together with the surrounding zone of at least 500 m, has been found to be free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. et al. since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, at official inspections that have been carried out at least: - twice in the field, at the most appropriate period,

		i.e. once within a period from June to August, and once within a period from August to November, and - once in the mentioned surrounding zone, at the most appropriate period, i.e. within a period from August to November, and b iv) from which plants have been officially tested for latent infections in accordance with EPPO Diagnostic protocol for *Erwinia amylovora*, on samples officially drawn at the most appropriate period, and these are found to be free from this pest.
39	Wood, including wood which has not kept its natural, rounded surface, of *Fraxinus* L., other than in the form of - chips, shavings and wood waste, obtained in whole or part from *Fraxinus* L. - wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15, in use or previously used, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood of *Fraxinus* L. in the consignment and which meets the same phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA	There is an official statement that: Either *Alternative 1* a) the wood originates in an area recognized as being free from *Agrilus planipennis (*Fairmaire*)* by the national plant inspection service in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, the name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations» and b) in case of wood with bark, storage and transport of the wood has taken place b i) in an area recognized as being free from *Agrilus planipennis (*Fairmaire*)* or b ii) outside the flight period for *Agrilus planipennis (*Fairmaire*)* or b iii) closed Or *Alternative 2:* the bark and at least 2,5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant inspection service Or *Alternative 3:* the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to

		achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant inspection service Or *Alternative 4:* In respect of wood originating or processed in USA, the wood satisfies the following conditions: *4.1) Processing requirements* The processing of the wood must fulfil all of the following requirements: a) Debarking The wood is debarked, with the exceptions of any number of visually separate and clearly distinct small pieces of wood which comply with one of the following requirements: a i) they are less than 3 cm in width (regardless of length) or a ii) if they are greater than 3 cm in width, the total surface area of each individual piece of bark is less than 50 cm^2 and b) Sawing The sawn wood is produced from debarked round wood and c) Heat treatment The specified wood is heated through its profile to at least 71 °C for 1 200 minutes in a heat chamber approved by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) or an agency approved by APHIS. and d) Drying The wood is dried following industrial drying schedules of at least two-week duration, recognised by APHIS. The final moisture content of the wood shall not exceed 10 % expressed as a percentage of dry matter. and *4.2. Requirements for facilities* The wood must be produced, handled or stored in a facility which fulfils all the following requirements:

		a) The facility is officially approved by APHIS pursuant to its certification programme concerning *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire. and b) The facility is registered in a database published on the APHIS website. and c) The facility is audited by APHIS, or an agency approved by APHIS, at least once per month and it has been concluded that it complies with the requirements of Annex 4A No 39. Alternative 4. and d) The facility uses equipment for the treatment of the wood which has been calibrated consistently with the equipment's manual of operation and e) The facility keeps records of its procedures for verification by APHIS or an agency approved by APHIS, including the duration of treatment, temperatures during treatment and the final moisture content for each specific bundle to be exported. and *4.3. Labelling* Each bundle of the wood must visibly display both a bundle number and a label with the words 'HT-KD' or 'Heat Treated-Kiln Dried'. That label must be issued by, or under the supervision of, a designated officer of the approved facility after verifying that the processing requirements set out in point 4.1 and the requirements for facilities set out in point 4.2 have been complied with. and *4.4. Pre-export inspections* The wood must be inspected by APHIS, or an agency officially approved by APHIS, to verify that it before export to Norway has undergone all phytosanitary procedures and measures allowing to conclude that the wood is free from *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire. and *4.5. Phytosanitary certificate* The phytosanitary certificate shall include under the heading «Additional declaration» the

		following elements: a) the statement “In accordance with the requirements of regulations relating to plants and measures against pests Annex 4A, No. 39, Alternative 4.» and b) the bundle number(s) and c) the name of the approved facility(ies) in USA
40	Wood in the form of chips, shavings and wood waste obtained in whole or in part from *Fraxinus* L. originating in Canada, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA	There is an official statement that: a) the wood originates in an area recognised as being free from *Agrilus planipennis* (Fairmaire) by the national plant inspection service in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, the name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations», and b) storage and transport of the wood has taken place: b i) in an area recognised as being free from *Agrilus planipennis (*Fairmaire*)* or b ii) outside the flight period of *Agrilus planipennis* (Fairmaire) or b iii) closed
41	Isolated bark of *Fraxinus* L. originating in Canada, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA	There is an official statement that: a) the bark originate from an area recognised as being free from *Agrilus planipennis (*Fairmaire) by the national plant inspection service in accordance with relevant International Standards For Phytosanitary Measures, the name of the area shall be mentioned in the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations», or b) the bark is free from wood
42	Plants of *Fraxinus* L. other than fruit and seed, but including cut branches with or without foliage originating in Canada, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A points 28, 29.1, 29.2, 30, 31, 32: There is an official statement that the plants originates in an area recognized as being free from *Agrilus planipennis (*Fairmaire*)* by the national plant inspection service in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and the name of the

		area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations.
43	Wood, including wood which has not kept its natural rounded surface, of *Betula* L. other than in the form of - chips, shavings and wood waste, obtained in whole or part from *Betula* L. and - wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15, in use or previously used, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood of *Betula* L. in the consignment, and which meets the same phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment originating in Canada and USA	There is an official statement that: a) the bark and at least 2,5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant inspection service or b) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant inspection service .
44	Isolated bark of *Betula* L. originating in Canada and USA	There is an official statement that the bark is free from wood.
45	Plants intended for planting (other than seed) of *Betula* L	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3 point and Annex 4A points 10, 28, 29.1, 29.2, 30, 31 and 32: There is an official statement that the plant material originates in a country known to be free from *Agrilus anxius (*Gory).
46	Wood, including wood which has not kept its natural, rounded surface, of *Acer* L., *Aesculus L., Albizia* Durazz, *Alnus* Mill. , *Betula* L., *Carpinus* L., *Cercidiphyllum* Siebold et Zucc. , *Corylus* L., *Elaeagnus* L., *Fagus* L., *Fraxinus* L., *Koelreuteria* Laxm., *Morus L., Platanus* L. , *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Salix* L., *Tilia* L. and *Ulmus* L. other than in the form of - chips, shavings and wood waste, obtained in whole or part from these wood species - wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15, in use or previously used, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same phytosanitary requirements as	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A points 39 and 43: There is an official statement that: a) i) the wood originates in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) by the national plant inspection service in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, the name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations», and ii) storage and transport of the wood has taken place: (1) in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) or *(2)* outside the flight period of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) or (3) closed

	the wood in the consignment originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea and USA	Or b) the wood is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a temperature of minimum 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). In case letter b) is applicable the wood or any wrapping shall be marked "HT" in accordance with current usage
47	Wood in the form of chips, shavings and wood waste of *Acer* L., *Aesculus L*., *Albizia* Durazz, *Alnus* Mill. , *Betula* L., *Carpinus* L., *Cercidiphyllum* Siebold et Zucc. , *Corylus* L., *Elaeagnus* L., *Fagus* L., *Fraxinus* L., *Koelreuteria* Laxm., *Morus L., Platanus* L. , *Populus* L. , *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L , *Salix* L,, *Tilia* L. and *Ulmus* L. originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea and USA	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 11 and Annex 4A point 40: There is an official statement that: a) i) the wood originates in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) by the national plant inspection service in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, the name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations», and ii) storage and transport of the wood has taken place (1) in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) or (2) outside the flight period of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) or (3) closed or b) the wood is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a temperature of minimum 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). In case letter b) is applicable the wood or any wrapping shall be marked "HT" in accordance with current usage. or c) the wood is processed to pieces of not more than 2,5 cm in thickness, width and length
48	Wood, including wood which has not kept its natural rounded surface, of *Acer* L., *Aesculus L., Alnus* Mill., *Betula* L., *Carpinus* L., *Castanea* Mill.,	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A points 43 and 46: There is an official statement that:

	Casuarina L., *Citrus* L.*, Cornus* L.*, Corylus* L., *Cotoneaster* Medik.*, Crataegus* L.*, Cryptomeria* D. Don., *Fagus* L.*, Ficus* L., *Hibiscus* L., *Juglans L.*, *Lagerstroemia* L.*, Litchi* Sonn.*, Malus* Mill.*, Mallotus* Lour.*, Melia* L.*, Morus* L, *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Rosa* L.*, Salix* L,, *Ulmus* L., *Vaccinium* L. og *Zanthoxylum* L., other than in the form of - chips, shavings and wood waste, obtained in whole or part from these wood species - wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15, in use or previously used, except dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment, and which meets the same phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, The Philippines and Vietnam	a) i) the wood originates in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) by the national plant inspection service in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, the name of the area shall be mentioned in the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations», and ii) storage and transport of the wood has taken place: (1) in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) or *(2)* outside of the flight period of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) or (3) closed or b) the wood is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a temperature of minimum 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). In case letter b) is applicable the wood or any wrapping shall be marked "HT" in accordance with current usage.
49	Wood in the form of chips, shavings and wood waste, of *Acer* L., *Aesculus L., Alnus* Mill., *Betula* L., *Carpinus* L., *Castanea* Mill., *Casuarina* L., *Citrus* L.*, Cornus* L.*, Corylus* L., *Cotoneaster* Medik.*, Crataegus* L.*, Cryptomeria* D. Don., *Fagus* L.*, Ficus* L., *Hibiscus* L., *Juglans L.*, *Lagerstroemia* L.*, Litchi* Sonn.*, Malus* Mill.*, Mallotus* Lour.*, Melia* L.*, Morus* L, *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Rosa* L.*, Salix* L,, *Ulmus* L., *Vaccinium* L. and *Zanthoxylum* L. originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, The Philippines and Vietnam	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A points 43 and 46: There is an official statement that : a) i) the wood originates in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) by the national plant inspection service in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, the name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations», and ii) storage and transport of the wood has taken place: (1) in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) or (2) outside the flight period of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) or (3) closed

		or b) the wood is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a temperature of minimum 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). In case letter b) is applicable the wood or any wrapping shall be marked "HT" in accordance with current usage. or c) the wood is processed to pieces of maximum thickness, width and length of 2,5 cm
50	Plants intended for planting (other than seed) with a stem diameter of 1 cm or more at the thickest part of the stem of *Acer* L., *Aesculus L., Alnus* Mill., *Betula* L., *Carpinus* L., *Castanea* Mill., *Casuarina* L., *Citrus* L., *Cornus* L., *Corylus* L., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cryptomeria* D. Don., *Fagus* L., *Ficus* L., *Hibiscus* L., *Juglans L.*, *Lagerstroemia* L., *Litchi* Sonn., *Malus* Mill., *Mallotus* Lour., *Melia* L., *Morus* L, *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Rosa* L., *Salix* L., *Ulmus* L., *Vaccinium* L. and *Zanthoxylum* L. originating in countries in which *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) is known to occur	Without prejudice to requirements in Annex 4A points 10, 28, 29.1, 29.2, 30, 31, 32 and 45: There is an official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life or at least the 3 years prior to export, in a place of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant inspection service in the country of origin and situated in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) by the national plant inspection service in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, the name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations».
51	Plants intended for planting (other than seed) with a stem diameter of 1 cm or more at the thickest part of the stem of *Acer* L., *Aesculus L., Albizia* Durazz, *Alnus* Mill., *Betula* L., *Carpinus* L., *Cercidiphyllum* Siebold et Zucc., *Corylus* L., *Elaeagnus* L., *Fagus* L., *Fraxinus* L., *Koelreuteria* Laxm., *Morus L., Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Salix* L., *Tilia* L. and *Ulmus* L. originating in countries in which *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) is known to occur	Without prejudice to the provisions and requirements applicable to Annex 3, point 11 and Annex 4A points 28, 29.1, 29.2, 30, 31, 32, 45 and 50: There is an official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life or at least the 2 years prior to export, in a place of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant inspection service in the country of origin and situated in an area recognized as being free from *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) by the national plant inspection service in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures. The name of the area shall be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric «additional declarations».

Annex 4B

Specific requirements for domestic production and sale of certain plants and other regulated articles

No.	Plants and other regulated articles	Specific requirements
1	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of - *Amelanchier* Medik. - *Aronia* Medik., - *Choenomeles* Lindl. - *Cotoneaster* Medik. - *Crataegus* L. - X *Crataemespilus* E.G. Camus - *Cydonia* Mill. - *Eriobotrya* Lindl. - *Malus* Mill. - *Mespilus* L. - *Photinia* Lindl. - *Pyracantha* Roem. - *Pyrus* L. - *Sorbus* L. - *Stranvaesia* Lindl.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 7, a) the plants must originate from areas recognised to be free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burrill) Winslow et al. by The Norwegian Food Safety Authority and b) the plants at the place of production should at least once a year be insepcted and found to be free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burrill) Winslow et al.
2	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Fragaria* L.	a i) the plants must be derived from Norwegian material or a ii) the plants must be derived from material which has been subjected to official quarantine testing in Norway using suitable methods, and which, by these examinations, have been found free from the pests specified in Annexes 1 and 2. or a iii) the plants must originate from imported plants of minimum elite stock, grown in insectproof greenhouses and be in accordance with current guidance on the certification of Fragaria L., «Certification Scheme for Strawberry PM 4/11», recommended by EPPO (European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization. and b) *Phytophthora fragariae* C.J. Hickman is not known to occur at the place of production, and

		c) the plants at the place of production have been subjected to testing within the last 18 months before sale, using appropriate testing methods and found to be free from *Phytophthora fragariae* C.J. Hickman and d) *Xanthomonas fragariae* Kennedy & King is not known to occur at the place of production, and e) no symptoms of diseases caused by the following pests have been observed during inspection of the plant material at the place of production within the last 18 months before sale: - Arabis mosaic nepovirus, - Raspberry ringspot nepovirus, - Strawberry crinkle cytorhabdovirus, - Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus, - Strawberry mild yellow edge disease, - Tomato black ring nepovirus, - Strawberry mild yellow edge virus, - Strawberry mottle virus, - Strawberry vein banding virus og - Xanthomonas fragariae Kennedy & King.
3.1	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Malus* Mill.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 4B, point 1: a) the plants must originate from areas recognised to be free from *Candidatus* phytoplasma mali (Apple proliferation phytoplasma), by The Norwegian Food Safety Authority or b) i) the plants (other than those raised from seeds) are derived in direct line from mother stock plants which is maintained under appropriate conditions, and subjected, within the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once to official testing for *Candidatus* phytoplasma mali, using appropriate testing methods which also uncovers latent infections, and found to be free from this pest, and ii) no symptoms of diseases caused by *Candidatus* phytoplasma mali have been observed during inspection at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of

		vegetation and iii) one per thousand of the plant material of the batch must be subjected to testing, using appropriate testing methods which also uncovers latent infections, and found to be free from *Candidatus* phytoplasma mali. At least one sample must be tested if the consignment consists of less than one thousand units.
3.2	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Pyrus* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 4B, point 1: a) the plants must originate from areas recognised to be free from *Candidatus* phytoplama pyri, by The Norwegian Food Safety Authority or b) i) plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by *Candidatus* phytoplasma pyri have been rogued out at that place within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, and ii) one per thousand of the plant material of the batch must be subjected to testing, using appropriate testing methods which also uncovers latent infections, and found to be free from *Candidatus* phytoplasma pyri. At least one sample must be tested if the consignment consists of less than one thousand units.
4	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of the following species of *Prunus* L.: - *Prunus armeniaca* L. - *Prunus avium L.* - *Prunus blireiana* Andre - *Prunus brigantina* Vill. - *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh. - *Prunus cerasus L.* - *Prunus cistena* Hansen - *Prunus curdica* Fenzl et Fritsch. (Zander) - *Prunus domestica* L. *domestica* (Borkh) Schneid. - *Prunus domestica* L. *insititia* (L.) C.K. Schneid. - *Prunus domestica* L. *italica* (Borkh.) Gams - *Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D.A. Webb	a) the plants must originate from areas known to be free from Plum pox potyvirus, or b) the plants (except those raised from seeds) are derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once to official testing for Plum pox potyvirus by means of suitable indicators or equivalent methods, and were found to be free, in these tests, from this pest. and no symptoms of disease caused by Plum pox potyvirus have been observed at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate

	- *Prunus glandulosa* Thunb. ex Murr. - *Prunus holosericea* Batal - *Prunus hortulana* L.H. Bailey - *Prunus japonica* Thunb. ex Murr. - *Prunus mandshurica* (Maxim.) Koehne - *Prunus maritima* Marsh. - *Prunus mume* Sieb. et Zucc. - *Prunus nigra* Ait. - *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch - *Prunus salicina* L - *Prunus sibirica* L - *Prunus simonii* Carr. - *Prunus spinosa* L. - *Prunus tomentosa* Thunb. ex Murr. - *Prunus triloba* Lindl. - other species of *Prunus* L. which are susceptible to Plum pox potyvirus	vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation. and c) plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or other virus-like pathogens have been rogued out.
5	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Rubus* L.	a) *Phytophthora rubi* Man in 't Veld is not known to occur at the place of production, and b) the plants at the place of production have been subjected to testing within the last 18 months before sale, using appropriate testing methods and found to be free from *Phytophthora rubi* Man in 't Veld and c) no symptoms of diseases caused by the following pests have been observed during inspection of the plant material at the place of production within the last 18 months before sale: - *Arabis mosaic nepovirus* - *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* - *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus* - *Tomato black ring nepovirus*
6.1	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., other than tubers intended for planting (seed potatoes)	Every lot shall a) originate in a place of production where the following pests are not known to occur: - *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sependonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al. - *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival - *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens - Resistance breaking pathotypes of *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens and b) be labelled so as to enable identification of the producer and the place of production.
6.2	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.	The place of production is known to be free from the following pests:

	intended for planting (seed potatoes)	- *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sependonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al. - *Globodera pallida (*Stone) Behrens - *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens - *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival
6.3	Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. intended for planting (seed potatoes) and plants intended for planting of other species of *Solanum* L. which form stolons or tubers, or hybrids of these	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 4B, point 6.2: Documentation must exist confirming that the tubers or plants a) originate from Norwegian material or b) are derived in direct line from material which has been subjected to official quarantine testing in Norway using suitable methods, and which, by these examinations, have been found free from the pests specified in Annexes 1 and 2.
7	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Dendranthema* (DC) Des. Moul., *Dianthus* L. and *Pelargonium* L'Herit. ex Ait.	a) Signs of *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner) or *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval) have not been observed during inspection at the place of production within the last three month before salecomplete cycle of vegetation, or b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment against the said pests.
8	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des. Moul	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 4B, point 7: The plant material must a i) be of no more than third generation stock derived from material tested using appropriate testing methods and found to be free from *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* or a ii) directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* at inspection carried out at the time of flowering, and b i) originate from an area which is recognised to be free from *Puccinia horiana* P. Hennings by The Norwegian Food Safety Authority,

		or b ii) come from premises which have been inspected at least once a month during the three months prior to dispatch, and where no symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* P. Hennings were observed during this period, and which were not located in the immediate vicinity of areas in which, during the three months prior to dispatch, symptoms of *Puccinia horiana* P. Hennings are known to have occurred, or b iii) have undergone appropriate treatment against the said pest, and c) derive in direct line from mother plants which were found free from *Erwinia chrysanthemi* Burkholder et al. pv. *chrysanthemi* by appropriate testing methods carried out at least once within the last two years.
9	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Dianthus* L.	Without prejudice to the requirements applicable to Annex 4B, point 7: a) the plants must derive in direct line from mother plants which were found free from *Erwinia chrysanthemi* Burkholder et al. pv*. dianthicola*, *Burkholderia caryophylli* (Burkholder) Yabuuchi et al. and *Phialophora cinerescens* (Wollenweber) van Beyma by using appropriate testing methods carried out at least once within the last two years, and b) no symptoms of the said pests have been observed on the plants.
10	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Pelargonium zonale* (L.) L'Herit.ex Ait. and hybrids of this	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 4B, point 7: The plants must a) originate from an area which is recognised to be free from P*uccinia pelargonii-zonalis* Doidge by The Norwegian Food Safety Authority or b) come from premises which have been inspected at least once a month during the three months prior to dispatch, and where no symptoms of *Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis* Doidge were observed during this period, and which were not located in the immediate vicinity of areas in which, during the

		three months prior to dispatch, symptoms of P*uccinia pelargonii-zonale* Doidge are known to have occurred.
11	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Apium graveolens* L., *Argyranthemum* spp., *Aster* spp., *Brassica* spp., *Capsicum annuum* L., *Cucumis* spp., *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L. and hybrids, *Exacum* spp., *Gerbera* Cass., *Gypsophila* L, *Lactuca* spp., *Leucanthemum* L., *Lupinus* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L., *Solanum melongena* L., *Spinacia* L., *Tanacetum* L. and *Verbena* L.	Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to Annex 4B, point 7: a) the plants must originate from an area which is recognised to be free from *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess) by The Norwegian Food Safety Authority or b) signs of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Blanchard) and *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess) have not been observed at the place of production during inspections carried out at least once a month during the three months prior to dispatch.
12	Plants intended for planting (other than seeds) of *Allium cepa* L. var. *cepa*	a) *Sclerotium cepivorum* Berk is not known to occur at the place of production, and b) the plants have been inspected and found free from any symptoms of *Sclerotium cepivorum* Berk during inspections carried out at appropriate times within the last cycle of vegetation.
13	Plants intended for planting, with roots, grown in the open air	The place of production is known to be free from - *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sependonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al., - *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens, - *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens and - *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival.
14	Soil and other organic growing media	The place of production is known to be free from - *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sependonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Davis et al. - *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens, - *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens and - *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival.

Annex 5A

Plants and other regulated articles which must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate on import

No.	Plants and other regulated articles
1	Plants intended for planting, other than seeds
2	Pollen for pollination and fresh cut branches of: *Amelanchier* Medic., *Aronia Medik.* *Choenomeles* Lindl. *Cotoneaster* Medic. *Crataegus* L. X *Crataemespilus* E.G. Camus *Cydonia* Mill. *Eriobotrya* Lindl *Malus* Mill. *Mespilus* L. *Photinia Lindl* *Pyracantha* M.J. Roem *Pyrus* L. *Sorbus* L. *Stranvaesia* Lindl.
3.1	Seeds of: *Solanum lycopersicum* L. *Allium cepa* L. var *cepa* *Allium porrum* L. *Allium schoenoprasum* L.
3.2	Seeds and grain of: *Triticum* L. *Secale* L. *X Triticosecale* originating in Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, USA
4.1	Cut flowers of: *Gerbera* L. *Dianthus* L. *Rosa* L.
4.2	Cut flowers of: *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul. *Gypsophila* L. *Pelargonium* L'Herit ex Ait.
4.3	Cut flowers of *Orchidaceae* originating in Thailand
4.4	Cut branches of *Fraxinus* L., with or without foliage, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA
5.1	Fresh (not preserved) fruits of: *Citrus* L, *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf. and hybrids of these *Malus* Mill.

	Prunus L. *Pyrus* L. *Vitis* L.
5.2	Fresh (not preserved) fruits of *Vaccinium* L. originating in non-European countries
5.3	Fresh (not preserved) fruits, imported during the period 16 April to 30 September, of: *Fragaria* L. *Ribes nigrum* L. *Ribes rubrum* L. *Ribes uva-crispa* L. *Rubus idaeus* L.
6.1	Fresh (not preserved) vegetables of: *Allium cepa* L. Unwashed vegetables with roots
6.2	Fresh (not preserved) vegetables, imported during the period 16 April to 30 September, of: *Apium graveolens* L. var. *dulce* (Mill.) Pers. *Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *botrytis* (L.) Alef. var. *botrytis* L. *Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *botrytis* (L.) Alef. var. *italica* Plenck *Cichorium intybus* L. var. *foliosum* Hegi *Cucumis melo* L. *Foenicum vulgare* Mill. *Lactuca* L. *Solanum lycopersicum* L. *Solanum melongena* L
7	Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)
8	Wood, including wood which has not kept its natural rounded surface (other than wood packaging material covered by requirements in Annex 4A, point 1.2) in the following cases:
	a) the wood has been obtained in whole or part from one of the following genera or order:
	Castanea Mill., originating in non-European countries and Italy
	Coniferales, originating in non-European countries and Portugal
	Populus L., originating in non-European countries and Italy
	Quercus L. (eik), originating in non-European countries
	Fraxinus L. originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA
	Betula L. originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, The Philippines, USA and Vietnam
	Acer L., *Aesculus L., Alnus* Mill., *Carpinus* L., *Corylus* L., *Fagus* L., *Morus L., Platanus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Salix* L,.and *Ulmus* L. originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, The Philippines, USA and Vietnam
	Albizia Durazz, *Cercidiphyllum* Siebold et Zucc., *Elaeagnus* L., *Koelreuteria* Laxm. and *Tilia* L. originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea and USA
	Casuarina L., *Citrus* L., *Cornus* L., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cryptomeria* D. Don., *Ficus* L., *Hibiscus* L., *Juglans L.* , *Lagerstroemia* L., *Litchi* Sonn., *Malus* Mill., *Mallotus* Lour., *Melia* L., *Rosa* L. , *Vaccinium* L. and *Zanthoxylum* L. originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, The Philippines and Vietnam
	and
	b): the wood corresponds with one of the following item numbers in the customs tariff schedule:
	44.01.11 — Fuel wood in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms, of coniferous wood *44.01.12* — Fuel wood in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms, of non-coniferous wood *44.01.21* — Coniferous wood, in chips or particles *44.01.22* — Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles

	44.01.40	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated
	44.03.21 *44.03.22* *44.03.23* *44.03.24* *44.03.25* *44.03.26*	Coniferous wood, in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or squared
	44.03.91	Wood of *Quercus* spp. in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or squared
	44.03.93 *44.03.94*	Wood of *Fagus* spp. in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or squared
	44.03.95 *44.03.96*	Wood of *Betula* spp. in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or squared
	44.03.97	Wood of *Populus* spp. in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or squared
	44.03.99	Non-coniferous wood other than tropical wood, *Quercus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Betula* L., *Populus* spp. and *Eucalyptus* spp. in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or squared
	44.04.10	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise of coniferous wood.
	44.04.20	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise of non-coniferous wood
	44.06.11 *44.06.12*	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood, not impregnated
	44.07.11 *44.07.12* *44.07.19*	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
	44.07.91	Wood of *Quercus* spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
	44.07.92	Wood of *Fagus* spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
	44.07.93	Wood of *Acer* spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.
	44.07.94	Wood of *Prunus* spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.
	44.07.95	Wood of *Fraxinus* spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
	44.07.96	Wood of *Betula* spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
	44.07.97	Wood of *Populus* spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
	44.07.99	Non-coniferous wood other than tropical wood, *Acer* spp., *Quercus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus* spp. and *Eucalyptus* spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
	44.15.10	Cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings; cable-drums
	44.15.20	Pallets, box pallets and other load boards; pallet collars
	44.16.0010	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, or wood, including staves of *Quercus* spp
	94.06.10	Prefabricated buildings of wood
9	Soil, growing media, mulch and soil improvers, which consist in whole or in part of the following: Soil Parts of plants	

	Peat[1] Bark Compost Organic fertilizers [1] Growing media that are composed entirely of peat and originating in European countries, are exempt from the requirement for phytosanitary certification
10	Isolated bark, if it is not included in No. 9, of:
	Fraxinus L. originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA
	Betula L. originating in Canada and USA

Annex 5B.
Model for phytosanitary certificates for export according to the International Plant Protection Convention, IPPC

No. _____
Plant Protection Organization of _____
TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____
Declared name and address of consignee: _____
Number and description of packages: _____
Distinguishing marks: _____
Place of origin: _____
Declared means of conveyance: _____
Declared point of entry: _____
Name of produce and quantity declared: _____
Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.

They are deemed to be practically free from other pests.*

II. Additional Declaration

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date _____
Treatment _____
Chemical (active ingredient) _____
Duration and temperature _____
Concentration _____
Additional information _____
_____

Place of issue _____ _____
(Stamp of Organization)

Name of authorized officer _____
Date _____ _____
(Signature)

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to _____ (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.*

*Optional clause

Annex 5C.
Model for phytosanitary certificates for re-export according to the International Plant Protection Convention, IPPC

No. _____
Plant Protection Organization of _____
(contracting party of re-export)

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____
(contracting party(ies) of import)

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____
Declared name and address of consignee: _____
Number and description of packages: _____
Distinguishing marks: _____
Place of origin: _____
Declared means of conveyance: _____
Declared point of entry: _____
Name of produce and quantity declared: _____
Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above _____ were imported into (contracting party of re-export) _____ from _____ (contracting party of origin) covered by Phytosanitary certificate No. _____, *original ☐ certified true copy ☐ of which is attached to this certificate; that they are packed ☐ repacked ☐ in original ☐ *new ☐ containers, that based on the original phytosanitary certificate ☐ and additional inspection ☐, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, and that during storage in _____ (contracting party of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

*Insert tick in appropriate ☐ boxes

II. Additional Declaration

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date _____
Treatment _____
Chemical (active ingredient) _____
Duration and temperature _____
Concentration _____
Additional information _____
_____

Place of issue _____ _____
(Stamp of Organization)

Name of authorized officer _____
Date _____ _____ _____
(Signature)

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to _____ (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.**

**Optional clause

Annex 6

Pests for which there can be laid down provisions for control in specific restricted areas

---

Name

Heterobasidion annosum (Fr.) Bref.
Ophiostoma novo-ulmi Brasier
Ophiostoma ulmi (Buisman) C. Moreau

Annex 7

Plants intended for planting which are prohibited to plant and sell

---

Name

Cotoneaster bullatus Bois
Cotoneaster salicifolius Franch.
Cotoneaster Wateri-hybrider

Annex 8

Labelling and documentation requirements

I. Plants intended for further commercial cultivation

A. All units shall on sale be labelled with:
- a The producer's or retail link's registration number for the Norwegian Food Safety Authority
- b Botanical name and, if appropriate, name of variety. For fruit trees the variety of the rootstock shall also be supplied
- c Serial number

B. The following information shall also be supplied, either in the form of labelling or through supplementary documentation:
- d The amount stated per item, kg or other unit
- e The country of origin or re-export in the case of the plants being imported
- f For plants raised from seeds: the reference number of the seed lot
- g For certified plant material: certification category

The plants or the packaging shall be labelled in such a way to prevent mix-ups after removal.

II. Nursery stock, except plants intended for further commercial cultivation

A. The plants, as they appear for sale to the end consumer, shall be labelled with:
- a The producer's or retail link's registration number for the Norwegian Food Safety Authority
- b Botanical name and, if appropriate, name of variety. For fruit trees the variety of the rootstock shall also be supplied

B. Up until the final retail link, the following information must also be provided:
- c Serial number
- d The amount specified per item, kg or other unit
- e The country of origin or re-export in the event of the plants being imported

Information in accordance with point c is to be provided by labelling all units, while information in accordance with points d and e is to be supplied either by labelling or through supplementary documentation.

The plants or the packaging shall be labelled.

III. Plants intended for planting, other than those specified in I and II

All units shall be labelled with the following up until the last retail link:
- a The producer's or retail link's registration number for the Norwegian Food Safety Authority.
- b Botanical name and, if appropriate, name of variety.

The plants or the packaging shall be labelled.

Annex 9

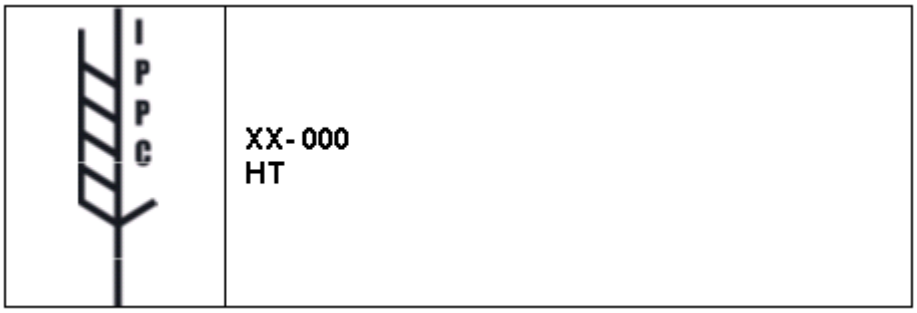
Plants which, in accordance with section 19, are exempt from requirements for phytosanitary certification

Country of origin	**Type of commodity and amount**
From European countries	Up to 25 cut flowers Up to 10 kg of fruit, berries and vegetables, other than potatoes Up to 3 kg of flower bulbs and corms, other than plants mentioned in Annex 3 Up to 5 pot plants (household plants), other than plants mentioned in Annex 3
From non-European countries	Up to 25 cut flowers Up to 10 kg of fruit, berries and vegetables, other than potatoes Up to 3 kg of flower bulbs and corms, other than plants mentioned in Annex 3

Annex 10

repealed by Regulations 7 February 2013 No. 176

Annex 10 A **Merke som kan anvendes på trevirke og treemballasje som er varmebehandlet jf. § 28a første ledd**



1. Bruk av koder

a) XX er ISO-koden for landet der virksomheten som merker emballasjen eller trevirket er godkjent. NO er isokode for Norge.

b) Hvor angitt 000 skal virksomhetsnummeret fremgå. Virksomheter godkjent av Mattilsynet skal bruke et nisifret virksomhetsnummer.

c) HT: Varmebehandling i henhold til kravene etter den internasjonale standarden for plantesanitære tiltak nr. 15.

2. Grafisk utforming

a) Kantlinjene kan være stiplet.

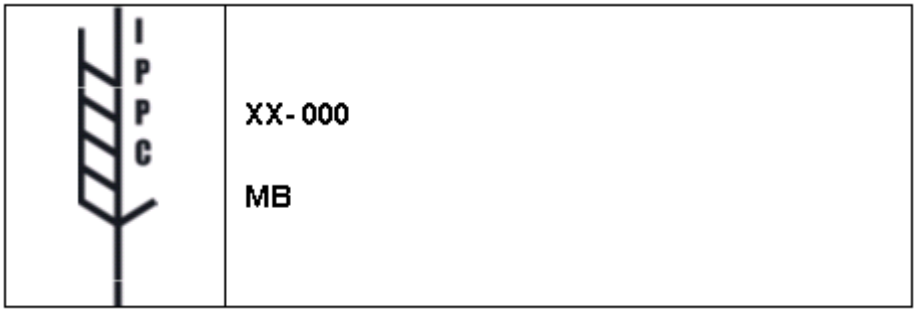
b) Tall- og bokstavkoder kan legges på en linje.

c) Logoen kan legges vannrett.

d) Størrelsen på tall og bokstaver i høyre del av merket skal ikke være mindre enn 10 millimeter høye.

e) Logoen, som utgjør venstre del av merket, skal minst være 60 millimeter høy og 18 millimeter bred.

Annex 10B. Merke kan anvendes på treemballasje produsert av tre som er behandlet med metylbromid, jf.§ 28a andre ledd



1. Bruk av koder

a) XX er ISO-koden for landet der virksomheten som merker emballasjen eller trevirket er godkjent. NO er isokode for Norge.

b) Hvor angitt 000 skal virksomhetsnummeret fremgå. Virksomheter godkjent av Mattilsynet skal bruke et nisifret virksomhetsnummer.

c) MB: Metylbromidgassing i henhold til kravene etter den internasjonale standarden for plantesanitære tiltak nr. 15.

2. Vedlegg 10A nr. 2 gjelder tilsvarende.

Annex 11A. Mattilsynets KD 56/30-merke

1. Bruk av koder

a) KD: Ovnstørking av tre til en 20 prosent gjennomsnittsfuktighet på fremstillingstidspunktet.

b) 56° C/30 min: Varmebehandling i henhold til kravene etter den internasjonale standarden for plantesanitære tiltak nr. 15.

c) Hvor angitt 000 skal virksomhetsnummer fremgå.

Annex 11B. Det svenske KD 56/30-merke

1. Hvor angitt yy fremgår län og hvor angitt xxxx fremgår virksomhetsnummer.

Annex 12. International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM 15). Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade, Annex I and II

ISPM 15. Annex 1
Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material

Use of debarked wood

Irrespective of the type of treatment applied, wood packaging material must be made of debarked wood. For this standard, any number of visually separate and clearly distinct small pieces of bark may remain if they are:

- less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or

- greater than 3 cm in width, with the total surface area of an individual piece of bark less than 50 square cm.

For methyl bromide treatment the removal of bark must be carried out before treatment because the presence of bark on the wood affects the efficacy of the methyl bromide

treatment. For heat treatment, the removal of bark can be carried out before or after treatment.

Heat treatment (treatment code for the mark: HT)

Wood packaging material must be heated in accordance with a specific time-temperature schedule that achieves a minimum temperature of 56° C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). Various energy sources or processes may be suitable to achieve these parameters. For example, kiln-drying, heat-enabled chemical pressure impregnation, microwave or other treatments may all be considered heat treatments provided that they meet the heat treatment parameters specified in this standard.

Methyl bromide treatment (treatment code for the mark: MB)

Use of methyl bromide should be undertaken taking into account the CPM Recommendation Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (2008). NPPOs are encouraged to promote the use of alternative treatments approved in this standard.1

The wood packaging material must be fumigated with methyl bromide in accordance with a schedule that achieves the minimum concentration-time product2 (CT) over 24 hours at the temperature and final residual concentration specified in Table 1. This CT must be achieved throughout the wood, including at its core, although the concentrations would be measured in the ambient atmosphere. The minimum temperature of the wood and its surrounding atmosphere must be not less than 10° C and the minimum exposure time must be not less than 24 hours. Monitoring of gas concentrations must be carried out at a minimum at 2, 4 and 24 hours (in the case of longer exposure times and weaker concentrations, additional measurement should be recorded at the end of fumigation).

1 In addition, contracting parties to the IPPC may also have obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

2 The CT product utilized for methyl bromide treatment in this standard is the sum of the product of the concentration (g/m3) and time (h) over the duration of the treatment.

Table 1: Minimum CT over 24 hours for wood packaging material fumigated with methyl bromide

Temperature	**CT (g·h/m³) over 24 h**	**Minimum final concentration (g/m³) after 24 h**
21° C or above	650	24
16° C or above	800	28
10° C or above	900	32

Table 2: Example of a treatment schedule that achieves the minimum required CT for wood packaging material treated with methyl bromide (initial doses may need to be higher in conditions of high sorption or leakage)

Temperature	**Dosage g/m³)**	**Minimum concentration (g/m³) at:**		
		2 h	**4 h**	**24 h**
21° C or above	48	36	31	24
16° C or above	56	42	36	28

10° C or above	64	48	42	32

NPPOs shall ensure that the following factors are appropriately addressed by those involved in the application of methyl bromide treatment under this standard:

1. Fans are used as appropriate during the gas distribution phase of fumigation to ensure that equilibrium is reached and should be positioned to ensure that the fumigant is rapidly and effectively distributed throughout the fumigation enclosure (preferably within one hour of application).

2. Fumigation enclosures are not loaded beyond 80 % of their volume.

3. Fumigation enclosures are well sealed and as gas tight as possible. If fumigation is to be carried out under sheets, these must be made of gas-proof material and sealed appropriately at seams and at floor level.

4. The fumigation site floor is either impermeable to the fumigant or gas-proof sheets must be laid on the floor.

5. Methyl bromide is often applied through a vaporizer («hot gassing») in order to fully volatilize the fumigant prior to its entry into the fumigation enclosure.

6. Methyl bromide treatment is not carried out on wood packaging material exceeding 20 cm in cross section. Wood stacks need separators at least every 20 cm to ensure adequate methyl bromide circulation and penetration.

7. When calculating methyl bromide dosage, compensation is made for any gas mixtures (e.g. 2 % chloropicrin) to ensure that the total amount of methyl bromide applied meets required dosage rates.

8. Initial dose rates and post-treatment product handling procedures take account of likely methyl bromide sorption by the treated wood packaging material or associated product (e.g. polystyrene boxes).

9. The measured temperature of the product or the ambient air (whichever is the lower) is used to calculate the methyl bromide dose, and must be at least 10° C (including at the wood core) throughout the duration of the treatment.

10. Wood packaging material to be fumigated is not wrapped or coated in materials impervious

to the fumigant.

11. Records of methyl bromide treatments are retained by treatment providers, for a period of length determined and as required by the NPPO, for auditing purposes.

NPPOs should recommend that measures be taken to reduce or eliminate emissions of methyl bromide to the atmosphere where technically and economically feasible (as described in the CPM Recommendation on Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (2008)).

Adoption of alternative treatments and revisions of approved treatment schedules

As new technical information becomes available, existing treatments may be reviewed and modified, and alternative treatments and/or new treatment schedule(s) for wood packaging material may be adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. If a new treatment or a revised treatment schedule is adopted for wood packaging material and incorporated into this ISPM, material treated under the previous treatment and/or schedule does not need to be re-treated or re-marked.

ISPM 15. Annex 2
The mark and its application

A mark indicating that wood packaging material has been subjected to approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this standard1 comprises the following required components:

- the symbol

- a country code

- a producer/treatment provider code

- a treatment code using the appropriate abbreviation according to Annex 1 (HT or MB).

Symbol

The design of the symbol (which may have been registered under national, regional or international procedures, as either a trademark or a certification/collective/guarantee mark) must resemble closely that shown in the examples illustrated below and must be presented to the left of the other components.

Country code

The country code must be the International Organization for Standards (ISO) two-letter country code (shown in the examples as «XX»). It must be separated by a hyphen from the producer/treatment provider code.

1 At import, countries should accept previously produced wood packaging material carrying a mark consistent with earlier versions of this standard

Producer/treatment provider code

The producer/treatment provider code is a unique code assigned by the NPPO to the producer of the wood packaging material or treatment provider who applies the marks or the entity otherwise responsible to the NPPO for ensuring that appropriately treated wood is used and properly marked (shown in the examples as «000»). The number and order of digits and/or letters are assigned by the NPPO.

Treatmentcode

The treatment code is an IPPC abbreviation as provided in Annex 1 for the approved measure used and shown in the examples as «YY». The treatment code must appear after the combined country and producer/treatment provider codes. It must appear on a separate line from the country code and producer/treatment provider code, or be separated by a hyphen if presented on the same line as the other codes.

Treatmentcode	**Treatmenttype**
HT	Heat treatment
MB	Methyl bromide

Application of the mark

The size, font types used, and position of the mark may vary, but its size must be sufficient to be both visible and legible to inspectors without the use of a visual aid. The mark must be rectangular or square in shape and contained within a border line with a vertical line separating the symbol from the code components. To facilitate the use of stencilling, small gaps in the border, the vertical line, and elsewhere among the components of the mark, may be present.

No other information shall be contained within the border of the mark. If additional marks (e.g. trademarks of the producer, logo of the authorizing body) are considered useful to protect the use of the mark on a national level, such information may be provided adjacent to but outside of the border of the mark.

The mark must be:

- legible

- durable and not transferable

- placed in a location that is visible when the wood packaging is in use, preferably on at least two opposite sides of the wood packaging unit.

The mark must not be hand drawn.

The use of red or orange should be avoided because these colours are used in the labelling of dangerous goods.

Where various components are integrated into a unit of wood packaging material, the resultant composite unit should be considered as a single unit for marking purposes. On a composite unit of wood packaging material made of both treated wood and processed wood material (where the processed component does not require treatment), it may be appropriate for the mark to appear on the processed wood material components to ensure that the mark is in a visible location and is of a sufficient size. This approach to the application of the mark applies only to composite single units, not to temporary assemblies of wood packaging material.

Special consideration of legible application of the mark to dunnage may be necessary because treated wood for use as dunnage may not be cut to final length until loading of a conveyance takes place. It is important that shippers ensure that all dunnage used to secure or support commodities is treated and displays the mark described in this annex, and that the marks are clear and legible. Small pieces of wood that do not include all the required elements of the mark should not be used for dunnage.

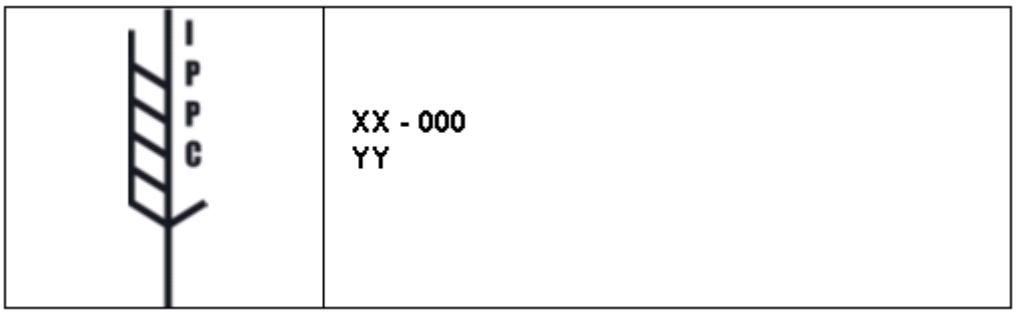
Options for marking dunnage appropriately include:

- application of the mark to pieces of wood intended for use as dunnage along their entire length at very short intervals (NB: where very small pieces are subsequently cut for use as dunnage, the cuts should be made so that an entire mark is present on the dunnage used.).

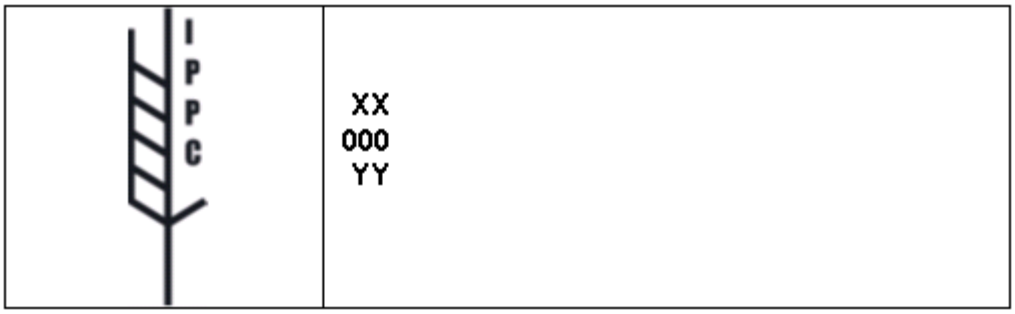
- additional application of the mark to treated dunnage in a visible location after cutting, provided that the shipper is authorized in accordance with Section 4.

The examples below illustrate some acceptable variants of the required components of the mark that is used to certify that the wood packaging material that bears such a mark has been subjected to an approved treatment. No variations in the symbol should be accepted. Variations in the layout of the mark should be accepted provided that they meet the requirements set out in this annex.

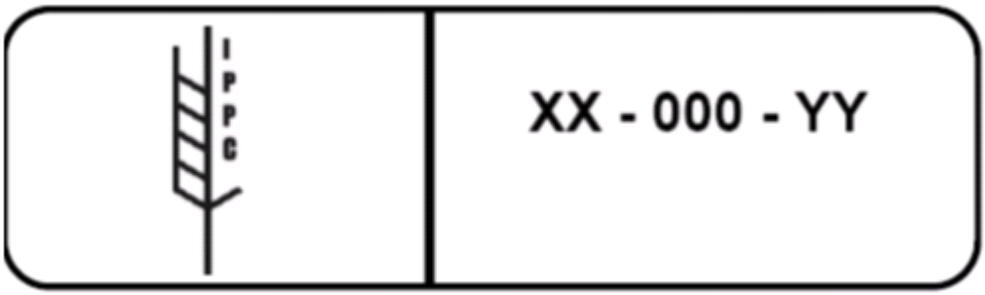
Example 1



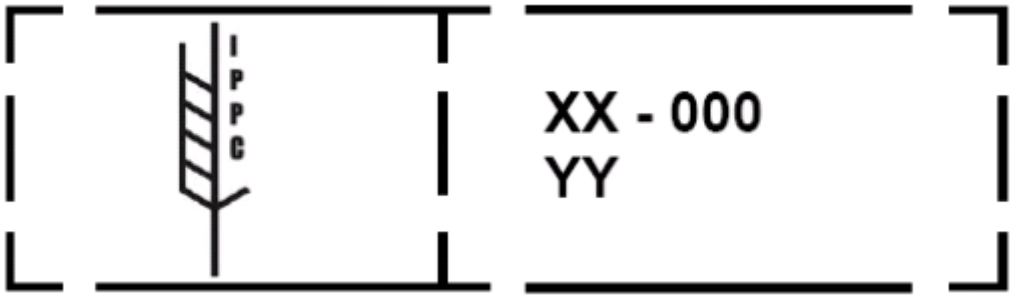
Example 2



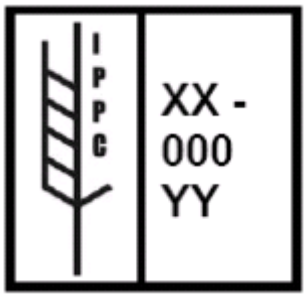
Example 3 (This represents a prospective example of a mark with the border with rounded corners.)



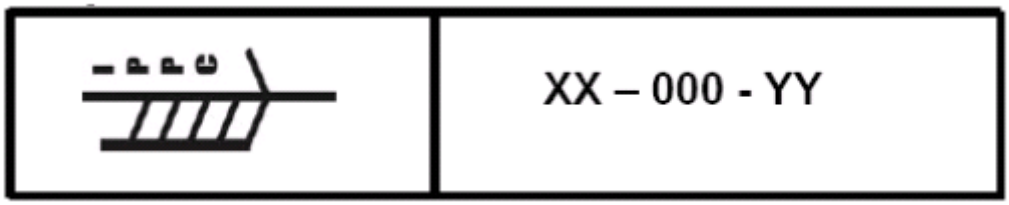
Example 4 (This represents a prospective example of a mark applied by stencilling; small gaps may be present in the border, and the vertical line, and elsewhere among the components.)



Example 5



Example 6



Annex 13

Definitions

The following definitions apply in these regulations:

Country of origin:	The country in which the plants or the parts of the plants were grown
European countries	Countries belonging to the geographical Europe, including Svalbard, Jan Mayen, the Canary Islands, Madeira, the Azores, Cyprus, Malta, Russia west of 60 degrees east, but not Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Georgia
Nursery plants:	a) Woody ornamental plants for cultivation in the open air b) Perennial herbaceous ornamental plants for cultivation in the open air (except flower bulbs and dormant corms) c) Plants for fruit and berry production
Pest:	Organisms (including, amongst others, plants, bacteria, fungi and close organisms, nematodes, insects, mites and other animals) or viruses, viroids and other forms of pathogenic agents, which can be injurious to plants or their growth conditions.
Place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. A place of production may include several production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes.
Planting:	Any operation for the placing of plants to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction and propagation.
Plants:	Plants intended for planting and other living parts of plants. Living parts of plants include, amongst others: • fruit, in the botanical sense (not deep-frozen) • vegetables (not deep-frozen) • tubers and corms, bulbs and rhizomes • cut flowers • branches with foliage • cut trees with foliage
Plants and other regulated articles:	Plants, as well as, for example, wood, grain, mushrooms, growing media and other items which can carry infestations of pests.
Plants intended for planting:	a) Plants which are already planted and are intended to remain planted or to be replanted b) Plants which have not been planted yet, but which are to be planted, including, among other things, seeds, scions, budding materials, plant tissue cultures, bulbs and corms.
Sale and marketing:	Possession of products with a view to sale, offering them for sale, distribution and the actual sale of products and any other form of transfer, whether or not payment is involved.

Seeds:	Seeds in the botanical sense, except seeds which are not intended for planting.
spp.:	Species
Wood:	If nothing else is specified in particular: a) Wood with or without bark, which carries its natural, rounded surface wholly or partly, and wood waste, chips, etc. which originate from such wood. b) Wood used in the form of dunnage, pallets or packing materials, if these are deemed likely to carry or spread pests.
Wood packaging material in accordance with ISPM 15	Wood packaging material that is used in the transport of objects of all kinds, including - packing cases and boxes, - crates, - drums and similar packing, - pallets, - box pallets and other load boards, - pallet collars, as well as wood used to wedge or support cargo, including that which has not kept its natural rounded surface. The following are not included - Wood and wood packaging material consisting exclusively of raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less. - Wood and wood packaging material consisting exclusively of processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof.