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Draft EAEU Phytosanitary Requirements Notified to WTO

Report Categories:
WTO Notifications
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FAIRS Subject Report

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Report Highlights:
On September 2, 2015, Russia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of a draft of Common Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EAEU) via G/SPS/N/RUS/102. The draft establishes the respective procedures and ways of cooperation between the EAEU member-states aimed at protection of plants and the territory of the Union from penetration and spread of quarantine objects on this territory. The public comment period for the draft will close on October 30, 2015. Interested U.S. parties are encouraged to share their comments and/or concerns with USDA's enquiry point (us.spsenquirypoint@fas.usda.gov). For potential inclusion in the U.S. official position, please send your comments by October 20, 2015.

General Information:
The Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), which is the regulatory body of the Armenia-Belarus-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan-Russia Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)[1], published the following draft document on its website:

- Common Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union_DRAFT

In particular, the draft establishes the common phytosanitary requirements for all five member states of the EAEU, including restrictions on imports and movement on the territory of the Union of products infested with regulated quarantine objects, marking requirements for wood packaging materials, requirements for equipment and qualification of personnel that conducts disinfection of products. These requirements are aimed at protection of plants and the territory of the EAEU from penetration and spread of quarantine objects on this territory.

An unofficial English translation of the above-referenced draft document can be found below.

On September 2, 2015, Russia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of this draft document via G/SPS/N/RUS/102. The public comment period for the draft will close on October 30, 2015. Interested U.S. parties are encouraged to share their comments and/or concerns with USDA's enquiry point (us.spsenquirypoint@fas.usda.gov). For potential inclusion in the U.S. official position, please send your comments by October 20, 2015.

[1] In addition to Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, Armenia became a member of the Eurasian Economic Union as of January 2, 2015, and Kyrgyzstan joined EAEU on August 12, 2015.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

APPROVED BY
Decision of the Council of the
Eurasian Economic Commission
Dated _____2015, No.

Common Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union

1. General Provisions

1.1. These Requirements have been developed in accordance with Article 59, item 3, of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter – the "Union") dated May 29, 2014, the International Plant Protection Convention, 1997, FAO, Rome, the international standards on phytosanitary measures (hereinafter – ISPM), decisions of the Commission of the Customs Union and the Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter – the EAEC) regarding the assurance of plant quarantine in the Union, as well as other regulatory legal acts of the Union Member States in the sphere of plant quarantine.

1.2. These requirements must be fulfilled by legal entities with all ownership forms, individual entrepreneurs and physical persons importing products subject to quarantine (regulated products) into the customs territory of the Union and moving them within the customs territory of the Union.

1.3. Importation of regulated products contaminated with quarantine pests included in the Common List of the Union is forbidden, unless provided otherwise in the present Requirements.

1.4. Regulated products and articles subject to quarantine must comply with these Requirements.

1.5. Quarantine phytosanitary control shall apply to every lot of regulated products imported into the customs territory of the Union and being moved within its territory.

1.6. The importation of regulated products of high phytosanitary risk shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Quarantine and Protection Organization (hereinafter – the NPQPO) of the exporter (re-exporter) country.

1.7. Section "Additional Declaration" of the phytosanitary certificate must specify that the regulated products are manufactured in the area and/or places, or sites free from harmful quarantine pests mentioned in the relevant items of these Requirements.

1.8. At the destination places, an owner of regulated products must present the products for quarantine phytosanitary control (surveillance) within one day from the time of arrival. Changing a place of destination of the regulated products specified in the phytosanitary certificate is not allowed. In cases where it is found that the regulated products were not presented to officials of the authorized body at the destination point, the owner will bear responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the country of destination.

1.9. Importation of regulated products with low phytosanitary risk into the Customs Union territory and

their movement within this territory is not accompanied by phytosanitary certificates.

1.10. Batches (lots) of regulated products imported into the Customs Union territory or being moved within the Customs Union territory in which harmful quarantine pests had been found are subject to processing, decontamination, return or destruction (including containers) unless provided otherwise in these Requirements.

1.11. The importation and movement of vegetables, fruits, berries, dried fruits, nuts having the overall weight not exceeding 5 kilograms, in the checked luggage pieces, carry-on bags of passengers, members of the crews of ships, airplanes, passenger trains and motor vehicles is allowed into the customs territory of the Union without accompanying phytosanitary certificates.

1.10.1. Seeding and planting material (including potato) imported into the customs territory of the Union and being moved within the customs territory of the Union, e.g. in the checked luggage pieces, carry-on bags of passengers, members of the crews of ships, airplanes, passenger trains and motor vehicles (including material for selection and research purposes) shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPQPO of the exporter (re-exporter) country.

1.10.2. When regulated products of high phytosanitary risk in post parcels are imported into the customs territory of the Union and being moved within the customs territory of the Union, they shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPQPO of the exporter (re-exporter) country.

1.12. Regulated products shall be transported under the conditions assuring the prevention of their potential contamination and/or infestation with quarantine pests.

1.13. Packaging materials that cannot be vectors of harmful quarantine pests should be used as packaging materials for importing regulated products into the customs territory of the Customs Union member states.

1.14. Live quarantine objects for research purposes are imported into the customs territory of the Union by research institutions upon permission of the NPQPO of the Union member state to whose territory the importation is planned.

2. Terms and Definitions

2.1. For the purpose of these Requirements, terms and definitions are used pursuant to their meanings specified in the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014; Decision of the Commission of the Customs Union dated June 18, 2010 #318 "On Assurance of Plant Quarantine in the Customs Union," and, insofar as it does not conflict with them, the International Convention for Quarantine and Protection of Plants, Interstate Standard GOST 20562-2013 "Quarantine of Plants. Terms and Definitions," in addition:

free place of production – a production place where it is proven scientifically that a specific pest is not present and where, if necessary, the "free from" status is maintained officially for a certain period of time;

official phytosanitary quarantine inspections – procedure conducted by the Authorized Body of a member state to determine whether populations of quarantine pests are present at the sites where seeding or planting of imported seeding and/or planting material had been carried out;

survey – official procedure conducted at a particular period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in a specific area;

constructional wood – timber wood, sawn wood, wood dunnage, with or without bark.

3. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for the Seeding and Planting Material of Plants

3.1. Seeding (presented as seeds or fruits) and planting material shall be free from quarantine pests, including quarantine weeds.

Seeding material imported into the customs territory of the Union and being moved within the customs territory of the Union shall be free from the following species of quarantine weeds: the poverty weed - *Iva axillaris,* ivy-leaved morning glory - *Ipomoea hederacea*, white morning-glory - *Ipomoea lacunosa*, horse nettle - *Solanum carolinense,* Silverleaf nightshade - *Solanum elaeagnifolium,* Buffalobur Nightshade or Buffalo Burr - *Solanum rostratum,* cutleaf nightshade and small nightshade - *Solanum triflorum,* Texas blueweed and yerba parda - *Helianthus ciliaris*, hairy beggarticks - *Bidens pilosa*, spiny burr grass - *Cenchrus longispinus*, common ragweed - *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, Cuman ragweed, western ragweed - *Ambrosia psilostachya*, giant ragweed - *Ambrosia trifida*, Russian knapweed - *Acroptilon repens*, the Dodder range - *Cuscuta* spp, Witchweed - *Striga* spp. The seeding material shall be harvested in the areas free from the witchweed range - *Striga* spp.

Planting material (presented as seedlings) shall be free from the Dodder range - *Cuscuta* spp.

3.2. Batches (lots) of seeding and planting material imported into the customs territory of the Union and being moved within the customs territory of the Union shall be packaged and have labels containing data on the product name, country and place and/or site of production and exporter. Seeding and planting material imported (or being moved) without the above labeling and/or not packaged is not allowed for importation (or movement) in the Union territory.

3.3. Potato imported into the Union territory for seed or selection purposes includes these seeds, tubers of *Solanum* varieties with tuber formation (mainly *S. tuberosum*), mini-tubers (tubers originating from the potato mini-plants grown on in the nutrient medium) and microplants (plants, including micro-tubers contained in the tissue culture of *Solanum* spp. with tuber formation). Selection material not mentioned above may include some other *Solanum* species or hybrids with stolon or tuber formation.

3.4. The importation of potato tuber samples of *Solanum tuberosum,* other *Solanum* spp., including wild *Solanum* varieties with shoot and stolon formation into the Union territory from the countries of Central and South America is allowed only for research and selection purposes followed by a two-year quarantine to determine latent contamination in the introduction quarantine nurseries under oversight of the NPQPO of the Union member states.

3.5. Importation and movement of plants with an earth ball and growing medium containing soil, potted plants with soil substrate are allowed in the Union territory from the areas, places and or sites of production free from quarantine pests. 3.6. Batches (lots) of imported seeding and planting material where quarantine pests were detected are subject to decontamination, return or destruction.

3.7. Sites of imported material planting or seeding in the Union territory are subject to official quarantine phytosanitary inspections of the NPQPO of the Union member states.

3.8. Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for Seeding and Planting Material

№ п/п	Type of regulated products, HS Code	Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements
	Seeding material	
3.8.1	Seeds of cereals and legume crops from 1209	Seeds, containers, packages and vehicles should be free from the quarantine pests specified in p. 3.1, and from the khapra beetle - *Trogoderma granarium*, broad nosed grain weevil - *Caulophilus latinasus* and the cowpea weevils - *Callosobruchus* spp.
3.8.2	Seeds of wheat *(Triticum* spp.), triticale (*Triticosecale)* from 1209	In compliance with p. 3.8.1 Should originate from: - areas free from the Karnal bunt of wheat *Tilletia* (*Neovossia*) *indica*; - area and/or places free from the yellow ear rot of wheat - *Rathayibacter tritici*.
3.8.3	Seeds of corn (*Zea mays* ssp.) from 1209	In compliance with p. 3.8.1 Should originate from: - areas and/or places of production free from Diplodia - *Stenocarpella macrospora* and *Stenocarpella maydis*, Southern Corn Leaf Blight - *Cochliobolus heterostrophus* race T, maize leaf spots - *Cochliobolus carbonum*, Stewart's bacterial wilt and leaf blight of maize - *Pantoea stewartii*
3.8.4	Seeds of rice (*Oryza* spp.)	In compliance with p. 3.8.1
	from 1209	Should originate from: - areas free from the causal agent of rice bacterial blight - *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* and the bacterial leaf streak - *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzicola*
3.8.5	Seeds od sunflower (*Helianthus* spp.) from 1209	In compliance with p. 3.8.1 Should originate from: - areas and/or places of production free from the Gray Stem Spot of Sunflower (Phomopsis) - *Diaporthe helianthi*.
3.8.6	Seeds of legume crops from 1209	In compliance with p. 3.8.1 Should originate from: - areas, places of production free from the Purple Seed Stain - *Cercospora kikuchii*, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus and Tomato ringspot nepovirus.

3.8.7	Seeds of solanaceous, berry and cucurbit crops from 1209	In compliance with p. 3.8.1 Should originate from: - areas, places and/or sites of production free from Tobacco ringspot nepovirus and Tomato ringspot nepovirus.
3.8.8	Seeds of chile peppers (*Capsicum* spp.)	In compliance with p. 3.8.1 Should originate from: - areas, places and/or sites of production free from Potato spindle tuber viroid.
3.8.9	Seeds of tomato from 1209	In compliance with p.p. 3.8.1 and 3.8.7 Should originate from: - areas, places and/or sites of production free from Potato spindle tuber viroid. - areas, places and/or sites of production free from the casual agent of potato brown rot *Ralstonia solanacearum*.
3.8.10	Seeds of cucurbit crops from 1209	In compliance with p.p. 3.8.1 and 3.8.7 Should originate from: - areas, places and/or sites of production free from the causal agent of bacterial fruit blotch (BFB) of cucurbit plants - *Acidovorax citrulli*.
3.8.11	Seeds of different onion varieties (*Allium* spp.) from 1209	In compliance with p. 3.8.1 Should originate from: - areas and/or places of production free from the bacterial blight of onion (BBO) - *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *allii*.
3.8.12	Seeds of cotton(*Gossypium* spp.) from 1209	In compliance with p. 3.8.1 Should originate from: - areas free from the pink cotton boll moth *Pectinophora gossypiella* and cotton Anthracnose *Glomerella gossypii*.
Seed Potatoes		
3.8.13	These seeds and micro-plants of potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) in test ubes, including micro-tubers from 0701	In compliance with p.p. 3.3.; 3.4.; 3.8.7. Should be free from: - Potato Andean latent tymovirus, Potato T trichovirus, Potato yellowing alfamovirus, Potato spindle tuber viroid, Potato Ahdeah mottie comovirus;

3.8.14	Potato tubers for seeding (other than micro-plants and micro-tubers) from 0701	In compliance with p.p. 3.8.1.; 3.8.7 Seeds should originate from areas free from: - Andean potato weevil *Premnotrypes* spp., tuber flea beetle - *Epitrix tuberis*, potato flea beetle - *Epitrix cucumeris*. - potato smut - *Thecaphora solani*, Potato Andean latent tymovirus, and Potato Andean mottle comovirus, Potato T trichovirus, Potato yellowing alfamovirus. - originate from places of production free from the potato tuber moth - *Phthorimaea operculella*; Impatiens necrotic spot virus; the false Columbia root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne fallax*, Columbia root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, the causal agent of potato wart disease *Synchytrium endobioticum*; Potato spindle tuber viroid, potato brown rot *Ralstonia solanacearum.* Seed potatoes should be free from the plant residues. Tolerable amount of soil – not above 1% of actual weight of the product. In case where quarabtine pests are detected in the lots of seed potatoes which spread with the soil, for further shipments the established tolerance for soil will not exceed 0.1% of actual weight of the product.
Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of horticultural crops		
3.8.15	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of pome-type fruit, stone-type fruit and nut crops, including their decorative varieties from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with 2.8.1 Should be free from: The oriental fruit moth - *Grapholita molesta*, peach fruit moth - *Carposina niponensis*, apple fly - *Rhagoletis pomonella*, spotted wing drosophila - *Drosophila suzukii*, the Japanese beetle - *Popillia japonica*, the plum curculio – *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, the pear fruit moth – *Numonia pyrivorella*; the Asian long horned beetle – *Anoplophora*

		round-headed apple tree borer - *Saperda candida;* the San Jose scale – *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, mulberry scale - *Pseudaulacapsis pentagona*, the Japanese maple scale *Lopholeucaspis japonica*, the fig wax scale - *Ceroplastes rusci*, Japanese wax scale - *Ceroplastes japonicus*, the Comstock mealybug - *Pseudococcus comstocki*, apple buprestid - *Agrilus mali.* Importation from the areas affected by the San Jose scale *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, mulberry scale - *Pseudaulacapsis pentagona*, the Japanese maple scale - *Lopholeucaspis japonica*, the fig wax scale - *Ceroplastes rusci*, the Comstock mealybug - *Pseudococcus comstocki* is allowed only after the decontamination of plants in the exporting country with an appropriate note on the decontamination in the phytosanitary certificate. Should originate from: - areas, places and/or sites of production free from the Cotton (Texas) Root Rot - *Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus and Tomato ringspot nepovirus, the causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, *Columbia root-knot nematode – Meloidogyne*
3.8.16	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of apple tree *(Malus* spp.) from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p.p. 3.8.14, 3.8.18, 3.8.19 Should originate from: - areas, places and/or sites of production free from the Brown Rot of Stone Fruits *Monilinia fructicola* and Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus.
3.8.17	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of	In compliance with p. 2.8.14
	stone-type fruits, genus *Prunus*, including decorative varities, from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should originate from: - areas free from the brown rot of stone fruits - *Monilinia fructicola*, Plum pox potyvirus.
3.8.18	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of peach (*Prunus persica*) and almond (*Prunus dulcis*) from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p.p. 3.8.14, 3.8.16 Should originate from: - areas free from the brown rot of stone fruits - *Monilinia fructicola*, Peach rosette nepovirus and Peach latent mosaic viroid.

3.8.19	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of apple *(Malus* spp.), pear (*Pyrus* spp.), Japanese quince *Chaenomeles japonica*), howthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), mountain ash (*Sorbus* spp.), Juneberry (*Amelanchier* spp.), Japanese medlar *(Eriobotrya japonica),* cotoneaster *(Cotoneaster spp.),* thorn *(Pyracantha spp.),* Stranvaesia *(Stranvaesia spp.)* from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.14 Should originate from: - areas and/or places of production free from the fire blight of pome fruit trees - *Erwinia amylovora*,
3.8.20	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of plum *(Prunus domestica*) and apricot *(Armeniaca vulgaris*) from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p.p. 3.8.14, 3.8.16 Should originate from: - areas and/or places of production free from the fire blight of pome fruit trees - *Erwinia amylovora*.
3.8.21	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of apple (*Malus* spp.), pear), quince *Cydonia spp.*) from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p.p. 3.8.14, 3.8.18 Should originate from: - areas and/or places of production free from the Apple proliferation phytoplasma and Pear decline phytoplasma.
3.8.22	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of walnut and other species of *Juglandis* from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should originate from: - areas and/or places of production free from the canker disease on butternut *Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum*.
3.8.23	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of pecan *(Carya illinoinensis)* from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should originate from: - areas free from the cotton (Texas) root rot - *Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*.
Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of small-fruit and berry crops		

3.8.24	Seedlings and cuttings of small-fruit and berry crops from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should be free from the Oriental leafworm moth - *Spodoptera litura*, Egyptian cotton leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, the American serpentine leafminer *Liriomyza trifolii*, the vegetable leafminer *Liriomyza sativae*, the South American leafminer - *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, apple fly - *Rhagoletis pomonella*, the Japanese beetle - *Popillia japonica*, the silverleaf whitefly - *Bemisia tabaci*, the western flower thrips - *Frankliniella occidentalis*, spotted wing drosophila - *Drosophila suzukii*, the San Jose scale - *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, white peach scale *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona;* Should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from the Phymatotrichum (cotton or Texas) root rot - *Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus and Tomato ringspot nepovirus, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*., false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*; the causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum.* Import of seedlings and cuttings of small-fruit and berry crops from the areas of spread of the San Jose scale - *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*,
3.8.25	Seedlings and cuttings of blackberry *(Rubus* spp.) from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.23 Should originate from: - areas, places and/or sites of production free from the red stele in strawberries and raspberries - *Phytophthora fragariae*, and Impatiens necrotic spot virus.
3.8.26	Seedlings and cuttings of strawberry (*Fragaria* SPP) and raspberry *(Rubus idaeus)* from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 2.8.23 Should originate from: - places and/or sites of production free from the red stele in strawberries and raspberries - *Phytophthora fragariae*, black spot of strawberry - *Colletotrichum acutatum*.

3.8.27	Seedlings and cuttings of blueberry and whortleberry *(Vaccinium* spp.*)* from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 2.8.23 Should originate from: - places and/or sites of production free from the phomopsis twig blight of blueberry - *Diaporthe vaccinii* and phytophthora pathogen - *Phytophthora ramorum*.
Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of grape		
3.8.28	Cseedlings, rootstock and cuttings of grape (*Vitis* spp.) from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should originate from - areas free from the Leaf blight (Isariopsis leaf spot) and grape ground pearl. *Margorodes vitis.* - places and/or sites of production free from the fig wax scale - *Ceroplastes rusci*, Japanese wax scale - *Ceroplastes japonicus*, the Comstock mealybug - *Pseudococcus comstocki*, Citriculus mealybug - *Pseudococcus citriculus*, cotton (Texas) root rot - *Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*, bacterial necrosis of grapevine - *Xylophilus ampelinus*, causal agent of flavescence dorée - Candidatus Phytoplasma vitis, Peach rosette nepovirus, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus and Tomato ringspot nepovirus. In case of importation from the areas of spread of the Grapevine phylloxera - *Viteus vitifoliae*, the fig wax scale - *Ceroplastes rusci*, Japanese wax scale *Ceroplastes japonicus*, the Comstock mealybug - *Pseudococcus comstocki*, the citriculus mealybug - *Pseudococcus citriculus*, the importation is allowed only after decontamination of plants in the exporting country with an appropriate note on the decontamination in the phytosanitary certificate.
Bulbs, bulbotubers, rhizomes of ornamental crops		

3.8.29	Bulbs, bulbotubers, rhizomes of ornamental crops 0601	Should be free from the western flower thrips *Frankliniella occidentalis*, the melon thrips - *Thrips palmi;* Should originate from the areas, places and/or sites of production free from Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus, Impatiens necrotic spot virus; Texas root rot - *Phymatotrichopsis omnivore*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*., false Columbia root-
3.8.30	Bulbs of the plants of *Allium* spp. 0601	Should originate from: - the areas, places and/or sites of production free from Xanthomonas leaf blight *of onion* - *Xantomonas axonopodis pv. Allii*
Trees and bushes of ornamental crops		

3.8.31	Trees and bushes of ornamental crops (other than from forestry ornamental crops) 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should be free from: - the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea*, the Asian long-horned beetle *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the Oriental leafworm moth - *Spodoptera litura*, the Egyptian cotton leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, the American serpentine leafminer - *Liriomyza trifolii*, the vegetable leafminer - *Liriomyza sativae*., the South American leafminer - *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, the Japanese beetle - *Popillia japonica*, the emerald ash borer - *Agrilus planipennis*, round-headed apple tree borer - *Saperda candida*; the San Jose scale - *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, mulberry scale - *Pseudaulacapsis pentagona*, the Japanese maple scale - *Lopholeucaspis japonica*, the Comstock mealybug - *Pseudococcus comstocki*, the fig wax scale - *Ceroplastes rusci*, Japanese wax scale - *Ceroplastes japonicus*, citriculus mealybug - *Pseudococcus citriculus*; Should originate from: - areas, places and/or sites of production free from the Texas root rot - *Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*, causal agent of sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum*, Phytophthora pathogen of trees and shrubs – *Phytophthora kernoviae*, the causal agent of brown rot of stone fruits - *Monilinia fructicola*, the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea*, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*., false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*; the causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum.* The importation of seedlings and cuttings of small-fruit and berry crops from the areas of spread of the San Jose scale - *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, mulberry scale - *Pseudaulacapsis pentagona*, the Japanese maple scale *Lopholeucaspis japonica*, the Comstock mealybug- *Pseudococcus comstocki*, the fig wax

3.8.32	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of ornamental crops: Japanese quince *Chaenomeles japonica*), howthorn (*Crataegus*), cotoneaster *(Cotoneaster),* mountain ash (*Sorbus*), Juneberry (*Amelanchier*), thorn *(Pyracantha),* Stranvaesia *(Stranvaesia),* Japanese medlar *(Eriobotrya japonica),* from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.28 Should originate from: - the areas, places and/or sites of production free from the fire blight of pome fruit trees - *Erwinia amylovora*
Seedlings of forestry ornamental and forestry crops		
3.8.33	Seedlings, including bonsai of conifer (*Coniferae)* varieties (other than *Thuja, Taxus, Pinus*) from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should originate from the areas free from the western conifer seed bug - *Leptoglossus occidentalis,* the western pine beetle - *Dendroctonus brevicomis*, the mountain pine beetle - *Dendroctonus ponderosae,* the red turpentine beetle - *Dendroctonus valens*, the eastern six-spined engraver - *Ips calligraphus*, the eastern fivespined ips - *Ips grandicollis*, the pine engraver beetle - *Ips pini*, California pine engraver - *Ips plastographus*, pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, brown spot needle blight - *Mycosphaerella dearnesii,* causal agents of branch and trunk canker - *Atropellis piniphila* and *Atropellis pinicola* In compliance with p. 1.14 (regarding the above

3.8.34	Seedlings of hardwood species, other than Oak (*Quercus* spp.), Chestnut (*Castanea* spp.), tanbark-oak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), Giant Chinkapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*), European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), American cottonwood (*Fraxinus* spp.), Birch (*Betula* spp.), Alder (*Alnus* spp.), and varieties of *Rosaceae*, from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should be free from the Asian long-horned beetle *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the Japanese beetle - *Popillia japonica*, the pear fruit moth –*Numonia pyrivorella*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea*, - areas, places and/or sites of production free from the causal agent of sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum*, Phytophthora pathogen of trees and shrubs – *Phytophthora kernoviae*, causal agent of root and collar rot in alders - *Phytophthora alni*, causal agent of lethal canker disease of Butternut trees - *Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum*, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus. - places and/or sites of production free from the pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*., false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*; the causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum.* In compliance with p. 1.14 (regarding the above organisms)
3.8.35	Seedlings of hardwood varieties of the rose family (*Rosaceae*) From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.31 Should originate from: - areas free from the round-headed apple tree borer - *Saperda candida* - areas, places and/or sites of production free from the fire blight of pome fruit trees - *Erwinia amylovora* In compliance with p.1.14 (regarding the above organisms)

3.8.36	Seedlings of Oak (*Quercus* spp.), Chestnut (*Castanea* spp.), tanbark-oak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), Giant Chinkapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*), European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p.3.8.32 Should be free from the oak lace bug - *Corythucha arcuata*, Should originate from: - areas, places and/or sites of production free from the causal agent of oak wilt - *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, the causal agent of sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum*, Phytophthora pathogen of trees and shrubs – *Phytophthora kernoviae.* In compliance with p.1.14 (regarding the above organisms)
3.8.37	Fruits of *Quercus* (glans), chestnut *Castanea*	Importation of the fruits of *Quercus, Castanea* is allowed from the areas and places free the oak wilt causal agent - *Ceratocystis fagacearum* In compliance with p.1.14 (regarding the above organisms)
3.8.38	Seedlings of ash tree - *Fraxinus* from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.32 Should originate from: - areas, and/or places of production free from the emerald ash borer - *Agrilus planipennis* and the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea* In compliance with p.1.14 (regarding the above organisms)
3.8.39	Seedlings of birch tree *Betula* from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.32 Should originate from: - areas free from the bronze birch borer - *Agrilus anxius* In compliance with p.1.14 (regarding the above organisms)

3.8.40	Seedlings of adler tree *Alnus* from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.32 Should originate from: - places and/or sites of production free from the causal agent of lethal root and collar rot in alders - *Phytophthora alni*
3.8.41	Seedlings of all the above species of ornamental hardwood and conifer species, as well as	In compliance with p.p. 3.4, 3.8.14 -3.8.23, 3.8.28, 3.8.29,3.8.30 – 3.8.36
	seedlings of horticultural crops with the root ball of soil from 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should originate from areas free from the Texas root rot - *Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*.
Potted Plants of Different Crops		

3.8.42	Potted Plants of Different Crops From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should be free from the Oriental leafworm moth – *Spodoptera litura*, Egyptian cotton leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, the Japanese beetle - *Popillia japonica*, root mealybug - *Rhizoecus (Ripersiella) hibisci*; the San Jose scale - *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, mulberry scale - *Pseudaulacapsis pentagona*, the Japanese maple scale - *Lopholeucaspis japonica*, the fig wax scale - *Ceroplastes rusci*, Japanese wax scale - *Ceroplastes japonicus*, citriculus mealybug - *Pseudococcus citriculus*, Comstock mealybug - *Pseudococcus comstocki*, Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*., false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus, Impatiens necrotic spot virus, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, the silverleaf whitefly - *Bemisia tabaci*, impatiens thrips - *Echinothrips americanus*, the western flower thrips *Frankliniella occidentalis*, the melon thrips - *Thrips palmi*, the fall armyworm - *Spodoptera frugiperda*, the southern armyworm - *Spodoptera eridania*, the corn earworm - *Helicoverpa zea*, California pea leafminer - *Liriomyza langei*, the onion mining fly - *Liriomyza nietzkei*, the Chrysanthemum leaf miner - *Amauromyza maculosa*, the tobacco thrips - *Frankliniella fusca*, flower thrips - *Frankliniella insularis*, common blossom thrips - *Frankliniella schultzei*, the eastern flower thrips – *Frankliniella tritici*, the chilli thrips - *Scirtothrips dorsalis*, the Hawaiiam flower thrips - *Thrips hawaiiensis*, the tomato looper - *Chrysodeixis chalcites*, the green garden looper - *Chrysodeixis eriosoma*, the sunflower beetle - *Zygogramma exclamationis*, the South American leafminer - *Liriomyza huidobrensis*,
3.8.43	Pelargonium plants *(Pelargonium)* From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.39 Should originate from the areas, places and/or sites of production free from the Geranium rust disease – *Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis*, the brown rot of potato - *Ralstonia solanacearum*

3.8.44	Camellia plants *(Camellia)* From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.39 Should originate from the places and/or sites of production free from от the flower blight causal agent - *Ciborinia camelliae.*
3.8.45	Chrysanthemum plants *(Chrysanthemum)* From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.39 Should originate from the areas, places and/or sites of production free from the ray blight of chrysanthemum - *Didymella ligulicola* and the causal agent of chrysanthemum white rust - *Puccinia horiana*.
Sprouts of berry crops, flowers and vegetables		
2.8.46	Sprouts of berry crops, flowers and vegetables From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should be free from: - the dodder flowers range *Cuscuta spp*., the silverleaf whitefly - *Bemisia tabaci*, the western flower thrips - *Frankliniella occidentalis,* the melon thrips - *Thrips palmi*, the Oriental leafworm moth - *Spodoptera Litura,* the Egyptian Cotton Leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, potato flea beetle - *Epitrix cucumeris,* tuber flea beetle - *Epitrix tuberis*, South American tomato moth - *Tuta absoluta*, the American serpentine leafminer - *Liriomyza trifolii*, the vegetable leafminer - *Liriomyza sativae*, the South American leafminer - *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, the Japanese beetle - *Popillia japonica*, apple fly - *Rhagoletis pomonella*; Should originate from: - the areas, places and/or sites of production free from Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus, Impatiens necrotic spot virus*;* the causal agent of onion bacterial blight - *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *allii*, seedling blight and bacterial fruit blotch of cucurbits - *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *Citrulli*, the causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, yellow potato cyst nematode
3.8.47	Sprouts of strawberry (*Fragaria*) and raspberry *(Rubus idaeus)* From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.43 Should originate from: - places and/or sites of production free from the red stele in strawberries and raspberries - *Phytophthora fragariae*, black spot of strawberry - *Colletotrichum acutatum*.

3.8.48	Sprouts of blueberry, cranberry and other *Vaccinium* spp. From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.43 Should be free from the blueberry maggot - *Rhagoletis mendax* Should originate from: - places and/or sites of production free from sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum*, Phytophthora pathogen of trees and shrubs – *Phytophthora kernoviae*, phomopsis twig blight of blueberry - *Diaporthe vaccinii*.
3.8.49	Sprouts of Chrysanthemum *(Chrysanthemum)* From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.44 Should originate from: - the areas, places and/or sites of production free from the ray blight of chrysanthemum *Didymella ligulicola* and the causal agent of chrysanthemum white rust *Puccinia horiana*.
3.8.50	Sprouts of Petunia (*Petunia)* and	In compliance with p. 3.8.43
	Pepper (*Piper* spp*)* From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should originate from: - the areas, places and/or sites of production free from Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus, Potato spindle tuber viroid
3.8.51	Sprouts of tomato (*Lycopersicon* spp.*)* From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	In compliance with p. 3.8.43 Should originate from the areas, places and/or sites of production free from Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus; Potato spindle tuber viroid; brown rot of potato - *Ralstonia solanacearum*
Plants of tropical crops		

3.8.52	Plants of tropical and subtropical crops (citrus fruit crops, palm trees, fig, avocado, pineapple, mango, etc.) From 0602 (other than 0602 90 100 0)	Should be free from: the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the Japanese beetle - *Popillia japonica*, the apple maggot - *Rhagoletis pomonella*, the Oriental leafworm moth - *Spodoptera Litura*, the Egyptian Cotton Leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, the American serpentine leafminer - *Liriomyza trifolii*, the vegetable leafminer *Liriomyza sativae*, the South American leafminer - *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, the Japanese beetle - *Popillia japonica*, the silverleaf whitefly - *Bemisia tabaci*, the western flower thrips *Frankliniella occidentalis*, the melon thrips - *Thrips palmi*, mulberry scale - *Pseudaulacapsis pentagona*, the Japanese maple scale *Lopholeucaspis japonica*, Japanese wax scale - *Ceroplastes japonicus*, the fig wax scale - *Ceroplastes rusci*, Citriculus mealybug - *Pseudococcus citriculus*, the Comstock mealybug - *Pseudococcus comstocki*; rhizoecus root mealybug - *Rhizoecus hibisci*, humpbacked fly - *Megaselia scalaris*, the Mediterranean fruit fly - *Ceratitis capitata*. Should originate from places and/or sites of production free from Impatiens necrotic spot virus, the causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum*, potato smut - *Thecaphora solani*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, yellow potato cyst nematode

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4. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements Applied to Vegetables and Potatoes

4.1 The admixture of soil in potatoes and other tuber and root vegetable crops should not exceed 1% of the actual product weight.

4.2 Imported and moved vegetables and potatoes should be free from: the silverleaf whitefly - *Bemisia tabaci*, the tomato looper - *Chrysodeixis chalcites*, the green garden looper - *Chrysodeixis eriosoma*, Poinsettia thrips - *Echinothrips americanus*, the South American leafminer - *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, the vegetable leafminer *Liriomyza sativae*, the American serpentine leafminer *Liriomyza trifolii*, California pea leafminer - *Liriomyza langei*, the onion mining fly - *Liriomyza nietzkei*, the Chrysanthemum leaf miner - *Amauromyza maculosa*, the Andean potato weevils - *Premnotrypes* spp., Egyptian Cotton Leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, the Oriental leafworm moth – *Spodoptera litura*, the fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda*, the southern armyworm - *Spodoptera eridania*, the corn earworm - *Helicoverpa zea*,

the Guatemalan potato moth - *Tecia solanivora,* tomato moth - *Tuta absoluta*, the melon thrips *Thrips palmi;* 28-spotted ladybird - *Epilachna vigintioctomaculata,* the western flower thrips *Frankliniella occidentalis*, the tobacco thrips - *Frankliniella fusca,* flower thrips - *Frankliniella insularis*, common blossom thrips - *Frankliniella schultzei*, the eastern flower thrips - *Frankliniella tritici,* the chilli thrips - *Scirtothrips dorsalis*, the Hawaiiam flower thrips - *Thrips hawaiiensis*, the Baluchistan melon fly - *Myiopardalis pardalina,* the melon fly - *Bactrocera cucurbitae*, the potato tuberworm - *Phthorimaea operculella*; red spider mite - *Tetranychus evansi,* pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida,* Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*., false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax,* yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, potato smut - *Thecaphora solani*, the causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum,* Bacterial blight of onion (BBO) *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *allii*., seedling blight and bacterial fruit blotch of cucurbits *Acidovorax* citrulli, potato brown rot - *Ralstonia solanacearum*; viruses: Potato Andean latent tymovirus, Potato T virus, Potato spindle tuber viroid, Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus.

4.3 Each package of regulated products should have labels/marking with the data on the product name, country of its origin, exporter and/or re-exporter. .

4.4. Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for Vegetables and Potatoes

##	**Types of regulated (subject to quarantine) products, HS Code**	**Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements**
4.4.1.	Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) Fresh or chilled свежий for food and technical purpose. This commodity article includes fresh or chilled potatoes of all species, other than sweet potato (batatas) of commodity article 0714) 0701	Should be free from: - the Andean potato weevil *Premnotrypes* spp., Guatemalan potato moth - *Tecia solanivora*, the potato tuber moth - *Phthorimaea operculella*; potato flea beetle - *Epitrix cucumeris,* tuber flea beetle - *Epitrix tuberis*. Should originate from: - the areas of production free from the Potato Andean mottle comovirus, Potato Andean latent tymovirus, Potato T virus; Potato yellowing alfamovirus, - the places and/or sites of production free from the pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*., false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, potato smut - *Thecaphora solani*, the causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum*, potato brown rot - *Ralstonia solanacearum*, Impatiens necrotic spot virus; Potato spindle tuber viroid.
4.4.2	Tomato (*Lycopersicon*), fresh or chilled 0702 00 000	Should be free from the Oriental leafworm moth – *Spodoptera litura*, Egyptian Cotton Leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, the Guatemalan potato moth - *Tecia solanivora*, red spider mite - *Tetranychus evansi*, tomato moth - *Tuta absoluta*.

4.4.3	Bulb onion (*Allium cepa*) shallot (*Allium ascalonicum*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), leek (*Allium porrum*) and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled 0703	Should be free from the western flower thrips - *Frankliniella occidentalis,* the onion mining fly - *Liriomyza nietzkei*, the fall armyworm - *Spodoptera frugiperda*, the southern armyworm - *Spodoptera eridania*, the corn earworm - *Helicoverpa zea*, Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*, false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*, bacterial blight of onion (BBO) - *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *allii*, the causal agent of potato wart disease *Synchytrium endobioticum*. Should originate from: - the areas free from the potato smut - *Thecaphora solani* - the places and/or sites of production free from Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*, false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis,* pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*.
4.4.4	Headed cabbage, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, colewort and similar edible vegetables of *Brassica spp.*, fresh or chilled 0704	Should be free from the western flower thrips *Frankliniella occidentalis*, the silverleaf whitefly - *Bemisia tabaci*, the Oriental leafworm moth – *Spodoptera litura*, Egyptian cotton leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, tomato looper - *Chrysodeixis chalcites*.

4.4.5	Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) and chicory (*Cichorium* spp.), fresh or chilled 0705	Should be free from the western flower thrips *Frankliniella occidentalis*, the melon thrips - *Thrips palmi*, the silverleaf whitefly - *Bemisia tabaci*, the Oriental leafworm moth – *Spodoptera litura*, Egyptian cotton leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, the American serpentine leafminer *Liriomyza trifolii*, the vegetable leafminer *Liriomyza sativae*, the South American leafminer - *Liriomyza huidobrensis* the tobacco thrips - *Frankliniella fusca*, flower thrips - *Frankliniella insularis*, common blossom thrips - *Frankliniella schultzei*, the eastern flower thrips – *Frankliniella tritici*, the chilli thrips - *Scirtothrips dorsalis*, the Hawaiiam flower thrips - *Thrips hawaiiensis*. Should originate from: - the places and/or sites of production free from the yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, Columbia root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*,
4.4.6	Carrots (*Daucus*), turnips (*Brassica rapa)*, salad beetroots (*Beta*), salsify (*Tragopogon*), celeariac (*Apium*), radishes (*Raphanus sativus*) and other similar edible roots, fresh or chilled 0706	Should originate from: - the areas free from the potato smut - *Thecaphora solani*, Texas root rot -*Phymatotrichopsis omnivore* - the places and/or sites of production free from Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*, false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, Texas root rot -*Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*, potato smut - *Thecaphora solani*, causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum*, *Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus.*
4.4.7	Cucumbers (*Cucumis sativus)* and gherkins, fresh or chilled 0707 00	Should be free from: seedling blight and bacterial fruit blotch of cucurbits - *Acidovorax citrulli*.

4.4.8	Rutabaga *(Brassica napobrassica)*, feed roots, feed cabbage *(Brassica aleracea var. acephata)*, leaf beet (mangold) (*Beta vulgaris*) 1214	Should originate from: - the areas free from the potato smut - *Thecaphora solani* - the places and/or sites of production free from Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*, false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, potato smut - *Thecaphora solani*, causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum*, *Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus.*
4.4.9	Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris*) 1212 91	Should originate from: - the areas free from the potato smut - *Thecaphora solani* - the places and/or sites of production free from Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*, false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, potato smut - *Thecaphora solani*, causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum*, *Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus.*
4.4.10	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled 0708	Should be free from *Callosobruchus* spp.
4.4.11	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled 0709	Imported products should be free from the quarantine pests of the Common List of the Customs Union associated with vegetables and potatoes in accordance with p. 4.2.

4.4.12	Manioc (*Manihot esculenta),* arrowroot (*Maranta*), salep, earth apple, or topinambur (*Helianthus tuberosus)*, sweet potato or yam (*Ipomoea batatas)*, and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or chilled 0714	Should originate from: - the areas free from the potato smut - *Thecaphora solani,* Texas root rot -*Phymatotrichopsis omnivore* - the places and/or sites of production free from Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*, false Columbia root-knot nematode - *Meloidogyne fallax,* yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*, pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*, Texas root rot -*Phymatotrichopsis omnivora*, potato smut - *Thecaphora solani,* causal agent of potato wart disease - *Synchytrium endobioticum.*
4.4.13	Melons (including watermelons) From 0807	Should be free from: the melon fly - *Myiopardalis pardalina,* African melon fruit fly - *Bactrocera curcurbitae*, seedling blight and bacterial fruit blotch of cucurbits - *Acidovorax citrulli, Cenhrus longispinus.*

5. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for Grains, Seeds of Legume and Oil Crops and Products of their Processing

5.1. The importation of grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing with the presence of seeds of witchweed plants (*Striga* spp) is prohibited.
5.2. The importation of grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing with the presence of seeds and/or fruits of quarantine weeds into the customs territory of the Union and their movement within the customs territory of the Union is allowed subject to the following conditions:
5.2.1 Grains, seeds of legume and oil crops imported and moved in the customs territory shall be delivered to the establishments meeting the quarantine phytosanitary requirements for further processing based on the technologies which destroy the viability of weed seeds and fruits.
5.2.2. Products of processing of grains, seeds of legume and oil crops, containing viable seeds and fruits of quarantine weed plants shall be processed further based on the technologies which destroy the viability of weed seeds.
5.2.3. Moving out grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing with viable seeds from the places of processing is not allowed.
5.2.4. Waste of grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing with the presence of viable seeds of quarantine weeds are subject to processing based on the technology which destroys the viability of seeds, disposal, or destruction.
5.2.5. In cases, where grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing are imported and moved in the customs territory of the Union packed in containers, the containers should be new and gas-permeable. The requirements of this item do not apply to the movement of processed products in consumer package.
5.2.6. The importation of grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing in the

customs territory of the Union and their movement within the customs territory of the Union is allowed in ship holds, containers, train cars, vehicles in solid-metal tanks (e.g. containers) provided that measures are taken to avoid spillages.

5.2.7. When grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing are unloaded from ship holds, it is necessary to use technical tools preventing spillages on the water surface and port terminals.

5.2.8. Unloading grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing is allowed only on the sites with hard surface (concrete, asphalt).

5.2.9. Spillages of grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing generated at the unloading sites and rail roads should be removed on a daily basis.

5.2.10. It is prohibited to use for seeding the grains, seeds of legume and oil crops intended for use as food, forage or technical purposes.

5.2.11. Grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing from the countries of spread of Broadnosed grain weevil (*Caulophilus latinasus* Say) and/or kharpa beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*) are unloaded from the transport carrier after establishing their phytosanitary condition.

5.3. The movement of grains and products of their processing with the presence of seeds of quarantine weeds is allowed in the customs territory of the Union without their delivery to processing facilities in cases where these lots will be exported, subject to compliance with the requirements of p.p. 5.5-5.12.

5.4. Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for Grains, Seeds of Legume and Oil Crops and Products of their Processing

##	**Types of regulated (subject to**	**Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements**
5.4.1.	Grains, seeds of legume and oil crops 1001; 1002; 1003; 1004; 1005; 1006; 1007; 1008; 1103; 1104; 1201; 1202; 1204 00; 1205;1206 00; 1207	Grains, seeds of legume and oil crops and products of their processing can be imported into the territory of the Customs Union member states from the countries of spread of Striga spp., only from the areas, places and sites of production free from Striga spp.
5.4.2.	Grains, seeds of legume and oil crops 0713; 1001; 1002; 1003; 1004; 1005; 1006; 1007; 1008; 1001 00; 1102; 1103; 1104; 1106 10 000 0; 1201; 1202;	Should be free from the weevils - *Callosobruhus,* the broad nosed grain weevil (*Caulophilus latinasus*), the khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*). In cases of live pest detection in the stocks of grain and products of its processing, they must be decontaminated in the transport vehicle according to the requirements for treatment against active larva of the kharpa beetle and, when the treatment is not possible, returned or destroyed.

5.4.3.	Wheat, meslin, triticale 1001;	In compliance with p. 5.4.1 Should originate from: the areas free from the Karnal bunt of wheat - *Tilletia indica*, to be noted in the section "Additional Declaration" of phytosanitary certificate issued by the Authorized Body of exporting country.
5.4.4.	Corn 1005	In compliance with p. 5.4.1 Should originate from: - the areas, places and/or sites of production free from Diplodia - *Stenocarpella macrospora* and *Stenocarpella maydis*, Southern Corn Leaf Blight - *Cochliobolus heterostrophus* race T, maize leaf spots - *Cochliobolus carbonum*, Stewart's bacterial wilt and leaf blight of maize - *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*.
5.4.5.	Leguminous crops and products of their processing 0713; 1106 10 000 0; 1201; 1202;	In compliance with p. 5.4.1 Should be free from the weevils - *Callosobruchus* spp.
5.4.6.	Soy beans 1201	In compliance with p.p. 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 Should originate from: - the areas, places and/or sites of production free from the Cercospora leaf blight and purple seed stain diseases on soybean (*Cercospora kikuchii)*
5.4.7.	Malt 1107	In compliance with p. 5.4.1

6. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for Fruits and Berries

6.1. Importation of fruits and berries contaminated with quarantine pests included in the Common List of the Union is prohibited, other than fruits and berries with the presence of quarantine species lecanium and scale ranges, as well as Plum Pox Potyvirus.
6.2. Each package of regulated products should have label/marking with the data on product name, country and place of its origin, exporter and/or re-exporter, except cases when regulated products from CU HS Code 0807 are moved in bulk within the territory of the Customs Union.
6.4. The movement of regulated products from CU HS Code 0807 is allowed in bulk.

6.5. Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for Fruits and Berries

##	**Types of regulated (subject to quarantine) products, HS**	**Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements**
6.5.1.	Avocado *(Persea americana*), guava *(Psidium guajava*), mango *(Mangifera*), fresh 0804	Should be free from the Mediterranean fruit fly – *Ceratitis capitate.*
6.5.2.	Grapes, fresh or dried 0806	Should be free from the Mediterranean fruit fly – *Ceratitis capitate*, *the dodder species* (Cuscuta spp.).
6.5.3.	Melon (including watermelon 0807	Should originate from - the places and/or sites of production free from the causal agent of seedling blight and bacterial fruit blotch of cucurbits - *Acidovorax citrulli*, the Baluchistan melon fly - *Myiopardalis pardalina,* the melon fly - *Bactrocera cucurbitae, Cenhrus longispinus.* Spiny Burr Grass - *Cenhrus longispinus.*
6.5.4.	Papaya (*Carica*	Should be free from the Mediterranean fruit fly – *Ceratitis capitate*

6.5.5.	Apples *(Malus* ssp.), pears *Pyrus* ssp.), quinces (*Cydonia* MILL) fresh 0808	Should be free from the oriental fruit moth - *Grapholita molesta*, peach fruit moth - *Carposina niponensis*, apple fly - *Rhagoletis pomonella*, spotted wing drosophila - *Drosophila suzukii*, Mediterranean fruit fly - *Ceratitis capitata.* Should originate from: - the places and/or sites of production free from the brown rot of stone fruits - *Monilinia fructicola.*
6.5.6.	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and s (включая and sloes, (Prunus spp.) fresh 0809	Should be free from the oriental fruit moth - *Grapholita molesta*, peach fruit moth - *Carposina niponensis*, apple fly - *Rhagoletis pomonella*, spotted wing drosophila - *Drosophila suzukii*, Mediterranean fruit fly - *Ceratitis capitata.*. Should originate from: - the places and/or sites of production free from the brown rot of stone fruits - *Monilinia fructicola.*
6.5.7.	Pomegranate *(Punica* L.) 0810	Should be free from the Mediterranean fruit fly - *Ceratitis capitata* Should originate from: - the places and/or sites of production free from the Comstock mealybug - *Pseudococcus comstoki*
6.5.8.	Berries of blueberry, bog whortleberry, cranberry 0810	Should be free from the blueberry maggot - *Rhagoletis mendax*, apple fly - *Rhagoletis pomonella*. Should originate from: - the places and/or sites of production free from phomopsis twig blight of blueberry - *Diaporthe vaccinii.*
6.5.9.	Berries of strawberry (*Fragaria*) 0810	Should originate from: - the places and/or sites of production free from black spot of strawberry - *Colletotrichum acutatum*
6.5.10.	Other fruits, fresh (other than Pomegranate) 0810	In compliance with p.p. 6.1-6.5.8

7. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for Cut Flowers and Buds Applicable for Floral Arrangements or Decorative Purposes

7.1. Cut flowers and buds applicable for floral arrangements or decorative purposes (hereinafter – flower

products) should be free from: the silverleaf whitefly - *Bemisia tabaci*, impatiens thrips - *Echinothrips americanus*, the western flower thrips *Frankliniella occidentalis*, the melon thrips - *Thrips palmi*, the fall armyworm - *Spodoptera frugiperda*, the southern armyworm - *Spodoptera eridania*, the corn earworm - *Helicoverpa zea*, California pea leafminer - *Liriomyza langei*, the onion mining fly - *Liriomyza nietzkei*, the Chrysanthemum leaf miner - *Amauromyza maculosa*, the tobacco thrips - *Frankliniella fusca*, flower thrips - *Frankliniella insularis*, common blossom thrips - *Frankliniella schultzei*, the eastern flower thrips – *Frankliniella tritici*, the chilli thrips - *Scirtothrips dorsalis*, the Hawaiiam flower thrips - *Thrips hawaiiensis*, the tomato looper - *Chrysodeixis chalcites*, the green garden looper - *Chrysodeixis eriosoma*, Egyptian cotton leafworm - *Spodoptera littoralis*, the Oriental leafworm moth – *Spodoptera litura*, the sunflower beetle - *Zygogramma exclamationis*, the South American leafminer - *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, the vegetable leafminer - *Liriomyza sativae*, the American serpentine leafminer - *Liriomyza trifolii*, the red spider mite - *Tetranychus evansi*, the flower blight causal agent - *Ciborinia camelliae*, the ray blight of chrysanthemum - *Didymella ligulicola* and the causal agent of chrysanthemum white rust *Puccinia horiana*, the geranium rust disease – *Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis*, the bacterial blight of onion (BBO) - *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *allii*.

7.2. Each package of regulated products should have labeling/marking with the data on product name, country of its origin, exporter and/or re-exporter.

7.3. The importation of cut flowers and buds into green houses and other under-cover establishments for the purpose of their storage or sorting is not allowed.

7.4. In cases where the above quarantine pests are detected in a lot of cut flowers, the contaminated lot or its part is subject to destruction or return. If the quarantine pests are not present as shown by laboratory testing, the free portion of the cargo is used as intended.

7.5. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for Flower Products

п/п	Types of regulated (subject to quarantine)	Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements
7.5.1	**Cut flowers and buds** applicable for floral arrangements or decorative purposes, fresh: 0603 11 000 0 – 0603 19 800 0	Should be free from quarantine pests enlisted in p. 7.1. Should originate from the areas free from the ray blight of chrysanthemum *Didymella ligulicola* and the causal agent of chrysanthemum white rust *Puccinia horiana*, the geranium rust disease – *Puccinia pelargonii- zonalis*, the flower blight causal agent - *Ciborinia camelliae*

8. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements Applied to Forestry Materials

8.1. Forestry materials should be transported in the conditions preventing its potential contamination and/or infestation with quarantine pests, in particular:
8.1.1. Forestry materials should not be transported through the areas where quarantine pests are spread – forest pest insects, envisaged in these Requirements.
or
8.1.2. Forestry materials were transported in the period when there was not flight of quarantine forest pest insects (October 01 – March 31),
or
8.1.3. Forestry materials were transported in covered transport carriers which can prevent contamination with quarantine pests.

Requirements applied to coniferous forestry materials

8.2 Quarantine phytosanitary requirements are applied to forestry materials of coniferous varieties, belonging, inter alia, to the following botanic genera: spruce *Picea*; larch *Larix*; juniper *Juniperus*; fir *Abies*; Douglas fir *Pseudotsuga*; pine *Pinus*; hemlock *Tsuga*,cedar *Cedrus;*cypress *Cupressus.*

8.3. All forestry materials of coniferous varieties imported and moved in the customs territory of the Union should be free from: the Eastern Spruce Budworm - *Choristoneura fumiferana*, the western spruce budworm - *Choristoneura occidentalis*, the western pine beetle - *Dendroctonus brevicomis*, mountain pine beetle - *Dendroctonus ponderosae*, the spruce beetle - *Dendroctonus rufipennis*, red turpentine beetle - *Dendroctonus valens*, the eastern six-spined engraver - Ips calligraphus, the eastern fivespined ips - Ips grandicollis, the pine engraver beetle - Ips pini, California pine engraver - Ips plastographus, the western conifer seed bug - *Leptoglossus occidentalis*, the Japanese pine sawyer beetle - *Monochamus alternatus*, Carolina sawyer - *Monochamus carolinensis*, spotted pine sawyer - *Monochamus clamator*, the balsam fir sawyer - *Monochamus marmorator*, spotted pine sawyer - *Monochamus mutator*, northeastern sawyer - *Monochamus notatus*, the Obtuse sawyer - *Monochamus obtusus*, the white-spotted sawyer - *Monochamus scutellatus*, the Southern pine sawyer - *Monochamus titillator*, the Siberian moth - *Dendrolimus sibiricus*, the great spruce bark beetle - *Dendroctonus micans*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, black pine sawyer - *Monochamus galloprovincialis*, the Siberain speckled sawyer - *Monochamus impluviatus*, spotted pine sawyer - *Monochamus nitens*, Sakhalin pine sawyer - *Monochamus saltuarius*, Oregon Fir Sawyer - *Monochamus sutor*, black fir sawyer - *Monochamus urussovii*, pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, the causal agent of branch and trunk canker of pine (twig blight) - *Atropellis pinicola*, the causal agent of branch and trunk canker of pine (twig blight) - *Atropellis piniphilla*, the causal agent of brown spot needle blight - *Mycosphaerella dearnessii*.

8.4. Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements Applied to Forestry Materials of Coniferous Varieties

##	**Type of forestry materials, HS Code**	**Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements**

8.3.1.	Cut branches (plants) of coniferous varieties (other than plants from the genera of pine - *Pinus*, white cedar *Thuja* and the European yew - *Taxus*), including trees 0604912000 0604914000	Should originate from the areas free from the Western blackheaded budworm - *Acleris gloverana*, the Eastern blackheaded budworm - *Acleris variana*, the Eastern spruce budworm - *Choristoneura fumiferana*, the Western spruce budworm *Choristoneura occidentalis*, the spruce beetle - *Dendroctonus rufipennis*, pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, causal agent of sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum* In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above
8.3.2.	Coniferous wood (other than plants from the genera of pine - *Pinus*, white cedar *Thuja* and the European yew - *Taxus*), including sawn wood without bark, fuel wood, (other than disintegrated wood, wood waste, free bark and packaging wood) 40310000, 440320110, 440320190, 440320910, 440320390. 440320990 4403201101, 4403201102	Should be free from the sawyers belonging to the genus *Monochamus* and originate from the areas free from the pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, the spruce beetle - *Dendroctonus rufipennis*, four-eyed fir bark beetle – *Polygraphus proximus*, the great spruce bark beetle - *Dendroctonus micans* OR Importation from the areas of spread of B*ursaphelenchus xylophilus*, sawyers of *Monochamus spp.*, the great spruce bark beetle - *Dendroctonus rufipennis*, four-eyed fir bark beetle – *Polygraphus proximus*, the great spruce bark beetle - *Dendroctonus micans* is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate. In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)
8.3.3.	Coniferous wood with bark (other than plants from the genera of pine - *Pinus*, white cedar *Thuja* and the European yew - *Taxus*), (other than disintegrated wood, wood waste, free bark and packaging wood) 440320110, 440320190, 440320910, 440320390. 440320990. 4403201101, 4403201102, 4403201901, 4403201909	Should be free from the sawyers of *Monochamus spp.* and Should originate from the areas free from pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* OR Importation from the areas of spread of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate.

8.3.4.	disintegrated wood or wood waste of Coniferous varieties (other than plants from the genera of pine - *Pinus*, white cedar *Thuja* and the European yew - *Taxus*), including wood in shavings, sawdust (other than free bark) 4401210000, 4401301000, 4401309000	Should originate from the areas free from pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* OR Importation from the areas of spread of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate.
8.3.5.	Plants of Pine (*Pinus*) for planting (seedlings, bonsai) 0602904100	Should originate from the areas free from the western conifer seed bug - *Leptoglossus occidentalis*, the western pine beetle - *Dendroctonus brevicomis*, the mountain pine beetle - *Dendroctonus ponderosae*, the red turpentine beetle - *Dendroctonus valens*, the eastern six-spined engraver - *Ips calligraphus*, the eastern fivespined ips - *Ips grandicollis*, the pine engraver beetle - *Ips pini*, California pine engraver - *Ips plastographus*, pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, brown spot needle blight - *Mycosphaerella dearnesii*, causal agents of branch and trunk canker - *Atropellis piniphila* and *Atropellis pinicola* In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)
8.3.6.	Cut branches of pine (*Pinus*), including Christmas trees 0604914000	Should originate from the areas free from the western conifer seed bug - *Leptoglossus occidentalis*, the eastern six-spined engraver - *Ips calligraphus*, the eastern fivespined ips - *Ips grandicollis*, the pine engraver beetle - *Ips pini*, California pine engraver - *Ips plastographus*, pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, brown spot needle blight - *Mycosphaerella dearnesii*, causal agents of branch and trunk canker - *Atropellis piniphila* and *Atropellis pinicola.* In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)

8.3.7.	Wood of pine (*Pinus*), including sawn wood without bark, fire wood (other than disintegrated wood, wood waste, free bark and packaging wood) 440310000, 440320310, 440320390	Should be free from the sawyers of *Monochamus spp.* AND Should originate from the areas free from the pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, the Japanese pine sawyer beetle - *Monochamus alternatus*, Carolina sawyer - *Monochamus carolinensis*, spotted pine sawyer - *Monochamus clamator*, the balsam fir sawyer - *Monochamus marmorator*, spotted pine sawyer - *Monochamus mutator*, northeastern sawyer - *Monochamus notatus*, the Obtuse sawyer - *Monochamus obtusus*, the white-spotted sawyer - *Monochamus scutellatus*, the Southern pine sawyer - *Monochamus titillator*, *Ips calligraphus*, the eastern fivespined ips - *Ips grandicollis*, the pine engraver beetle - *Ips pini*, California pine engraver - *Ips plastographus*, causal agents of branch and trunk canker - *Atropellis piniphila* and *Atropellis pinicola.* OR Importation from the areas of spread of the above organisms is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)

8.3.8.	Pine (genus *Pinus)* wood with bark (other than disintegrated wood, wood waste, free bark and packaging wood) 440320390, 440310000	Should be free from the sawyers of sawyers of *Monochamus spp.* and originate from the areas free from the pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, the Japanese pine sawyer beetle - *Monochamus alternatus*, Carolina sawyer - *Monochamus carolinensis*, spotted pine sawyer - *Monochamus clamator*, the balsam fir sawyer - *Monochamus marmorator*, spotted pine sawyer - *Monochamus mutator*, northeastern sawyer - *Monochamus notatus*, the Obtuse sawyer - *Monochamus obtusus*, the white-spotted sawyer - *Monochamus scutellatus*, the Southern pine sawyer - *Monochamus titillator*) OR Importation from the areas of spread of the above organisms is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate.
8.3.9.	Disintegrated wood of pine (genus *Pinus*), including fragmented wood, shavings, sawdust (other than free bark) 4401210000, 4401301000, 4401309000	Should originate from the areas free from the pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* OR Importation from the areas of spread of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate. сертификате.
8.3.10.	Isolated bark of coniferous wood 4403203909	Should originate from the areas free from the pine wood nematode - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*. OR Importation from the areas of spread of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate

8.4 Requirement Applied to Forestry Materilas of Hardwood

8.5. All forestry materials of hardwood varieties imported and moved in the customs territory of the Union should be free from: the bronze birch borer - *Agrilus anxius*, the oak lace bug *Corythucha arcuata*, the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, apple buprestid - *Agrilus mali*, the emerald ash borer - *Agrilus planipennis*, the sycamore lace bug - *Corythucha ciliata*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the

causal agent of oak wilt - *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea*, causal agent of root and collar rot in alders - *Phytophthora alni*, Phytophthora pathogen of trees and shrubs – *Phytophthora kernoviae,* the causal agent of sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum*.

8.6. Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements Applied to Forestry Materials of Hardwood Varieties

##	**Type of forestry materials, HS Code**	**Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements**
8.6.1.	Cut branches (plants) of hardwood varieties. 0604 20 900 0, из 0604 90 910 0	Importation of cut branches of hardwood varieties is allowed from the areas and places free from the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis,* the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis,* the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea*, causal agent of root and collar rot in alders - *Phytophthora alni*, the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea*, Phytophthora pathogen of trees and shrubs – *Phytophthora kernoviae*, the causal agent of sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum*. In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)
8.6.2.	Cut branches (plants) of beech *Fagus*, oak *Quercus*, chestnut *Castanea*, tanoak *Lithocarpus densiflorus*, castanopsis *Castanopsis chrysophylla* 0604 20 900 0, из 0604 90 910 0	Importation of cut branches of the hardwood of *Fagus*, *Quercus*, *Castanea*, *Lithocarpus densiflorus*, *Castanopsis chrysophylla* is allowed from the areas and places free from the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis,* the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea,* the oak lace bug - *Corythucha arcuara,* the causal agent of oak wilt - *Ceratocystis fagacearum,* Phytophthora pathogens - *Phytophthora ramorum, P. kernoviae*, In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)
8.6.3.	Cut branches (plants) of plane (*Platanus)* 0604 20 900 0, из 0604 90 910 0	Importation of cut branches of the plants of Platanus is allowed from the areas and places free from the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea,* the sycamore lace bug - *Corythucha ciliate,* In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)

8.6.4.	Cut branches (plants) of walnut *Juglans* 0604 20 900 0, из 0604 90 910 0	Importation of cut branches of the plants of *Juglans* is allowed from the areas and places free from the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea*, the sycamore lace bug - *Corythucha ciliate*, In compliance with p.1.14. (regarding the above organisms)
8.6.5.	Cut branches (plants) of ashtree (*Fraxinus*) 0604 20 900 0, из 0604 90 910 0	Importation of cut branches of the plants of *Fraxinus* is allowed from the areas and places free from the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea*, the emerald ash borer – *Agrilus planipennis*, the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea*, In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)
8.6.6.	Hardwood without bark, including fuel wood (other than packaging wood) 440310000. 4403911000, 4403919000, 4403921000, 4403929000; 4403999501, 4403999502, 4403999509	Importation of hardwood without bark is allowed from the areas and places free from the oak lace bug - *Corythucha arcuata*, the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the oak lace bug - *Corythucha arcuata*, the sycamore lace bug - *Corythucha ciliata*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea*, the causal agent of oak wilt - *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea*, causal agent of root and collar rot in alders - *Phytophthora alni*, Phytophthora pathogen of trees and shrubs – *Phytophthora kernoviae*, the causal agent of sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum*. OR Importation from the areas of spread of the above organisms is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate. In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)

8.6.7.	Hardwood without bark, including fuel wood (other than packaging wood)	Importation and movement of hardwood without bark is allowed from the areas and places free from the oak lace bug – *Corythucha arcuata*, the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the oak lace bug - *Corythucha arcuata*, the sycamore lace bug - *Corythucha ciliata*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea*, the causal agent of oak wilt - *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea*, causal agent of root and collar rot in alders - *Phytophthora alni*, Phytophthora pathogen of trees and shrubs – *Phytophthora kernoviae*, the causal agent of sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum.* OR Importation from the areas of spread of the above organisms is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate. In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above
8.6.7.	Beech (*Betula*) wood without bark, including fuel wood (other than packaging wood) 440399510, 440399590	Importation of birch (*Betula*) wood is allowed from the areas free from the bronze birch borer *Agrilus anxius*, the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *noplophora chinensis*, OR Importation from the areas of spread of the bronze birch borer *Agrilus anxius*, the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate. In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)

8.6.8.	Ashtree (*Fraxinus*) wood without bark, including fuel wood (other than packaging wood) 4403999501	Importation of ashtree (*Fraxinus*) wood is allowed from the areas and places free from the emerald ash borer - *Agrilus planipennis*, the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea*. OR Importation from the areas of spread of the emerald ash borer - *Agrilus planipennis*, the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea*, is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate. In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)
8.6.9.	Rosacea (*Rosaceae*) wood without bark, including fuel wood (other than packaging wood) 4403999509	Importation of Rosaceae wood is allowed from the areas and places free from the round-headed apple tree - *Saperda candida*, the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea* OR Importation from the areas of spread of the round-headed apple tree - *Saperda candida*, the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis* is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)

8.6.10.	Beech *Fagus*, oak *Quercus*, chestnut *Castanea*, tanoak *Lithocarpus densiflorus*, castanopsis *Castanopsis chrysophylla* wood without bark, including fuel wood (other than packaging wood) 440310000, 4403911000, 4403919000, 4403921000, 4403929000	Importation of wood of *Fagus*, *Quercus*, *Castanea*, *Lithocarpus densiflorus*, *Castanopsis chrysophylla* is allowed from the areas and places free from the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea*, the casual agent of oak wilt - *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, Phytophthora pathogens - *Phytophthora ramorum* or *P. kernoviae*. OR Importation from the areas of spread of the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea*, the casual agent of oak wilt - *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, Phytophthora pathogens - *Phytophthora ramorum* and/or *P. kernoviae* is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above organisms)
8.6.11.	Disintegrated hardwood (chips, shavings, sawdust and other wood waste) 4401220000 4401301000, 4401309000	Importation of disintegrated hardwood is allowed from the areas and places free from the bronze birch borer - *Agrilus anxius*, apple buprestid - *Agrilus mali*, the emerald ash borer - *Agrilus planipennis*, the causal agent of oak wilt - *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, the causal agent of ash dieback - *Chalara fraxinea*, causal agent of root and collar rot in alders - *Phytophthora alni*, Phytophthora pathogen of trees and shrubs – *Phytophthora kernoviae*, sudden oak death - *Phytophthora ramorum*. OR Importation from the areas of spread of the above organisms is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate

8.6.12.	Hardwood with bark,(other than packaging wood) 440310000, 4403911000, 4403919000, 4403921000, 4403929000; 4403999501, 403999502, 4403999509	Importation of hardwood with bark is allowed from the areas and places free from the Asian long-horned beetle – *Anoplophora glabripennis*, the citrus longhorned beetle – *Anoplophora chinensis*, the causal agent of oak wilt - *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, the round-headed apple tree borer - *Saperda candida*, the bronze birch borer - *Agrilus anxius*, apple buprestid - *Agrilus mali*, the emerald ash borer - *Agrilus planipennis*, OR Importation from the areas of spread of the above organisms is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate. In compliance with p. 8.1 (regarding the above
8.6.13.	Isolated bark from 1404 90 000 0; from 4401 30 900 0	Importation of isolated bark of hardwood is allowed from the areas and places free from the causal agent of oak wilt – *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, Phytophthora pathogens - *Phytophthora ramorum*, *P. kernoviae*, the Asian gypsy moth - *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, the fall webworm - *Hyphantria cunea* Importation from the areas of spread of the above organisms is allowed on the condition that the lot of products is decontaminated, and this should be noted in the phytosanitary certificate.

8.7. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements for Wood Packaging Materials and Fastening Wood

Wood packaging and fastening materials (CU HS Code 4415) should be with bark and heat treated across the whole wood width (including heartwood) at a temperature of not less than 56^{o}C for at least 30 minutes or fumigated.

Completed treatment process shall be confirmed by marking “HT” (heat treatment) or “MB” (methyl bromide treatment), or “DH” (dielectric heating)

The marking should be:

- legible;
- made by pyrography or with indelible paint (except red and orange colors);
- applied on the place visible during the use of wood containers, preferably, at least on two opposite sides of the unit of wood packaging material.

The use of wood fastening materials without bark or treatment is allowed during the movement of forestry materials, on the condition that these wood packaging and fastening materials are manufactured from the wood of the uniform type and quality and free from quarantine pests.

9. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements Applied to other Regulated Products9.1. Regulated (subject to quarantine) products imported in the territory of the Customs Union (enlisted below) should meet the following quarantine phytosanitary requirements:

##	**Regulated products, CU HS Codes**	**Special Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements**
9.1.1	Coconuts, Brazil nut and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled 0801	Should be free from the khapra beetle – *Trogoderma granarium Ev*.
9.1.2	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled 0802	Should be free from the khapra beetle – *Trogoderma granarium Ev*.
9.1.3	Fruit dried, other than that of heading 0801-0806; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this chapter, 0813	Should be free from the khapra beetle – *Trogoderma Granarium*and auger beetle - *Dinoderus bifoveolatus*
9.1.4	Plants and parts hereof (including fruits and seeds) mainly used in perfumery, pharmacy or used for insecticide, fungicide or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered 1211(кроме1211300000, 1211 40 000 0)	Should be free from the khapra beetle - *Trogoderma granarium*, dodders - *Cuscuta* spp., and seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weeds
9.1.5	Locust beans, including seeds 1212 92 00 0 – 1212 99 410 0	Should be free from the khapra beetle – *Trogoderma Granarium*

9.1.6	Kernels of apricots, peaches (including nectarines) (в том nectarines), or plums and their kernels; chicory roots of *Cichorium intybus* var. *sativum* from 1212 94 000 0, from 1212 99 950 0	Should be free from the khapra beetle – *Trogoderma Granarium*
9.1.7	Cereal straw and husks, non-treated, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed, except pelleted from 1213 00 000 0, from 1401 90 000	Should be free from *Cuscuta* spp. and seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weeds
9.1.8	Solil and ground from 2530 90 000 0	Importation of soli and ground is allowed only in cases specified in p. 2.5 of these Requirements. Soil importation is allowed for research activity
9.1.9	Peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated 2703 00 000 0	Should be free from vialble seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weeds
9.1.10	Animal or vegetable fertilizers, whether or not mixed or chemically treated; fertilizers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of plant or animals products 3101 00 000 0	Should be free from vialble seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weeds, the causal agent of potato wart disease *Synchytrium endobioticum*, yellow potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis,* pale potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida*,
9.1.11	Collections or collection pieces of zoological and botanic areas из 9705 00 000 0	Should be free from vialble seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weeds, the khapra beetle – *Trogoderma granarium* Ev. Viable fungus collections and fungiform organisms can be imported only in compliance with p. 9 of these

9. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements Applied to the Regulated Articles

9.1. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements Applied to the Establishments Involved in Importing, Processing, and Storage of Grains and Products of their Processing

9.1. Establishments involved in importing, processing, and storage of grains and products of their processing (hereinafter – the "Establishments") should comply with the present Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements.

9.2. Grains, seeds of leguminous and oil crops, products of their processing (hereinafter – "grains and products of their processing") are delivered for storage and processing to the Establishments which had passed the inspection of the NQPPO of the Union member states held to verify whether they have storage facilities and process equipment that can be used for grounding grain and products of its processing to particles with a size of no more than 1 mm of the greatest dimension measurement and included in the List of Establishments, in cases where seeds and fruits of quarantine weeds are found in the grain or products of its processing.

9.3. The establishments should have:

- secured areas;
- off-loading sites with solid coating;
- furnaces or equipment for the incineration of waste, sweepings and garbage, or phytosanitary pits.

9.4. Off-loading of grain and products of its processing from transport vehicles is allowed only on the sites with solid coating (concrete, asphalt).

9.5. Spillages of grain and products of its processing generated at the off-loading sites and rail roads are subject to removal on a daily basis.

9.6. Transport vehicles, tanks, storage facilities and equipment used for storing, transporting and processing of grain and products of its processing are subject to cleanup from the residues of grain and products of its processing.

9.7. Waste of grain and products of its processing which have no economic value are subject to destruction.

9.8. Upon completion of process operations with grain and products of its processing, a thorough cleanup of production and storage facilities, areas, off-loading sites, transport vehicles and equipment shall be carried out. The resulting waste (garbage, plant residues, etc.) are subject to destruction. Accumulation of the waste at the establishment sites is prohibited.

9.9. Grain and products of its processing imported in the Union territory are stocked separately from grain and products of its processing manufactured in the Union territory.

9.10. Storage facilities of the Establishments involved in the storage and processing of grain and seeds of leguminous and oil crops and products of their processing are subject to phytosanitary decontamination on a yearly basis.

9.11. The Establishments are subject to annual oversight of compliance with the process used for destroying viability of seeds. In cases where incompliance with the processing technology is found or where viable quarantine pests are detected in the processed products, the importation of grains and products of their processing, as well as their further processing are prohibited.

9.12. Managers of the Establishments shall issue orders to assign responsibilities for the implementation of quarantine phytosanitary measures.

10. Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements Applied to the Establishments Involved in Decontamination and Labeling of Wood Packaging Material

10.1. Establishments conducting decontamination of wood packaging material should have:
- skilled personnel;
- registration logbook of the completed scope of work on the decontamination supported by protocols of drying with diagrams; the documents are stored by the applicant for at least 3 years;

10.2. Establishments conducting the decontamination of wood packaging material by thermal treatment should have:

a) drying chambers ensuring that the deep wood parts are heated to a temperature of not less than + 56°C for 30 minutes;

b) at least 4 temperature probes distributed evenly in the lower section of the chamber; their readings should be displayed in the protocol of drying and decontamination of wood packaging material, supported with a printed out diagram of completed thermal treatment of wood packaging material;

c) premises adjusted for the separate storage of decontaminated wood packaging materials and materials which had not been exposed to decontamination;

d) incinerators or equipment for the destruction of wood or wood packaging material infested with harmful organisms, wood waste and bark;

e) registration logbook of the completed scope of work on the decontamination supported by the protocols of drying with diagrams;

f) certificates on annual calibration (graduation) of all instruments;

g) documents supporting qualification of the personnel who conduct decontamination of wood packaging material with the use of a thermal treatment method.

10.3. Establishments conducting the decontamination of wood packaging material by dielectric heating should have:

a) equipment assuring that the min. temperature of 60°C is achieved by continuous heating within 1 minute throughtout the wood thickness (including surface); the equipment shall be used for wood packaging material comprising of wood with the size of not more than 20 cm by the minimal dimension measurement. Preset temperature should be achieved within 30 minutes from the start of treatment process.

b) equipment with double-sided heaters or several wave-guides for the distribution of microwave energy ensuring an even dielectric heating at the frequency of 2.45 GHz for wood having thickness above 5 cm.

c) at least two temperature probes to monitor temperature inside and on the surface of treated wood.

10.4. Establishments conducting the decontamination of wood packaging material by fumigation should have:

a) equipment ensuring that the process operations for decontaminating the wood packaging material by fumigation with methyl bromide are completed;

10.5. Areas where the production of wood packaging material was located and where their decontamination is performed, should be fenced, have solid coating and be free from wood waste and bark, and have access roads.

11. Phytosanitary Requirements for the Facilities and Process Equipment of Temporary Storage Warehouse (TSW)

11.1. To satisfy the norms and rules on plant quarantine, TSW should have in place the following premises, buildings, structures and process equipment:
checkpoints with disinfection barriers at the entry into and exit from the TSW area;
inspection premises and sites for the inspection of transport vehicles and regulated products;
storage facilities for storing detained (withdrawn) regulated products which need special storage conditions;
premises (sites) with equipment for the decontamination (fumigation, refrigeration) of regulated products and cleanup of transport vehicles;
structures and equipment for the destruction (disposal) of regulated products contaminated with quarantine pests.
11.2. Composition, type and location of the facilities and operated process equipment for the state quarantine phytosanitary control, storage, decontamination and destruction (disposal) of regulated products shall be defined during the design stage of a speicific TSW facility. The location of production equipment should provide for safety, easy maintenance and repair, and comply with the requirements for a process flow diagram and the approved process design standards.
11.3. Checkpoints are equipped at the entry into TSW and should ensure monitoring of the movement of transport vehicles with regulated products arriving in or departing from the TSW. The checkpoint should have a system for accounting incoming, moving and outgoing transport vehicles with regulated products, and keep hardcopy and electronic records. Checkpoints should be equipped with disinfection barriers for the disinfection of vehicle wheels.
11.4. Premises and sites for the state quarantine phytosanitary control (surveillance) and inspection (visual examination) of transport vehicles and regulated products delivered from the checkpoints at the external state border of the Union or cleared for export from the Union should be arranged in the customs control zones.
11.5. Facilities designed for conducting the state quarantine phytosanitary control should have arrangements for off-loading regulated products from the transport vehicles within their areas, maintain air temperature established in the regulatory documents for the storage of relevant types of regulated products, and comply with the labor safety rules in the process of storage of agricultural products.
Facilities should have ceiling lights assuring sufficient illumination for performing inspection, as well as local and portable lights in the area where the inspection is held; walls should be free from cracks, be painted or whitewashed. Windows, ventilators, exhaust systems should be sealed and equipped with insect screens and UV irradiators against spores; in addition, sticky or pheromone insect traps should be installed for the control and prevention of potential spread of quarantine pests.
11.6. Inspection sites should meet the following requirements:
the surface of such site should be smooth, without lumps and bumps, equipped with the appropriate slopes for precipitation drainage and have solid coating (asphalt, cement, etc.)
the site should have adequate dimensions to allow the traffic flows and entry/exit of transport vehicles without manoeuvring;
canopies should be installed at the points of phytosanitary inspection and loading/off-loading of regulated products.
11.7. Sites should be equipped with platforms, scaffolding, ramps with the height same as the height of vehicle body or train car floor. If the height of vehicle body or train car floor is different from the height of platform (ramp), they should be equipped with dock levelers or use gang boards, tracks.
11.8. General safety requirements for handling operations and cargo placing developed for phytosanitary inspection procedures, and ladders, scaffolding or other structures should comply with the

requirements of the national regulatory acts of the Union member states.

11.9. The decontamination of regulated products and cleanup of transport vehicles at the TSW area should be performed in dedicated and equipped sections and units which provide necessary conditions for arranging the process of decontamination of regulated products and cleanup of transport vehicles; it should be performed in compliance with the requirements of the effective regulatory documents approved according to the established procedure. As regards TSW sites, buildings and structures, where the processes of decontamination of regulated products and cleanup of transport vehicles are considered as sources of hazardous industrial releases in the environment, it is necessary to design sanitary protective zones with the justification of their borders pursuant to the requirements of the national regulatory legal acts of the Union member states.

11.10. Burial of residues of regulated products at the TSW area is prohibited.

11.11. For environmentally friendly thermal disposal of contaminated regulated products, the TSW area should be equipped with furnaces, incinerators or other types of equipment to ensure that the material is incinerated with the environmental release of gases containing hazardous components in the amounts allowed by the sanitary norms and that the end product is obtained as an ash waste, or that the contaminated regulated products are disposed by another established method.

Capacity of furnaces, incinerators or other pieces of equipment shall be determined at the stage of TSW design based on the estimated amounts of products needing disposal, but not below 50 kg/hour.

Furnaces, incinerators or other types of equipment for the destruction of regulated products should comply with the sanitary rules and the requirements of the effective regulatory documents approved pursuant to the established procedure.

11.12. A TWS owner (user) should make arrangements for the disposal of regulated product waste generated in the process of state quarantine phytosanitary control and inspection, during off-loading/loading of transport vehicles, their decontamination and cleanup.

The TWS area and storage facilities should be equipped with the tools necessary for collecting and removing regulated product residues and waste generated in the course of production process, procedures of the state quarantine phytosanitasry control and inspection, phytosanitary examination/testing of samples and the cleanup of transport vehicles.

Residues and waste should be put in lockable containers. The containers should be labeled, maintained in a proper order and used solely for the collection and storage of residues and waste of disposed regulated products.

11.13. An owner (user) of handling equipment and reloading machinery and reloading units should conduct the collection and preliminary cleanup of the disposed regulated products followed by their dispatch for processing or regeneration in order to avoid the penetration of the regulated products in the soil and areas adjacent to the TWS site.

11.14. The areas of open cargo warehouses designed for the storage of regulated in-bulk cargoes should be equipped with properly sized walls, preventing spillage of the regulated products outside the warehouse site towards the crane and rail roads, access roads for technical tools or fire access routs.

11.15. Terminals, docks and TWS sections dedicated to reloading operations with containers and lighters, should be equipped with technical tools to clean containers and lighters from the residues of regulated products.

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION