Landenoverzicht exporteisen Diverse Producten.
Land: ***Turkije***

Overzicht van de laatste wijziging(en)

versie	*datum*	*toelichting*
3.11	*4-11-2026*	*Gewijzigd: items 168, 190 en 191*
3.10	*26-8-2026*	*Gewijzigd: alle itemnummers en bijschrijvingsteksten*
3.9	*20-8-2026*	*Gewijzigd: Referentietekst, Item nummer en bijschrijving voor groeimedium is gewijzigd*

Landenoverzicht exporteisen Diverse Producten - *Turkije*

Turkije (TR)	Certificaat export	Certificaat re-export	Taal	Grondeis	Invoervergunning
	1	20*	E	-	Ja

* Voor alle producten van niet EU origine moet een re-export certificaat worden gebruikt, inclusief het certificaat uit land van origine indien de bijschrijving alleen door het land van origine kan worden verklaard.

Algemene eisen

Certificaat vereist voor
plantaardige producten o.a.:
Cocos nucifera (Cocosvezel,o.a. afdekmatjes)
Groeimedium (o.a. sphagnum, peat, potgrond, schors)
Houten vloerdelen
Nicotiana tabacum (tabak)
Verpakkingshout als hoofdlading
Graszoden
Landbouwmachines

Inspectie vereist voor
Zie register "inspectieplicht bij diverse producten"

Nicotiana tabacum, bewerkte tabak (expanded tobacco). Met ingang van 2 februari 2026 is bewerkte tabak (expanded tobacco), met bestemming Turkije inspectieplichtig

Invoerverbod
Brandhout van coniferen (GN code 4401) (verpakkingshout met code ISPM 15 is toegestaan)
grond en natuurlijke mest
hooi, stro, gebruikte zakken.
Schors van *Castanea Mill., Quercus L., Acer saccharum, Populus L.*
Schors van *Acer macrophyllum*, *Aesculus californica*, *Lithocarpus densiflorus Taxus brevifolia* uit landen waar Phytopthora ramorum voor komt.(komt in NL voor)
Het in transito doorvoeren van verboden goederen is niet toegestaan.

Producteisen

Standaardeisen
Zie register "Basisnormen Nederland voor diverse producten"

Specifieke eisen
Geen

Certificeringseisen

Bijzonderheden en Bijschrijvingen
Algemeen
Ruw hout (= Industrial Wood: stammen, palen, mijnstutten, spoorbielzen, afrasteringspalen, houtafval, ruwe grondstof voor de papierindustrie, verpakkingsmateriaal etc.) dient vrij van schors (ontschorst) te zijn.
Timmerhout dient vrij van schors te zijn en KD (Kiln-dried), max. 20% vocht, hout of verpakking voorzien van 'KD' aanduiding of ander internationaal geaccepteerd kenmerk.

De bijschrijving moet bestaan uit een verwijzing naar het item genoemd in de Turkse wetgeving en de daarbij behorende volledige bijschrijvingstekst:

The consignment complies with the Plant Quarantine Regulation No. 33245, published on May 6, 2026 , Annex-4 item … [cijfer / lettercombinatie(s) en de volledige bijschrijvingstekst]

1	Groeimedium attached to or associated with plants, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, with the exception of sterile medium of in vitro plants	**a)** The growing medium at the time of planting; (i) Must be free from soil and organic matter and must not have been previously used for growing plants or for any agricultural purpose, or (ii) If the growing medium is composed entirely of peat or solid fiber of Cocos nucifera L., it must not have been previously used for growing plants or for any agricultural purpose, or (iii) Must have been subjected to an appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it is free from insects and harmful nematodes and to ensure that it is free from other harmful organisms, and In all the above cases, it must have been stored and maintained under appropriate conditions to protect it from harmful organisms, **or** **b)** Since planting; (i) The following measures must have been taken to ensure that the growing medium is free from harmful organisms, – Physical isolation of the growing medium from soil and other possible sources of contamination must have been ensured, – Hygiene measures must have been taken, – Water free from harmful organisms must have been used, or (ii) Within two weeks prior to dispatch, the plants were shaken to leave the minimum amount of growing medium necessary to sustain vitality during transport; if the plants were replanted, the growing medium used for this purpose meets the requirements specified in

		paragraph (a).
2	Landbouwmachines ex 84.32 ex 84.33 8436.80.10 8701.21.90 8701.91.10 8701.92.10 8701.93.10 8701.94.10 8701.95.10	The machinery or vehicles have been disinfected and cleaned from soil, plant debris, and harmful organisms.
17	Packaged peat and similar products intended to be used as growing medium Origin: all countries	*For peat obtained entirely from Sphagnum moss:* **a)** The peat has been obtained from non-agricultural areas and has not been previously used, and The peat is free from harmful organisms as a result of laboratory analyses. *Other peat and growing media intended to be used for sowing or planting* **b)** The growing medium has been subjected to fumigation or heat treatment to ensure it is free from harmful organisms.
159.	Wood of conifers (Pinopsida), except that of *Thuja* L. and *Taxus* L. other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, – wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; Pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage. – wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, – wood of Calocedrus *decurrens* that is being processed or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum	The wood **a**) is bark-free and and free from grub holes, caused by the *Monochamus* spp larvae., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, **and** **b**) has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous throughout the entire wood profile including the core and **or** **c**) An approved fumigation has been carried out and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours) , **or** **d**) Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out, **or** **e)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage).

	temperature of 82°C for 7 to 8-days , to be used as pencils, – wood for fibre, chip and paper, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm but including that which has not kept its natural round surface Originating in countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur (159d) Information on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%), is indicated on the Phytosanitary Certificate (159e) The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.	
160.	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained entirely or partially from conifers (Pinopsida) originating in countries, where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur 160a. The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. 160c. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.	**a**) The wood has been subjected to a heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, **or** **b**) The wood has been subjected to an approved fumigation and there shall be evidence thereof by indicating the active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) on the Phytosanitary Certificate. **or** **c)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage).
161.	Wood of conifers (Pinopsida), except that of *Thuja* L., and *Taxus* L. in the form of: *wood for fibre, chip and pulpwood, with central diameter smaller than 12 cm*	the wood **a**) Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, **or**

	Origin: countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur. 161a. The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. 161c. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging 161ç. the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%) must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate.	**b**) An approved fumigation has been carried out and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), **or** **c**) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage). **or** ç) Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out,
162.	Wood of *Thuja* L. and *Taxus* L. other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, – All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment Origin: Countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur, 162b. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging, 162c. The 'H.T' mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. 162d. information on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%).	**a**) The wood is bark free, **or** **b)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), **or** **c)** The wood has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, and **or** **ç)** An approved fumigation has been carried out, and information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), **or** **d)** Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out,

163.	Wood of conifers (Pinopsida), other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained entirely or partially from conifers - Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage Including that which has not kept its natural round surface, Origin: Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. 163b. The name of the production area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate 163c. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging. 163d. Information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours) must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate 163e. information on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%).	**a)** The wood is bark-free, with no grub holes caused by Monochamus spp. larger than 3 mm, **and** **b)** The wood has been produced in areas free from the species Monochamus spp., Pissodes nemorensis, Pissodes strobi, Pissodes terminalis, Pissodes castaneus, Scolytus spp., **or** **c)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), **or** **ç)** The wood has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core, **or** **d)** An approved fumigation has been carried out **or** **e)** Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out,
164.	Wood of conifers (Pinopsida), other than in the form of: – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers,	**a)** The wood is bark-free and free from holes larger than 3 mm in width caused by Monochamus spp. **or** **b)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to

	- All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment Origin: countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur other than Belarus, Russia, Kazachstan and Ukraine,, 164b. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark or another internationally accepted mark must be present on the wood or its packaging. 164c. Information on the active ingredient, pressure (psi or kPa), and concentration (%) must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate 164ç. The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.	bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage) **or** **c)** Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out, **or** **ç)** The wood has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core **or** **d)** Pressure chemical impregnation with an approved product has been carried out
165	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from conifers (Pinopsida) Origin: Countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur Other than Belarus, Russia, Kazachstan and Ukraine 165b. Information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours) must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate 165ç. The HT mark indicating	**a)** The wood is produced from bark-free round wood, **or** **b)** An approved fumigation has been carried out **or** **c)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage), **or** **ç)** Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core and

	that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.	
166	Fibers, chips and pulpwood with a median diameter shorter of less than 12 cm Origin: countries where *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is known to occur other than Russia, belarus, Kazahstan and Ukraine 166b. Information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours) 166ç. The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging	**a)** The wood is bark-free and free from holes larger than 3 mm in width caused by Monochamus spp. **and** **b)** An approved fumigation must be carried out **or** **c)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage) **or** **ç)** The wood has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core
167.	Isolated bark of conifers (Pinopsida) Origin: all countries 167a. Information on the active ingredient, minimum bark temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours), 167b. The "HT" mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.	a) The wood has been subjected to an approved fumigation treatment b) The wood has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core
168.	Wood of Juglans spp. and Pterocarya spp. including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than those specified below - Wood intended for the production of veneer sheets,	**a)** The wood originate from an area established as free from Geosmithia morbida and its vector Pityophthorus juglandis in accordance with the relevant ISPM **or** **b)** Has been subjected to a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core,

	- Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment Origin: USA 168a. The name of the production area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate 168b. The "HT" mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.	**or** **c)** The round surface of the wood must be completely cut to give it a square shape
170	Bark, chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from the wood of *Juglans spp.* and *Pterocarya spp.* Origin: USA 170a. The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging.	a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core is provided
171	Wood of *Acer saccharum* , including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than in the form of: – wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, – chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, Origin: USA and Canada. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.	**a)** A kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage)

172	Wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets, Origin: USA and Canada.	The wood originates from an area known to be free from Davidsoniella virescens and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.
173	Wood of: Chionanthus virginicus, Fraxinus spp., Juglans mandshurica, Pterocarya rhoifolia, Ulmus davidiana and Ulmus parvifolia including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other products manufactured from raw wood, other than those specified below - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or some of the trees mentioned above - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment Origin: Countries where Agrilus planipennis is known to occur 173a. The name of the production area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	a) The wood is obtained from an area established as free from Agrilus planipennis in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and declared free by the National Plant Protection Organization, stored at least 100 km away from the forest and the area where the presence of the specified pest has been officially confirmed or (b) Stripped of bark and subcortical layer with a thickness of at least 2.5 cm at a facility authorized and officially inspected by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, or (c) The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy
174	Wood of *Fraxinus* L. including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other products manufactured from raw wood	**a)** The wood is bark-free, but may contain any number of visibly separate and clearly distinguishable pieces of bark provided that they are:

	other than - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from Fraxinus L. - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment Origin: Countries where Agrilus planipennis is known to occur and which have concluded a protocol on the phytosanitary measures specified in this article, including systems approaches against Agrilus planipennis 174e. The lot/pallet number(s) correspond to each specific consignment/stack of timber exported, and The name of the facility(ies) approved by the National Plant Protection Organization, and The heat treatment application time (1200 minutes), temperature (70 °C) and that the final moisture content of the timber does not exceed 10% expressed as a percentage of dry matter;	• Less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or • If greater than 3 cm in width, the total surface area of each individual piece of bark is less than 50 cm2 **or** **b)** The sawn timber is bark-free and produced from round timber. **or** **c)** The wood has been heated in a heat chamber approved by the National Plant Protection Organization or an institution authorized by the National Plant Protection Organization for 1200 minutes at a minimum of 70 °C throughout its profile. **or** **ç)** The wood has been dried for at least two weeks following industrial drying schedules recognized by the National Plant Protection Organization and the final moisture content of the timber must not exceed 10% expressed as a percentage of dry matter. **or** **d)** Each bundle of wood contains a different number, and visibly bear a tag stating "HT-KD" or "Heat Treated-Kiln Dried". **or** **e)** The timbers; • Comply with the protocol for the elimination of Agrilus planipennis in the importation of ash timber to Türkiye,
175	Wood of Chionanthus virginicus, Juglans ailantifolia, Juglans mandshurica, Ulmus davidiana, and Pterocarya rhoifolia including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other	**a)** The wood has been obtained from an area considered free from Agrilus planipennis, established by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM and located at least 100 km away from the forest. The name of the nearest known area where the presence of the specified pest is officially confirmed **or**

	products manufactured from raw wood other than - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap - All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment.	**b)** The wood has been subjected to ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.
176	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from Chionanthus virginicus, Fraxinus, Juglans mandshurica, Pterocarya rhoifolia, Ulmus davidiana, and Ulmus parvifolia Origin: Countries where Agrilus planipennis is known to occur	The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Agrilus planipennis in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and declared free by the National Plant Protection Organization, stored at least 100 km away from the forest and the area where the presence of the specified pest has been officially confirmed, and the name of the production area.
177	Stripped bark and products made from bark of *Fraxinus*, *Juglans mandshurica*, *Pterocarya rhoifolia* *Ulmus davidiana*, *Ulmus parvifolia* Origin: Countries where Agrilus planipennis is known to occur 177. The name of the production area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	The bark has been obtained from an area established as free from Agrilus planipennis in accordance with the relevant ISPM by the Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin, and declared free by the National Plant Protection Organization, stored at least 100 km away from the forest and the area where the presence of the specified pest has been officially confirmed
178	Wood of Acacia, Acer buergerianum, Acer macrophyllum, Acer negundo,	**a)** The wood originates from a country recognized as free from Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato in accordance with the relevant ISPM,

	Acer palmatum, Acerpaxii, Acer pseudoplatanus, Aesculus californica, Ailanthus altissima, Albizia julibrissin, Alectryon excelsus, Alnus rhombifolia, Archidendron jiringa, Archontophoenix cunninghamiana, Artocarpus integer, Azadirachta indica, Baccharis salicina, Bauhinia variegata L., Brachychiton discolor, Brachychiton populneus, Camellia semiserrata, Camellia sinensis (L.), Canarium indicum, Castanospermum australe, Citrus ssp., Cocculus laurifolius, Corymbia ficifolia, Combretum kraussi, Cupaniopsis anacardioides, Dombeya cacuminum, Erythrina americana, Erythrina corallodendron, Erythrina falcata, Erythrina fusca, Fagus crenata, Falcataria falcata, Ficus L., Gleditsia triacanthos, Hevea brasiliensis, Howea forsteriana, Ilex cornuta Lindl, Inga vera, Jacaranda mimosifolia, Koelreuteria bipinnata, Liquidambar styraciflua, Magnolia grandiflora, Magnolia virginiana, Mimosa scabrella, Morus alba, Parkinsonia aculeata, Parkinsonia florida, Parkinsonia x sonorae, Persea americana, Platanus mexicana, Platanus occidentalis, Platanus orientalis, Platanus racemosa, Platanus x hispanica,	**or** **b)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, and the name of the area, **or** **c)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato throughout its entire profile, **or** **ç)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage).

	Podalyria calyptrata, Populus fremontii, Populus nigra, Populus trichocarpa, Prosopis articulata, Protium serratum, Psoralea pinnata, Pterocarya stenoptera, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus calliprinos, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus engelmannii Quercus lobata, Quercus palustris, Quercus robur, Quercus suber, Ricinus communis, Salix alba, Salix babylonica, Salix gooddingii, Salix laevigata, Salix mucronata, Shorea robusta, Spathodea campanulata, Spondias dulcis, Tamarix ramosissima, Virgilia oroboides subsp. ferrugine, Wisteria floribunda, and Xylosma avilae including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards,	

	pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage Origin: all countries 178ç The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.	
179	Wood of: Alnus formosana, Artocarpus chama, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Artocarpus integer, Bombax ceiba, Broussonetia kazinoki, Broussonetia papirifera, Cajanus cajan, Camellia oleifera, Castanea spp., Celtis sinensis, Cinnamomum camphora, Citrus spp., Cunninghamia lanceolata, Dalbergia Eriobotrya japonica, Ficus carica, Ficus hispida, Ficus retusa, Ficus virens, Juglans regia, Maclura tricuspidata, Malus spp., Melia azedarach, Morus spp., Populus spp., Prunus pseudocerasus, Pyrus pseudocerasus spp., Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix spp., Styphnolobium japonicum, Schima superba, Trema tomentosum, Trema orientale, Triadica sebifera, Ulmus spp., Vernicia fordii and Xylosma spp. including those that do not keep their natural round surface other than:	**a)** The wood originates from a country recognized as free from Apriona germari in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **b)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Apriona germari by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **c)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from Apriona germari throughout its entire profile **or** **ç)** The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1kGy, **or** **d)** The wood is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.

	Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage Countries where Apriona germari is known to occur 179b. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary vertificate	
180	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from: Alnus formasana, Artocarpus chama, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Artocarpus integer, Bombax ceiba, Broussonetia kazinoki, Broussonetia papirifera, Cajanus cajan, Camellia oleifera, Castanea spp., Celtis sinensis, Cinnamomum camphora, Citrus spp., Cunninghamia lanceolata, Dalbergia spp. Eriobotrya japonica, Ficus carica, Ficus hispida Ficus retusa, Ficus virens, Juglans regia, Maclura tricuspidata,	a) The wood originates from a country recognized as free from Apriona germari in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **b)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Apriona germari by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **c)** The wood has been processed not to exceed 2.5 cm in thickness and width, **or** **d)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ^{0}C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from Apriona germari throughout the entire wood profile.

	Malus spp., Melia azedarach, Morus spp., Populus spp., Prunus pseudocerasus, Pyrus spp., Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix spp., Styphnolobium japonicum, Schima superba, Trema tomentosum, Trema orientale, Triadica sebifera, Ulmus spp., Vernicia fordii and Xylosma spp. Origin: Countries where Apriona germari is known to occur 180b. The name of the area must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate	
181	Wood of: Caesalpinia japonica, Camellia sinensis, Celtis sinensis, Cercis chinensis, Cinnamomum camphora, Citrus spp., Cornus kousa, Crataegus phaenopyrum., Diospyros kaki, Enkianthus perulatus, Eriobotrya japonica, Fagus crenata, Ficus carica, Firmiana simplex, Gleditsia japonica, Hovenia dulcis, Lagerstroemia indica, Malus domestica, Morus L., Oreocnide frutescens, Oreocnide pedunculata, Platanus x hispanica, Platycarya strobilacea, Populus spp., Pseudocydonia sinensis, Pterocarya rhoifolia, Pterocarya stenoptera, Punica granatum, Pyrus pyrifolia, Robinia pseudoacacia,	**a)** The wood originates from a country recognized as free from Apriona rugicollis in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **b)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Apriona rugicollis by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **c)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from Apriona rugicollis throughout its entire profile, **or** **ç)** The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy, **or** **d)** The wood is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.

	Salix spp., Spiraea thunbergii, Ulmus parvifolia and Zelkova serrata including those that do not keep their natural round surface other than the following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage Origin: Countries where Apriona rugicollis is known to occur 181b. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	
182	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from: Caesalpinia japonica, Camellia sinensis, Celtis sinensis, Cercis chinensis, Cinnamomum camphora, Citrus spp., Cornus kousa,	**a)** The wood originate from a country recognized as free from Apriona rugicollis in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **b)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Apriona rugicollis by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or**

	Crataegus phaenopyrum, Diospyros kaki, Enkianthus perulatus, Eriobotrya japonica, Fagus crenata, Ficus carica, Firmiana simplex, Gleditsia japonica, Hovenia dulcis, Lagerstroemia indica, Malus domestica, Morus spp., Oreocnide frutescens, Oreocnide pedunculata, Platanus x hispanica, Platycarya strobilacea, Populus spp., Pseudocydonia sinensis, Pterocarya rhoifolia, Pterocarya stenoptera, Punica granatum, Pyrus pyrifolia, Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix spp., Spiraea thunbergii, Ulmus parvifolia and Zelkova serrata Countries where Apriona rugicollis is known to occur 182b. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	**c)** The wood has been processed not to exceed 2.5 cm in thickness and width, **or** **d)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ^{0}C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout its entire profile.
183	Wood of: Debregeasia saeneb, Ficus spp., Maclura pomifera, Malus domestica, Morus spp., Populus spp., Prunus spp., Pyrus spp. and Salix spp. including those that do not keep their natural round surface other than the following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes,	**a)** The wood originates from a country recognized as free from Apriona cinerea in accordance with ISPM, **or** **b)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Apriona cinerea by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **c)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ^{0}C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from Apriona cinerea throughout the entire wood profile, **or** **ç)** The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy,

	crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage Origin: countries where Apriona cinerea is known to occur 183b. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	**or** **d)** The wood is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
184	Sawdust, chips, particles, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from: Debregeasia saeneb, Ficus spp., Maclura pomifera, Malus domestica, Morus spp., Populus spp., Prunus spp., Pyrus spp. and Salix spp. Origin: countries where Apriona cinerea is known to occur 184b. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	**a)** The wood originates from a country recognized as free from Apriona cinerea in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **b)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Apriona cinerea by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **c)** The wood is in the form of pieces not exceeding 2.5 cm in thickness and width, **or** **ç)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ^{0}C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout its entire profile.
185	Wood of: Acer spp., Betula spp., Elaeagnus spp., Fraxinus spp., Gleditsia spp., Juglans spp., Malus spp.,	a) Originate from a country recognized as free from Trirachys sartus in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) Have been obtained from an area established as free from Trirachys sartus by the National Plant

	Morus spp., Platanus spp., Populus spp., Prunus spp., Pyrus spp., Quercus spp., Robinia spp., Salix spp. and Ulmus spp. including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage, Origin: countries where Trirachys sartus is known to occur 185b. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or c) Have been subjected to an appropriate heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ºC for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes to ensure freedom from Trirachys sartus throughout its entire profile, or ç) The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy, or d) Is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.
186	Wood in the form of sawdust, particles, wood waste, or scrap obtained entirely or partially from: Acer spp., Betula spp., Elaeagnus spp., Fraxinus spp., Gleditsia spp., Juglans spp.,	**a)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Trirachys sartus by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **b)** The wood is in the form of pieces not exceeding 2.5 cm in thickness and width, **or**

	Malus spp.; Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from: Morus spp., Platanus spp., Populus spp., Prunus spp., Pyrus spp., Quercus spp., Robinia spp., Salix spp. and Ulmus spp. Origin: Countries where Trirachys sartus is known to occur 186a. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	**c)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate continuous heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 ^{0}C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout its entire profile.
187	Wood of: Acer macrophyllum, Aesculus californica, Notholithocarpus densiflorus, Quercus spp. and Taxus brevifolia, including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,	a) The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Phytophthora ramorum by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, or b) The wood is bark-free, and i) The round surface of the wood has been completely removed to give it a square shape, or ii) The water content expressed as a percentage of dry matter is less than 20%, or iii) The wood has been disinfected with an appropriate hot air or hot water treatment, or c) A kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage).

	Origin: Countries where Phytophthora ramorum is known to occur 187a. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate 187c. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.	
188	Wood of: Castanea Spp., Castanopsis spp. and Quercus spp. including those that do not keep their natural round surface, other than the following: Sawdust and wood scrap obtained entirely or partially from these plants. Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment, pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage, Origin: Countries where Neocerambyx raddei is known to occur 188a. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	**a)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Neocerambyx raddei by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **b)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate continuous heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile, **or** **c)** The wood has been subjected to appropriate ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum dose of 1 kGy throughout its profile, **or** **d)** The wood is bark-free and its cross-section at the largest dimension does not exceed 20 cm and has been subjected to a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment in accordance with the relevant ISPM.

189	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from: Castanea, Castaniopsis and Quercus spp. Origin: China, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam 189a. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	**a)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Neocerambyx raddei by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **b)** The wood is in the form of pieces not exceeding 2.5 cm in thickness and width, **or** **c)** The wood has been subjected to an appropriate continuous heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile.
190	Wood of: Quercus spp., including that which has not kept its natural round surface, other than those specified below: - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap, - Casks, barrels, vats, and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves, for which there is documented evidence that the wood was produced by applying a heat treatment at a minimum of 176 °C for 20 minutes, - Wood intended for the production of veneer, keeping its natural round surface. - Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in	**a)** The wood has been squared so that the round surface is completely lost, **or** **b)** The wood is bark-free and the moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, is less than 20%, **or** **c)** The wood is bark-free and has been disinfected with approved hot air or hot water, **or** **ç)** The wood has undergone a heat treatment, reaching a minimum temperature of 56 °C throughout its entire profile – including the core – for a duration of at least 30 minutes, **or** **d)** The wood, if sawn, whether or not bark residue remains on it; has been subjected to a kiln-drying treatment to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a percentage of dry matter.

	the form of dunnage Origin: countries where Bretziella fagacearum is known to occur 190ç. The "HT" mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out must be present on the wood or packaging. 190d. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.	
191	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained entirely or partially from: Quercus spp. Origin: Countries where Bretziella fagacearum is known to occur 191b Information on the active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours) must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	**a)** The wood has been subjected to a kiln-drying treatment to bring the moisture content below 20%, obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, **or** **b)** The wood has been subjected to an approved fumigation treatment **or** **c)** An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core.
192	Wood of: Quercus spp. intended for the production of veneer, keeping its natural round surface. Origin: Countries where Bretziella fagacearum is known to occur 192b. The active ingredient, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours) must be stated on the Phytosanitary certificate	**a)** The wood has been obtained from areas known to be free from Bretziella fagacearum, and b) An approved fumigation has been carried out
197	Wood of *Platanus* spp., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust,	a) The wood originates from an area established as free from Ceratocystis platani in accordance with the relevant ISPM,

	shavings, wood waste and scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, Origin: Countries where Ceratocystis platani is known to occur 197a. The name of the production area must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate 197b. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.	or b) Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage).
193	Wood of *Betula* spp., including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other products manufactured from untreated wood other than those specified below; - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or some of these trees, All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment Origin: Countries where Agrilus anxius is known to occur	**a)** The wood has been stripped of bark and subcortical layer with a thickness of at least 2.5 cm at an officially inspected and authorized facility, **or** **b)** The wood has been completely subjected to ionizing radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy.
194	Wood of *Betula* spp., including that which has not kept its natural round surface and furniture and other	**a)** The country of origin is free from Agrilus anxius, **or** **b)** An approved fumigation must be carried out

	products manufactured from untreated wood other than those specified below; - Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, and scrap obtained from all or some of these trees, All wood packaging materials, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment Origin: countries where Agrilus anxius is **not** known to occur 194b. The active ingredient used, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m3), and application (exposure) duration (hours) must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate	
195	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained entirely or from *Betula* spp. Origin: all countries 195b. The active component, minimum wood temperature, dose (g/m^3) and application (exposure) time (hour) must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate	**a)** the country of origin is free from *Agrilus anxius*. or **b)** An approved fumigation must be carried out..
196	Bark and products manufactured from the bark, obtained from *Betula spp.* Origin: USA, Canada, areas where the presence of *Agrilus anxius* is known.	The bark is free from wood.
198	Wood of *Populus* spp., except that in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap,	the wood **a)** is bark-free, **or**

	including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, Origin: The American continent 198b. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.	**b)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage).
202	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap and obtained in whole or in part from: - *Acer saccharum,* - *Platanus* spp.., - *Populus* spp., Origin: USA, Canada, Armenia, Continent of America 202c. The active ingredient, the minimum wood temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) must be stated on the Phytosanitary Certificate	**a)** The wood has been produced from bark-free round wood, **or** **b)** The wood has been subjected to a kiln drying treatment to bring the moisture content below 20 % , obtained with an appropriate time/temperature indicator, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, **or** **c)** The wood has been subjected to an approved fumigation treatment. **ord)** An appropriate heat treatment has been applied to achieve a temperature of at least 56°C for at least 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core.
187	Wood of: *Acer macrophyllum*, *Aesculus californica*, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* , *Quercus* spp. and *Taxus brevifolia* other than the following: Packing boxes, packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, spools and similar packings, whether or not used in the transport of any kind of product, except dunnage which complies with the same conditions stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate as the wood dispatched; and which is produced from wood showing the same host property and of the same quality as the wood in the consignment. Pallets, box pallets, other load boards, pallet collars, and wood packaging materials in the form of dunnage,	**a)** The wood has been obtained from an area established as free from Phytophthora ramorum by the National Plant Protection Organization in the country of origin in accordance with the relevant ISPM, **or** **b)** Is bark-free, and i) The round surface of the wood has been completely removed to give it a square shape, ii) The water content expressed as a percentage of dry matter is less than 20%, iii) The wood has been disinfected with an appropriate hot air or hot water treatment, or **or** **c)** Kiln-drying treatment has been carried out with an appropriate time/temperature indicator to bring the moisture content below 20%, expressed as a dry matter ratio (percentage).

	including those that do not keep their natural round surface, Origine: Countries where Phytophthora ramorum is known to occur **Organisme komt voor in NL. B of C gebruiken** 187a. The name of the area must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate 187c. The 'kiln-dried' or 'K.D.' mark must be present on the wood or its packaging.	
200	Wood of: *Acer* spp. *Aesculus* spp. *Albizia* spp. *Alnus* spp. *Betula* spp. *Buddleja* spp. *Carpinus* spp. *Celtis* spp. *Cercidiphyllum* spp. *Corylus* spp. *Elaeagnus* spp. *Fagus* spp. *Fraxinus* spp. *Hibiscus* spp. *Koelreuteria* spp. *Malus* spp. *Melia* spp. *Morus* spp. *Platanus* spp. *Populus* spp. *Prunus* spp. *Pyrus* spp. *Quercus rubra* *Robinia* spp. *Salix* spp. *Sophora* spp. *Sorbus* spp. *Tilia* spp. *Ulmus* spp except the ones stated below, including the ones which do not preserve their disc and furniture manufactured from raw wood and other products, the wood	**a)** The wood originates from an area established as free from Anoplophora glabripennis in accordance with the relevant ISPM **or** **b**) the wood has been produced from bark-free round wood and a heat treatment at a minimum of 56 °C for at least 30 minutes throughout the entire wood profile including the core on the whole wood surface including the core. The HT sign indicating that it is heat-treated must be on the wood or the package.

	-Chip, particle, sawdust, shaving, wood residues and scraps obtained from all or some of the trees stated above -Chips obtained from all or some of the trees stated above, - Except for the dunnage and ancillary wooden products; wooden packing materials such as packing cases, boxes, crates, pulleys and similar packages, pallets, box pallets and other carrying tools, palet circles, dunnage which are in the same type and quality with the wood subject to dispatch and fulfill the Plant Health requirements determined by our country for packing materials as a wood, used in transport defacto or not. Origin: countries where the presence of Anoplophora glabripennis is known; 200b. The HT mark indicating that heat treatment has been carried out, must be present on the wood or the packaging.	
201	Chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained from all or some of the trees stated above *Acer* spp. *Aesculus* spp. *Albizia* spp. *Alnus* spp. *Betula* spp. *Buddleja* spp. *Carpinus* spp. *Celtis* spp. *Cercidiphyllum* spp. *Corylus* spp. *Elaeagnus* spp. *Fagus* spp. *Fraxinus* spp. *Hibiscus* spp. *Koelreuteria* spp. *Malus* spp. *Melia* spp. *Morus* spp.	**a)** a) Originate from an area established as free from Anoplophora glabripennis in accordance with the relevant ISPM. **or** **b)** The wood has been produced from debarked round wood and a heat treatment is done at minimum 56 °C for at least 30 continuous minutes on the whole wood surface including the core. **or** **c)** The wood has been processed not to exceed 2.5 cm in thickness and width. .

	Platanus spp. *Populus* spp. *Prunus* spp. *Pyrus* spp. *Quercus rubra* *Robinia* spp. *Salix* spp. *Sophora* spp. *Sorbus* spp. *Tilia* spp. *Ulmus* spp. Origin: Countries origin where the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known;	
207	Wood packaging materials in the form of packing packages, boxes, crates, drums, spools, and similar packages, except those produced from raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less and processed wood obtained by glue, heat, and pressure, and pallets, box pallets, and other load boards, pallet collars used for the transport of all kinds of goods	Wood packaging material: — Must be subjected to one of the treatments as specified in Annex-1 of the ISPM–15 standard, **and** — Must be marked as specified in Annex-2 of the ISPM–15 standard.
158	Grains of the genera *Triticum, Secale* and *Triticum x Secale* Origin: countries where *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia barclayana* are known to occur	**a)** The grains originate from areas where the presence of *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia barclayana* is not known to occur and the name of this area, **or** **b)** No symptoms of Tilletia indica and Tilletia barclayana have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last vegetation period; representative grain samples have been taken both at harvest time and prior to dispatch; tested and found free from Tilletia indica and Tilletia barclayana in these tests.

Overige voorschriften

Verpakking

Nieuw fust. Gesteriliseerd zand, houtkrullen, zaagsel, cellulose, karton en papier zijn toegestaan

Behandeling

Groeimedium (turfsoorten, peat, kokos) moet begast worden of een hitte behandeling ondergaan.

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Een afdruk kan verouderd zijn. Een actuele versie is op de website van NVWA beschikbaar.