ORDER
OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

ON APPROVAL OF PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORT, EXPORT, PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, STORAGE, TRANSPORTATION, SALE AND DESTRUCTION OF REGULATED ARTICLES

[Accorded by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2023, account number 147]

In accordance with Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Plant Quarantine", I order:

1. Phytosanitary requirements for import, export, production, processing, storage, transportation, sale and disposal of regulated articles should be approved in accordance with the appendix.

2. This order is agreed upon with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee of Forestry, State Committee of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service, the Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan.

3. This order shall enter into force from the date of its official announcement.

Director-General I. ERGASHEV

Tashkent city,
December 21, 2022,
Number 4

Agreed:

Minister of Agriculture A. VOITOV
December 13, 2022

Chairman of the State Committee of Forestry N. BAKIROV
December 7, 2022

Chairman of the State Committee of Ecology and Environmental Protection N. OBLOMURADOV
December 14, 2022

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan D. VAHABAV
December 16, 2022

Head of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health Service B. YUSUPALIEV
December 7, 2022

Chairman of the Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan A. KHAITOV

December 13, 2022

APPENDIX
to the Order No. 4 of the Agency of Plant Protection and Quarantine of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 21, 2022

Phytosanitary requirements for import, export, production, processing, storage, transportation, sale and disposal of regulated articles

These phytosanitary requirements determine the rules for the importation, production, processing, storage, transportation, sale and disposal of regulated articles to and from the Republic of Uzbekistan by state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals.

Chapter 1. General rules

1. The following basic concepts are used in these phytosanitary requirements:

internal phytosanitary certificate - a document confirming the absence of plant quarantine objects in the regulated article loaded, stored, transported and sold in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

regulated articles - plants, their parts, plant materials, processing products, other products and cargoes that can be carriers of plant quarantine objects;

quarantine inspection - official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles by the state inspector to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations;

phytosanitary certificate - an official document, consistent with the international standards, attesting that a consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements;

pheromone trap - a tool used in nature to determine the emergence of insects from hibernation, the beginning of the development stage and phenology, and to properly organize the fight against them;

pests - any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to agricultural plants or plant products;

plant quarantine - all activities designed to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control

plant quarantine object (harmful organism of quarantine importance) — a harmful organism that does not exist or exists in a limited way in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the spread of which can cause great economic damage and is considered an object of combating harmful organisms of quarantine importance;

plant quarantine measures - a set of measures by the state inspector of plant quarantine to prevent, limit and eliminate the risk of damage caused by the entry of harmful organisms of quarantine significance from foreign countries, as well as the spread of harmful organisms of quarantine significance from the existing territory of the Republic to pest free areas.

2. In the case of importation, production (cultivation), processing, storage, transportation and realization of the regulated products into the Republic of Uzbekistan, these products should be free of harmful organisms that have quarantine significance and do not have quarantine significance.

3. The rules of plant quarantine an these phytosanitary requirements must be complied by state and economic management bodies and legal entities and individuals in the importation and exportation from the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, production (cultivation), processing, storage, transportation and sale of regulated products.

Chapter 2. Phytosanitary requirements for the exportation of regulated products from the Republic of Uzbekistan

4. The following phytosanitary requirements are imposed on regulated products exported from the Republic of Uzbekistan:

Regulated articles must comply with phytosanitary requirements of the importing country;

Wooden pallets, wooden packaging, 6 mm thick or thicker boxes made of regulated products are decontaminated by treatment (fumigation) units against harmful organisms of quarantine significance and have a thermo seal placed on them, and each packages containing regulated products are marked by the individual or legal entity

5. If harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance are detected in the quarantine inspection, the products must be disinfected (fumigation) or cleaned.

6. When exporting regulated article, the trunk of the transport must be disinfected from harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance before loading the goods into the transport vehicle.

7. The means of transport used for the exportation of regulated article (in order to prevent the spread of quarantine and non-quarantine harmful organisms) must be completely closed.

Chapter 3. Phytosanitary requirements for the importation of regulated products into the Republic of Uzbekistan

8. The following phytosanitary requirements are imposed on the regulated articles imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

Must be free of quarantine and non-quarantine harmful organisms;

Wooden pallets and wooden packaging (coating) made of regulated products, boxes (boxes) 6 mm thick and thicker must have a thermo seal confirming sterilization and be marked according to the requirements of countries exporting the products.

9. When harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance are detected in the imported regulated product, they are decontaminated (fumigated) in the prescribed manner, and if it is not possible to apply effective measures of treatment (fumigation) and cleaning, the consignment is sent back or destroyed.

10. Special phytosanitary requirements for protection of imported regulated products from harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance from foreign countries to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are established in accordance with this phytosanitary requirements appendix .

11. It is required to transport the regulated product in the transit from the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan in closed or isothermal, transportable and sealed wagons, vans, auto-refrigerators or containers.

Chapter 4. Phytosanitary requirements for production (cultivation) of regulated products in the republic

12. During the production of regulated products, these products must be free of quarantine and non-quarantine harmful organisms.

13. Producers of regulated products are required to implement the following effective methods of combating harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance:

Implementation of agro technical, biological, chemical and other methods of protection of plants from pests, diseases and weeds;

Preservation of useful entomophages and reduction of pesticide consumption in the implementation of measures.

In this case, the main attention should be paid to biological control (distribution of bioproducts in agricultural fields, use of biopreparations, installation of pheromone traps, etc.).

14. State and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals should carry out plant quarantine measures against harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance identified in their territories.

In order to prevent the spread of existing pests in greenhouses where regulated products are grown to open areas, they should organize pest control measures before opening the top wraping of greenhouses.

15. Techniques, processing tools and containers used in carrying out measures against harmful organisms of quarantine importance and not of quarantine importance should be decontaminated (cleaned from soil or plant residues) after the end of work.

Pesticides and agrochemicals used for plant protection should be used in accordance with the list of chemical and biological protection agents, defoliants and plant growth control agents approved for use against plant pests, diseases and weeds in the agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

16. The following should be implemented in the cultivated areas of the regulated product:

In order to determine the residual amounts of toxic chemicals (pesticides, nitrates and heavy metal salts) in the soil of the cultivated area, carrying out laboratory analyzes of soils at least once every four years in accordance with the procedure established by the regulation on the procedure for conducting agrochemical analysis of the soil, approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 510 of June 18 , 2019;

compliance with the norm of mineral fertilizers applied to agricultural crops in accordance with the agrochemical cartogram (map) compiled according to the results of the laboratory analyses;

conducting laboratory analyzes of residual amounts of toxic chemicals (pesticides, nitrates and heavy metal salts) before selling and exporting the regulated product.

17. In order to protect the areas of forest fund in the Republic from the entry of harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance from foreign countries, to identify them in time and prevent their spread, phytosanitary monitoring and control is systematically carried out by the plant quarantine state inspector.

18. The State Inspector of Plant Quarantine supervises the placement of pheromone traps in order to identify harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance existing or threatening to enter our republic on the lands of the forest fund.

19. In the warehouses where agricultural products, medicinal plants, and related goods are stored on the lands of the forest fund, preventive measures and disinfection (fumigation) of seedlings before sale should be carried out at least once a year.

Chapter 5. Phytosanitary requirements for interregional transportation of regulated products

20. The upper part of the trunk of vehicles used for interregional transportation of regulated products grown in the fields of the Republic must be closed.

21. It is prohibited to transport the regulated product grown in areas infected with quarantine and non-quarantine harmful organisms or in quarantined areas to other areas.

Chapter 6. Phytosanitary requirements for warehouses, freezers and packing plants where regulated products intended for export and import are temporarily stored until customs clearance

22. The building for storage and packaging of quarantined products (warehouse, refrigerator) should be adequately protected from the sun and rain, have air circulation, and be at the temperature and humidity level depending on the type of regulated product, and the doors and windows of the buildings should be shut tight.

23. Before the season and at least once a year, the building, warehouse, sorting and packaging equipment for storing and packing regulated products should be decontaminated (fumigated) in a prescribed manner.

24. State and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals engaged in the importation and exportation, production, processing, storage, transportation and sale of regulated products to/from the Republic of Uzbekistan should not store regulated products infected with harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance or without an internal phytosanitary certificate and should not accept them in a building intended for packaging (warehouse, refrigerator).

Chapter 7. Phytosanitary requirements for the destruction of regulated products

25. In the event that it is not possible to decontaminate (fumigation) or send back the imported regulated product infected with harmful organisms of quarantine importance, it should be burned in a special place (oven) or destroyed by deep digging.

In this case, during the destruction of the regulated product infected with harmful organisms of quarantine importance and not of quarantine importance, its characteristics of consumption and use should be completely lost.

APPENDIX
to phytosanitary requirements
for import, export, production, processing,
storage, transportation, sale and disposal
of regulated products

On the protection of regulated products imported from foreign countries into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from harmful organisms of quarantine significance and non-quarantine significance

SPECIAL PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

Chapter 1. Special phytosanitary requirements for planting materials

1. Seeds (grains) and plant materials (sprouts, seedlings) imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan must be grown in areas where there are no harmful organisms of quarantine significance and without quarantine significance.

2. All types of planting materials imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan must be cleaned of soil and other various residues.

3. Warehouses where all types of planting materials imported to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are received must be hermetically sealed.

4. During the phytosanitary inspection, the regulated product is removed from the packaging, placed on top of white paper on a special table. It is necessary to have a special table with sufficient lighting to examine samples. If the products consisting of plant materials were kept at a cold temperature during transportation, it is necessary to keep the product samples at room temperature for 2-3 hours or bring them to a warm temperature for 30-60 minutes using a desk lamp.

5. All types of planting materials imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, artificial nutrient substrates containing soil and other nutrient substrates must be from pest free production areas or pest free production sites.

6. Seeds and planting materials should be free from plant quarantine objects and harmful organisms listed in Table 1 of these special phytosanitary requirements , as well as grown in a production area and/or production sites free of harmful organisms.

Table 1

No.	**Product type under plant quarantine**	**Special phytosanitary requirements**
	Planting materials	
1.	Grain seeds	Seeds, seedlings, packaging and vehicles must be free of plant quarantine objects, including the following harmful organisms: 1. Trogoderma angustum beetle *(Trogoderma angustum)*; 2. Trogoderma belfinchae beetle *(Trogoderma ballfinchae);* 3. Khapra beetle *(Trogoderma granarium);* 4. Trogoderma grassmani beetle *(Trogoderma grassmani);* 5. Trogoderma longisetosum beetle *(Trogoderma longisetosum);* 6. Trogoderma ornatum beetle *(Trogoderma ornatum);* 7. Trogoderma simplex beetle *(Trogoderma simplex);*

		8. Trogoderma sternale beetle *(Trogoderma sternale);* 9. Broad nosed grain weevil *(Caulophilus latinasus);* 10. Grain moth *(Citotroga cerealla);* 11. Wheat thrips *(Naplothrips tritici);* 12. Chinch bug *(Blissus leucopterus);* 13. Meromyza nigriventris *(Meromyza nigriventris);* 14. American Corn Bollworm *(Nelicoverpa zea);* 15. Chinese bruchid (*Callosobruchus spp.);* 16. Western corn rootworm *(Diabrotica virgifera);* 17. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda);* 18. Southern armyworm *(Spodoptera eridania);* 19. Mexican bean weevil *(Zabrotes subfasciatus).* 20. Egyptian pea weevil *(Bruchidius incarnatus);* 21. Groundnut bruchid (*Caryedon gonagra);* 22. Stored nut moth *(Paralispa gularis);* 23. California pea leafminer *(Liriomyza langei)* ; 24. Yellow slime bacteriosis of wheat *(Corynebacterium tritici);* 25. Indian bunt of wheat *(Tilletia indica* Vitra*);* 26. Stripe mosaic of barley (*Barley stripe mosaic virus);* 27. Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp).
2.	Seed wheat *(Triticum spp.),* triticale *(Triticosecale)*	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table; 2. Wheat seed gal nematode *(Anguina tritici).*
3.	Seed corn *(Zea mays ssp.)*	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table; 2. Corn thrips *(Frankliniella williamsi);* 3. Northern corn rootworm *(Diabrotica barberi);* 4. Bacterial wilt of maize *(Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii);* 5. Dry rot of maize *(Stenocarpella macrospora);* 6. Southern leaf spot *(Drechslera maydis);* 7. Auger beetle *(Dinoderus bifoveolatus).*
4.	Seed rice *(Oryza spp.)*	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table;

		2. Bacterial leaf streak of rice *(Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *oryzae);* 3. Bacterial streak spotting of rice *(Xanthomonas campestris* pv. o *ryzicola);* 4. Rice leaf nematode *(Aphelenchoides besseyi).*
5.	Sunflower seeds *(Nelianthus spp.)*	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table; 2. Sunflower beetle *(Zygogramma exclamationis);* 3. Stem canker of sunflower *(Diaporthe helianthi).*
6.	Seed legume	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table; 2. Purple seed stain *(Cercospora kikuchii);* 3. Soybean stem canker *(Diaporthe phaseolorum);* 4. Bacterial canker and wilt *(Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp.*).*
7.	Nut, berry and squash seeds *(except Solanum tuberosum)*	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free of the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table; 2. Potato tuber moth *(Phthorimaea operculella);* 3. Pink bollworm *(Pectinophora gossypiella);* 4. Cotton blossom thrips *(Frankliniella schultzei);* 5. Melon fly *(Bactrocera cucurbitae);* 6. Bacterial fruit blotch *(Acidovorax citrulli);* 7. *Impatiens necrotic spot virus;* 8. *Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV);* 9. Bacterial ring rot *(Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *michiganensis);* 10. Pepino mosaic virus .
8.	Bell pepper seeds *(Capsicum spp.)*	The seeds must have been grown in an area free of harmful organisms, and plant quarantine objects specified in positions 1, 7 and 9 of this table.
9.	Tomato seeds	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in points 1 and 7 of this table; 2. Pepino mosaic virus *(Pepino mosaic virus);* 3. Tomato *brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV);* 4. Impatiens necrotic spot virus *(Impatiens necrotic spot virus);*

		5. Tomato *spotted wilt virus (TSWV).*
10.	Onion (all types) seeds *(Allium spp.)*	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in points 1 and 7 of this table; 2. Onion leafminer (*Liriomyza nietzkei*); 3. Onion stem and bulb nematode (Ditylenchus *dipsaci*).
11.	Cotton seed*(Gossypium spp.)*	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in points 1, 6 and 7 of this table; 2. Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis);* 3. Oriential cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera litura)* ; 4. Anthracnose of cotton *(Glomerella gossypii);* 5. Texas root rot *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora).*
12.	Basil seed	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table; 2. Pepino mosaic virus *(Pepino mosaic virus).*
Seed potatoes		
13.	Seed potatoes, tubers and small tubers in test tubes	Plant quarantine objects specified in point 14 of this table must be grown in an area free from harmful organisms.
14.	Potato seed tubers for planting	Seed and planting material must be grown in plant quarantine facilities, including areas free from the following harmful organisms and/or production sites: 1. Oriental leafworm moth (*Spodoptera litura);* 2. American serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza trifolii);* 3. Potato tuber moth *(Phthorimaea operculella);* 4. Tuber flea beetle *(Epitrix tuberis*) *;* 5. Guatemalan potato moth *(Tecia solanivora);* 6. Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis);* 7. Potato smut *(Thecaphora solani);* 8. Black potato blight *(Phoma andina);* 9. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 10. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis);* 11. *Potato yellow vein virus;* 12. *Potato yellow dwarf virus;* 13. Wart disease of potato *(Synchytrium endobioticum);* 14. *Potato T tepovirus;* 15. Potato tuber nematode *(Ditylenchus destructor);*

		16. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne* spp.*);* 17. False root-knot nematode *(Nacobbus aberrens);* 18. Soft rot disease *(Erwinia carotovora);* 19. Bacterial ring rot *(Clavibacter michiganensis);* 20. *Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV);* 21. *Pepino mosaic virus;* 22. *Impatiens necrotic spot virus;* 23. *Andean potato mottle virus;* 24. *Andean potato mild mosaic virus;* 25. *Andean potato latent virus.* The product must be free of small potato residues. In this case, the soil residue in the product should not exceed 0.1% of the total weight of the product.
Seedlings, cuttings of fruit crops		
15.	Plants with seeds, legumes and nuts and their ornamental forms, seedlings, cuttings (except fungal mycelium)	Planting materials must be free from plant quarantine objects, including the following harmful organisms: 1. Harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table; 2. Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 3. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata);* 4. Natal fruit fly *(Ceratitis rosa);* 5. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 6. Pear fruit moth *(Acrobasis pyrivorella);* 7. Fig wax scale *(Ceroplastes rusci);* 8. Red scale *(Aonidiella aurantii);* 9. Plum curculio *(Conotrachelus nenuphar);* 10. Mulberry scale *(Pseudaulacapsis pentagona);* 11. Apple buprestid *(Agrilus mali.);* 12. Apple maggot *(Rhagoletis pomonella);* 13. Japanese beetle *(Popillia japonica);* 14. Japanese wax scale *(Ceroplastes japonicus);* 15. Japanese baton shaped scale *(Lopholeucaspis japonica);* 16. American serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza trifolii)* ; 17. Cryptic mealybug *(Pseudococcus cryptus);* 18. Brown marmorated stink bug *(Nalymorpha halys);* 19. American serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza huidobrensis);* 20. Oriental fruit moth *(Grapholitha molesta);* 21. Citrus orange *(Dialeurodes citri);* 22. Comstock worm *(Pseudococcus comstocki);* 23. Citrus whitefly *(Phyllocnistis citrella)* ; 24. Yellow scale *(Aonidiella citrina);* 25. Spotted wing drosophila *(Drosophila suzukii);*
16.	Apple, peach, almond, plum, apricot, cherry, sweet cherry, pear, quince plant seedlings and cuttings and ornamental forms *(Malus spp., Prunus spp., prunus persica, prunus dulcis, prunus domestica, prunus armeniaca, prunus subg. cerasus, prunus mahaleb, prunus avium, Cydonia spp., Purus spp.)*	
17.	Hawthorn, chetan, irga, medlar, redwood, pyracantha, walnut, stranvesia seedlings, cuttings and cuttings *(Chaenomeles japonica, Crataegus spp., Sorbus spp., Amelanchier spp., Eriobotrya japonica, Cotoneaster spp., Pyracantha spp., Stranvaesia spp., Juglans spp.)*	

		26. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus);* 27. Fall webworm *(Nyphantria cunea);* 28. Cherry fruit fly *(Rhagoletis cingulata);* 29. San Jose scale *(Quadraspidiotus perniciosus);* 30. Peach fruit moth *(Carposina sasakii).* The following plants must be grown in a pest free production place and/or pest free production sites: 1. Texas root rot *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora);* 2. Wart disease of potato (*Synchytrium endobioticum);* 3. Pierce's disease of grapevines *(Xylella fastidiosa);* 4. Fire blight *(Erwinia amylovora);* 5. Almond witches' broom *(Candidatus Phytoplasma phoenicium);* 6. Pear decline *(Candidatus Phytoplasma pyri)* ; 7. Asiatic citrus canker *(Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri);* 8. *Citrus tristeza virus*; 9. *Peach rosette mosaic virus;* 10. *Peach latent mosaic viroid;* 11. *American plum line pattern virus*; 12. *Plum pox virus*; 13. Almond bud failure *(Prunus necrotic ringspot virus);* 14. Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV); 15. *Impatiens necrotic spot virus;* 16. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 17. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis);* 18. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne spp.).*
18.	Pecan seedlings and cuttings *(Carya illinoinensis)*	Planting materials must be grown in an area and/or production site free from Texas root rot disease *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora).*
19.	Jujube seedlings *(Ziziphus jujuba)*	Planting materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Ber fruit fly (*Carpomyia vesuviana*); 2. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 3. Guava fruit fly *(Bactrocera correcta);* 4. Japanese wax scale *(Ceroplastes japonicas);* 5. Red scale *(Aonidiela aurantii);* 6. Mulberry scale *(Pseudaulacaspis pentagona);* 7. Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi)*; 8. Japanese beetle *(Popillia japonica)*; 9. Brown marmorated stink bug *(Nalyomorpha halys)*; 10. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne spp.).*

20.	Olive tree seedlings *(Olea europaea)*	Planting materials must be free from plant quarantine objects, including harmful organisms, specified in point 15 of this table.
Graftings and cuttings of berry-fruit seedlings		
21.	Seedlings and cuttings	Planting materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Japanese beetle *(Popillia japonica);* 2. Apple maggot *(Rhagoletispomonella);* 3. Southern armyworm *(Spodoptera eridania);* 4. Blueberry fruit fly *(Rhagoletis mendax);* 5. Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 6. Mulberry scale *(Pseudaulacapsis pentagona);* 7. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda);* 8. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus);* 9. San Jose scale *(Quadraspidiotus perniciosus);* 10. Strawberry bud weevil *(Anthonomus signatus);* 11. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 12. Whitefringed weevil *(Naupactus leucoloma);* 13. Corn earworm *(Nelicoverpa zea);* 14. American serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza trifolii);* 15. Serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza huidobrensis) ;* 16. Brown marmorated stink bug *(Nalymorpha halys).* The plant material must have been grown in production are and/or production sites free from the following: 1. Wart disease of potato *(Synchytrium endobioticum);* 2. Texas root rot *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora);* 3. Fire blight *(Erwinia amylovora);* 4. *Arabis mosaic virus*; 5. *Strawberry latent C virus;* 6. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 7. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis);* 8. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne* spp.).
22.	of mulberry *(Fragaria spp.)*, strawberry, raspberry *(Rubus idaeus)*, blackberry and blueberry *(Vaccinium spp.)*	
23.	Bramble seedlings and cuttings *(Rubus spp.)*	1. Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 21 of this table. 2. Planting materials must be grown in an area and/or production site free from *Impatiens necrotic spot virus.*
Grape seedlings, graftings and cuttings		
24.	Grape seedlings, grafts and cuttings *(Vitis spp.)*	Planting materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Cryptic mealybug *(Pseudococcus cryptus)* ; 2. Fig wax scale *(Ceroplastes rusci);* 3. Red scale *(Aonidiela aurantii);*

		4. Cottony cushion scale *(Icerya purchasi*); 5. American serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza trifolii);* 6. Citrus blackfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 7. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus)* 8. Asian citrus psyllid *(Diaphorina citri);* 9. Ground pearls *(Margarodes vitis);* 10. Broad-nosed weevil *(Naupactus xanthographus);* 11. Brown marmorated stink bug *(Nalyomorpha halys);* 12. Vine mealybug *(Planacoccus ficus);* 13. Japanese wax scale *(Ceroplastes japonicus);* 14. Yellow scale *(Aonidiella citrina Coquilett);* 15. Spotted wing drosophila *(Drosophila suzukii);* 16. Mealybug *(Planococcus vibruni).* The planting material must have been grown in a production area and/or production sites free from the following: 1. Grapevine phylloxera (Viteus *vitifoliae)*; 2. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne* spp.)*;* 3. Texas root rot *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora);* 4. Phomopsis cane and leaf spot *(Phomopsis viticola);* 5. Bacterial blight of grapevine *(Xylophilus ampelinus);* 6. Pierce's disease of grapevines *(Xylella fastidiosa);* 7. Flavescence dorée *(Candidatus* Phytoplasma vitis)*;* 8. Stolbur phytoplasma *(Candidatus Phytoplasma solani);* 9. *Arabis mosaic virus;* 10. *Grapevine fanleaf virus;* 11. *Grapevine fleck virus (GFKV00);* 12. *Grapevine leafroll-associated viruses GLRaV-1;* 13. *Grapevine leafroll-associated viruses GLRaV-2;* 14. *Grapevine leafroll-associated viruses GLRaV-3;* 15. Grapevine virus *A (GVA);* 16. *Peach rosette mosaic virus (PRMV);* 17. *Tobacco ringspot virus (TRSV);* 18. *Tomato ringspot virus (TBRV).*
Root bulbs, rhizomes and roots of ornamental crops		
25.	Root bulbs, rhizomes and roots of ornamental crops	Plant materials must be grown in plant production area and/or production site free from the following: 1. Fig wax scale *(Ceroplastes rusci);* 2. Chrysanthemum leaf miner *(Nemorimyza maculosa);* 3. California pine engraver (Ips plastographus); 4. Root mealworm *(Ripersiella condonis);*
26.	Rhizomes of the onion family *(Allium spp.)*	

		5. Wart disease of potato *(Synchytrium endobioticum);* 6. Texas root rot *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora);* 7. Yellow disease of hyacinth *(Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *hyacinthi);* 8. *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid;* 9. Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV)*;* 10. *Impatiens necrotic spot virus;* 11. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 12. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis);* 13. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne* spp.)*;* 14. Stem and bulb nematode *(Ditylenchus dipsaci);* 15. False root-knot nematode *(Nacobbus aberrans).*
Trees and shrubs of ornamental plants		
27.	Trees and shrubs of ornamental plants (except forest landscape plants)	Planting materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Southern armyworm *(Spodoptera eridania);* 2. South American leaf miner *(Liriomyza huidobrensis);* 3. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda);* 4. San Jose scale *(Quadraspidiotus perniciosus);* 5. Cherry fruit fly *(Rhagoletis cingulata);* 6. Corn earworm *(Nelicoverpa zea);* 7. Oriental leafworm moth *(Spodoptera litura);* 8. Fall webworm *(Nyphantria cunea);* 9. American serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza trifolii);* 10. Cryptic mealybug *(Pseudococcus cryptus);* 11. Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis);* 12. Fig wax scale *(Ceroplastes rusci);* 13. Red scale *(Aonidiella aurantii);* 14. Mulberry scale *(Pseudaulacaspis pentagona);* 15. Japanese beetle *(Popillia japonica);* 16. Japanese wax scale *(Ceroplastes japonicus)* ; 17. Japanese baton shaped scale *(Lopholeucaspis japonica);* 18. Apple buprestid *(Agrilus mali);* 19. Yellow scale *(Aonidiella citrina);* 20. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus);* 21. Strawberry bug weevil *(Anthonomus signatus).* The planting material must have been grown in a production area and/or production site free from the following: 1. Potato wart disease *(Synchytriumendobioticum);* 2. Texas root rot *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora);* 3. Fire blight *(Erwinia amylovora);*

		4. Pierce's disease of grapevines *(Xylella fastidiosa)*; 5. Yellow disease of hyacinth *(Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *hyacinthi);* 6. Pear decline *(Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri)*;* 7. *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid;* 8. *Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV);* 9. *Impatiens necrotic spot virus;* 10. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida)* ; 11. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis);* 12. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne spp.);* 13. Stem and bulb nematode *(Ditylenchus dipsaci).*
28.	Japanese quince *(Chaenomeles japonica)*, hawthorn *(Crataegus)*, cotoneaster *(Cotoneaster)*, rowan *(Sorbus)*, common serviceberry (*Amelanchier)*, firethorn *(Pyracantha)*, Chinese Photinia *(Stranvaesia)*, Japanese medlar *(Eriobotrya japonica)* seedlings, grafts and cuttings	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 27 of this table; Planting materials should be brought to the Republic of Uzbekistan for scientific purposes in samples grown in vitro from meristem tissue in laboratory conditions.
29.	Rose seedlings (grafted and ungrafted)	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 27 of this table.
Forest landscape plants and forest plants		
30.	Seedlings of crops belonging to the Conifers family *(Coniferae)* and their bonsai types (except *thuja* and *taxus)*	Planting materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodopteralittoralis);* 2. Fig wax scale *(Ceroplastesrusci)* ; 3. Red scale *(Aonidiella aurantii);* 4. Mulberry scale *(Pseudaulacaspis pentagona);* 5. Japanese beetle *(Popilliajaponica);* 6. Japanese wax scale *(Ceroplastes japonicus);* 7. Japanese baton shaped scale *(Lopholeucaspis japonica);* 8. American serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyzatrifolii);* 9. Oriental cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera litura).* The plant material must have been grown in a production area and/or production site free from the following: 1. Fall webworm *(Nyphantria cunea);* 2. Western spruce budworm *(Choristoneura occidentalis);* 3. California pine engraver *(Ips plastographus);* 4. Pierce's disease of grapevines *(Xylella fastidious)*;
31.	Seedlings of *Thuja* and *Taxus* of Conifers family and their bonsai types	

		5. Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV); 6. *Impatiens necrotic spot virus;* 7. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 8. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis);* 9. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne* spp.*);* 10. Stem and bulb nematode (Ditylenchus *dipsaci).*
32.	Seedlings and bonsai of pine species of *Pinus* family	1. Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 30 of this table. 2. Plant materials must be grown in areas and/or production sites free from pinewood nematode *(Bursaphelenchus xylophilus)* .
33.	Poplar seedlings *(Populus spp)*	Plant materials must be grown in areas and/or production sites free from the following: 1. Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in position 30 of this table; 2. Wart disease of potato (*Synchytrium endobioticum)* ; 3. Texas root rot *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora);* 4. Apple buprestid *(Agrilus mali).*
34.	Ornamental plant seedlings of rose family (Rosaceae), and their ornamental species	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 27 and 30 of this table.
35.	Seedlings of oak, chestnut, tanbark-oak, giant chinkapin, European beech *(Quercus spp., Castanea spp., Lithocarpus densiflorus, Castanopsis chrysophylla, Fagus sylvatica)*	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 30 of this table and must be grown in production area and/or production site free from the following.
36.	*Ash (Fraxinus)* seedlings	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 27 of this table.
37.	Whiet birch seedlings *(Betula)*	
39.	Elm seedlings *(Ulmus)*	
40.	Seedlings of coniferous and leafy types of landscape plants and seedlings of fruit tree plants (without root soil or in an inert substrate)	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 27 and 30 of this table.
Adapted types of various plants for growing in pot		
41.	Adapted types of various plants for growing in pot	Planting materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Oriental cotton leafworm (Spodoptera *litura*) *;* 2. American serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza trifolii);* 3. American corn bollworm *(Nelicoverpa zea);* 4. Cryptic mealybug *(Pseudococcus cryptus);*
42.	Pelargonium plant *(Pelargonium)*	
43.	Camellia plant *(Camellia)*	

		5. Egyptian cotton leafworm (*Spodoptera littoralis);* 6. Chilli thrips *(Scirtothrips dorsalis);* 7. Fig wax scale *(Ceroplastes rusci);* 8. San Jose scale *(Quadraspidiotus perniciosus);* 9. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus);* 10. Red scale *(Aonidiella aurantii);* 11. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda);* 12. Onion leafminer *(Liriomyza nietzkei);* 13. Sunflower beetle *(Zygogramma exclamationis);* 14. Tomato thrips *(Frankliniella schultzei);* 15. Mulberry scale *(Pseudaulacaspis pentagona);* 16. Chrysanthemum leafminer *(Nemorimyza maculosa);* 17. Comstock mealybug *(Pseudococcus comstocki);* 18. Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 19. South American leafminer *(Liriomyza huidobrensis);* 20. Southern armyworm *(Spodoptera eridania);* 21. Japanese beetle *(Popillia japonica);* 22. Japanese wax scale *(Ceroplastes japonicus);* 23. Japanese baton shaped scale *(Lopholeucaspis japonica)* ; 24. Citrus whitefly *(Dialeurodes citri);* 25. Brown marmorated stink bug *(Halymorpha halys);* 26. Yellow scale *(Aonidiella citrina).* The plant material must have been grown in a production area and/or production site free from the following: 1. Texas root rot *(Phymatotrichopsis Omnivora);* 2. Yellow disease of hyacinth *(Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *hyacinthi);* 3. Asiatic citrus canker *(Xanthomonascampestris* pv. *citri);* 4. Pierce's disease of grapevines *(Xylella fastidiosa);* 5. Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV); 6. *Impatiens necrotic spot virus;* 7. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 8. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis);* 9. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne* spp.).
44.	Chrysanthemum plant *(Chrysanthemum)*	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 41 of this table and must be grown ina production area and/or production site free from the following: 1. White rust of chrysanthemum *(Puccinia horiana);* 2. Chrysanthemum stunting disease *(Chrysanthemum stunt pospoviroid);*

		3. Ray (flower) blight of chrysanthemum *(Didymella ligulicola);* 4. Chrysanthemum foliar eelworm *(Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi*).
Seedlings of berries, flowers and vegetable plants		
45.	Seedlings of berries, flowers and vegetable plants	Planting materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Oriental leafworm moth *(Spodoptera litura);* 2. American serpentine leafminer (*Liriomyza trifolii);* 3. Corn earworm *(Nelicoverpa zea);* 4. Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis);* 5. Tuber flea beetle *(Epitrix tuberis);* 6. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus);* 7. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda);* 8. Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 9. South American leaf miner *(Liriomyza huidobrensis);* 10. Southern armyworm *(Spodoptera eridania);* 11. Japanese beetle *(Popillia japonica);* 12. Fall webworm *(Nyphantria cunea);* 13. Spotted wing drosophila *(Drosophila suzukii);* 14. Yellow scale *(Aonidiella citrina);* 15. Dodder *(Cuscuta spp).* The plant material must have been grown in a production area and/or production site free from the following: 1. Wart disease of potato *(Synchytrium endobioticum);* 2. Potato smut *(Thecaphora solani);* 3. Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) *;* 4. *Impatiens necrotic spot virus;* 5. Pepino mosaic virus; 6. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 7. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis);* 8. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne* spp.).
46.	Blackberry, strawberry and raspberry seedlings *(Fragaria, Rubus idaeus)*	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 45 of this table and must be grown in a production area and/or production site free from the following: 1. Strawberry bud weevil *(Anthonomus signatus);* 2. Brown-marmorated stink bug *(Nalymorpha halys)* .
47.	Blueberry and cranberry seedlings *(Vaccinium)*	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in position 45 of this table.
48.	Petunia and pepper seedlings *(Petunia, Piper spp)*	

49.	Chrysanthemum seedlings *(Chrysanthemum)*	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 45 of this table and must be grown in a production area and/or production site free from the following: 1. Ray (flower) blight of chrysanthemum *(Didymella ligulicola);* 2. White rust of chrysanthemum *(Puccinia horiana);* 4. Measles of chrysanthemum *(Chrysanthemum stunt pospoviroid)* .
50.	Seedlings of tomato, pepper, eggplant and pepino plants *(Lycopersicom spp., Solanum melongena, Capsicum annuum, Solanum muricatum)*	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 45 of this table and must be grown in areas and/or production sites free from *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV).*
51.	Carnation seedlings *(Dianthus)*	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 45 of this table and must be grown in areas and/or production sites free from Phialophora *cinerescens disease.*
52.	Seedlings of Cucurbitaceae family	Planting materials must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 45 of this table and must be grown in areas and/or production sites free from bacterial fruit blotch *(Acidovorax citrulli)* .
	Tropical plants	
53.	Tropical and subtropical plants (citrus fruits, figs, palm, pineapple, avocado, mango, etc.)	Planting materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Oriental leafworm moth *(Spodoptera litura);* 2. Southern armyworm *(Spodoptera eridania);* 3. Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis)* ; 4. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda)* ; 5. American serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza trifolii);* 6. Bollworm *(Nelicoverpa zea);* 7. Cryptic mealybug *(Pseudococcus cryptus);* 8. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 9. Fig wax scale *(Ceroplastes rusci);* 10. Red scale *(Aonidieela aurantii);* 11. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata);* 12. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus);* 13. Mulberry scale *(Pseudaulacaspis pentagona);* 14. Comstock mealybug *(Pseudococcus comstocki);* 15. Citrus blackfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 16. Serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza huidobrensis);* 17. Apple maggot *(Rhagoletispomonella);* 18. Japanese beetle *(Popillia japonica)*; 19. Japanese wax scale (*Ceroplastes japonicus*);

		20. Japanese baton shaped scale *(Lopholeucaspis japonica);* 21. Citrus snow scale *(Unaspiscitri);* 22. Fall webworm *(Hyphontria cunea);* 23. Coconut mealybug *(Nipaeococcusnipae* Musk *);* 24. Chinese citrus fly *(Tetradacus citri);* 25. Arrowhead scale *(Unaspis yanonensis);* 26. Scarlet mealybug *(Pseudococcus calceolariae);* 27. Yellow scale *(Aonidiella citrina).* Planting materials must be grown in a production area and/or production sites free from: 1. Wart disease of potato *(Synchytrium endobioticum);* 2. Pierce's disease of grapevines *(Xylella fastidiosa);* 3. Asiatic citrus canker *(Xanthomonas campestris* pv. citri *);* 4. Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV); 5. Citrus tristeza virus; 6. *Impatiens necrotic spot virus;* 7. Sharka *(Plum pox virus);* 8. *American plum line pattern virus;* 9. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 10. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis);* 11. Root-knot nematode *(Meloidogyne* spp.).

Chapter 2. Special phytosanitary requirements for potato and vegetable products

7. Imported tubers and root vegetables must be cleaned of soil and other various residues. It is allowed to import potato and vegetable products into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cases where soil residues do not exceed 0.1% of the total weight of the product.

8. Potatoes and vegetable products imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan must be free from Oriental leafworm moth (*Spodoptera litura*), American serpentine leafminer (*Liriomyza trifolii*), Bollworm (*Nelicoverpa zea*), Onion leafminer *(Liriomyza nietzkei),* Melon fly *(Zeugodacus cucurbitae),* Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis),* Potato tuber moth *(Phthorimaea operculella),* Pink bollworm *(Pectinophra gossypiella),* Tomato pinworm *(Keiferia lycopersicella),* Southern armyworm *(Spodoptera eridania),* Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda),* Guatemalan potato moth *(Tecia solanivora),* Fall webworm *(Hyphantria cunea),* Tuber flea beetle *(Epitrix tuberis),* Chilli thrips *(Scirtothrips dorsalis),* Common blossom thrips *(Frankliniella schultzei),* Chrysanthemum leaf miner *(Nemorimyza maculosa),* Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus),* Citrus blackfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi),* Serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza huidobrensis),* False root-knot nematode *(Nacobbus aberrans),* White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida),* Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis),* Root knot nematode *(Meloidogyne spp.),* Potato smut *(Thecaphora solani),* Wart disease of potato *(Synchytrium endobioticum),* Black blight of potato *(Phoma andina Turkensteen),* Bacterial fruit blotch *(Acidovorax citrulli),* Andean potato mottle virus, Potato T tepovirus.

9. Each package of the quarantined product imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan must be marked with the name of the product (also in Latin), the origin of the product, according to the requirements of the exporting country and (or) re-exporting countries.

10. Potatoes and vegetable products must be free of plant quarantine objects and harmful organisms listed in Clause 8 and Table 2 of these Special Phytosanitary Requirements , and must be grown in a production area and/or production sites free from harmful organisms.

Table 2

T/r	Types of regulated products	Special phytosanitary requirements
1.	Fresh or chilled potato product *(Solanum tuberosum)*	The products must be grown in a production area and/or production site free from the following: 1. Tuber flea beetle *(Epitrix tuberis)*; 2. Colorado potato beetle *(Leptinotarsa decemlineata);* 3. White fringed weevil *(Naupactus leucoloma)*; 4. South American fruit tree weevil *(Naupactus xanthographus*); 5. *Potato yellow dwarf virus*; 6. *Potato yellow vein virus*; 7. *Andean potato latent virus;* 8. *Andean potato mild mosaic virus);* 9. Tomato *spotted wilt virus (TSWV);* 10. Pepino mosaic virus; 11. Impatiens necrotic spot virus *(Impatiens necrotic spot virus);* 12. Potato stem nematode *(Ditylenchus destructor);* 13. Onion stem nematode (Ditylenchus *dipsaci*).
2.	Eggplant (fresh or chilled)	
3.	Fresh or chilled tomatoes *(Lycopersicon)*	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus ToBRFV;* 2. *Pepino mosaic virus;* 3. Tomato *spotted wilt virus (TSWV);* 4. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 5. Dodder *(Cuscuta spp).*
4.	Onions, shallots, garlic and other bulbous *(Allium cepa, Allium ascalonicum, Allium sativum, Allium porrum)* and other root vegetables	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Onion stem nematode *(Ditylenchus dipsaci);* 2. Onion fly *(Delia antiqua).*
5.	Carrot *(Daucus)*, turnip *(Brassica rapa)*, beetroot *(Beta)*, *(Tragopogon)*, celery (root) *(Apium)*, radish (all types) *(Raphanus sativus)* and other root crops	Products must be free from Texas root rot (*Phymatotrichopsis omnivora).*

6.	Fresh or chilled cucumber *(Cucumis sativus)* and gherkins	Products must be free from the tuber flea beetle *(Epitrix tuberis).*
7.	Fresh or chilled legumes (peeled and unpeeled)	Products must be grown in production sites free from the following: 1. Pulse beetle *(Callosobruchus* spp.*);* 2. Brown marmorated stink bug *(Nalyomorpha halys);* 3. Mexican bean weevil *(Zabrotes subfasciatus);* 4. Egyptian pea weevil *(Bruchidius incarnatus);* 5. Groundnut bruchid *(Caryedon serratus)* .
8.	Cassava *(Manihot esculenta),* maranta *(Maranta)* , pea, tapinambur *(Nelianthus tuberosus)* , sweet potato *(Ipomoea batatas)* and other root crops	must be free from Texas root rot disease *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora) plant quarantine facilities.*
9.	Melon, watermelon and pumpkin products	Products must be free from dodder *(Cuscuta* spp.*).*
10.	Fresh or chilled pepper	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus ToBRFV;* 2. Pepino mosaic virus *(Pepino mosaic virus);* 3. Tomato *spotted wilt virus (TSWV);* 4. Eastern fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 5. *Cuscuta* spp .

Chapter 3. Special phytosanitary requirements for seeds of cereals, legumes and oilseed crops and their processed products

11. When purple seed stain *(Cercospora kikuchii)* is detected in imported grains, legumes and oilseed grains for processing, processed products and soybean consignments into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, they are sent for re-processing.

12. If grain, legume and oilseed crops and their processed products are in an unpacked form, they can be brought into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan in containers, wagons designed for special grain or in special motor vehicles that are prevented from spilling grain.

13. If the seeds of grain, leguminous and oil crops imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the products processed from them are packaged, the packaging of the products should be new and air-permeable, except for the packaging of products for consumption.

14. Consignments of grain, leguminous and oilseeds and products processed from them should be unloaded from vehicles only on hard surfaces (asphalt or concrete surfaces).

15. Unloading sites of grain, leguminous and oilseeds seeds and their processed products are cleaned and any spill is destroyed daily.

16. When the seeds of grain, leguminous and oilseed crops and their processed products are imported for consumption, fodder and technical purposes, it is prohibited to use them for cultivation.

17. When seeds of grain, leguminous and oilseed crops and their processed products brought from the areas where Mexican bean weevil *(Zabrotes subfasciatus)*, Khapra beetle *(Trogoderma granarium)*, Chinese bruchid *(Callosobruchus spp.)*, Broad nosed grain weevil *(Caulophilus latinasus Say)* are known to be present, they can be unloaded from vehicles once the phytosanitary status of is determined.

18. It is necessary to process the seeds and fruits of quarantined weeds that can grow and spread in the residues of grain, leguminous and oilseed crops and their processed products with the help of technologies of cutting into living cells.

19. The seeds of grain, legumes and oilseeds and their processed products must be free from plant quarantine objects and harmful organisms listed in Table 3 of these Special Phytosanitary Requirements , as well as must be grown in a production area and/or production sites free of harmful organisms.

Table 3

T/r	**Product type under plant quarantine**	**Special phytosanitary requirements**
1.	Seeds of cereals, legumes and oilseed crops	Products must be grown in a production are and/or production site free from the following: 1. Whichweed *(Striga spp.);* 2. Khapra beetle *(Trogoderma spp.);* 3. Pulse beetle *(Callosobruchus spp.);* 4. Broadnosed weevil *(Caulophilus latinasus).*
2.	Processed products from cereal and legume seeds and oilseed crops	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Khapra beetle *(Trogoderma* spp.); 2. Pulse beetle *(Callosobruchus* spp.*);* 3. Mexican bean weevil *(Zabrotes subfasciatus);* 4. Groundnut bruchid *(Caryedon serratus);* 5. Broadnosed weevil *(Caulophilus latinasus);* 6. Egyptian pea weevil *(Bruchidius incarnates).*
3.	Wheat, meslin and triticale	The products must be free from the harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table and must be grown in a production area and/or production sites free from the following: 1. Karnal bunt of wheat *(Tilletia indica);* 2. Yellow slimy bacteria of wheat *(Corynebacterium tritici).*
4.	Corn	The products must be free from the harmful organisms specified in point 1 of this table and must be grown in a production area and/or production sites free from the following: 1. Western corn rootworm *(Diabrotica virgifera virg.);* 2. Auger beetle *(Dinoderus bifoveolatus);*

		3. Bollworm *(Nelicoverpa zea);* 4. Dry rot of maize *(Stenocarpella macrospora)* ; 5. Bacterial wilt of maize *(Pantoea stewartii subsp. stewartii);* 6. Southern corn leaf blight *(Drechslera maydis).*
5.	Legumes	Products must be grown in a production area and/or production sites free from the following: 1. Whichweed *(Striga spp.);* 2. Khapra beetle *(Trogoderma spp.);* 3. Pulse beetle *(Callosobruchus spp.);* 4. Mexican bean weevil *(Zabrotes subfasciatus);* 5. Egyptian pea weevil *(Bruchidius incarnatus);* 6. Broadnosed weevil *(Caulophilus latinasus);* 7. Groundnut bruchid *(Caryedon gonagra);* 8. Peanut moth *(Paralispa gularis);* 9. Serpentine leaf miner *(Liriomyza huidobrensis).*
6.	Soybeans	Products must be grown in a production area and/or production sites free from the following: 1. Whichweed *(Striga* spp.*);* 2. Purple seed stain *(Cercospora kikuchii);* 3. Lima bean pod blight *(Diaporthe phaseolorum);* 4. Khapra beetle *(Trogoderma spp.);* 5. Pulse beetle *(Callosobruchus spp.);* 6. Mexican bean weevil *(Zabrotes subfasciatus);* 7. Egyptian pea weevil *(Bruchidius incarnatus);* 8. Broadnosed weevil *(Caulophilus latinasus);* 9. Groundnut bruchid *(Caryedon gonagra);* 10. Peanut moth *(Paralispa gularis);* 11. Serpentine leaf miner *(Liriomyza huidobrensis).*
7.	Malt	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Khapra beetle *(Trogoderma spp.);* 2. Pulse beetle *(Callosobruchus spp.);* 3. Mexican bean weevil *(Zabrotes subfasciatus);* 4. Groundnut bruchid *(Caryedon serratus);* 5. Broadnosed weevil *(Caulophilus latinasus);* 6. Egyptian pea weevil *(Bruchidius incarnates).*
8.	Soybean residues, sorghum and other solid waste (ground or unground, granulated)	Products must be free from harmful organisms specified in point 5 of this table.

9.	The husks and other residues obtained after peanut processing	
10.	Soybean residues, sorghum and other solid waste (ground or unground, granulated)	

Chapter 4. Special phytosanitary requirements for fruits and berries

20. Fruits and berries, fresh citrus fruits imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan must be stripped of leaves.

21. Each package of the regulated products must be marked with the name of the product (also in Latin), the origin of the product, according to the requirements of the exporting country and (or) the re-exporting countries.

22. Fruits and berries must be free from plant quarantine objects and harmful organisms listed in Table 4 of these Special Phytosanitary Requirements, as well as grown in a production area and/or production sites free from harmful organisms.

Table 4

T/r	Product type under plant quarantine	Special phytosanitary requirements
1.	Avocado *(Persea americana)*, mango *(Mangifera)*, guava *(Psidium guajava)*	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Citrus blackfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 2. Woolly whitefly *(Aleurothrixus floccosus);* 3. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus);* 4. Red scale *(Aonidiella aurantii);* 5. Yellow scale *(Aonidiella citrina);* 6. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 7. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitiscapitata);* 8. Natal fruit fly *(Ceratitisrosa);* 9. Indian wax scale *(Ceroplastes ceriferus);* 10. Japanese wax scale *(Ceroplastes japonicus);* 11. Fig scale wax (*Ceroplastes rusci);* 12. Cottony cushion scale *(Icerya purchasi);* 13. Japanese baton shaped scale *(Lopholeucaspis japonica);* 14. South American fruit tree weevil *(Naupactus xanthographus);* 15. Chilli thrips *(Scirtothrips dorsalis);* 16. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda);* 17. Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis);* 18. Citrus snow scale *(Unaspis citri);* 19. Melon fly *(Zeugodacus cucurbitae).*

2.	Fresh or dried grapes	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Oriental leafworm moth *(Spodoptera litura);* 2. Spotted wing drosophila *(Drosophila suzukii);* 3. oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 4. Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis);* 5. Chili thrips *(Scirtothrips dorsalis);* 6. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda);* 7. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata*); 8. Grpevine phylloxera (*Viteus vitifoliae).*
3.	Fresh Papaya *(Carica papaya)* fruits	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 2. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 3. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata);* 4. Natal fruit fly *(Ceratitis rosa);* 5. Chilli thrips *(Scirtothrips dorsalis);* 6. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda);* 7. Melon fly *(Zeugodacus cucurbitae).*
4.	Apple *(Malus spp.)* , pear *(Pyrus spp.)* , quince *(Cydonia)* wet fruits	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Spotted wing drosophila *(Drosophila suzukii);* 2. Oriental fruit moth *(Grapholita molesta);* 3. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 4. Pear fruit moth *(Acrobasis pyrivorella);* 5. Apple buprestid *(Agrilus mali);* 6. Peach fruit moth *(Carposina sasakii);* 7. Plum curculio *(Conotrachelus nenuphar);* 8. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata);* 9. Comstock mealybug *(Pseudococcus comstocki);* 10.San Jose scale *(Quadraspidiotus perniciosus);* 11. Apple maggot *(Rhagoletis pomonella).*
5.	Fresh apricot, cherry, sweet cherry, peach (including nectarine), plum and blackthorn (*Prunus spp.)* fruits	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Spotted wing drosophila *(Drosophila suzukii)* ; 2. Whitefringed beetle *(Naupactus leucoloma);* 3. Cherry fruit fly *(Rhagoletis cingulata);* 4. Oriental fruit moth *(Grapholita molesta);* 5. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 6. Peach fruit moth *(Carposina sasakii);* 7. Plum curculio *(Conotrachelus nenuphar);*

		8. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata);* 9. Comstock mealybug *(Pseudococcus comstocki);* 10. Apple fruit fly *(Rhagoletis pomonella).*
6.	Fresh pomegranate *(Punica L.)* fruits	The products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects and must been grown a production area and/or production sites free from the following: 1. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata);* 2. Comstock mealybug *(Pseudococcus comstocki);* 3. Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 4. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus);* 5. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 6. Japanese baton shaped scale *(Lopholeucaspis japonica).*
7.	Currants, blueberry and hawthorn fruits (fresh fruits)	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Spotted wing drosophila *(Drosophila suzukii);* 2. Plum curculio *(Conotrachelus nenuphar);* 3. Blueberry maggot *(Rhagoletis mendax);* 4. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata);* 5. Brown marmorated stink bug *(Nalyomorpha halys).*
8.	Mulberry, strawberry fruits *(Fragaria)*	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Spotted wing drosophila *(Drosophila suzukii);* 2. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata);* 3. Strawberry bud weevil *(Anthonomus signatus).*
9.	Other types of fruit (except fresh pomegranate, blackberry, blueberry, hawthorn and mulberry fruits)	They must be free of harmful organisms specified in point 1 and 2 of this table.
10.	Citrus and kiwi fruits (fresh fruits)	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 2. Woolly whitefly *(Aleurothrixus floccosus);* 3. Orange spiny whitefly *(Aleurocanthus spiniferus);* 4. Red scale *(Aonidiella aurantii);* 5. Yellow scale *(Aonidiella citrina)* . 6. Oriental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 7. Mediterranean fruit fly *(Ceratitis capitata);* 8. Natal fruit fly *(Ceratitis rosa);* 9. Indian wax scale *(Ceroplastes ceriferus);* 10. Japanese wax scale *(Ceroplastes japonicus);* 11. Fig wax scale *(Ceroplastes rusci);*

		12. Cottony cushion scale *(Icerya purchasi);* 13. Japanese baton shaped scale *(Lopholeucaspis japonica);* 14. South American fruit borer *(Naupactus xanthographus);* 15. Chilli thrips *(Scirtothrips dorsalis);* 16. Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda);* 17. Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis);* 18. Citrus snow scale *(Unaspis citri);* 19. Melon fly *(Zeugodacus cucurbitae);* 20. Citrus bud mite *(Aceria sheldoni);* 21. Scarlet mealybug *(Pseudococcus gahani);* 22. Arrowhead scale *(Unaspis yanonensis);* 23. Chinese citrus fly *(Tetradacus citri);* 24. Plum curculio *(Conotrachelus nenuphar);* 25. Peach fruit moth *(Carposina niponensis);* 26. Scurfy scale *(Chionaspis furfure);* 27. Asian citrus psyllid *(Diaphorina citri);* 28. Mulberry scale *(Pseudaulacaspis pentagona);* 29. Citrus leafminer *(Phyllocnistis citrella);* 30. Citrus whitefly *(Dialeurodes citri)* ; The following plants must be grown in a production area and/or production site free from the followng: 1. Asiatic citrus canker *(Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)* ; 2. Citrus tristeza *Citrus tristeza virus).*
11.	Banana and plantain fruits	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi);* 2. Oiental fruit fly *(Bactrocera dorsalis);* 3. Egyptian cotton leaworm *(Spodoptera littoralis).*

Chapter 5. Special phytosanitary requirements for cut flowers and flower buds used for oriental (landscape) purposes and bouquets

23. Cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class) must be free from Fall armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda)*, Southern armyworm *(Spodoptera eridania)*, Egyptian cotton leafworm *(Spodoptera littoralis)*, Citrus backfly *(Aleurocanthus woglumi)*, Chilli thrips *(Scirtothrips dorsalis)*, Ray (flower) blight of chrysanthemum *(Didymella ligulicola)*, Corn earworm *(Nelicoverpa zea)*, Common blossom thrips *(Frankliniella schultzei)*, Chrysanthemum leaf miner *(Nemorimyza maculosa)*, Serpentine leafminer *(Liriomyza huidobrensis)*, White rust of chrysanthemum *(Puccinia horiana)* and Carnation phialophorosis disease *(Phialophora cenerescens)*.

24. Each package of the regulated article must be marked with the name of the product (also in Latin), the origin of the product, according to the requirements of the exporting country and (or) the re-exporting countries.

25. During the phytosanitary inspection, the regulated article (cut flowers, branches and flower petals) is removed from the package, placed on a paper on special table. It is necessary to have a special table with sufficient lighting for examining samples. If the flowers were kept at a cold temperature during the transportation, it is necessary to keep the flower samples at room temperature for 2-3 hours or bring them to a warm temperature for 30-60 minutes using a desk lamp. It is necessary to open the packages of cut flowers and inspect each cut flower separately, paying attention to the underside of the flower petals during the inspection process.

Chapter 6. Special phytosanitary requirements for importing wood and wood products into the Republic of Uzbekistan

26. When importing wooden materials to the Republic of Uzbekistan, they must be transported in special closed (wrapped) vehicles.

When wooden materials are transported in open-top vehicles, including railway wagons, they must be disinfected (fumigation) at the entrance to the territory of the republic or at the place of arrival.

27. All types of regulated wood materials imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan must be free of plant quarantine objects.

28. Spruce (Picea), Cedar (Cedrus), Larch (Larix), Juniper (Juniperus), White fir (Abies), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga), Pine (Pinus), Hemlock (Tsuga) belong to coniferous wood materials (type of plants).

29. Coniferous tree species - wood materials must be free from plant quarantine objects and harmful organisms listed in Table 5 of these Special Phytosanitary Requirements.

Table 5

No.	Regulated articles	Special phytosanitary requirements
1.	Cut branches of coniferous tree species (except pine *(Pinus)*, arborvitae *(Thuja)* and yew *(Taxus)*	Wood materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Fall webworm *(Nyphantria cunea);* 2. Cryptic mealybug *(Pseudococcus cryptus);* 3. Auger beetle *(Dinoderus bifoveolatus);* 4. California pine engraver *(Ips plastographus);* 5. Western spruce budworm *(Choristoneura occidentalis).*
2.	Wood of coniferous trees (except pine *(Pinus)*, arborvitae *(Thuja)* and yew *(Taxus)*	
3.	Debarked wood materials of conifers (except pine *(Pinus)*, arborvitae *(Thuja)* and yew *(Taxus)*, (except debarked and packaged wood materials, chipped wood materials, wood waste)	
4.	Coniferous sawdust or waste and sawdust (chips of wood)	
5.	Pine *(Pinus)* wood material (unbarked beam type)	
6.	Wood materials cleaned from the bark of the pine *(Pinus) tree*	
7.	Pine *(Pinus)* wood chips, chips, wood shavings and wood fragments	
8.	Isolated bark of conifers	

30. Deciduous tree species - wood materials must be free from plant quarantine objects and harmful organisms listed in Table 6 of these Special Phytosanitary Requirements.

Table 6

No.	Regulated articles	Special phytosanitary requirements
1.	Cut branches (plants) of deciduous tree species	Wood materials must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Fall webworm *(Nyphantria cunea);* 2. Cryptic mealybug *(Pseudococcus cryptus);* 3. Auger beetle *(Dinoderus bifoveolatus)* ; 4. Apple buprestid *(Agrilus mali).*
2.	Woody material not separated from the bark of deciduous trees (woody material intended for fuel)	
3.	Birch *(Betula)* wood without bark (material for fuel) except those intended for packaging	
4.	Ash *(Fraxinus)* wood without bark (material for fuel) except those intended for packaging	
5.	Wood materials not separated from the bark of trees belonging to the Asteraceae family (materials intended for fuel) except those intended for packaging	
6.	Wood materials not separated from the bark of Beech *(Fagus)* , oak *(Quercus)* , Chestnut *(Castanea)* ,Tanoak *(Lithocarpus densiflorus)* trees, (materials intended for fuel) intended for packaging	
7.	Chopped wood waste of deciduous tree species (shredded, chipped and other types of wood residues)	
8.	Wood materials separated from the bark of deciduous trees (except for packaging)	
9.	The insulated bark of deciduous trees	

Chapter 7. Special phytosanitary requirements for other regulated articles

31. Other regulated products must be free of plant quarantine objects and harmful organisms listed in Table 7 of these Special Phytosanitary Requirements.

Table 7

No.	Regulated articles	Special quarantine phytosanitary requirements
1.	Coconuts, Brazil nuts, Cashews (clean or dried, peeled or unpeeled, shelled or unshelled)	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Khapra beetle *(Trogoderma spp.);* 2. Chinese bruchid *(Callosobruchus spp.);* 3. Mexican bean weevil *(Zabrotes subfasciatus);*
2.	Nut products (clean or dried, shelled or unshelled, shelled or unshelled)	
3.	Dried fruits, nuts and other dried fruits	

4.	Clove fruits and seeds	4.Groundnut bruchid *(Caryedon serratus);* 5. Broadnosed weevil *(Caulophilus latinasus);* 6. Egyptian pea weevil *(Bruchidius incarnates);* 7. Auger beetle *(Dinoderus bifoveolatus).*
5.	Apricot, peach (nectarine), plum seeds, their core, chicory root *(Cichorium intybus var. sativum). sativum*	
6.	Plants and their components (seeds, fruits, etc.) used for the production of perfumes, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, fungicides and other purposes	Must be free from plant quarantine objects listed in item 1 of this table, as well as *Cuscuta spp* .
7.	Grain straw and bran (except unprocessed, whether or not ground, powdered, pressed, granulated)	
8.	Soil and grunt	Soil and soil samples brought to the Republic of Uzbekistan for scientific purposes must not be contaminated by plant quarantine objects.
9.	Special environments (*Cocopeat* and other inert substrates)	The special environments imported to the Republic of Uzbekistan must not be contaminated with plant quarantine objects.
10.	Peat (peat chips) (agglomerated or not agglomerated)	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 2. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis).*
11.	Fertilizers, mixtures of fertilizers, (whether or not chemically processed), fertilizers obtained by chemical processing, of vegetable or animal origin	Products must be free from the following plant quarantine objects: 1. Weeds and their seeds listed in the list of harmful organisms of quarantine significance for the Republic of Uzbekistan; 2. White potato cyst nematode *(Globodera pallida);* 3. Yellow potato cyst nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis).*
12.	Herbarium or other items for botanical, zoological collections	Herbarium or other items for botanical and zoological collections imported to the Republic of Uzbekistan must not be contaminated with plant quarantine objects.

Chapter 8. Form of marking of regulated packaging and fastening materials made of wood

32. Regulated packaging and fastening materials made of wood must be sealed or marked in a form that confirms compliance with phytosanitary requirements.

33. The marking sign should be in the following form:

In this:

"XX-" is the code of the country of production;

"000" is an individual number assigned to organizations that perform phytosanitary treatment of wooden packaging and fastening materials;

"YY" - phytosanitary treatment method code for wooden packaging and fastening materials (heat treatment (HT), chemical fumigation (methyl bromide, MB) or other treatment codes specified in international standards);

on the left - a picture of a wheat ear and the abbreviation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC - International Plant Protection Convention).

34. Marking of regulated wooden packaging and fastening materials must be easy to read, durable and non-transferable, on at least two oppositely visible parts of the packaging and fastening materials.

35. It is not allowed to use red and dark colors in the marking of regulated packaging and fastening wood materials.