DECISION
No. 157 dated November 30, 2016.

ON APPROVING UNIFIED PHYTOSANITARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS, APPLIED TO QUARANTINABLE PRODUCTS AND QUARANTINABLE ITEMS AT THE CUSTOMS BORDER AND IN THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

List of Amending Documents
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated March 30, 2018 No. 24 , dated March 29, 2019 No. 31, dated August 8, 2019 No. 74, dated December 23, 2020 No. 125, dated May 18, 2021 No. 54, dated October 5, 2021 No. 98, dated December 2, 2021 No. 133 , dated January 21, 2022 No. 5 , dated July 15, 2022 No. 109 , dated January 25, 2023 No. 8 , dated February 15, 2023 No. 21 , dated November 29, 2024 No. 116 , dated July 8, 2025 No. 80)

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 59 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014 and paragraph 55 of Annex 1 to the Rules of Procedure of the Eurasian Economic Commission approved by Decision No. 98 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated December 23, 2014, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission has decided:

1. To approve the annexed Unified Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to quarantinable products and quarantinable items at the customs border and customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the Unified Requirements).

2. This Decision shall enter into force on the effective date of the Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council "On Amendments to the Single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union", but not earlier than July 1, 2017, except for paragraph 20 of the Unified Requirements.

Paragraph 20 of the Unified Requirements shall enter into force on January 1, 2018.

Members of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council:

For the Republic of Armenia	For the Republic of Belarus	For the Republic of Kazakhstan	For the Kyrgyz Republic	For the Russian Federation
V. GABRIELYAN	V. MATYUSCHEVSKY	A. MAMIN	O. PANKRATOV	I. SHUVALOV

APPROVED
by Decision No. 157
of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council
dated November 30, 2016

UNIFIED PHYTOSANITARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS APPLIED TO QUARANTINABLE PRODUCTS AND QUARANTINABLE ITEMS AT THE CUSTOMS BORDER AND IN THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

List of Amending Documents
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated March 30, 2018 No. 24 , dated March 29, 2019 No. 31, dated August 8, 2019 No. 74, dated December 23, 2020 No. 125, dated May 18, 2021 No. 54, dated October 5, 2021 No. 98, dated December 2, 2021 No. 133 , dated January 21, 2022 No. 5 , dated July 15, 2022 No. 109 , dated January 25, 2023 No. 8 , dated February 15, 2023 No. 21 , dated November 29, 2024 No. 116 , dated July 8, 2025 No. 80)

I. General Provisions

1. These Requirements have been developed in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 59 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014, the International Plant Protection Convention dated December 06, 1951, the International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures and Decision No. 318 of the Commission of the Customs Union dated June 18, 2010 No. 318.

2. These Requirements shall apply to quarantinable products (quarantinable cargoes, quarantinable materials, and quarantinable goods) subject to phytosanitary quarantine control (supervision) (hereinafter referred to as Quarantinable Products), and to quarantinable items, and are aimed at preventing import and distribution of quarantine items on the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the Union).

3. The following concepts shall be used for these Requirements:

“bouquet” shall mean cut and collected together flowers, buds, leaves, grass, and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, fresh and/or dried, in an amount of at most 15 pieces;

“transportation of quarantinable products on the customs territory of the Union” shall mean transportation of quarantinable products from the territory of one Member State of the Union to the territory of another Member State of the Union with regard to Article 4 of the Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Armenia to the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014;

“pest free area” shall mean a group of countries, separate regions of several countries, a country or a part of the country’s territory, for which the absence of this hazardous organism is scientifically proven and where it is maintained, if necessary, under the direct control (supervision) of the authorized plant quarantine authority;

“pest free place of production” shall mean an administrative territorial entity or a group of land plots where the absence of this hazardous organism is scientifically proven and where it is maintained, if necessary, under direct control (supervision) of the authorized plant quarantine authority for a certain period of time (at least 1 vegetation period);

“pest-free production site” shall mean a field, garden, greenhouse, forest plot or land plot, or another quarantinable item for which the absence of the specific hazardous organism is scientifically proven and

where it is maintained, if necessary, under direct control (supervision) of the authorized plant quarantine authority for a certain period of time (at least 1 vegetation period).

Other concepts used in these Requirements shall be applied with their meanings set out by the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014, the International Plant Protection Convention dated December 06, 1951, and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

4. It is prohibited to import and transport quarantinable products infected with quarantine items included into the Common List of Quarantine Items of the Union (hereinafter referred to as the Common List) into/on the customs territory of the Union, except for the cases stipulated by these Requirements.

5. Lots (part of a lot) of quarantinable products imported into and transported on the customs territory of the Union, where quarantine items included in the Common List have been found, are subject to processing, disinfection, return or destruction (including containers), except for the cases stipulated by these Requirements.

6. Quarantinable products of high phytosanitary risk shall be imported into and transported on the customs territory of the Union accompanied with a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the authorized plant quarantine authority of the exporting country and/or the re-exporting country.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

7. Quarantinable products of low phytosanitary risk shall not require any Phytosanitary Certificate when imported into and transported on the customs territory of the Union.

8. Additional Declaration column of the Phytosanitary Certificate shall specify that the quarantinable products are manufactured in area, places and/or sites of production that are free of quarantine hazardous organisms, if the presence of the relevant record is stipulated by these Requirements.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

9. Quarantinable products of high phytosanitary risk of total weight not exceeding 5 kilograms (except for the cases stipulated by paragraph 10 of these Requirements), and melons, watermelons and pumpkins in an amount of at most 1 unit, and flowers in an amount of at most 3 bouquets, which are transported across the customs border of the Union in international mail, accompanied or unaccompanied luggage of passengers of marine vessels, airplanes, railroad passenger cars, motor vehicles, of crew members of marine vessels, airplanes, train crews and drivers of motor vehicles, may be imported into the customs territory of the Union without any Phytosanitary Certificate.
(as amended by decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)

10. Seed materials and planting materials (including seed and food potatoes and materials for selection and scientific research purposes) imported into and transported on the customs territory of the Union, including in mail, accompanied or unaccompanied luggage of passengers of marine vessels, airplanes, railroad passenger cars, motor vehicles, of crew members of marine vessels, airplanes, and in restaurant cars, shall be accompanied with a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the authorized plant quarantine authority of the exporting country and (or) the re-exporting country.
(as amended by decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)

11. Quarantinable products located in vehicles and intended to serve as food for crews and staff of these vehicles shall not be taken outside the vehicles. According to the official's instruction of the authorized plant quarantine authority, all food reserves in vehicles infected with quarantine items shall be disinfected, destroyed or sealed in special storage facilities as long as the vehicle stays in the customs territory of the Union.

12. When importing quarantinable products into the customs territory of the Union and moving them across the customs territory of the Union, the following shall be used as packaging materials: materials

(wood packaging materials completely made of thin wood (maximum 6 mm thick), cardboard, paper, textile and polymer materials, which cannot be carriers of quarantine items, as well as wood packaging materials, which should be compliant with paragraph 47 of these Requirements.
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 116 dated November 29, 2024)

13. Import of living quarantine items into the customs territory of the Union for scientific research purposes shall be carried out by scientific institutions upon permission by the authorized plant quarantine authority of the Union Member State (hereinafter referred to as the Member State), to which territory such quarantine items are planned to be imported.

14. These Requirements shall be mandatory for implementation by executive bodies of the Member States, authorized plant quarantine authorities, local government bodies, legal entities, individuals (including those registered as individual entrepreneurs), whose activities are connected with production, preparation, processing, transportation, storage, sale and use of quarantinable products.

15. These Requirements shall be published on official websites of the authorized plant quarantine authorities and the Eurasian Economic Union on the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

II. Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to seed and planting material of plants

16. Seed materials (presented as seeds or fruits) and planting materials (presented as transplant seedlings) shall be free of quarantine items, including quarantine weed plants.

The indent is no longer valid. – Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019.

Seed materials (presented as seeds or fruits) shall be prepared in the areas free from plants of Striga spp. genus.

Planting materials (presented as transplant seedlings) shall be free from plants of Cuscuta spp. genus.

17. Lots (part of a lot) of seed and planting materials imported into and transported on the customs territory of the Union shall be packaged and have marking containing the information about product name, country, place and (or) site of production, and exporter. Seed and planting materials imported or transported without the specified marking and/or not packaged are not allowed to be imported into or transported on the customs territory of the Union.

18. Potatoes imported into the customs territory of the Union for seeding and selection purposes includes seeds, tubers of tuber-forming species of the Solanum genus (mainly, Solanum tuberosum), minitubers (tubers cultivated from potato microplants in a growing medium), and microplants (plants, including microtubers, contained in the tissue culture of tuber-forming genus Solanum spp.). This selection material may also include other stolon- or tuber-forming species, or hybrids of the Solanum genus.

19. Import of potato (Solanum tuberosum) and other tuber-forming species of the Solanum genus (including wild shoot- and tuber-forming species of the Solanum genus) into the customs territory of the Union from countries of Central and South Americas shall be permitted for scientific research and selection purposes only, provided that they are placed within introduction and quarantine nurseries.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 05, 2021)

20. Plants with a soil ball and growing medium containing soil, and potted plants with soil substrate may be imported into and transported on the customs territory of the Union from areas, places and (or) sites

of production that are free of quarantine items.

21. Lots (a part of a lot) of imported seed and planting materials, in which quarantine items have been found, are subject to disinfection, return or destruction. Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements to seed and planting materials are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements
Applied to Seed and Planting Material

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

Seq. No.	Type of quarantinable products (CN FEA of the EAEU code)	Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements
Seed Material		
1	Cereal seeds (from 1001, from 1002, from 1003, from 1004, from 1006, from 1007, from 1008, from 1209)	seeds, containers, packages and vehicles should be free of the quarantine items specified in paragraph 16 of these Requirements, and from Brazil bean weevil (Zabrotes subfasciatus), bean weevils of Callosobruchus spp. genus, khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium), and broad-nosed grain weevil (Caulophilus latinasus)
2	Wheat seeds (Triticum spp.), triticale (Triticosecale) (from 1001, 1008 60 000 0)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas free from Indian (Karnal) bunt of wheat (Tilletia indica) and dwarf bunt of wheat (Tilletia controversa), areas and/or places of production free from yellow mucous bacteriosis of wheat (Rathayibacter tritici)
(as amended by Decision No. 74 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated August 8, 2019)		
3	Corn seeds (Zea mays ssp.) (0712 90 110 0, from 0712 90 190 0, 1005 10)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from bacterial wilt of maize (Pantoea stewartii subsp. Stewartii), dry rot of maize (Stenocarpella macrospora and Stenocarpella maydis), plurivorous bostrychus (Dinoderus bifoveolatus), and maize leaf spot (Cochliobolus carbonum)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 21 dated February 15, 2023)		
4	Seeds of rice (Oryza spp.) (from 1006)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas free from bacterial blight of rice (Xanthomonas oryzae pv oryzae) and bacterial leaf streak of rice (Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzicola)
5	Sunflower seeds (Helianthus spp.) (from 1206 00 100 0)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from phomopsis of sunflower (Diaporthe helianthi)
6	Seeds of pulses (0708, from 0713, from 1201, from 1209)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from the causal agent

		of Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, causal agent of Tomato ringspot nepovirus, and purple cercospora spot (Cercospora kikuchii)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 21 dated February 15, 2023)		
7	Seeds of nightshade and berry crops other than true potato (Solanum tuberosum) seeds (from 1209 91, from 1209 99 990 0)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from Pepino mosaic virus, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus and Tomato ringspot nepovirus
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021, and No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)		
8	Pumpkin seeds (1207 70 000 0, 1207 99 200 0, from 1209 91, from 1209 99 990 0)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from bacterial spot of cucurbit crops (Acidovorax citrulli), Tobacco ringspot nepovirus and Tomato ringspot nepovirus
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 21 dated February 15, 2023)		
9	Seeds of peppers (Capsicum spp.) (from 1209)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas, locations and/or production sites free from Potato spindle tuber viroid, Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, and Pepino mosaic virus
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021, and No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)		
10	Seeds of tomato (from 1209)	In compliance with paragraphs 1 and 7 of this Table. They should originate from areas, locations and/or production sites free from Potato spindle tuber viroid, Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, Pepino mosaic virus, and Ralstonia solanacearum pathogen
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021)		
11	Seeds of different onion species including seed onion (Allium spp.) (from 0703, from 1209)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from onion bacterial blight (Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. allii)
12	Cotton seeds (Gossypium spp.) (1207 21 000 0)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas free from anthracnose of cotton (Glomerella gossypii) and pink bollworm (Pectinophora gossypiella)
12.1	Basil seeds (Ocimum basilicum) for sowing (from 1209 99 990 0)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from the areas and/or places of production free from Pepino mosaic virus
(paragraph 12.1 introduced by Decision No. 54 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated May 18, 2021)		
12.2	Daucus carota (from 1209)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or production sites free from zebra chip (Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum)

(paragraph 12.2 introduced by Decision No. 98 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated October 5, 2021)		
12.3	Untreated sugar beet seeds for sowing (from 1209 10 000 0)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or production sites free from Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus
(paragraph 12.3 introduced by Decision No. 98 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated October 5, 2021)		
Seed potatoes		
13	True potato seeds (Solarium tuberosum) (from 1209)	in compliance with paragraphs 18 and 19 of these Requirements. They should be free from Potato yellowing alfamovirus, Andean potato latent tymovirus, Andean potato mottle comovirus, Potato spindle tuber viroid, Pepino mosaic virus, Tomato spotted wilt virus, Potato virus T, Potato yellow vein crinivirus, Potato black ringspot nepovirus, Potato yellow dwarf nucleorhabdovirus, Impatiens necrotic spot virus, Ralstonia solanacearum and Candidatus liberibacter solanacearum
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 116 dated November 29, 2024)		
13.1	Potato microplants (Solanum tuberosum) in test tubes, including microtubers (from 0602, from 0701)	in compliance with paragraphs 18 and 19 of these Requirements. They should be free from Potato yellowing alfamovirus, Andean potato latent tymovirus, Andean potato mottle comovirus, Potato spindle tuber viroid, Pepino mosaic virus, Tomato spotted wilt virus, Potato virus T, Potato yellow vein crinivirus, Potato black ringspot nepovirus, Potato yellow dwarf nucleorhabdovirus, Impatiens necrotic spot virus, Ralstonia solanacearum and Candidatus liberibacter solanacearum
(paragraph 13.1 introduced by Decision No. 98 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated October 5, 2021)		
13.2	Mini potato tubers (Solanum tuberosum) (from 0701)	in compliance with paragraphs 18 and 19 of these Requirements. They should be free from Potato yellowing alfamovirus, Andean potato weevils (Premnotrypes spp.), Potato Andean mottle comovirus, Potato Andean latent tymovirus, Pepino mosaic virus, Tomato spotted wilt virus, Potato virus T, Potato moth of Guatemala (Tecia solanivora), potato blight (Thecaphora solani), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), potato flea beetle (Epitrix cucumeris), potato tuber flea beetle (Epitrix tuberis), pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), potato brown rot (Ralstonia solanacearum), potato spindle tuber viroid, zebra chip (Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), potato moth (Phthorimaea operculella), Columbian gall nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), Potato yellow vein crinivirus false Colombian gall nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), false gall nematode (Nacobbus aberrans), Potato black ringspot nepovirus, Potato yellow dwarf nucleorhabdovirus, Potato cancer

		((Synchytrium endobioticum), soybean nematode (Heterodera glycines) and tospovirus necrotic balsam spot virus (Impatiens necrotic spot virus). Mini potato tubers should be free from plant debris. A tolerable amount of soil shall not be more than 1% of the actual weight of the product. In case that quarantine items which spread together with soil are found in the lots of mini potato tubers, the established permissible amount of soil for further shipments shall not exceed 0.1% of the actual weight of the product
(paragraph 13.2 introduced by Decision No. 98 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated October 5, 2021), as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		
14	Potato tubers (Solanum tuberosum) for seed purposes (except for microtubers and minitubers) (0701 10 000 0)	in compliance with paragraphs 18 and 19 of these Requirements. Should be free from: Potato yellowing alfamovirus, Melanotus communis, Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto, Premnotrypes spp., Potato Andean mottle comovirus, Potato Andean latent tymovirus, Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus, Pantomorus leucoloma, Potato virus T, Tecia solanivora, Thecaphora solani, Epitrix subcrinita, Limonius californicus, Xiphinema californicum, Epitrix cucumeris, Epitrix tuberis, Xiphinema bricolense Phoma andigena, from production areas free from Globodera pallida, Ralstonia solanacearum, Potato spindle tuber viroid), Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum, Globodera rostochiensis, Phthorimaea operculella, Meloidogyne chitwoodi, Potato yellow vein crinivirus, Meloidogyne fallax, Nacobbus aberrans, Xiphinema rivesi, Potato black ringspot nepovirus, Heterodera glycines, Potato yellow dwarf nucleorhabdovirus, Synchytrium endobioticum, and Impatiens necrotic spot virus). Seed potatoes should be free from plant residues. A tolerable amount of soil shall not be more than 1% of the actual weight of the product. In case that quarantine items which spread together with soil are found in the lots of seed potatoes, the established permissible amount of soil for further shipments shall not exceed 0.1% of actual weight of the product
(as amended by decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022, No. 8 dated January 25, 2023, and No. 21 dated February 15, 2023)		
Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of horticultural crops		
15	Seedlings and rootstocks of pome, stone fruit and nut crops, including their rooted ornamental forms (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should be free from Asian long-horned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), spotted-wing drosophila (Drosophila suzukii), eastern tent caterpillar (Malacosoma americanum), fall webworm (Hyphantria cunea), American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), lesser apple worm (Cydia prunivora), cherry fruit worm (Cydia packardi), eastern cherry fruit fly (Rhagoletis cingulata), oriental fruit moth (Grapholita molesta), oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), pear fruit moth (Numonia pyrivorella), Western cherry fruit fly (Rhagoletis indifferens), fig wax scale (Ceroplastes rusci), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), Californicum dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum),

		Californian scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), Dagger nematode bricolense (Xiphinema bricolense), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), red scale (Aonidiella aurantii), red neck longhorn beetle (Aromia bungii), Spanish red scale (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), Dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi), peach fruit borer (Carposina sasakii), plum curculio (Conotrachelus nenuphar), oblique banded leaf roller (Choristoneura rosaceana), white peach scale (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona), Comstock mealybug (Pseudococcus comstocki), roundheaded apple-tree borer (Saperda Candida), apple buprestid (Agrilus mali), apple fruit fly (Rhagoletis pomonella), tortoise wax scale (Ceroplastes japonicus), Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) and Japanese long scale (Lopholeucaspis japonica). Import from areas of spread of fig wax scale (Ceroplastes rusci), Californian scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), white-peach scale (Pseudaulacapsis pentagona), Comstock mealybug (Pseudococcus comstocki), Japanese longscale (Lopholeucaspis japonica) is allowed only after the plants are disinfected in the exporting country and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa), brown moniliosis (Monilinia fructicola), rot pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), European rasp leaf of cherry (Raspberry ringspot nepovirus), Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus, potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum), and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivore)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 74 dated August 8, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022, and No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		
16	Cuttings of pome, stone fruit and nut crops, including their decorative forms, unrooted (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should be free from Asian long-horned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), spotted-wing drosophila (Drosophila suzukii), eastern tent caterpillar (Malacosoma americanum), lesser apple worm (Cydia prunivora), cherry fruit worm (Cydia packardi), eastern cherry fruit fly (Rhagoletis cingulata), oriental fruit moth (Grapholita molesta), oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), fig wax scale (Ceroplastes rusci), Californian scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), Spanish red scale (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), red scale (Aonidiella aurantii), red neck longhorn beetle (Aromia bungii), peach fruit borer (Carposina sasakii), plum curculio (Conotrachelus nenuphar), oblique banded leaf roller (Choristoneura rosaceana), white peachscale (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona), Comstock mealybug (Pseudococcus comstocki), roundheaded apple-tree borer (Saperda Candida), apple buprestid (Agrilus mali), apple fruit fly (Rhagoletis pomonella), tortoise wax scale (Ceroplastes japonicus), and Japanese long scale (Lopholeucaspis japonica). They should

		originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa). Import from the areas of fig wax scale (Ceroplastes rusci), Californian scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), brown scales (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), red orange scales (Aonidiella aurantii), white-peach scale (Pseudaulacapsis pentagona), Comstock mealybug (Pseudococcus comstocki), Japanese longscale (Lopholeucaspis japonica) spread is allowed only after the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate.
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 74 dated August 8, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 116 dated November 29, 2024, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
17	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of apple tree (Malus spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 15 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from twig blight of apple (Erwinia amylovora), Japanese rust of apple (Gymnosporangium yamadae), Candidatus Phytoplasma mali, Rasp leaf of cherry (Cherry rasp leaf cheravirus)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
18	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of stone fruits of the Prunus genus, including the ornamental forms (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 15 of this Table. They should originate from areas free from plum pox (Plum pox potyvirus)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
19	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of peach (Prunus persica) and almond (Prunus dulcis) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 15 of this Table. They should originate from areas free from Peach latent mosaic viroid and Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
20	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of the plum (Prunus domestica) and apricot (Armeniaca vulgaris) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraphs 15 and 18 of this Table. They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from twig blight of apple (Erwinia amylovora)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
20.1	Saplings, rootstocks and cuttings of cherry (Prunus mahaleb), peach (Primus persica) and sweet cherry (Prunus avium) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraphs 15, 18 and 19 of this Table. They should originate from the areas and/or places of production free from Cherry rasp leaf chera virus

(paragraph 20.1 introduced by Decision No. 98 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated October 5, 2021, as amended by Decision No. 80 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated July 8, 2025)		
20.2	Seedlings of olive tree (Olea europaea) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 16 of these Requirements. They should be free from the fig wax false moth (Ceroplastes rusci), brown moth (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), red orange moth (Aonidiella aurantii), red-necked moth (Aromia bungii) and mulberry moth (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona). Import from the areas of fig wax false moth (Ceroplastes rusci), brown moth (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), red orange moth (Aonidiella aurantii) and mulberry moth (Pseudaulacapsis pentagona) spread is allowed only after the plants are disinfected in the exporting country and a corresponding record is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate. They should originate from the areas, places and/or production sites free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), strawberry anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum), grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa), pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Californian dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), Colombian gall nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), false Colombian gall nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi), potato cancer (Synchytrium endobioticum) and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora)
(paragraph 20.2 introduced by Decision No. 98 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated October 5, 2021, as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
21	Saplings, rootstocks and cuttings of quince (Cydonia spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 15 of this Table. They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from twig blight of apple (Erwinia amylovora) and pear decline phytoplasma (Candidatus Phytoplasma pyri)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
21(1)	Saplings, rootstock and cuttings of pear (Pyrus spp.), (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 15 of this Table. They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from twig blight of apple (Erwinia amylovora) and pear decline phytoplasma (Candidatus Phytoplasma pyri); areas, places and/or production sites free from strawberry anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)
(paragraph 21(1) introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
22	Seedlings, rootstocks and cuttings of walnut and other species (Juglans) (from 0602)	should originate from areas, places and/or production sites free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), bricolense dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense) and walnut ulcer (Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum)

(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 109 dated July 15, 2022, No. 116 dated November 29, 2024, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
23	Seedlings, rootstocks and cuttings of pecan (Sagua illinoinensis) (from 0602)	should originate from areas, places and/or production sites free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), bricolense dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense) and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 109 dated July 15, 2022, No. 116 dated November 29, 2024, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
Seedlings, rootstock, cuttings and root layers of berry crops		
24	Seedlings, rootstock, cuttings and root layers of berry crops rooted (from 0602)	should be free from cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), spotted-wing drosophila (Drosophila suzukii), corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea), lesser apple worm (Cydia prunivora), white-tipped beetle (Naupactus leucoloma), cherry fruit moth (Cydia packardi), oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), Egyptian cotton worm (Spodoptera littoralis), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), Western cherry fruit fly (Rhagoletis indifferens), strawberry budworm (Anthonomus signatus), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), Californian scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), citrus spiny whitefly (Aleurocanthus spiniferus), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), white peach scale (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona), citrus spring whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi), blueberry mottled bug (Rhagoletis mendax), southern armyworm (Spodoptera eridania), apple fruit fly (Rhagoletis pomonella), and Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Californian dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), Meloidogyne mayaguensis (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), Xiphinema rivesi, European rasp leaf of cherry (Raspberry ringspot nepovirus), Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus, potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum), and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivore). Import of rooted seedlings, rootstock, cuttings and root layers of berry crops from the areas of spread of Californian scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), white peachscale (Pseudaulacapsis pentagona) is allowed only after the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022, No. 8 dated January 25, 2023, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		

25	Berry cuttings, unrooted (from 0602)	They should be free from cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), spotted-wing drosophila (Drosophila suzukii), corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea), lesser apple worm (Cydia prunivora), white-tipped beetle (Naupactus leucoloma), cherry fruit moth (Cydia packardi), oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), Egyptian cotton worm (Spodoptera littoralis), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), strawberry budworm (Anthonomus signatus), Californian scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), citrus spiny whitefly (Aleurocanthus spiniferus), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), white peach scale (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona), citrus spring whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi), blueberry mottled bug (Rhagoletis mendax), southern armyworm (Spodoptera eridania), apple fruit fly (Rhagoletis pomonella), and Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica). Import of cuttings of berry crops from the areas of spread of Californian scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), white peachscale (Pseudaulacapsis pentagona) is allowed only after the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
26	Seedlings of blackberry (Rubus spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 24 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa), necrotic spot of impatiens (Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus), and red stele root rot in strawberries and raspberries (Phytophthora fragariae)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 116 dated November 29, 2024, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
26(1)	Seedlings of raspberry (Rubus idaeus) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 24 of this Table. They should originate from the places and/or sites of production free from strawberry anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum), necrotic spot of impatiens (Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus), and red stele root rot in strawberries and raspberries (Phytophthora fragariae) They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa)
(paragraph 26(1) introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 116 dated November 29, 2024)		
26(2)	Barberry seedlings (Berberis thunbergii DC.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 24 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa)
(paragraph 26(2) introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 116 dated November 29, 2024)		
27	Seedlings of strawberry (Fragaria spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 24 of this Table. They should originate from the places and/or sites of production free from

		strawberry anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum), necrotic spot of impatiens (Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus), and red stele root rot in strawberries and raspberries (Phytophthora fragariae)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 116 dated November 29, 2024, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
28	Bilberry and blueberry seedlings (Vaccinium spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 24 of this Table. They should originate from places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa), twig blight of blueberry (Diaporthe vaccinii) and sudden oak death (Phytophthora ramorum)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 116 dated November 29, 2024 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of grape		
29	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of grape (Vitis spp.) (from 0602)	must come from areas free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), vine bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa), South American grape scaler (Margarodes vitis), places and/or sites of production free from bacterial wilt of grapes (Xylophilus ampelinus), Oriental Mealybug (Pseudococcus citriculus), Rough-haired Mealybug (Maconellicoccus hirsutus), Fig wax scale insect (Ceroplastes rusci), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), Bricolense dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), Red orange scale insect (Aonella aurantii), brown scale insect (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi), raspberry ringspot nepovirus, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus, Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus, Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora), phylloxera (Viteus vitifoliae), phytoplasmas of golden yellowing grapes (Candidatus Phytoplasma vitis). Import from the areas, places and/or sites of Comstock's worm (Pseudococcus comstocki) and Japanese wax false moth (Ceroplastes japonicus) spread is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
Bulbs, bulbotubers and rhizomes of ornamental crops		
30	Bulbs, bulbotubers and rhizomes of ornamental crops (from 0601)	should be free from western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus) and Palm thrips (Thrips palmi). They should originate from areas, places and/or production sites free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), Globodera pallida, Tomato spotted wilt virus, Potato spindle tuber viroid, Chrysanthemum stunt pospoviroid, Hyacinth yellow disease (Xanthomonas campestris pv. Hyacinthi), golden potato nematode

		(Globodera rostochiensis), Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), Meloidogyne mayaguensis (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false root-knot nematode (Nacobbus aberrans), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), Xiphinema rivesi, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus, potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum), and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivore), and necrotic spot of impatiens (Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		
31	Bulbs of the plants of Allium spp. genus (from 0601, from 0703)	should be free from western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus) and Palm thrips (Thrips palmi). They should originate from areas, places and/or production sites free from tomato spotted wilt virus, pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Columbian gall nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), root gall nematode (Meloidogyne enterolobii), onion leaf scorch (Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. allii), false gall nematode (Nacobbus aberrans), false Colombian gall nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi), potato cancer (Synchytrium endobioticum) and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		
31.1	Seedlings (rhizomes) of asparagus (Asparagus spp.) (from 0602)	should originate from the areas free from the pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), the golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), the false Columbian gall nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), the tobacco ringspot nepovirus (Tobacco ringspot nepovirus) and the Japanese bug (Popillia japonica)
(paragraph 31.1 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021; as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
Trees and bushes of ornamental crops		
32	Seedlings of all deciduous species (including ornamental crops), except for European beech (Fagus sylvatica), ash (Fraxinus spp.), birch (Betula spp.), oak (Quercus spp.), chestnut (Castanea spp.), giant chestnut (Castanopsis chrysophylla), Lithocarpus densiflorus, alder (Alnus spp.), poplar (Populus spp.) and Rosaceae (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. They should be free from African Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera exempta). They should originate from areas free from Asian barbel (Anoplophora glabripennis), Asian cotton bollworm (Spodoptera litura), American clover leaf miner (Liriomyza trifolii), American cocoon moth (Malacosoma americanum), American white butterfly (Hyphantria cunea), American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), American corn armyworm (Helicoverpa zea), American plum codling moth (Cydia prunivora), brown moniliose rot (Monilinia fructicola), cherry codling moth (Cydia packardi), eastern mealybug (Pseudococcus citriculus), eastern cherry fly (Rhagoletis cingulata), Eastern

		chestnut nutworm (Dryocosmus kuriphilus), Egyptian cotton bollworm (Spodoptera littoralis), rough-haired scale insect (Maconellicoccus hirsutus), fig wax scale insect (Ceroplastes rusci), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), California scale insect (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), dagger nematode brick olense (Xiphinema bricolense), Chinese barbel (Anoplophora glabripennis), brown scale insect (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), orange red scale insect (Aonidiella aurantii), red-necked barbel (Aromia bungii), corn fallowworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), wild ringed silkworm (Malacosoma disstria) , Raspberry ringspot nepovirus, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Vegetable leaf miner (Liriomyza sativae), Slanted leafworm (Choristoneura rosaceana), Poplar rust (Melampsora medusae), Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora), mulberry scale insect (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona), Comstock mealybug (Pseudococcus comstocki), late blight of tree and shrub crops (Phytophthora ramorum), late blight of ornamental and tree crops (Phytophthora kernoviae), late blight of alder (Phytophthora alni), South American leaf miner (Liriomyza huidobrensis), southern scoop (S podoptera eridania), apple squeaky barbel (Saperda Candida), walnut ulcer (Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum), Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) and Japanese rod-shaped scale insect (Lopholeucaspis japonica), places and (or) sites of production free from bacterial orchard scorch (Erwinia amylovora), pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Colombian root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false Colombian root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), hookworm dagger (Xiphinema rivesi), potato cancer (Synchytrium endobioticum) and soybean nematode (Heterodera glycines)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
33	Seedlings, rootstock and cuttings of Japanese quince (Chaenomeles japonica), hawthorn (Crataegus), cotoneaster (Cotoneaster), mountain ash (Sorbus), shadbush (Amelanchier), firethorn (Pyracantha), stranvaesia (Stranvaesia), loquat (Eriobotrya japonica) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 32 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), fire blight of fruit crops (Erwinia amylovora), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum) and bricolense dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
34	Rose seedlings, grafted or ungrafted (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 32 of this Table. They should be free from potato brown rot (Ralstonia solanacearum), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), strawberry budworm

		(Anthonomus signatus), Indochinese flower thrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis), spiny mountain whitefly (Aleurocanthus spiniferus) and black citrus whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 116 dated November 29, 2024)		
Seedlings of forest ornamental and forest crops		
35	Seedlings (including bonsai) of coniferous (Coniferae) species (except for the genera Thuja and yew Taxus) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 45 of these Requirements. They should originate from areas free from American spruce moth (Choristoneura fumiferana), American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), white-spotted moustache (Monochamus scutellatus), pine spindle rust (Cronartium fusiforme), top-leaf smolt (Pissodes terminalis), eastern six-toothed bark beetle (Ips calligraphus), eastern five-toothed bark beetle (Ips grandicollis), eastern blackheaded moth (Acleris variana), mountain pine beetle (Dendroctonus ponderosae), spruce beetle (Dendroctonus rufipennis), Western Spruce Moth (Choristoneura occidentalis), Western Pine Moth (Dendroctonus brevicomis), Western Blackheaded Moth (Acleris gloverana), California Moth (Ips plastographus), Californian dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), Carolina Moth (Monochamus carolinensis), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), brown spotted pine needle mite (Mycosphaerella deamessii), brown pine needle mite (Mycosphaerella gibsonii), juniper spider mite (Oligonychus perditus), Oregon pine bark beetle (Ips pini), spotted pine borer (Monochamus clamator), pine trunk and branch canker (burn) (Atropellis pinicola), pine trunk and branch canker (burn) (Atropellis piniphilla), apple and juniper rust (Gymnosporangium yamadae), red pine beetle (Dendroctonus valens), northeastern moustache (Monochamus notatus), Japanese larch needle septoriosis (Mycosphaerella laricis-leptolepidis), Weymouth pine smolt (Pissodes strobi), pine seed bug (Leptoglossus occidentalis), pine trunk nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus), blunt-winged borer (Monochamus obtusus), marmorator borer (Monochamus marmorator), mutator borer (Monochamus mutator), southern pine borer (Monochamus titillator) and Japanese pine borer (Monochamus alternatus), Places and/or production sites free from pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi) and soybean nematode (Heterodera glycines)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
36	Seedlings (including bonsai) of the genuses of cedar (Thuja) and yew (Taxus) (from 0602)	should come from areas free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), juniper spider mite (Oligonychus perditus)

		and late blight of trees and shrubs (Phytophthora ramorum) , production sites free from pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), soybean nematode (Heterodera glycines) and dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
37	Seedlings of poplar (Populus spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. Should originate from areas free from Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), large aspen leafworm (Choristoneura conflictana), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense) and Chinese longhorn beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), places and (or) sites of production free from pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Colombian root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false Colombian root-knot nematode nematodes (Meloidogyne fallax), dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi), potato cancer (Synchytrium endobioticum), poplar rust (Melampsora medusae) and soybean nematode (Heterodera glycines)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
38	Saplings of deciduous species of the Rosaceae family (Rosaceae) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements and paragraph 32 of this Table. They should originate from the areas free from the apple round-headed shrike (Saperda Candida)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
39	Seedlings of chestnut (Castanea spp.), dense-flowered lithocarpus (Lithocarpus densiflorus), giant chestnut (Castanopsis chrysophylla), European beech (Fagus sylvatica) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. Should originate from areas free from Asian barbel (Anoplophora glabripennis), American cocoon moth (Malacosoma americanum), American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), Eastern chestnut gall washer (Dryocosmus kuriphilus), oak laceworm (Corythucha arcuata), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), bricolense dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), Chinese barbel (Anoplophora chinensis), brown scale insect (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), red-necked barbel (Aromia bungii), forest ringed silkworm (Malacosoma disstria), beech horn rust (Cronartium quercuum) and vascular mycosis of oak (Ceratocystis fagacearum), places and (or) sites of production free from pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), soybean nematode (Heterodera glycines), Colombian gall nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), root gall nematodes (Meloidogyn e enterolobii), false Colombian gall nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), dagger nematode

		(Xiphinema rivesi), potato cancer (Synchytrium endobioticum), late blight of ornamental and tree crops (Phytophthora kemoviae) and late blight of trees and shrubs (Phytophthora ramorum)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022, No. 116 dated November 29, 2024, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
39(1)	Seedlings of oak (Quercus spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 39 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa)
(paragraph 39(1) introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 116 dated November 29, 2024)		
40	Ash seedlings (Fraxinus) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements and paragraph 32 of this Table. They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from the causal agent of ash dieback (Chalara fraxinea) and emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
41	Birch seedlings (Betula) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements and paragraph 32 of this Table. They should originate from areas free from American mollworm (Malacosoma americanum), Asian moth (Anoplophora glabripennis), bronze birch bite (Agrilus anxius), Chinese moth (Anoplophora chinensis) and forest ringworm (Malacosoma disstria), sites and/or production areas free from pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Columbian gall nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), root gall nematode (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false Colombian gall nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi), potato cancer (Synchytrium endobioticum) and soybean nematode (Heterodera glycines)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
42	Alder seedlings (Alnus) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements and paragraph 32 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa) and phytophthora disease of alder (Phytophthora alni)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 116 dated November 29, 2024, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
Potted plants of different crops		
43	Potted plants of different crops (from 0602)	They should be free from cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), American serpentine leafminer (Liriomyza trifolii), common wireworm (Melanotus communis), tobacco thrips (Frankliniella fusca), corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea), lesser apple worm (Cydia prunivora), African armyworm (Spodoptera exempta), bacterial

		stem crack of carnation (Burkholderia caryophylli), banana moth (Opogona sacchari), pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), Cuban flower thrips (Frankliniella insularis), tomato spotted wilt virus, Citriculus mealybug (Pseudococcus citriculus), common flower thrips (Frankliniella tritici), Hawaiian flower thrips (Thrips hawaiiensis), fuchsia gall mite (Aculops fuchsiae), root mealybug (Rhizoecus hibisci), leaf-beetle (Diabrotica speciosa), Egyptian cotton worm (Spodoptera littoralis), yellow disease of hyacinth (Xanthomonas campestris pv. Hyacinthi), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), green garden looper (Chrysodeixis eriosoma), golden twin-spotmoth (Chrysodeixis chalcites), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), yellow teathrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis), fig wax scale (Ceroplastes rusci), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), Californian scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), orange spiny whitefly (Aleurocanthus spiniferus), Spanish red scale (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne enterolobii), red spider mite (Tetranychus evansi), red scale (Aonidiella aurantii), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), allium leaf miner (Liriomyza nietzkei), Oligonychus perditus, Xiphinema rivesi, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, ringspot of tomato (Tomato ringspot nepovirus), vegetable leaf miner (Liriomyza sativae), sunflower beetle (Zygogramma exclamationis), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), tomato thrips (Frankliniella schultzei), necrotic spot of impatiens (Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus), Palm thrips (Thrips palmi), white peach scale (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona), phialophora wilt of carnation (Phialophora cinerescens), burdock leaf miner (Nemorimyza maculosa), Comstock mealybug (Pseudococcus comstocki), citrus spring whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi), poinsettia thrips (Echinothrips americanus), South American leaf miner (Liriomyza huidobrensis), southern armyworm (Spodoptera eridania), Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica), tortoise wax scale (Ceroplastes japonicus), and Japanese long scale (Lopholeucaspis japonica). Should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), dagger bricolense nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), Colombian root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false Colombian root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax) and dagger-knot nematode (Xiphinema rivesi)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022, No. 8 dated January 25, 2023, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
44	Plants of Pelargonium (from	in compliance with paragraph 43 of this Table. They should

	0602)	originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa), bacterial wilt of potato (Ralstonia solanacearum) and rust of pelargonium (Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 116 dated November 29, 2024 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
45	Plants of Camellia (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 43 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from flower blight of camellia (Ciborinia camelliae)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
46	Plants of Chrysanthemum (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 43 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from flower blight of chrysanthemum (Didymella ligulicola), white rust of chrysanthemum (Puccinia horiana), Chrysanthemum stunt pospoviroid, Tomato spotted wilt virus, and Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
Transplant seedlings of berry crops, flowers and vegetables		
47	Transplant seedlings of flowers and vegetables (from 0602)	They should be free from Asian cotton moth (Spodoptera litura), American clover moth (Liriomyza trifolii), American corn moth (Helicoverpa zea), African armyworm (Spodoptera exempta), Tomato spotted wilt virus, Diabrotica beautiful (Diabrotica speciosa), Egyptian cotton moth (Spodoptera littoralis), Western potato flea beetle (Epitrix subcrinita), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), green garden moth (Chrysodeixis eriosoma), golden two-spotted moth (Chrysodeixis chalcites), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), potato flea beetle (Epitrix cucumeris), potato tuber flea beetle (Epitrix tuberis), spiny mountain whitefly (Aleurocanthus spiniferus), corn leaf moth (Spodoptera frugiperda), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), vegetable leaf miner (Liriomyza sativae), dodder moth (Cuscuta spp.), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), Thrips palmi, black citrus whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi), South American leafminer (Liriomyza huidobrensis), South American tomato moth (Tuta absoluta), southern moth (Spodoptera eridania) and Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), brown rot of potato (Ralstonia solanacearum), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Californian dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), Meloidogyne mayaguensis (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false gall nematode (Nacobbus

		aberrans), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), Xiphinema rivesi, Tobacco ringspot nepovirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus, necrotic spot of impatiens (Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus), and potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022, No. 8 dated January 25, 2023, No. 116 dated November 29, 2024, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
48	Seedlings of strawberries (Fragaria) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 24 of this Table. They should originate from the areas, places and/or sites of production free from anthracnose of strawberry (Colletotrichum acutatum), Anthonomus signatus, Raspberry ringspot nepovirus, and red stele root rot in strawberries and raspberries (Phytophthora fragariae)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 116 dated November 29, 2024, and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
49	Transplant seedlings of blueberry, cranberry and other species of the Vaccinium genus (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should be free from blueberry maggot (Rhagoletis mendax). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from twig blight of blueberry (Diaporthe vaccinii), beech bleeding canker (Phytophthora kernoviae), and sudden oak death (Phytophthora ramorum)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
50	Transplant seedlings of Chrysanthemum (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from flower blight of chrysanthemum (Didymella ligulicola), white rust of chrysanthemum (Puccinia horiana), Chrysanthemum stunt pospoviroid, and Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
51	Seedlings of petunia (Petunia) and pepper (Piper spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from TYLCV (Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus) and PSTVd (Potato spindle tuber viroid)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
52	Tomato seedling (Lycopersicon spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or production sites free from Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus, Ralstonia solanacearum, Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, Pepino mosaic virus, Tomato spotted wilt virus, and Potato spindle tuber viroid
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
52.1	Eggplant seedlings (Solanum	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should

	melongena) (from 0602 90 300 0)	originate from areas, locations and/or production sites free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, Pepino mosaic virus, and Tomato spotted wilt virus
(paragraph 52.1 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021)		
52.2	Pepper seedlings (Capsicum annuum) (from 0602 90 300 0)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should originate from areas, locations and/or production sites free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, Pepino mosaic virus, and Tomato spotted wilt virus
(paragraph 52.2 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021)		
52.3	Pepino plants (Solanum muricatum) (from 0602 10 900 0, 0602 20 200 0, 0602 20 800 0)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or production sites free from Pepino mosaic virus
(paragraph 52.3 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021)		
52.4	Fuchsia seedlings (Fuchsia) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should be free from Fuchsia gall mite (Aculops fuchsiae)
(paragraph 52.4 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 05, 2021; as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
52.5	Seedlings of carnation (Dianthus) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should originate from production sites free from Phialophora cinerescens
(paragraph 52.5 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021; as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
52.6	Pumpkin seedlings (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from bacterial spot of cucurbit crops (Acidovorax citrulli)
(paragraph 52.6 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021; as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
52.7	Seedlings of onion species (Allium spp.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 47 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from onion bacterial blight (Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. allii)
(paragraph 52.7 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021; as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
Plants of tropical crops		

53	Plants of tropical and subtropical crops (citrus crops, palms, figs, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, etc.) (from 0602)	They should be free from cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), American serpentine leafminer (Liriomyza trifolii), corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea), lesser apple worm (Cydia prunivora), African armyworm (Spodoptera exempta), banana moth (Opogona sacchari), Tomato spotted wilt virus, Citriculus mealybug (Pseudococcus citriculus), oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), root mealybug (Rhizoecus hibisci), Egyptian cotton worm (Spodoptera littoralis), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), fig wax scale (Ceroplastes rusci), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), citrus spiny whitefly (Aleurocanthus spiniferus), Spanish red scale (Chrysomphalus dictyospermi), Asiatic palm weevil (Rhynchophorus ferrugineus), red scale (Aonidiella aurantii), red neck longhorn beetle (Aromia bungii), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), coffin fly (Megaselia scalaris), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), vegetable leaf miner (Liriomyza sativae), Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), Palm thrips (Thrips palmi), white peach scale (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona), Comstock mealybug (Pseudococcus comstocki), citrus spring whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi), South American leaf miner (Liriomyza huidobrensis), southern armyworm (Spodoptera eridania), apple fruit fly (Rhagoletis pomonella), Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica), tortoise wax scale (Ceroplastes japonicus), and Japanese long scale (Lopholeucaspis japonica). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), grape bacteriosis (Pierce's disease) (Xylella fastidiosa), pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Californian dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), Meloidogyne mayaguensis (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), Xiphinema rivesi, potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum), and necrotic spot of impatiens (Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus).
(as amended by decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 54 dated May 18, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
54	Plants of tropical and subtropical crops Citrus L. (Citrus limon (L.) Osbeck, Citrus paradisi Macfad., Citrus reticulata Blanco, Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck); fig (Ficus carica L.) (from 0602)	in compliance with paragraph 53 of this Table. They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from grape bacteriosis (Pierce’s disease) (Xylella fastidiosa)
(paragraph 54 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 116 dated November 29, 2024)		

III. Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to

vegetables and potatoes

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

23. Vegetables and potatoes imported into and transported across the customs territory of the Union should be free from cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), American serpentine leafminer (Liriomyza trifolii), American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea), African armyworm (Spodoptera exempta), allium leaf miner (Liriomyza nietzkei), tobacco thrips (Frankliniella fusca), Andean potato weevils (Premnotrypes spp.), APLV (Andean potato latent virus), melon fruit fly (Bactrocera cucurbitae), bacterial fruit blotch (Acidovorax citrulli), necrotic yellow vein of beet (Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus), pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), bacterial wilt of potato (Ralstonia solanacearum), PSTVd (Potato spindle tuber viroid), PVT (Potato T virus), common flower thrips (Frankliniella tritici), Hawaiian flower thrips (Thrips hawaiiensis), Guatemalan potato moth (Tecia solanivora), smut of potato (Thecaphora solani), Baluchistan melon fly (Myiopardalis pardalina), Egyptian cottonworm (Spodoptera littoralis), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), green garden looper (Chrysodeixis eriosoma), golden twin-spotmoth (Chrysodeixis chalcites), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), West Indian flower thrips (Frankliniella insularis), yellow teathrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis), Californian dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), potato lady beetle (Epilachna vigintioctomaculata), potato tuber moth (Phthorimaea operculella), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), red spider mite (Tetranychus evansi), Columbia root-knotnematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), citrus spiny whitefly (Aleurocanthus spiniferus), Meloidogyne mayaguensis (Meloidogyne enterolobii), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), onion bacterial blight (Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. Allii), false root-knot nematode (Nacobbus aberrans), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), Xiphinema rivesi, vegetable leaf miner (Liriomyza sativae), and Andean mottle of potato (Potato Andean mottle comovirus), potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), tomato thrips (Frankliniella schultzei), Palm thrips (Thrips palmi), burdock leaf miner (Nemorimyza maculosa), citrus spring whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi), poinsettia thrips (Echinothrips americanus), South American leaf miner (Liriomyza huidobrensis), South American tomato moth (Tuta absoluta), and southern armyworm (Spodoptera eridania).
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018 and No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

24. Each package of quarantinable products should have a marking with the information about product name, country of origin, exporting country and/or re-exporting country, except for watermelons (0807 11 000 0 CN FEA of the EAEU code), melons (0807 19 000 0 CN FEA of the EAEU code) and pumpkins (0709 93 900 0CN FEA of the EAEU code) being transported in bulk across the customs territory of the Union.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements to vegetables and potatoes are given in Table 2.

Table 2

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to vegetables and potatoes

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 No. 24 dated March 30, 2018)

Seq.	Type of quarantinable products	Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements

No.	(CN FEA of the EAEU code)	
1	Potatoes (Solanum tuberosum), fresh or chilled, for food and technical purposes (0701)	in compliance with paragraph 22 of these Requirements. They should originate from the areas free from PYV (Potato yellowing alfamovirus), the American plurivorous snapper (Melanotus communis), American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), Andean potato weevils (Premnotrypes Spp.), Potato Andean mottle comovirus, Potato Andean latent tymovirus, Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus, Potato yellow leaf curl begomovirus, Pantomorus leucoloma, Potato virus T, Guatemalan potato moth (Tecia solanivora), Potato blight (Thecaphora solani), western potato flea beetle (Epitrix subcrinita), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), california dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), potato spindle beetle (Epitrix cucumeris), potato tuber beetle (Epitrix tuberis) and potato leaf black spot (Phoma andigena), production places and/or sites free from pepino mosaic virus, tomato spotted wilt virus, potato pale nematode (Globodera pallida), potato brown rot (Ralstonia solanacearum), Potato spindle tuber viroid zebra chip (Candidatus liberibacter solanacearum), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), potato lady beetle (Epilachna vigintioctomaculata), potato moth (Phthorimaea operculella), Columbian gall nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), Potato yellow vein crinivirus, false Colombian gall nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), false gall nematode (Nacobbus aberrans), dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi), tomato ringspot nepovirus, Potato black ringspot nepovirus, soybean nematode (Heterodera glycines), Potato yellow dwarf nucleorhabdovirus, Potato cancer (Synchytrium endobioticum), and Impatiens necrotic spot virus
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 54 dated May 18, 2021, No.98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		
2	Tomatoes (Lycopersicon) fresh or chilled (0702 00 000)	They should be free from Asian cotton moth (Spodoptera litura), American corn moth (Helicoverpa zea), Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, Pepino mosaic virus, Tomato spotted wilt virus, Oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), Diabrotica beautiful (Diabrotica speciosa), Egyptian cotton moth (Spodoptera littoralis), Western potato flea beetle (Epitrix subcrinita), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), green garden moth (Chrysodeixis eriosoma), golden two-spotted moth (Chrysodeixis chalcites), corn leaf moth (Spodoptera frugiperda), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), moth (Cuscuta spp.), South American tomato moth (Tuta absoluta), and southern moth (Spodoptera eridania). They should originate from the production sites and/or areas free from red tomato spider mite (Tetranychus evansi)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 54 dated May 18, 2021, No.98 dated October 05, 2021 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
3	Bulb onion (Allium cepa), shallot (Allium ascalonicum), garlic	They should be free from cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), American serpentine leafminer (Liriomyza trifolii), Egyptian cotton

	(Allium sativum), leek (Allium porrum) and other bulb vegetables, fresh or chilled (0703)	worm (Spodoptera littoralis), Western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), Indochinese flower thrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), onion bacterial blight (Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. allii), allium leaf miner (Liriomyza nietzkei), potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum), and southern armyworm (Spodoptera eridania)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, and No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		
4	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, collard and similar edible vegetables of the Brassica genus, fresh or chilled (0704)	They should be free from cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), burgess (Liriomyza trifolii), corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea), African armyworm (Spodoptera exempta), Hawaiian thrips (Thrips hawaiiensis), Diabrotica speciosa, Egyptian cotton worm (Spodoptera littoralis), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), green garden looper (Chrysodeixis eriosoma), golden twin-spotmoth (Chrysodeixis chalcites), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), leaf crop miner (Liriomyza sativae), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), and southern armyworm (Spodoptera eridania)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
5	Lettuce (Lactuca sativa) and chicory (Cichorium spp.), fresh or chilled (0705)	They should be free from cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), American serpentine leafminer (Liriomyza trifolii), tobacco thrips (Frankliniella fusca), corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea), Cuban flower thrips (Frankliniella insularis), common flower thrips (Frankliniella tritici), Hawaiian flower thrips (Thrips hawaiiensis), Diabrotica speciosa, Egyptian cotton worm (Spodoptera littoralis), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), green garden looper (Chrysodeixis eriosoma), golden twin-spotmoth (Chrysodeixis chalcites), yellow teathrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), vegetable leaf miner (Liriomyza sativae), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), tomato thrips (Frankliniella schultzei), Palm thrips (Thrips palmi), South American leaf miner (Liriomyza huidobrensis), and southern armyworm (Spodoptera eridania). They should originate from the production areas and/or sites free from the pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), the golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Colombian gall nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), root gall nematode (Meloidogyne enterolobii), dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi), and chrysanthemum leafminer (Nemorimyza maculosa)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
6	Carrots (Daucus), turnips (Brassica rapa), beetroot (Beta), salsify (Tragopogon), celeriac (Apium), radishes (Raphanus sativus) and other similar edible roots, fresh or chilled (0706)	They should originate from areas free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), Californicum dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), bricolense dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense) and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivore), places and/or sites of production free from rhizomania of beet (Beet necrotic

		yellow vein benyvirus), pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), Meloidogyne mayaguensis (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), Xiphinema rivesi, potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum), and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		
7	Cucumbers (Cucumis sativus) and gherkins, fresh or chilled (0707 00)	They should be free from cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), American serpentine leafminer (Liriomyza trifolii), African melon fly (Bactrocera cucurbitae), Diabrotica speciosa, western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), yellow teathrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis), tuber flea beetle (Epitrix tuberis), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), vegetable leaf miner (Liriomyza sativae), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), Palm thrips (Thrips palmi), and South American leaf miner (Liriomyza huidobrensis)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
8	Rutabaga (Brassica napobrassica), feeding roots, feeding cabbage (Brassica aleracea var. acephata), leaf beet (mangold) (Beta vulgaris) (from 0709, from 1214)	They should originate from places and/or sites of production free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), rhizomania of beet (Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus), pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), Californian dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), Meloidogyne mayaguensis (Meloidogyne enterolobii), Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), Xiphinema rivesi, and potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		
9	Sugar beet (Beta vulgaris) (1212 91)	They should originate from places and/or sites of production free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), rhizomania of beet (Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus), pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), Californian dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense), Meloidogyne mayaguensis (Meloidogyne enterolobii), Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), false Columbia root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), Xiphinema rivesi, and potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		

10	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled (0708)	They should be free from cucurbit beetle (Diabrotica speciosa), brown marmorated stink bug (Halyomorpha halys) and bruchid weevils (Callosobruchus spp.)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5,2021 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
11	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (0709)	in compliance with paragraph 24 of these Requirements
12	Manioc (Manihot esculenta), arrowroot (Maranta), salep, Canada or Jerusalem potato (Helianthus tuberosus), sweet potato or batata (Ipomoea batatas) and other similar roots and tubers with high content of starch or inulin, fresh or chilled (0714)	should be free from cucurbit beetle (Diabrotica speciosa) and sunflower maggot (Strauzia longipennis). Should originate from areas free from American dagger nematode (Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto), sugarbeet wireworm (Limonius californicus), California dagger nematode (Xiphinema californicum), bricolense dagger nematode (Xiphinema bricolense) and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivore), places and/or sites of production, free from pale potato nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis), Colombian root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne chitwoodi), root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne enterolobii), false Colombian root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne fallax), dagger-knot nematode (Xiphinema rivesi) and potato cancer (Synchytrium endobioticum)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 8 dated January 25, 2023)		
13	Melons (including watermelons) and pumpkins (from 0807, 0709 93 900 0)	They should be free from melon fruit fly (Bactrocera cucurbitae), cucurbit beetle (Diabrotica speciosa), Baluchistan melon fly (Myiopardalis pardalina), western spotted cucumber beetle (Diabrotica undecimpunctata), field dodder (Cuscuta spp.), and long-spine sandbur (Cenhrus longispinus)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
14	Peppers, fresh or chilled (0709 60)	They should be free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, Pepino mosaic virus, and Tomato spotted wilt virus
(paragraph 14 introduced by Decision No. 54 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated May 18, 2021)		
15	Aubergines, fresh or chilled (0709 30 000 0)	They should be free from Pepino mosaic virus
(paragraph 15 introduced by Decision No. 54 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated May 18, 2021)		
16	Asparagus, fresh or chilled (0709 20 000 0)	They should be free from oriental flower thrips (Frankliniella tritici), Egyptian cotton moth (Spodoptera littoralis), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), Indochinese flower thrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis), corn leaf moth (Spodoptera frugiperda), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci) and southern moth (Spodoptera eridania)

(paragraph 16 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)

IV. Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements imposed on grain cereals, legumes and oilseeds and their processed products

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

25. Grain lots of cereals, pulses and oil crops and products of their processing contaminated with seeds of quarantine weeds of Striga spp. genus are subject to return. In case that seeds or fruits of other quarantine weeds are found, the respective lots are subject to return, destruction or re-processing at processing enterprises that meet phytosanitary quarantine requirements based on technologies that ensure destruction of the viability of seeds and fruits of quarantine weeds. In case purple cercospora spot (Cercospora kikuchii) is found in the lots of soybean, such lots are subject to return, destruction or re-processing at enterprises processing soybean infected with purple cercospora spot (Cercospora kikuchii).
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

26. Grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops and products of their processing that contain seeds and fruits of quarantine weeds, as well as lots of soybean infected with purple cercospora spot (Cercospora kikuchii) shall be sent for processing to the enterprises determined by the authorized plant quarantine authorities.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

27. Import of grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops, and products of their processing into the customs territory of the Union in bulk is allowed in ship holds, containers, grain cars, or by motor vehicles, provided that measures are taken to avoid spillages.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

28. Packaged grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops, and products of their processing shall be imported into and transported on the customs territory of the Union in new and gas-permeable packages only. The requirements set forth herein do not apply to products in consumer package.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

29. When grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops, and products of their processing are unloaded from ship holds, special equipment shall be used to prevent spillages on the water surface and mooring berths.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

30. Grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops, and products of their processing may be unloaded from vehicles on sites with hard surface (concrete, asphalt) only.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

31. Spillages of grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops, and products of their processing occurred at the unloading sites and railroad tracks shall be removed on a daily basis.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

32. It is forbidden to use for planting such grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops which are intended for food, forage or technical purposes.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

33. Grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops, and products of their processing imported from the countries of spread of groundnut borer (Caryedon gonagra), Mexican bean weevil (Zabrotes subfassiatus), bean weevils of Callosobruchus spp. genus, khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium), and (or) broad-nosed grain weevil (Caulophilus latinasus Say) shall be unloaded from the vehicle after their phytosanitary quarantine

status is identified. In case living quarantine items are found, grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops, and products of their processing are subject to disinfection inside the vehicle, and if disinfection is impossible, they shall be returned or destroyed.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

34. Waste of grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops, and products of their processing with the presence of seeds and fruits of quarantine weeds able to germinate, grow and propagate in the future are subject to processing based on technologies that ensure destruction of the viability of seeds and fruits of quarantine weeds.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

Waste of grain of cereals, pulses and oil crops, and products of their processing with no economic value, sweepings and garbage shall be destroyed by burning at the sites of unloading, storage and processing or disposal in phytosanitary pits.
(the indent was introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

35. Transportation of grain lots and products of its processing with the presence of seeds and fruits of quarantine weeds on the customs territory of the Union without sending them for processing is allowed only if these lots are exported in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 27 of these Requirements.

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements for cereals, legumes and oilseeds, as well as their processed products are given in Table 3.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

Table 3

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements imposed on grain cereals, legumes and oilseeds and their processed products

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

Seq. No.	Type of quarantinable products (CN FEA of the EAEU code)	Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements
1	Grains of cereals and oilseeds (from 1001, from 1002, from 1003, from 1004, from 1005, 1006 10, from 1007, from 1008, from 1204 00, from 1205, from 1206 00, from 1207)	They should be free from bean weevils of Callosobruchus spp. genus, khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium), and broad-nosed grain weevil (Caulophilus latinasus). They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from plants of Striga spp. genus.
2	Grain of wheat, meslin, triticale (1001 19 000 0, 1001 99 000 0, 1008 60 000 0)	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from Indian (Karnal) bunt of wheat (Tilletia indica) and wheat dwarf bunt (Tilletia controversa)
(as amended by Decision No. 74 of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council dated August 8, 2019)		
3	Grain of maize (1005) (1005 10 900	in compliance with paragraph 1 of this Table. They should

	0, 1005 90 000 0)	originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from bacterial wilt of maize (Pantoea stewartii subsp. stewartii), dry rot of maize (Stenocarpella macrospora and Stenocarpella maydis), and maize leaf spot (Cochliobolus carbonum)
4	Legume grain (from 0713, from 1202)	They should be free from groundnut borer (Caryedon gonagra), Mexican bean weevil (Zabrotes subfassiatus), bean weevils of Callosobruchus spp. genus, khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium), and broad-nosed grain weevil (Caulophilus latinasus). They should originate from areas and/or places of production free from plants of Striga spp. genus.
5	Soya beans (1201 90 000 0)	They should be free from Mexican bean weevil (Zabrotes subfassiatus), bean weevils of Callosobruchus spp. genus, khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium), purple cercospora spot (Cercospora kikuchii) and broad-nosed grain weevil (Caulophilus latinasus)
6	Processed grain products of cereals, legumes and oilseeds (0713 10 900, 1006 20, 1006 30, 1006 40 000 0, from 1008, 1101 00, 1102, 1103, 1104 12, 1104 19, 1203 00 000 0, 1204 00, from 1205, from 1206 00, from 1207, from 2302)	They should be free from groundnut borer (Caryedon gonagra), Mexican bean weevil (Zabrotes subfassiatus), bean weevils of Callosobruchus spp. genus, khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium), and broad-nosed grain weevil (Caulophilus latinasus)
7	Malt (1107)	It should be free from khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium) and broad-nosed grain weevil (Caulophilus latinasus)
8	Cakes and other solid wastes obtained from the extraction of peanut oil, soybean oil and other vegetable fats and oils, not ground or ground, not granulated (from 2304 00 000, from 2305 00 000 0, from 2306)	They should be free from khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium) and broad-nosed grain weevil (Caulophilus latinasus)

V. Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to fruits and berries

36. The import of fruits and berries infected by quarantine objects included in the unified list into the customs territory of the Union and the movement through the customs territory of the Union shall be prohibited, with the exception of fruits and berries containing quarantinable species of false insects, scutes, bacteria, viruses, viroids, nematodes and phytoplasmas.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 98 dated October 05, 2021)

37. Each package of quarantinable products shall have a marking containing the information about product name, country and place of origin, exporting country and/or re-exporting country.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

38. The indent is no longer valid. – Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019.

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements for fruits and berries are given in Table 4.

Table 4

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to fruits and berries

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018)

Seq. No.	Type of quarantinable products (CN FEA of the EAEU code)	Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements
1	Avocado (Persea americana), guava (Psidium guajava), mango (Mangifera), fresh (from 0804)	They should be free from the African melon fly (Bactrocera cucurbitae), oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa) and Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
2	Grapes, fresh or dried (0806)	They should be free from the Asian cotton moth (Spodoptera litura), Asian berry drosophila (Drosophila suzukii), Oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), Egyptian cotton moth (Spodoptera littoralis), hornworm (Maconellicoccus hirsutus), Indochinese flower thrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis), corn leafminer moth (Spodoptera frugiperda) Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa) and palm thrips (Thrips palmi)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
3	Papaya (Carica papaya), fresh (from 0807)	They should be free from oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa) and Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
4	Quince (Cydonia spp.), fresh (0808 40 000 0)	Should be free from Asian berry drosophila (Drosophila suzukii), American plum moth (Cydia prunivora), cherry fruit moth (Cydia packardi), oriental fruit moth (Grapholita molesta), oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), pear beetle (Numonia pyrivorella), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), peach fruit moth (Carposina sasakii), fruit weevil (Conotrachelus nenuphar), slant-leg leafminer (Choristoneura rosaceana), Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata), Comstock's worm (Pseudococcus comstocki) and apple fly (Rhagoletis pomonella). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from brown rot of stone fruits (Monilinia fructicola)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 74 dated August 8, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021, No. 109 dated July 15, 2022 and No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
4(1)	Apples (Malus spp.), pears (Pyrus	Should be free from Asian berry drosophila (Drosophila suzukii),

	spp.), fresh (0808 10, 0808 30)	American plum moth (Cydia prunivora), cherry fruit moth (Cydia packardi), oriental fruit moth (Grapholita molesta), oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), pear beetle (Numonia pyrivorella), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), peach fruit moth (Carposina sasakii), fruit weevil (Conotrachelus nenuphar), slant-leg leafminer (Choristoneura rosaceana), Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata), Comstock's worm (Pseudococcus comstocki) and apple fly (Rhagoletis pomonella). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from strawberry anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum), brown rot of stone fruits (Monilinia fructicola)
(paragraph 4(1) introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 80 dated July 8, 2025)		
5	Apricots, cherries, sweet cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and blackthorn (Prunus spp.), fresh (0809)	They should be free from Asian berry drosophila (Drosophila suzukii), American plum moth (Cydia prunivora), white-legged beetle (Pantomorus leucoloma), cherry fruit moth (Cydia packardi), Eastern cherry fly (Rhagoletis cingulata), oriental fruit moth (Grapholita molesta), oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), harsh-haired worm (Maconellicoccus hirsutus), Western cherry fruit fly (Rhagoletis indifferens), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), peach fruit moth (Carposina sasakii), fruit weevil (Conotrachelus nenuphar), Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata), Comstock's worm (Pseudococcus comstocki) and apple fly (Rhagoletis pomonella). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from brown rot of stone fruits (Monilinia fructicola)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 74 dated August 8, 2019, No. 98 dated October 5, 2021 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
6	Pomegranates (Punica L.), fresh (from 0810)	They should be free from Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from Comstock mealybug (Pseudococcus comstoki)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)		
7	Blueberry, whortleberry and lingonberry, fresh (from 0810)	They should be free from the Asian berry drosophila (Drosophila suzukii), cherry fruit moth (Cydia packardi), fruit weevil (Conotrachelus nenuphar), blueberry moth (Rhagoletis mendax), and apple fly (Rhagoletis pomonella). They should originate from areas, places and/or sites of production free from twig blight of blueberry (Diaporthe vaccinia)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)		
8	Strawberry (Fragaria), fresh (from 0810)	They should be free from spotted-wing drosophila (Drosophila suzukii) and anthracnose of strawberry (Colletotrichum acutatum)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)		
9	Other fruits, fresh (except for fresh pomegranates, fresh blueberry,	in compliance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of these Requirements. They should be free from Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa)

	whortleberry, lingonberry and strawberry) (from 0810)	
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
10	Citrus fruits, fresh (from 0805)	They should be free from the Oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), Hawaiian thrips (Thrips hawaiiensis), Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa), Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata), citrus thrips (Scirtothrips citri) and black citrus whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi)
(paragraph 10 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)		
11	Bananas, including plantains, fresh (from 0803)	They should be free from the Oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis), Hawaiian thrips (Thrips hawaiiensis), Egyptian cotton moth (Spodoptera littoralis), and black citrus whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi)
(paragraph 11 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)		

VI. Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to cut flowers and buds suitable for composing bouquets or for decorative purposes

39. Cut flowers and flower buds applicable for floral arrangements or ornamental purposes should be free of cotton armyworm (Spodoptera litura), American serpentine leafminer (Liriomyza trifolii), allium leaf miner (Liriomyza nietzkei), tobacco thrips (Frankliniella fusca), African armyworm (Spodoptera exempta), agent of ascochyta blight of chrysanthemums (Didymella ligulicola), causal agent of white rust of chrysanthemum (Puccinia horiana), the causal agent of onion bacterial blight (Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. Allii), the causal agent of rust of pelargonium (Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis), the causal agent of flower blight of camellia (Ciborinia camelliae), common flower thrips (Frankliniella tritici), Hawaiian flower thrips (Thrips hawaiiensis), cucurbit beetle (Diabrotica speciosa), Egyptian cotton worm (Spodoptera littoralis), western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), green garden looper (Chrysodeixis eriosoma), golden twin-spot moth (Chrysodeixis chalcites), West Indian flower thrips (Frankliniella insularis), yellow tea thrips (Scirtothrips dorsalis), fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda), corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea), red spider mite (Tetranychus evansi), vegetable leaf miner (Liriomyza sativae), sunflower beetle (Zygogramma exclamationis), sunflower maggot (Strauzia longipennis), tobacco whitefly (Bemisia tabaci), tomato thrips (Frankliniella schultzei), Palm thrips (Thrips palmi), phialophora wilt of carnation (Phialophora cinerescens), burdock leaf miner (Nemorimyza maculosa), citrus spring whitefly (Aleurocanthus woglumi), poinsettia thrips (Echinothrips americanus), South American leaf miner (Liriomyza huidobrensis), and southern armyworm (Spodoptera eridania).
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)

40. Each package of quarantinable products shall have a marking containing the information about product name, country of origin, exporting country and/or re-exporting country.

41. Import of cut flowers and buds to be used in greenhouses and other enterprises producing quarantinable products of protected ground into the customs territory of the Union is prohibited for the purpose of their storage or sorting.

42. In case quarantine items specified in paragraph 39 of these Requirements are found in any lot (part of a lot) of cut flowers, the infected lot (part of the lot) shall be returned or destroyed. If such quarantine items are not present in the lot (part of the lot) as ascertained by the phytosanitary quarantine expertise, the free-of-pests part of the lot may be used as intended.
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements to cut flowers and flower buds applicable for floral arrangements or ornamental purposes are given in Table 5.

Table 5

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applicable to cut flowers and buds suitable for arranging bouquets or for decorative purposes

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

Seq. No.	Type of quarantinable products (CN FEA of the EAEU code)	Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements
1	Cut flowers and flower buds applicable for floral arrangements and for ornamental purposes, fresh (0603 11 000 0 to 0603 19 700 0)	They should be free from quarantine items specified in paragraph 39 of these Requirements
2	Cut chrysanthemums of the Chrysanthemum and Dendranthema genera (0603 14 000 0)	They should be free from flower blight of chrysanthemum (Didymella ligulicola) and white rust of chrysanthemum (Puccinia horiana)
3	Geranium cut flowers of the Pelargonium genus (from 0603)	They should be free from rust of pelargonium (Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis)
4	Camellia cut flowers of the Camellia genus (from 0603)	They should be free from flower blight of camellia (Ciborinia camelliae)

VII. Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to timber

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated October 5, 2021)

43. The paragraph is no longer valid. – Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019.

44. These Requirements are imposed upon coniferous timbers which belong, inter alia, to the following botanical genera:

a) spruce (Picea);

b) cedar (Cedrus);

c) cypress (Cupressus);

d) larch (Larix);

e) juniper (Juniperus);

f) fir (Abies);

g) douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga);

h) pine (Pinus);

i) hemlock (Tsuga).

45. All coniferous timbers imported into and transported across the customs territory of the Union should be free from Asian gypsy moth (Lymantria dispar asiatica), eastern spruce budworm (Choristoneura fumiferana), white spotted sawyer (Monochamus scutellatus), great spruce bark beetle (Dendroctonus micans), white mottled sawyer (Monochamus urussovii), fusiform rust of pine (Cronartium fusiforme), fivespined bark beetle (Ips grandicollis), eastern six-spined engraver (Ips calligraphus), eastern black-headed budworm (Acleris variana)mountain pine beetle (Dendroctonus ponderosae), spruce beetle (Dendroctonus rufipennis), western pine beetle (Dendroctonus brevicomis), pine-to-pine gall rust (Endocronartium harknessii), western spruce budworm (Choristoneura occidentalis), western black-headed bud worm (Acleris gloverana), California pine engraver (Ips plastographus), Carolina sawyer (Monochamus carolinensis), brown-spot needle blight (Mycosphaerella dearnessii), forest tent caterpillar (Malacosoma disstria), small whitemarmorated longhorn beetle (Monochamus sutor), pine engraver (Ips pini), spotted pine sawyer (Monochamus clamator), branch canker of pine (Atropellis piniphilla), branch canker of pine (Atropellis pinicola), Japanese rust of apple (Gymnosporangium yamadae), eastern gall rust of pine (Cronartium quercuum), red turpentine beetle (Dendroctonus valens), north-eastern sawyer (Monochamus notatus), needle cast of Japanese larch (Mycosphaerella laricis-leptolepidis), Siberian conifer silk moth (Dendrolimus sibiricus), sitka-spruce weevil (Pissodes strobi), western conifer seed bug (Leptoglossus occidentalis), lodgepole terminal weevil (Pissodes terminalis), pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus), obtuse sawyer (Monochamus obtusus), balsam-fir sawyer (Monochamus marmorator), spotted pine sawyer (Monochamus mutator), four-eyed fir bark beetle (Polygraphus Proximus), Japanese pine sawyer beetle (Monochamus saltuarius), sawyer beetle (Monochamus nitens), Siberian speckled sawyer (Monochamus impluviatus), pine sawyer beetle (Monochamus galloprovincialis), southern pine sawyer (Monochamus titillator) and Japanese pine sawyer (Monochamus alternatus).
(as amended by decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018, No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, and No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements to coniferous timbers are given in Table 6.

Table 6

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to softwood timber

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018)

Seq. No.	Type of quarantinable products (CN FEA of the EAEU code)	Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements

1	Cut branches (plants) of coniferous species (except for plants of pine (Pinus), thuja (Thuja) and yew (Taxus)), including Christmas trees (0604 20 200 0, 0604 20 400 0, from 0604 90 910 0)	in compliance with paragraph 45 of these Requirements. They should originate from areas free from fusiform rust of pine (Cronartium fusiforme), the causing agents of branch canker of pine (Atropellis piniphila and Atropellis pinicola), eastern black-headed budworm (Acleris variana), eastern six-spined engraver (Ips calligraphus), five-spined bark beetle (Ips grandicollis), eastern spruce budworm (Choristoneura fumiferana), spruce beetle (Dendroctonus rufipennis), pine-to-pine gall rust (Endocronartium harknessii), western black-headed bud worm (Acleris gloverana), western spruce budworm (Choristoneura occidentalis), California pine engraver (Ips plastographus), brown needle blight of pine (Mycosphaerella gibsonii), brown-spot needle blight (Mycosphaerella dearnessii), forest tent caterpillar (Malacosoma disstria), pine engraver (Ips pini), Japanese rust of apple (Gymnosporangium yamadae), eastern gall rust of pine (Cronartium quercuum), needle cast of Japanese larch (Mycosphaerella laricis-leptolepidis), sitka-spruce weevil (Pissodes strobi), lodgepole terminal weevil (Pissodes terminalis), pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus), and sudden oak death (Phytophthora ramorum)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 74 dated August 8, 2019, and No. 116 dated October 5, 2021)		
1.1	Cut branches of pines (Pinus), including Christmas trees (0604 20 200 0, 0604 20 400 0, from 0604 90 910 0)	They should originate from areas and/or places free from Monterey pine engraver (Pseudips mexicanus), white spotted sawyer (Monochamus scutellatus), the causal agent of brown-spot needle blight (Mycosphaerella dearnessii), the causal agents of branch canker of pine (Atropellis piniphila and Atropellis pinicola), five-spined bark beetle (Ips grandicollis), eastern six-spined engraver (Ips calligraphus), California pine engraver (Ips plastographus), Carolina sawyer (Monochamus carolinensis), pine engraver (Ips pini), spotted pine sawyer (Monochamus clamator), north-eastern sawyer (Monochamus notatus), pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus), obtuse sawyer (Monochamus obtusus), balsam-fir sawyer (Monochamus marmorator), spotted pine sawyer (Monochamus mutator), southern pine sawyer (Monochamus titillator), and Japanese pine sawyer (Monochamus alternatus).
(paragraph 1.1 introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019; as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 98 dated October 05, 2021 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
1(2)	Cut branches (plants) of thuja (Thuja) and yew (Taxus) (0604 20 400 0, from 0604 90 910 0)	They should come from areas and/or places free from late blight of trees and shrubs (Phytophthora ramorum)
(paragraph 1(2) was introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 116 dated November 29, 2024)		
2	Coniferous wood (excluding pine	in compliance with paragraph 45 of these Requirements. They

	(Pinus), thuja (Thuja) and yew (Taxus) wood), including unbarked sawn timber, firewood (excluding shredded wood, wood waste, loose bark and packaging wood) (from 4401 11 000, from 4403 11 000, 4403 23, 4403 24, from 4403 25, from 4403 26 000 0, from 4404 10 000, 4407 12, from 4407 13 000 0, from 4407 14 000 0, from 4407 19)	should originate from areas free from Monterey pine engraver (Pseudips mexicanus), white spotted sawyer (Monochamus scutellatus), the causal agent of branch canker of pine (Atropellis piniphila and Atropellis pinicola), fivespined bark beetle (Ips grandicollis), eastern six-spined engraver (Ips calligraphus), California pine engraver (Ips plastographus), Carolina sawyer (Monochamus carolinensis), spotted pine sawyer (Monochamus clamator), north-eastern sawyer (Monochamus notatus), pine engraver (Ips pini), sitka-spruce weevil (Pissodes strobi), lodgepole terminal weevil (Pissodes terminalis), pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus), obtuse sawyer (Monochamus obtusus), balsam-fir sawyer (Monochamus marmorator), spotted pine sawyer (Monochamus mutator), southern pine sawyer (Monochamus titillator) and Japanese pine sawyer (Monochamus alternatus). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 125 December 23, 2020, No. 133 dated December 02, 2021 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
3	Peeled wood of coniferous species (except for wood of pine (Pinus), thuja (Thuja) and yew (Taxus)) (except for disintegrated wood, waste wood, free bark and packaging wood) (from 4401 11 000, from 4403 11 000, from 4403 23, from 4403 24, from 4403 25, from 4403 26 000 0, from 4404 10 000)	in compliance with paragraph 45 of these Requirements. They should originate from the areas free from pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus). Import from the areas of pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus) spread is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 125 dated December 23, 2020)		
4	Disintegrated wood or waste of coniferous species (except from wood of pine (Pinus), thuja (Thuja) and yew (Taxus)), including fragmented wood, wood shavings, sawdust (except for free bark) (from 4401 21 000 0, from 4401 31 000 0, from 4401 41 000 0, from 4401 49 000 0)	They should originate from the areas free from pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus). Import from the areas of pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus) spread is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 133 dated December 2, 2021)		
5	Wood of pine of the Pinus genus, including unpeeled sawn timber, fuel wood (except for disintegrated	in compliance with paragraph 45 of these Requirements. They should originate from the areas free from Monterey pine engraver (Pseudips mexicanus), white spotted sawyer (Monochamus

	wood, waste wood, free bark and packaging wood)) (from 4401 11 000, from 4403 11 000, 4403 21, 4403 22, from 4404 10 000, from 4407)	scutellatus), fusiform rust of pine (Cronartium fusiforme), the causal agent of branch canker of pine (Atropellis piniphila and Atropellis pinicola), fivespined bark beetle (Ips grandicollis), eastern six-spined engraver (Ips calligraphus), notched bark beetle (Ips emarginatus), California pine engraver (Ips plastographus), Carolina sawyer (Monochamus carolinensis), brown needle blight of pine (Mycosphaerella gibsonii), spotted pine sawyer (Monochamus clamator), eastern gall rust of pine (Cronartium quercuum), north-eastern sawyer (Monochamus notatus), pine engraver (Ips pini), pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus), obtuse sawyer (Monochamus obtusus), balsam-fir sawyer (Monochamus marmorator), spotted pine sawyer (Monochamus mutator), southern pine sawyer (Monochamus titillator) and Japanese pine sawyer (Monochamus alternatus). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 125 dated December 23, 2020 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
6	Peeled wood of pine of the Pinus genus (except for disintegrated wood, waste wood, free bark and packaging wood) (from 4401 11 000, from 4403 11 000, from 4403 21, from 4403 22, from 4404 10 000, from 4407)	in compliance with paragraph 45 of these Requirements. They should originate in areas free from American Pine Engraver (Pseudips mexicanus), White Spotted Barbel (Monochamus scutellatus), Notched Bark Beetle (Ips emarginatus), Carolina Longhorn Beetle (Monochamus carolinensis), Spotted Pine Barbel (Monochamus clamator), Northeastern Barbel (Monochamus notatus), pine stem nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus), blunt-winged barbel (Monochamus obtusus), marmorator barbel (Monochamus marmorator), mutator barbel (Monochamus mutator), southern pine barb (Monochamus titillator), and Japanese pine barbel (Monochamus alternatus). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 125 dated December 23, 2020 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		
7	Disintegrated wood of pine (Pinus), including fragmented wood, wood shavings, sawdust (except for free bark) (from 4401 21 000 0, from 4401 31 000 0, from 4401 41 000 0, from 4401 49 000 0)	They should originate from the areas free from pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus). Import from the areas of pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus) spread is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 133 dated December 2, 2021)		
8	Isolated bark of coniferous species (from 4401 49 000 0)	Should originate from areas free from the American pine graver (Pseudips mexicanus), notched bark beetle (Ips emarginatus) and pine tree stem nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus). Import

		from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, No. 133 dated December 02, 2021 and No. 109 dated July 15, 2022)		

46. All hardwood products imported into and transported across the customs territory of the Union should be free from Asian gypsy moth (Lymantria dispar asiatica), Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), large aspen moth (Choristoneura conflictana), bronze birch borer (Agrilus anxius), chestnut gall wasp (Dryocosmus kuriphilus), oak lace bug (Corythucha arcuata), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), red neck longhorn beetle (Aromia bungii), sycamore lace bug (Corythucha ciliata), oblique banded leaf roller (Choristoneura rosaceana), oak wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum), ash dieback (Chalara fraxinea), beech bleeding canker (Phytophthora kernoviae), sudden oak death (Phytophthora ramorum), root disease of alder (Phytophthora alni), roundheaded apple-tree borer (Saperda Candida), apple buprestid (Agrilus mali), and emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis).
(as amended by decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018, No. 31 dated March 29, 2019, and No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements to hardwood products are given in Table 7.

Table 7

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to hardwood timber

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018)

Seq. No.	Timber type (CN FEA of the EAEU code)	Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements
1	Cut branches (plants) of hardwoods (from 0604 20 900 0, from 0604 90 910 0)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. They should originate from areas and/or places free from Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), the causal agent of oak wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum), the causal agent of ash dieback (Chalara fraxinea), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), beech bleeding canker (Phytophthora kernoviae), and sudden oak death (Phytophthora ramorum)
(paragraph 1 as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)		
2	Unpeeled hardwood, including fuel wood (except for packaging wood) (from 4401 12 000, from 4403 12 000, from 4403 91, from 4403 93, from 4403 94 000 0, 4403 95 000, 4403 96 000, from 4403 97 000, from 4403 99 000, from 4404 20 000 0, from 4407)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. It should originate from areas and/or places free from Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), red neck longhorn beetle (Aromia bungii), oak wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum), ash dieback (Chalara fraxinea), beech bleeding canker (Phytophthora kemoviae), sudden oak death (Phytophthora ramorum), and root disease of alder (Phytophthora alni). Import from the areas of spread of these

		organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 133 dated December 2, 2021)		
3	Unpeeled wood of birch tree (Betula), including fuel wood (except for packaging wood) (from 4401 12 000, from 4403 12 000 9, from 4403 95 000, from 4403 96 000, from 4404 20 000 0, from 4407)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. It should originate from the areas and/or places free from Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), bronze birch borer (Agrilus anxius) and citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 133 dated December 2, 2021)		
4	Unpeeled wood of ash tree (Fraxinus), including fuel wood (except for packaging wood) (from 4401 12 000, from 4403 12 000 3, from 4403 99 000 1, from 4404 20 000 0)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. It should originate from the areas and/or places free from Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), ash dieback (Chalara fraxinea), and emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)		
5	Unpeeled wood of rose family (Rosaceae), including fuel wood (except for packaging wood) (from 4401 12 000, from 4403 12 000 9, from 4403 99 000 9, from 4404 20 000 0, from 4407)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. It should originate from areas and/or places free from Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), roundheaded apple-tree borer (Saperda candida). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)		
6	Unpeeled wood of beech (Fagus), oak (Quercus), chestnut (Castanea), tan oak (Lithocarpus densiflorus), golden chinquapin (Castanopsis chrysophylla), including fuel wood (except for packaging wood) (from 4401 12 000, from 4403 12 000 1, from 4403 12 000 2, from 4403 12 000 9, from 4403 91, from 4403 93, from 4403 94 000 0, from 4403 99 000 9, from 4404 20 000 0,	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. It should originate from areas and/or places free from Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), red neck longhorn beetle (Aromia bungii), oak wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum), beech bleeding canker (Phytophthora kernoviae), and sudden oak death (Phytophthora ramorum). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate

	from 4407)	
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)		
7	Disintegrated hardwood (wood chips, shavings, sawdust and other wood waste) (4401 22 000 0, from 4401 31 000 0, from 4401 41 000 0, from 4401 49 000 0, from 4404 20 000 0)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. It should originate from areas and/or places free from bronze birch borer (Agrilus anxius), oak wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum), ash dieback (Chalara fraxinea), beech bleeding canker (Phytophthora kernoviae), sudden oak death (Phytophthora ramorum), root disease of alder (Phytophthora alni), and emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 133 dated December 2, 2021)		
8	Peeled hardwood (except for packaging wood) (from 4401 12 000, from 4403 12 000, from 4403 91, from 4403 93, from 4403 94 000 0, from 4403 95 000, from 4403 96 000, from 4403 97 000, from 4403 98 000 0, from 4403 99 000, from 4404 20 000 0)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. It should originate from areas and/or places free from Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis), bronze birchborer (Agrilus anxius), citrus longhorned beetle (Anoplophora chinensis), red neck longhorn beetle (Aromia bungii), oak wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum), roundheaded apple-tree borer (Saperda candida), and emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 133 dated December 2, 2021)		
9	Isolated bark (from 1404 90 000 8, from 4401 49 000 0)	in compliance with paragraph 46 of these Requirements. It should originate from areas and/or places free from oak wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum), beech bleeding canker (Phytophthora kernoviae), and sudden oak death (Phytophthora ramorum). Import from the areas of spread of these organisms is allowed if the lot of quarantinable products is disinfected and a corresponding record of disinfection is made in the Phytosanitary Certificate
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019 and No. 133 dated December 2, 2021)		

47. The following phytosanitary quarantine requirements shall apply to wood packaging and fixing materials:

wooded packaging and fastening materials (CN FEA of the EAEU codes 4415, 4416 00 000 0) must be made of debarked wood. Small areas of bark may be preserved if they are less than 3 cm wide (regardless of their length) or more than 3 cm wide when the total surface area of an individual bark area is less than 50 sq. cm;

wooded packaging and fastening materials must be treated by heating the entire thickness of the wood (including the core) to at least plus 56 °C for at least 30 minutes or by dielectric heating at a minimum

temperature of plus 60 °C for 1 minute without interruption over the entire wood thickness (including the surface) or by fumigation.

Confirmation of the completed process shall be the marking on the packaging and fastening materials, made in accordance with paragraph 47.1 of these Requirements. The marking shall be legible, made by pyrography or with indelible paint (except for red and orange colors) and shall be applied on a place visible during the use of wood containers (at least on two opposite sides of each packaging wood unit);

unpeeled and non-heat-treated wood fixing materials may be used during transportation of timber products provided that these wood packaging and fixing materials are made of wood of the same type and quality, and free from quarantine items.

The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to:

the wooden packaging material made entirely from thin wood (not thicker than 6 mm);

for wood packaging made entirely of recycled wood material, such as laminated plywood, particle board, structural-oriented board or plywood, which has been produced using glue, heat, pressure or a combination of these methods;

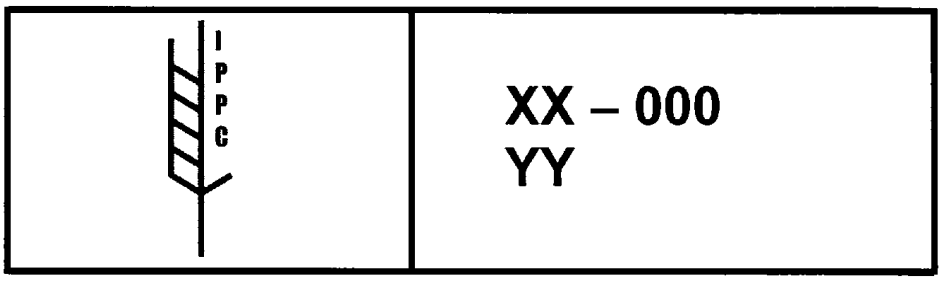
for wine and alcoholic beverage barrels that have been heated during the manufacturing process;

for gift boxes for wine, cigars, and other goods made from recycled wood and/or in a way that excludes contamination by quarantine items;

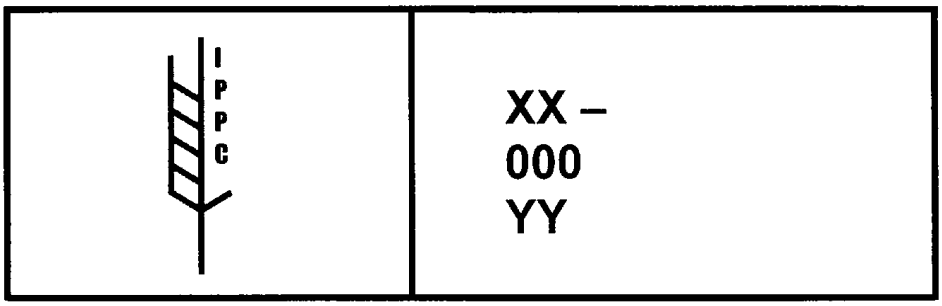
for wood components permanently attached to trucks and/or containers.
(paragraph 47 as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission’s Council No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)

47.1. The marking of wood packaging and fixing materials shall be performed according to one of the forms shown in the figure.

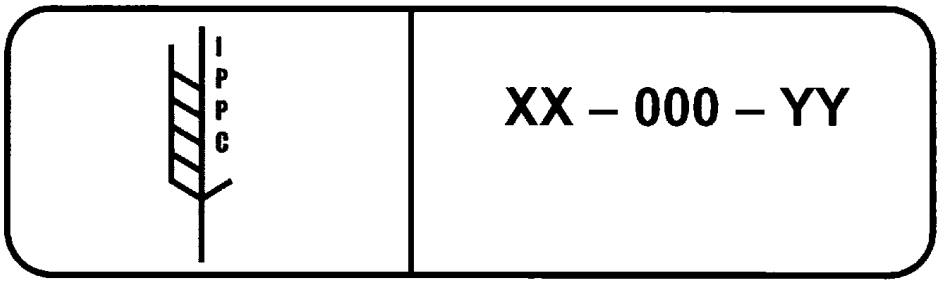
Form 1



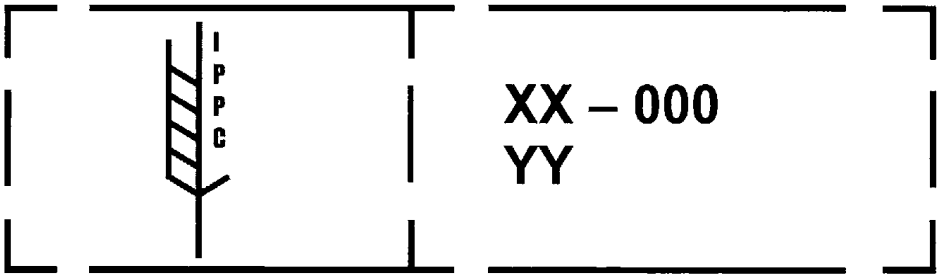
Form 2



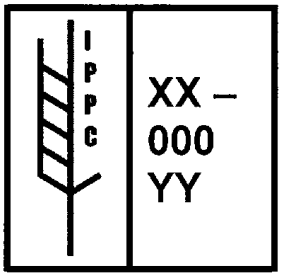
Form 3



Form 4



Form 5



Form 6

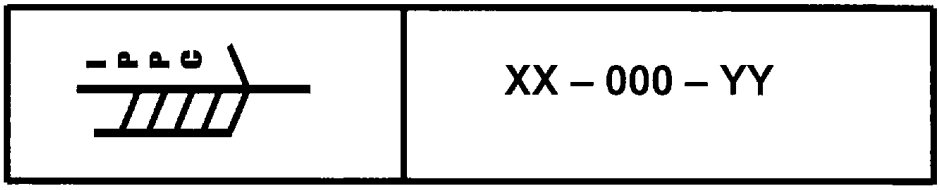


Fig. Forms of marking wood packaging
and fixing materials

Marking shall be performed with regard to the following features:

The image with the IPPC abbreviation shall be located to the left of other essential elements (IPPC means International Plant Protection Convention);

“XX” means 2-letter country code in accordance with the classification of the countries in the world, approved by Decision No. 378 of the Commission of the Customs Union dated September 20, 2010 (separated by a hyphen from the next essential element);

"000" means the code of the producer/treatment provider of the wood packaging material or fixing materials, that is assigned by the authorized authority for plant quarantine of such organization or other entity responsible for using a special marking symbol. The number and order of digits and/or letters are established by the authorized authority for plant quarantine;

"YY" means the treatment code ("HT" means heat treatment, "MB" means fumigation with methyl bromide, "SF" means fumigation with sulphuryl fluoride, "DH" means dielectric heating). The treatment code shall appear after the country code and the code of the producer/treatment provider of the wood packaging or fastening material, and shall be located on a separate line or on the same line (separated by a hyphen from the previous essential element).
(paragraph 47.1 was introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

VIII. Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to other quarantinable products

48. Other quarantinable products imported into and transported on the customs territory of the Union shall meet the special phytosanitary quarantine requirements given in Table 8.

Table 8

Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to other quarantinable products

Seq. No.	Type of quarantinable products (CN FEA of the EAEU code)	Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements
1	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, in shell or whether or not shelled or peeled, with or without peel; shea nuts (Vitellaria paradoxa C.F. Gaertn.), shorei nuts (Shorea macrophylla (de Vries) P.S. Ashton, Shorea stenoptera Burck), lard nuts (Shorea robusta C.F. Gaertn.), in shell or whether or not shelled; garcinia indian seeds (Garcinia indica (Thouars) Choisy) (0801, 1207 99 960 1)	They should be free from khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018 and, No. 31 dated March 29, 2019) and No. 21 dated February 15, 2023)		
2	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (0802)	They should be free from khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018 and No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)		
3	Fruits, dried, (except for those of headings 0801 to 0806); mixtures of	They should be free from khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium) and West African ghoon beetle (Dinoderus bifoveolatus)

	nuts or dried fruits (0813)	
4	Plants and their parts (including fruits and seeds) mainly used in perfumery and pharmacy or used for insecticide, fungicide or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered (1211 (except for 1211 30 000 0, 1211 40 000 0))	They should be free from khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium), dodders (Cuscuta spp.) and seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weeds
5	Locust beans, including seeds (1212 92 000 0, 1212 99 410 0, 1212 99 490 0)	They should be free from khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium)
6	Kernels of apricots, peaches (including nectarines), plums, indian mango (Mangifera indica L.) and their kernels; unroasted; unroasted chicory roots (Cichorium intybus var. sativum)(from 1212 94 000 0, from 1212 99 950)	They should be free from khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission Council No. 21 dated February 15, 2023)		
7	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, whether or not ground, pressed (except granulated) (from 1213 00 000 0, from 1401 90 000 0)	They should be free from dodders (Cuscuta spp.) and seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weeds
8	Soil and subsoil (from 2530 90 000 9, from 3824 99 960 8)	Samples of soil and subsoil for research activities may be imported into and transported across the customs territory of the Union in accordance with the Member States' legislation, except for the cases stipulated in paragraph 20 of these Requirements
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 133 dated December 2, 2021)		
9	Peat (including crumbled peat), whether or not agglomerated (2703 00 000 0)	It should be free from seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weed plants, pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis) and dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi). They should originate from areas free from the polyphagous humpback fly (Megaselia scalaris)
(as amended by Decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 24 dated March 30, 2018 and No. 98 dated October 5, 2021)		
10	Animal or vegetable fertilizers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilizers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable	They should be free from seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weed plants, pale potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida), golden potato nematode (Globodera rostochiensis) and dagger nematode (Xiphinema rivesi)

	products 3101 00 000 0	
(paragraph 10 as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 24 of 30.03.2018)		
11	Collections and collectibles in zoology, botany (from 9705 22 000 0, from 9705 29 000 0)	They should be free from seeds and/or fruits of all species of quarantine weed plants, khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium Ev)
(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 133 dated December 2, 2021)		
12	Coffee, non-roasted, regular or caffeine-free (from 0901 11 000, from 0901 12 000)	it should be free from khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium)
(paragraph 12 was introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 of 29.03.2019)		
13	Mushroom mycelium (0602 90 100 0)	should come from areas, places and/or sites of production free from potato blight (Synchytrium endobioticum) and Texas root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora), from places and/or sites of production free from polyphagous humpback fly (Megaselia scalaris)
(paragraph 13 was introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 5 dated January 21, 2022)		

IX. Special Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to enterprises engaged in processing of grain and products of its processing by technologies, ensuring the deprivation of seeds and fruits of quarantine weed plant viability, as well as soybean beans infected with purple cercosporus (Cercospora kikuchii)

(as amended by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

49. Enterprises engaged in the processing of grain and its processed based on technologies that ensure destruction of the viability of seeds and fruits of quarantine weeds (hereinafter referred to as grain processing enterprises) shall have:

a) off-loading areas with hard surface;

b) storage facilities;

c) technologies that ensure destruction of the viability of seeds and fruits of quarantine weeds;

d) furnaces, equipment for the incineration of waste, sweepings, and garbage, or phytosanitary pits.

49.1. Enterprises engaged in the processing of soybeans infected with purple cercospora spot (Cercospora kikuchii) shall additionally have:

a) technologies providing impact on soybeans at minimum temperature of +60 °C for 30 minutes;

b) separate storage rooms for soybeans infected with purple cercospora spot (Cercospora kikuchii).
(paragraph 49.1 was introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

50. Vehicles and containers that have been used for transporting grain and products of its processing are subject to clean-up.

51. Upon completion of process operations with grain and products of its processing, off-loading areas, storage facilities and technological equipment are subject to clean-up.

52. Waste received during cleaning (garbage, plant residues) shall be destroyed or disposed of.

53. Storage facilities of the enterprises engaged in grain processing shall be disinfected.

53.1. Authorized plant quarantine authorities shall allow enterprises to perform activities for processing grain and products of its processing, infected with seeds of quarantine weeds, as well as soybeans infected with purple cercospora spot (Cercospora kikuchii) pursuant to the procedure established by the Member States' legislation.
(paragraph 53.1 was introduced by Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission's Council No. 31 dated March 29, 2019)

54. Authorized plant quarantine authorities shall publish information on grain processing enterprises on their official websites on the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

X. Phytosanitary Quarantine Requirements applied to enterprises engaged in disinfecting and labeling wood packaging material

55. Enterprises engaged in disinfection and marking of wood packaging materials shall have:

a) qualified personnel;

b) logbook of the completed scope of work on disinfection (including protocols on drying and disinfection of wood packaging materials and diagrams to be kept for at least 3 years)

c) documents confirming verification of measuring instruments in accordance with the Member States' legislation.

56. Enterprises engaged in disinfection of wood packaging materials by heat treatment shall have appropriate process equipment and provide conditions for disinfection of wood packaging materials.

Enterprises engaged in disinfection of wood packaging materials by heat treatment shall have:

drying chambers ensuring that the deep wood parts are heated to a temperature of at least + 56 °C for 30 minutes;

at least 4 temperature probes distributed evenly in the lower section of the chamber; their readings should be documented on the protocol on drying and disinfection of wood packaging material, as well as in the diagram of the completed heat treatment of wood packaging material;

premises for separate storage of disinfected wood packaging materials and materials which had not been disinfected;

incinerators or equipment for destruction of wood or wood packaging material infested by hazardous organisms, wood waste and bark;

logbook of the completed scope of work on disinfection together with the protocol on drying and diagrams;

documents confirming verification of measuring instruments in accordance with the Member States' legislation;

documents confirming qualification of the personnel who carries out disinfection of wood packaging materials by heat treatment.

57. Enterprises engaged in disinfection of wood packaging materials by dielectric heating shall have:

a) equipment to ensure that the minimum temperature of 60°C is achieved within 30 minutes after the start of treatment and maintained continuously within 1 minute throughout the whole wood thickness (including its surface) (for wood packaging material which minimal dimension measurement is less than 20 cm);

b) equipment with double-sided heaters or several wave-guides for the distribution of microwave energy, ensuring a uniform dielectric heating at 2.45 GHz for wood more than 5 cm thick;

c) at least 2 temperature probes for analyzing the temperature inside and on the surface of the treated wood.

58. Enterprises engaged in disinfection of wood packaging materials by fumigation shall have equipment allowing to implement technological schemes for disinfection of wood packaging materials by fumigation.

59. Premises used for production of wood packaging materials and their disinfection shall be fenced, be free of wood wastes and bark and have hard surfaces and access roads.

60. Authorized plant quarantine authorities shall allow enterprises to perform disinfection and marking of wood packaging materials pursuant to the procedure established by the Member States' legislation.

61. Authorized plant quarantine authorities shall publish information on enterprises engaged in disinfection and marking of wood packaging materials on their official websites on the information and telecommunications network "Internet".