

RÉPUBLIQUE HONGROISE, Organisation de la protection de végétaux du Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Régional

REPUBLIK UNGARN, Pflanzenschutzorganisation des Ministeriums für Landwirtschaft und Landesentwicklung

PROTOCOLE concernant le refus des végétaux/produits végétaux non conformes à la réglementation phytosanitaire

PROTOKOLL über die Zurückweisung der Pflanzen/ Pflanzenerzeugnisse, die den Pflanzengesundheitsvorschriften nicht entsprechen

Description de l'envoi - Beschreibung der Sendung

1. Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur - Name und Adresse des Absenders
2. Nom et adresse du destinataire - Name und Adresse des Empfängers
3. Nombre et nature des colis - Zahl und Beschreibung der Packungen
4. Marques des colis - Unterscheidungsmerkmale
5. Moyen de transport - Transportmittel
6. Origine - Ursprung
7. Nom et quantité du produit - Menge und Name der Erzeugnisse
8. Nom botanique des végétaux - Botanischer Name der Pflanzen

9..... (név) a Földművelésügyi és Vidékfejlesztési Minisztérium

által meghatalmazott növényegészségügyi felügyelő..... (dátum)

..... (helyen)

végzett növényegészségügyi vizsgálat során megállapította, hogy a fentiekben leírt küldemény nem felel

meg az ..... előírásainak. Ezért a küldeményt

visszautasította így azt TILOS

..... (nom), agent autorisé du Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Régional a

constaté au cours de l'examen phytosanitaire fait le ..... (date) à

.....

(lieu), que l'envoi décrit ci-dessus n'est pas conforme aux réglementations de

.....

..... Il a refusé l'envoi, par conséquent il est **INTERDIT**

.....

a) de l'importer en Hongrie    b) de l'exporter de la Hongrie    c) de le transporter a travers la Hongrie

..... (Name), der vom Ministerium für Landwirtschaft und Landesentwicklung bevollmächtigte Pflanzengesundheitsinspektor hat während der am

..... (Datum),

in ..... (Ort) durchgeführten phytosanitären Untersuchung

festgestellt, dass die obengeschriebene Sendung den Vorschriften der Verordnung

.....

..... nicht entspricht. Deswegen hat er/sie die Sendung zurückgewiesen. Es ist

deshalb **VERBOTEN**, die Sendung

a) nach Ungarn einzuführen    b) von Ungarn auszuführen    c) in im Transit in Ungarn zu transportieren

10. Cause de refus - Ursache der Zurückweisung

11. J'ai reçu l'original du procès - verbal

Ich habe die originale Ausfertigung des Protokolls übernommen

..... (date) (Datum)

.....  
producteur, propriétaire, représentant du transporteur

Produzent, Inhaber, Vertreter des Spediteurs

12. Place de délivrance, date, nom et signature de l'inspecteur, cachet du service

Ort, Datum, Name und Unterschrift des Pflanzengesundheitsinspektors-Dienststempel ä

Model of plant protection inspector's official card

Hungarian Republic

## PLANT PROTECTION INSPECTOR'S OFFICIAL CARD

Number: .....

(photo)

(coat's of arms)

Name.....

Service: .....

Domicile: .....

.....

holder's signature

Pursuant to Article 55 of the Act 35 of 2000. I appoint the holder of this card to perform, within his competence, plant protection surveys, phytosanitary inspections and procedures.

*During his activity he/she is qualified as an official person.*

In order to perform his/her official duty, he/she is entitled to have access to any premises, facilities and means of conveyance, as well as to check plants, plant products, other objects, activity and documents. He/she may take samples, free of charge, from any plants, plant products, soils, regulated articles. He/she may request or make, free of charge, copies of any documents, ask for information from the client and is entitled to collect any evidences.

His scope of activity covers

- provisions for, and application of, official treatments, as well as restriction, prohibition, quarantine measures on, destruction and confiscation of, products and activities, respectively, furthermore,
- issuance of certificate, protocol, refusal of export, import and transit of plants and plant products,
- suspension of placing on the market and use of food and feed plants, regulated articles,
- stop use of plant protection machinery not meeting requirements of application technique of any activity done without the necessary qualification, as well as
- application of sanctions.

Date.....

Stamp

.....

signature

## **Sampling of regulated articles during phytosanitary inspections**

The scope of this annex is sampling and packaging of samples of the import, export and transit consignments of regulated articles.

The annex does not cover sampling of import, export and transit consignments of agricultural commodities for pesticide residue analysis.

### *I. Mode of sampling*

#### *1. Definition of terms*

- (a) *Primary sample*: the same quantity of regulated articles, taken from a single sampling position in a lot or consignment.
- (b) *Bulk sample*: the combined total of homogenised primary samples taken from a number of positions of a lot or consignment specified in this annex.
- (c) *Laboratory sample*: a portion of the bulk sample obtained for phytosanitary laboratory testing.
- (d) *Test sample*: a portion of the bulk sample obtained for visual examination at the place of inspection.
- (e) *Reference sample*: infested, attacked plants, plant parts, pests and slides and specimens preserving them, separated from the laboratory and test samples during the phytosanitary inspection and testing, to prove plant health state.

#### *2. Sampling devices*

Primary samples shall be taken from the regulated articles with mechanical or other sampling devices.

- (a) *Sampler probe*: (needle point sampler) the length of the device designed for sampling articles transported in sealed bags allows reaching at least the middle of the filled bag (container)
- (b) *Sector probe (multi-sectored sampler), spear*: consists of two tubes, a barrel and a rod, slid into each other. By turning the inner rod, the pockets on the side of the sampler will open and the different layers of the lot can be sampled with a single sampling. The device is suitable for sampling open bags and regulated articles transported in bulk, in the layer range corresponding the length of the probe.

(c) *Conical sampler*: a device which can be entered in inner layers of a sealed lot to be sampled and can be opened therein. It has a handle of variable length for sampling regulated articles transported in bulk.

(d) *Screw sampler*: a device, which can be entered in the inner part of the lot which, operated by hand, can take up the sample from the required layer. The sampler is suitable for taking samples, in the layer range corresponding the length of the device, from seeds and milled products transported in bulk.

(e) *Sampler spoon (ladle)*: a device with a handle for sampling regulated articles to be transported in bulk, during loading or unloading.

(f) *Other samplers*: the Central Service provides for using them in certain cases.

Regulated solid articles, transported loose or packaged, shall be sampled manually.

### 3. *Sampling from consignments transported in ground and aerial means of conveyance (wagons, motor vehicles, etc.)*

#### 3.1. Sampling of seeds

3.1.1. All consignments as well as all lots within a consignment shall be sampled. Sampling of regulated articles may be done during phytosanitary inspections carried out prior to export.

3.1.2. Table 7 shows sampling plan indicating the number and distribution of primary samples to be taken from each consignment or from all lots in one consignment.

3.1.3. In case of consignments consisting of a single lot, transported in wagon, other means of conveyance and container, the number of samples to be taken is given in table 7.

3.1.4. For samples taken from bags, the small and giant sampler probes shall be used for tiny and larger seeds, resp. Bags of seeds which cannot be sampled with a sampler probe, shall be opened. Primary samples shall be taken from seeds transported in large boxes, containers with sector probe or screw sampler, while in case of smaller packaging units, with sampler spoon. Use of sector probes is recommended for taking primary samples, at the same time from the various layers, from bags, large boxes and containers opened for inspection or testing. In such cases one primary sample is sufficient even below 10 units.

3.1.5. Bulk sample shall be obtained from the primary samples by homogenising them with mixing in a vessel of appropriate size.

3.1.6. Weight of the test sample is similar to that of the bulk sample, but shall be at least the weight of the laboratory sample specified in table 9.

3.1.7. The weight of the laboratory sample is specified in table 9.

### 3.2. Sampling of vegetative propagating and planting materials

3.2.1. All consignments as well as all lots within a consignment shall be sampled.

Sampling of regulated articles may be done during phytosanitary inspections carried out prior to export.

3.2.2. Sampling plan indicating the number of primary samples to be taken from each consignment or from all lots in one consignment shall be as follows:

a) in case of propagating and planting materials of fruit tree, grapes and small fruits (other than strawberries), ornamental trees, shrubs and plants

*Table 1*

<b>Lot size: Number of units in the lot (consignment)</b>	<b>Minimum number of primary samples</b>
500 or fewer	the entire contents/quantity
501-3000	every fifth plant or plant part, but at least 300
3001-10000	every twentieth plant or plant part, but at least 300
More than 10000	every hundredth plant or plant part, but at least 300

b) in case of propagating and planting materials of plants with tubers (other than potatoes), corms and rhizomes, in case of propagating and planting materials of strawberry, herbaceous and leaf ornamentals:

*Table 2*

<b>Lot size: Number of individual packages* in the lot (consignment)</b>	<b>Minimum number of primary samples</b>
500 or fewer	every twentieth unit, but at least 20
501-1000	every twenty-fifth unit
More than 1000	every fiftieth unit

\* Case, crate, cardboard, box, bundle, bag, etc.

3.2.3. In case of consignments consisting of a single lot, transported in wagon, other means of conveyance and container, the number of samples to be taken from the packaging units is given in tables 1 and 2.

3.2.4. Taking primary samples from bundles and packaging units of propagating and planting materials shall be made manually.

3.2.5. In case of propagating and planting materials specified in table 1, the number of primary samples shall be one plant or plant part, while in case of propagating and planting materials specified in table 2, it shall be all propagating and planting materials in the sampled packaging unit.

3.2.6. The test sample is obtained by combing all primary samples.

3.2.7. Only plants, plant parts, infested or suspected to be infested shall be separated as laboratory samples.

3.2.8. A minimum of 350 g soil sample, taken for laboratory testing, shall be collected from roots of plants, tubers, bulbs and roots transported in bags, cardboard or boxes by shaking, if necessary, by washing, if the consignment is moved with soil or peat or the regulated article is contaminated with earth.

### 3.3. Sampling of potato tubers

3.3.1. All consignments as well as all lots within a consignment shall be sampled. Sampling of regulated articles may be done during phytosanitary inspections carried out prior to export.

3.3.2. In case of potatoes transported in bulk, the sampling plan indicating the number of primary samples to be taken from each consignment or from all lots in one consignment shall be as follows:

*Table 3*

<b>Lot size: Weight (kg) of the lot (consignment)</b>	<b>Number of primary samples</b>	<b>Number per layer*</b>
1500-3000	3	1
3001-10000	6	2
More than 10000	9	3

\* Sampling positions of the primary samples shall be evenly distributed below each other, in the three layers (upper, middle, lower) of the consignment.

3.3.3. In case of potatoes transported in bags, the sampling plan indicating the number of primary samples to be taken from each consignment or from all lots in one consignment shall be as follows:

*Table 4*

<b>Lot size: Weight (kg) of the lot (consignment)</b>	<b>Number of primary samples</b>	<b>Number per layer*</b>
1500-3000	3	1
3001-10000	9	3
More than 10000	15	5

\* Sampling positions of the primary samples shall be evenly distributed below each other, in the three layers (upper, middle, lower) of the consignment.

3.3.4. In case of consignments consisting of a single lot, transported in wagon, other means of conveyance and container, the number of samples to be taken from the packaging units is given in tables 3 and 4.

3.3.5. The double of the number of primary samples specified in table 4 shall be taken from seed potato lots.

3.3.6. The weight of the primary samples shall be 2-3 kg both for lots in bulk, taken from positions designated for sampling and for lots in bags, taken from bags designated for sampling.

3.3.7. The test sample is similar to the complete bulk sample obtained by homogenising the primary samples, which shall contain at least 200 tubers.

3.3.8. The weight of the laboratory samples shall be at least 200 tubers/15 tons.

#### 3.4. Sampling of soils for laboratory sampling.

3.4.1. For each lot, samples are taken by shaking 5 % of the regulated article or by collecting the earth from the floor of means of conveyance or storage place.

3.4.2. In case of consignments transported in bags, bags designated for soil sampling shall be placed on plastic foil and dropped on it from 20-30 cm in height, 2-3 times.

3.4.3. In case of potatoes transported in bulk, soil sampling shall be made by sweeping the earth fallen on the floor of the means of conveyance or by collecting it with pneumatic sampler, while during dispatching for export at the phytosanitary inspection prior to dispatch, by sweeping the earth fallen on the floor of the storage place.

3.4.4. In case of potatoes transported in bulk, primary samples shall be shaken in plastic basket with handles, 15-20 times, above plastic foil.

3.4.5. The weight of laboratory sample of the earth collected from each lot shall be 1 kg, but at least 250 grams. In cases when the minimum weight of 250 g of soil cannot be collected, surface contamination shall be removed from potatoes making bulk sample by washing. In such cases, laboratory sample is obtained from the aqueous suspension.

3.4.6. For collecting soil samples, the Central Service may, in certain cases, provide for sampling with other sampling devices.

#### 3.5. Sampling of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, spices and medicinal plants

3.5.1. All consignments as well as all lots within a consignment shall be sampled. Sampling of regulated articles may be done during phytosanitary inspections carried out prior to export.

3.5.2. In case of seeds and milling products, point 3.1.4 shall apply to the use of sampling devices. Sampling of other articles shall be made manually.

3.5.3. Number of primary samples, depending on the mode transport (in packages or in bulk) is shown in tables 7 or 8, resp.



3.5.4. In case of consignments consisting of a single lot, transported in wagon, other means of conveyance and container, the number of samples to be taken from the packaging units is given in tables 7 and 8.

3.5.5. Quantity of primary samples:

(a) 5 pcs or 100 g

(b) in case of fruits: all fruits in the packaging unit taken for sampling

3.5.6. The test sample is composed either of the total bulk sample if the plant product can be homogenised, or of the whole amount of primary samples continuously examined without selection, if the plant product cannot be homogenised.

3.5.7. The quantity of laboratory samples specified in table 9 shall only be obtained from either the bulk sample or the primary samples taken from lots infested or suspected to be infested.

3.6. Sampling of feedstuff, raw material of feedstuff, food, produce of food industry and the raw material thereof, as well as of industrial plants and industrial raw material.

3.6.1. All lots within a consignment shall be individually sampled. Sampling of regulated articles may also be done during phytosanitary inspections carried out prior to export.

3.6.2. Sampling of consignments, arriving under a single contract number from the same consignor and place of dispatch to the BIP in several means of conveyance, containing the same articles is as follows:

*Table 5*

<b>Number of means of conveyance in the lot</b>	<b>Number of means of conveyance designated for sampling</b>
2 or fewer	all
3-5	two
6-15	every third
More than 15	every fifth

In case of dispatching for exports, number of samples may be determined by the Central Service, if needed.

3.6.3. Phytosanitary inspection of consignments of which no samples were taken, shall be carried out independently from the sampling.

3.6.4. Number of primary samples of consignments designated for sampling, depending on the mode transport is shown in tables 7 or 8, resp.

3.6.5. In case of seeds and milling products in packages, point 3.1.4 shall apply to the use of sampling devices. Sampling of articles transported in bulk, depending on the size and depth of the consignment, shall be made with sector probe, conical sampler or screw sampler..

3.6.6. The quantity of primary samples, in case of consignments in bulk, shall be 100 g or 5 pcs. while in case of consignments in package, 100-250 g taken from the packaging unit designated for sampling.

3.6.7. In case of consignments consisting of a single lot, transported in wagon, other means of conveyance and container, the number of samples to be taken from the packaging units is given in tables 7 and 8.

3.6.8. The test sample is composed either of the total bulk sample or of the whole amount of primary samples continuously examined without selection.

3.6.9. The quantity of laboratory samples specified in table 9 shall only be obtained from either the bulk sample or the primary samples taken from consignment infested or suspected to be infested.

3.6.10. In case of detecting infestation or suspecting it, each lot of the consignment shall be sampled.

#### *4 Sampling of shipboard consignments*

4.1. All consignments and all lots transported aboard a single ship shall be separately sampled. Sampling of regulated articles may be done during phytosanitary inspections carried out prior to export.

4.2. In case of consignments of articles under 3.6, transported in bulk, primary samples shall be taken from every 25 m<sup>2</sup> by layers (upper and middle) using conical samplers with long handle. Sampling position in the upper layer shall be 10-15 cm below the surface, while in the middle layer, it shall be 1-2 m.

4.3. Number of primary samples indicated in table 8 shall be taken, in case of exports, during the phytosanitary inspection prior to export, while in case of imports, during unloading the consignment from the ship.

4.4. For sampling of consignments containing other articles, points 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 shall apply, accordingly.

4.5. Quantity of the test sample is similar to that of the bulk sample. The laboratory sample shall be obtained or designated in quantities laid down in table 9 in accordance with cases specified under point 3.

#### *5 Sampling of solid articles*

5.1. During the phytosanitary inspection, test and laboratory samples shall only be taken from seeds, vegetative propagating and planting materials, ornamental plants, soils, peats, earth contaminating the consignment and present on rooted plants, from growing media containing peat, as well as, if needed, from consignments containing regulated articles, based on the decision of the Central Service.

5.2. Number of primary samples per lot:

Table 6

Number of packaging units in the regulated solid article	Number of primary samples
10 or fewer	3 per unit
11-50	1 per unit, but not more than 20
51-100	1 per every 2 units, but not more than 25
more than 100	1 per every 4 units, but not more than 25

5.3. In case of seeds, the minimum quantity of a primary sample, taken in accordance with point 3.1.4 shall be 20 g.

5.4. Quantity of the test and laboratory samples:

(a) in case of seeds, the weight of the test sample is the same as that of the bulk sample, but is at least the same as the weight of the laboratory sample; the minimum quantity of samples is shown in table 9,

(b) the quantity of the test sample of the vegetative propagating and planting materials and ornamental plants is the same as that of the bulk sample; laboratory testing, following the phytosanitary inspection, shall be made only with plant(s) suspected to be infested,

(c) 350 g laboratory sample shall be obtained from bulk samples of soil, earth and growing media containing earth/peat, if such quantity cannot be obtained from the earth contaminating the consignment, the soil shall be washed from all plant roots or plant parts composing the primary sample.

5.5. In case of consignments not subject to sampling, plants and plant parts transported in packaging units specified in table 6 shall be inspected.

6 *Sampling of postal consignments*

6.1. Following the phytosanitary inspection, additional samples for testing shall be taken in cases specified by the Central Service

6.2. In case of a suspected infestation, the whole consignment shall be inspected.

6.3. The whole quantity of the consignment shall be forwarded for laboratory testing.

7 *Sampling from articles stored in places with floor boarding and halls*

7.1. In case of articles stored in places with floor boarding and halls, primary samples shall be taken from at least 5 positions of lots not exceeding 20 tons, while if so, from an additional position by every five tons.

## 8 Sampling from articles stored in silo

8.1. Sampling of articles stored in silos may be done only during passing the whole contents of the silo cell. There is a risk of adhering of the product to the walls of the silo even during complete passing, especially if the product is infested. Primary samples shall be taken from the conveyor belt at 3-5 minutes intervals, beginning from starting the free fall of the product.

8.2. Number of primary samples in case of consignments sampled as a single lot (wagon, motor vehicle, other means of conveyance including aerial ones) and transported in packaging units (case, cardboard, box, bundle, bag, bale) shall be as follows:

Table 7

Number of packaging units in the lot (consignment)	Number of sampled packaging units
10 or fewer	3 samples from each unit (from the upper, middle and lower layers)
11-100	1 sample* from every 5 units, but at least 10
101-1000	1 sample* from every 15 units, but at least 20
more than 1000	1 sample* from every 30 units

\* If 1 sample is taken per packaging units, sampling positions shall be varied among the upper, middle and lower layers of the units when taking another sample.

8.3. Number of primary samples in case of consignments sampled as a single lot (wagon, motor vehicle, other means of conveyance including aerial ones) and transported in bulk shall be as follows:

Table 8

Weight (kg) of the lot (consignment)	Number of primary samples	Number per layer*
1500-3000	9	3
3001-10000	15	5
more than 10000	21	7

\* Sampling positions of the primary samples shall be evenly distributed below each other, in the three layers (upper, middle, lower) of the consignment.

8.4. Minimum weight of test and laboratory samples in case of consignments sampled as a single lot shall be:

Table 9

CONSIGNMENT	Weight of the test (laboratory) sample
<b>1. SEEDS AND OTHER PROPAGATING MATERIALS</b>	
<b>1.1 CEREALS</b>	
maize	3000 g
rice	2000 g
others	1000 g
<b>1.2 LEGUMES</b>	
peas and beans, soyabeans	2000 g
grasspeas, lentils, lupine, peanuts,	
vetch	1000 g
<b>1.3 ROOT AND TUBER CROPS</b>	
potato tubers	200 tubers
seeds of turnips	500 g
chicory	100 g
per 25 tons	
<b>1.4 VEGETABLES AND CUCURBITS</b>	
melons, squashes, cucumbers, asparagus, radish,	
Swiss chard, rhubarb	500 g
pepper, onions, Brassica vegetables	250 g
tomato, celery, sorrel, spinach, parsnip, carrots	
parsley, globe artichokes	100 g
<b>1.5 OILSEEDS, FIBRE AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL CROPS</b>	
flax, hemp, castor beans, sunflower, kenaf, sesame seed	1000 g
mustard	500 g
cotton, oilseed rapes	250 g
tobacco, poppy, hops	100 g
<b>1.6 FODDER CROPS</b>	
sainfoin, Italian millet, Sorghum, Sudan grass	1000 g
alfalfa and clovers	250 g
grasses	100 g
<b>1.7 FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS</b>	
vetch, morningglory, mirabilis	1000 g
lupine	250 g
other ornamental plants	100 g
bulbils, flower bulbs and tubers with diameter less than 6-8 cm,	20 pcs
flower bulbs and tubers with diameter over 6-8 cm	10 pcs

CONSIGNMENT	Weight of the test (laboratory) sample
<b>1.8 SPICES AND MEDICINAL PLANTS</b> Carthamus Coriander, Datura, Valeriana other spices and medicinal plants	1000 g 250 g 100 g
<b>1.9 SEEDS OF WOODY PLANTS</b> birch, alder, poplar, willow, mulberry, elm, lilac, mountain ash, elder, plane black-locust, privet, rose hip, smoke plants, <i>Cotoneaster</i> conifers apples, pears, maple, hawthorn, juniper, yew lime tree, ash, hornbeam, cherries, sour cherries, mahaleb cherry, blackthorn, cornel cherry, Russian olive, beech, common honeylocust peaches, apricots, almonds, plums, oaks, hazelnuts, walnuts chestnut, horse chestnut	10 g 25 g 50 g 100 g 200 g 500 g 1000 g
<b>2. FEEDS AND FEED RAW MATERIALS</b>  milling products, grits, soybean pellet alfalfa flour, alfalfa pellet, hay pellet, hay feed concentrates, premixes turnip slices, green feeds, alfalfa seeds	1000 g 250 g 500 g 100 g 1000 g
<b>3. PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS OF FOOD INDUSTRY</b> grains, husked, harrowed, halved seeds unhusked walnuts, almonds, hazelnuts, peanuts kernel of walnut, almonds and hazelnuts cocoa bean, coffee beans, coconuts tobacco, tea milling cereal products (flour, grits, etc.)	1000 g 1000 g 500 g 1000 g 500 g 500 g
<b>4. FRESH FRUITS</b> apples, pear, apricots, peaches, chestnuts other domestic fruits oranges, lemons, clementine, bananas pineapples, coconuts other tropical fruits	2000 g 1000 g 2000 g 2-3 pcs 1000 g

CONSIGNMENT	Weight of the test (laboratory) sample
<b>5. FRESH VEGETABLES</b> ware potato onions, seed onions, Swiss chard, beetroot other onions, celery, asparagus, pepper, cucumber witloof, carrots, tomatoes lettuce, parsnip, radish, rhubarb aubergine, Brassica vegetables sorrel, spinach melons, squashes	200 tubers/25 tons 2000 g 1000 g 500 g 2-3 pcs 250 g 5-6 pcs
<b>6. SPICES</b> seeds hot pepper, ground pepper, cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, mace, pimenta, black pepper, vanilla, ginger, ground, dried spices, bay-leaf	250 g 100 g
<b>7. MEDICINAL PLANTS, RAW MATERIALS</b> roots of medicinal plant seeds and fruit of medicinal plant, poppy capsule dried and ground medicinal plants	500 g 300 g 200 g
<b>8. PLANTS AND RAW MATERIALS OF TEXTILE AND OTHER INDUSTRY</b> fibrous materials, tanning materials crude cotton, manila fibre, raffia, bulrush, vegetable horsehair, seaweed, ground cork root of sugarbeet, stem and root of sugarcane, reeds bamboo, milo corn products, cork board and sheet, bulrush	250 g 100 g 2-3 pcs
<b>9. SOILS</b> soil of plants with earth-ball, peat sod of grass, flower earth sphagnum, compost nutrient pots, Jiffy pots	1000 g 500 g 250 g 10 pcs

## *II. Packaging of samples*

### *1. Packaging material*

The following materials and containers can be used for packaging the samples:

- (a) double-walled kraft-bags of various sizes. Figure 1 contains the size of kraft-bags and the label, put on either side of the bag, with the data for identifying the sample;
  - (b) glass or plastic containers of various sizes with seals;
  - (c) plastic foils, sachets and sacks of various sizes;
  - (d) jute sacks of various sizes;
  - (e) cardboard boxes of various sizes;
  - (f) special materials for maintaining pests at different stages of their development.
- Their use is provided for by the Central Service, if necessary.

### *2. General requirements for packaging of samples:*

Packaging shall

- (a) ensure integrity of samples during transportation, forwarding, storage and prevent sample from contaminating the environment and vice versa;
- (b) ensure maintenance of infestation status suspected or stated during phytosanitary inspection;
- (c) ensure survival of the plant and plant propagating and planting material and preserve symptoms observed on this plant;
- (d) allow taxonomic identification of the pests at a future time in case of a reference sample.

### *3. Packaging of samples taken from articles of different types:*

- (a) grains, milling products and spices: in double-walled kraft-bags.
- (b) fresh fruits and vegetables: in double-walled kraft-bags or plastic sachets.
- (c) fruits larger than the average and other articles of large size: in jute sacks.
- (d) potatoes: in plastic sachets or bags.
- (e) potted plants and plant parts with adhered earth or peat, contaminated with soil and soil: in plastic sachets.
- (f) in case of living plants, propagating and planting materials of grapes, fruits and woody ornamentals:
  - fa) roots of planting materials shall be wrapped in wet paper, cotton or moisture-retaining material, packaged in plastic foil or sachets and the stems shall be bundles;
  - fb) materials intended for further propagation shall be cut, prior to packaging, from the examined plants with pruning scissors, in case of herbaceous plants with a sharp knife or scissors. These plant parts shall be packaged in plastic sachets, the lower (cca. one third) plant parts shall be wrapped in wet paper, cotton or moisture-retaining material;
  - fc) smaller living plants, plant propagating and planting materials shall be packaged in plastic sachets, roots shall generally be wrapped in wet paper, cotton or moisture-retaining material.



- (g) plant parts showing symptoms of infestation: between filter papers, unless otherwise provided by the Central Service,
- (h) specimen and culture of pests: in cardboard boxes; preparation of specimens shall be determined by the Central Service, in certain cases,
- (i) for other samples: in each case, in a way determined by the Central Service.

#### *4. Sample identifiers*

- (a) label on double-walled kraft-bags, determined in point 1 for packaging the samples taken from import, export and transit consignments (see description in Fig.1),
- (b) sheet of the turnover diary held at the BIPs or a copy of the temporary phytosanitary certificate for packaging the samples taken from import and transit consignments,
- (c) sampling protocol for packaging the samples taken from export consignments. See description of sampling protocol in Fig. 2. The sampling protocol shall be placed in a separate sampling sachet in the package containing the sample taken at the phytosanitary inspection from the consignment.

#### *5. Sealing of the package*

- 5.1. The package containing the sample shall be sealed with adhesive tape and stamped.

#### *6. Forwarding the sample*

6.1. The packaged sample shall be forwarded, as soon as possible, to the test facilities determined by the Central Service.

6.2. Forwarding of the samples taken from import and transit consignments is the responsibility of the BIP, while in case of samples taken from export consignments, it is that of the plant protection inspector taking the sample.

#### *7. Storage of the sample*

7.1. The sample shall be stored at the place of inspection

7.2. If, during the phytosanitary inspection, the sample is found free from infestation and, therefore, no official restrictions will be provided for, the sample shall be stored for 3 months.

7.3. If, during the phytosanitary inspection, the sample is found infested and therefore the use of the consignment is restricted, the sample shall be kept for 5 years in case of quarantine pests or pests the occurrence of which has not been recorded in Hungary and for 3 months in other cases.

7.4. In cases specified by the Central Service, it is sufficient to keep the reference sample or specimen containing the pest's different developmental stages confirming the infestation.



## Sampling protocol

Figure 2

.....  
County Plant and Soil Protection Service

*PROTOCOL*  
..... on phytosanitary inspection **Number....**

1. Name of producer (owner, user):	2. Address
3. Place of inspection (locality, premises):	4. Topographic number, field number, (stores), means of conveyance:
5. Date of inspection:	6. Type of inspection:
7. Date and protocol number of the previous inspection:	8. Growth stage:
9. Inspected plant, article, variety: ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	10. Area (ha, m <sup>2</sup> ) or quantity (kg, pcs): ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
11. Origin and destination (country, farm. etc.)	12. Other data:

During the phytosanitary inspection at the place of production, the plant protection inspector detected infestation by the following pests on plants, plant products or other objects as well as on samples taken from them:

Pest	Variety/article	Infestation %, pcs, pcs/kg	Pest	Variety/article	Infestation %, pcs, pcs/kg

Official measures:



**LIST OF BORDER INSPECTION POSTS (BIP)**

Borderlines	Counties	BIPs	Inspection places	Opening	
				weekly (days)	daily(h)
Slovakia	Győr-Moson-Sopron	Rajka	road railway	7	0-24
		Vámosszabadi	road	7	0-24
	Komárom-Esztergom	Komárom	railway	7	0-24
		Komárom	road	7	8-18
		Komárom	ship	7	0-24
	Nógrád	Somoskőújfalu	railway	7	0-24
		Somoskőújfalu	road	7	8-18
		Parassapuszta	road	7	8-16
	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Hidasnémeti	railway	7	8-20
		Tornyosnémeti	road	7	8-18
Ukraine	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Záhony	railway	7	0-24
		Záhony	road		
		Eperjeske	railway	7	0-24
Romania	Békés	Lőkősháza-Curtici	railway	7	0-24
		Gyula	road	7	7-19
	Csongrád	Nagylak	road	7	8-18
	Hajdú-Bihar	Biharkeresztes	railway	7	0-24
		Ártánd	road	7	8-18
Yugoslavia	Csongrád	Röszke	road railway	7	8-18
	Bács-Kiskun	Bezdán-Mohács	ship	7	8-16.30
		Kelebia	railway	7	0-24
		Tompa	road	7	8-16.30
Croatia	Baranya	Mohács	ship	7	8-16
		Magyarbóly	railway	7	0-24
		Udvar	road	7	8-16
	Somogy	Gyékényes	railway	7	0-24
		Zala	Letenye	road	7
	Murakeresztúr		railway	7	0-24
Slovenia	Zala	Rédics	road	7	0-24
	Vas	Hodos	railway	7	8-18
Austria	Győr-Moson-Sopron	Hegyeshalom	railway	7	0-24
		Nickelsdorf	road	7	0-24
		Kópháza	road	7	8-16
		Sopron	road	7	0-24
		Sopron	railway		
	Vas	Rábafüzes	road	7	8-18 Sat,Sun. 12-22
		Szentgotthárd	railway		
Internal	Budapest	Ferihegy	air	7	7-20
		Csepel-free port	ship	5	8-16.30 Fri. 8-15
		MVCSV Post	post office	5	8-16 Fri. 8-13

## **Minimum conditions for carrying out plant health checks at border inspection posts**

1. At the border inspection posts only those plant protection inspectors may have the authority to carry out their duties who possess qualification, as provided for in other order of legislation and under Article 63 of the Decree and have been trained as laid down under Article 64 of the Decree.

2. At the border inspection posts established in compliance with Article 67(1) of the Decree, the Service shall lay down the minimum conditions below for carrying out the plant health checks of the imported regulated articles:

- a) adequate conditions for detecting the regulated pests in compliance with Article 41(3) and Article 67(2) of the Decree,
- b) written, up-to-date national and international inspection guidelines,
- c) up-to-date plant health legislation of the importing countries,
- d) up-to-date list including addresses of the Services and of the Central Service, as well as of the specialised diagnostic laboratories
- e) suitable procedure to ensure the integrity and security of the sample(s) when moved to the laboratory and during the testing process,
- f) up-to-date information on consignments subject to import inspection, official interception, sampling and laboratory testing thereof,
- g) adaptation of an established programme of plant health checks in the light of new plant health risks.

3. The Service shall ensure that the border inspection post have the following administrative, inspection and sampling facilities:

3.1. In respect of administrative facilities:

- a) a rapid communication system with responsible official bodies, the customs authorities and the foreign plant health authorities by telephone, telefax or e-mail,
- b) direct electronic contact among border inspection posts, the Services, specialised diagnostic laboratories and the Central Service,
- c) an appropriate document duplication system.

3.2. In respect of inspection facilities:

- a) suitable areas in the premises for properly carrying out inspections,
- b) sampling and laboratory equipment and apparatus,
- c) substances and equipment suitable for disinfecting the premises, materials and equipment used for plant health checks, as well as for destroying the samples.

3.3. In respect of facilities for the sampling of consignments:

- a) appropriate material for the individual packaging, sealing and identification of each sample, as well as adequate packaging material and means for sending samples to the specialised diagnostic laboratories,
- b) official stamps.