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## Russian Federation

### FAIRS Product Specific

### Quarantine Regulations for Plant Products

## 2005

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**Report Highlights:**

Russia's phytosanitary regulations and regulatory structure are undergoing significant change. Post provides additional information on current regulations and government reorganization.

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Includes PSD Changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
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**This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. Exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.**

FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

## Executive Summary

The Russian State Plant Quarantine Service (SPQS) is in the process of liquidation, and will stop functioning as a separate body in June 2005. At that time, the SPQS's control functions will be transferred to the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (VPSS), and SPQS's regional divisions will be incorporated into the Service's regional offices. For this reason, further changes in phytosanitary control standards, measures, and practices are expected in the future. Post provides data on selected active Russian Federation plant import quarantine requirements, and analysis of expected changes.

## Changes in Structure and Responsibilities

According to SPQS officials, three international regulations form the basic framework for Russia's statutory and regulatory phytosanitary requirements:

- The International Plant Protection Convention,
- WTO agreement on SPS, and
- FAO International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

To control Russia's borders and territory, the Ministry of Agriculture has issued several regulatory documents that specify quarantine requirements for internal transport and import of agricultural products. The MinAg confirmed these requirements to be in force in November 2004. Below, Post provides information on the two principal documents approved by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2002-2003:

- The List of Quarantine Pests, Plant Diseases and Weeds Which Have Quarantine Importance for the Russian Federation, and
- The Rules for Providing Plant Quarantine at Importing, Storing, Transporting, Processing and Utilizing Grain and Products Imported into the Russian Federation Territory for Use as Food, Feeds, or for Processing.

These documents are considered by the Russian Plant Quarantine Service to be the basis for actual control. Post believes that adherence to these requirements will be stricter after the control functions of the SPQS are moved to the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance.

## List of Quarantine Pests, Plant Diseases and Weeds, which Have Quarantine Importance for the Russian Federation

The current list of quarantine organisms was approved by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Khamchiyev on March 31, 2003, replacing the list approved in 1994. The list comprises two sections, and the names of quarantine organisms are given in Latin:

1. Quarantine organisms that do not exist on the territory of the Russian Federation, and
2. Quarantine organisms that have limited spread [incidence] on the territory of the Russian Federation.

Begin informal translation:

## 1. Quarantine organisms that do not exist on the territory of the Russian Federation

### A. Insects

1. *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)
2. *Callosobruchus* spp.
3. *Ceratitidis capitata* (Wied.)
4. *Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hb.
5. *Diabrotica virgifera* Le Conte
6. *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris)
7. *Epitrix tuberis* Gentner
8. *Liriomyza huidobrensis* Blanch.
9. *Liriomyza sativae* Blanch.
10. *Liriomyza trifolii* Burg.
11. *Popillia japonica* Newm.
12. *Premnotrypes* spp.
13. *Pseudauleacaspis pentagona* (Targ.-Toz.)7
14. *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh.
15. *Spodoptera littoralis* Boisd.
16. *Spodoptera litura* Fabr.
17. *Thrips palmi* Karny
18. *Trogoderma granarium* Ev.

### B. Plant Diseases

#### Funguous

19. *Atropellis pinicola* Zeller & Goodding
20. *Atropellis piniphilla* (Weir.) Lohman & Cash
21. *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz.) Hunt.
22. *Didymella ligulicola* (K.F.Baker, Dimock & Davis) von Arx
23. *Mycosphaerella dearnessii* M.E.Bar.
24. *Neovossia indica* (Mittra) Mundkur (=Tilletia indica Mittra)
25. *Phymatotrichopsis omnivora* (Duggar.); Henne-bert (*Phymatotrichum omnivorum* (Duggar)
26. *Puccinia horiana* Henn.
27. *Stenocarpalla macrospora* (Earle) Sutton (=Diplodia macrospora Earle)
28. *Stenocarpella maydis* (Berkeley) Sutton (=D. maydis (Berkeley) Saccardo)
29. *Thecaphora solani* Thirum et O'Brien. (=Angiosorus solani Thirum et O'Brien.)

#### Bacterial

30. *Erwinia amylovora* (Burill.) Winslow et al.
31. Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma
32. *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *Stewartii* (Smith); Mergaert et al. (=Erwinia stewartii (Smith) Dye)
33. *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* (Ishiyama) Swings et al.
34. *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *Oryzicola* (Fang. Et al.) Swings et al.
35. *Xylophilus ampelinus* (Panagopoulos) Willems et al. (=Xanthomonas ampelina Panagopoulos)

#### Viruses

36. Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus

37. Peach latent mosaic viroid
38. Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus
39. Potato Andean mottle comovirus
40. Potato Andean latent tymovirus
41. Potato T trichovirus
42. Potato yellowing alfamovirus

#### Nematodes

43. Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (Steiner et Buhrer) Nickle
44. Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens
45. Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden et al.

#### C. Weeds

46. Bidens pilosa L.
47. Cenchrus pauciflorus Benth.
48. Helianthus ciliaris DC.
49. Ipomoea hederacea L.
50. Ipomoea lacunose L.
51. Iva axillaries Pursh.
52. Solanum carolinense L.
53. Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.
54. Striga spp.

## 2. Quarantine organisms that have limited incidence on the territory of the Russian Federation

#### A. Insects

1. Bemisia tabaci Gen.
2. Carposina niponensis WLSGH.
3. Dendroctonus micans Kug.
4. Dendrolimus sibiricus Tschetw.
5. Frankliniella occidentalis Perg.
6. Grapholitha molesta Busck.
7. Hyphantria cunea Drury
8. Lymantria dispar L. (Asian biotype)
9. Monochamus urussovi Fisch.
10. Monochamus saltuarius Gebl.
11. Monochamus impulviatus Mot.
12. Monochamus sutor L.
13. Monochamus galloprovincialis Oliv.
14. Monochamus nitens Bates
15. Phthormaea operculella Zell.
16. Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comst.
17. Viteus vitifoliae (Fitch.)

#### B. Plant Diseases

##### Fungous:

18. Cochliobolus heterostrophus Drechsler (=Bipolaris maydis (Nisikado) Shoem) (biotype T)
19. Diaporthe helianthi Munt. Cvet. Et al. (=Phomopsis helianthi Munt Cvet. Et al.)
20. Phytophthora fragariae Hickman

21. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Percival

Bacterial

22. *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. (=Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith)

Viruses

23. Plum pox potyvirus

Nematodes

24. *Globodera rostochiensis* (Woll.) Behrens.

**C. Weeds**

25. *Acroptilon repens* DC.

26. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.

27. *Ambrosia psilostachya* DC.

28. *Ambrosia trifida* L.

29. *Cuscuta* spp.

30. *Solanum rostratum* Dun.

31. *Solanum triflorum* Nutt.

End informal translation

For plant products imported into the Russian Federation from countries where the above listed quarantine organisms (especially from List A) exist, imports are possible only in cases where the exporting country's quarantine service proves that exports originate only from zones "free" from these organisms.

**Rules for providing plant quarantine at importing, storing, transporting, processing and utilizing grain and products imported into the Russian Federation territory for use as food, feeds, or for processing**

Over two years ago, MinAg issued Special Order #681 of September 3, 2002 "On Approving the Rules for Providing Plant Quarantine at Importing, Storing, Transporting, Processing, and Utilizing Grain and Grain Products Imported into the Russian Federation Territory for Use as Food, Feed, or for Processing." The Order was registered by the Ministry of Justice on December 9, 2002, giving it legal force. The Rules systematized and conferred official status on the activities of the State Plant Quarantine Service regarding imports of grain and products.

Before 2003, these activities were conducted on the basis of the general plant quarantine legislation which did not specify quarantine of grain and products imports. The Rules did not alter the previous quarantine legislation, the list of quarantine items, or the approved import permit forms. Rather, they stipulated in detail the required procedures of transporting storing and handling grain and grain products to meet SPQS requirements, and the practices applied by quarantine authorities at different stages of handling imported grain and products.

The Rules gave the SPQS more flexibility in issuing permits for grain and products containing certain quarantine items, provided that they are properly transported, stored, handled and processed. In fact, the Order stipulates that only two items, seeds of *Striga* spp and live insects of *Trogoderma granarium*, are completely banned. Imports of grain and products infested with *Striga* are not allowed at all, and imports of grain and products from countries

infested with species *Striga* are allowed only from territories and regions free from *Striga* as confirmed by a separate entry in the phytosanitary certificate issued by the appropriate authorities of the exporting country. As for live pests of *Trogoderma granarium*, grain and products are subject to preventive disinfection upon detection of live insects.

Begin informal translation:

**RULES FOR PROVIDING PLANT QUARANTINE AT IMPORTING, STORING, TRANSPORTING, PROCESSING AND UTILIZING GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TERRITORY TO BE USED AS FOOD, FEEDS, OR FOR PROCESSING**

**1. General provisions**

1.1. These Rules have been developed under the Federal Law of July 15, 2000 #99-FZ "On plant quarantine" (part of the Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2000, #29, 3008). Their purpose is to prevent quarantine items from being introduced and spread on the territory of the Russian Federation.

These Rules apply to organizations, individual entrepreneurs and citizens involved in importing, storing, transporting, processing and utilizing grain and products imported into the territory of the Russian Federation to be used as food, feeds, or for processing.

These Rules cover grain (seeds of cereals, cereal legumes and cereal oil producing plants-oilseeds), flour, cereals (groats), mixed feeds, bran, oil cake, meal and malt that are imported into the territory of the Russian Federation to be used as food, feeds, or for processing purposes, as well as grain, flour, cereals (groats), mixed feeds, bran, oilcake, meal, and malt that are produced on the territory of the Russian Federation in case they are jointly stored and transported with grain, flour, cereals (groats), mixed feeds, bran, oil cake, meal and malt that have been imported into the Russian Federation to be used as food, feeds, or for technical purposes (hereinafter referred to as grain and products).

1.2. Grain and grain product imports into the Russian Federation are carried out on the basis of import phytosanitary permits granted by the Federal State Plant Quarantine Inspection of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (ROSGOSQUARANTINE) specifying phytosanitary terms and conditions for their import and utilization.

Organizations, individual entrepreneurs and citizens involved in importing of grain and products shall file an application with ROSGOSQUARANTINE for a phytosanitary import permit.

The application shall contain information on the product type, its quantity, purpose, final destination (place or enterprise), country of origin, country of export, date (period) of imports, and names of border crossing points used to enter the Russian Federation.

Changes in the grain and products destination points are processed and granted by state plant quarantine inspection bodies at the border, and by state plant quarantine inspection officials in the subdivisions of the Russian Federation for their local jurisdictions. Should the new grain and products destination points be located on the territory of other entities of the Russian Federation, the request for change will be processed and granted by the Federal State Plant Quarantine Inspection at the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

Each lot of imported grain and products shall be accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate to certify compliance with the requirements, regulations and standards.

1.3. Grain and products imported into the territory of the Russian Federation for further processing, irrespective of the presence or absence of quarantine weeds seeds, are subject to processing in accordance with technologies that will eliminate weed seed viability. It is prohibited to ship grain and products from processing facilities with viable seeds.

1.4. Grain, meal and oilcake import and transportation on the territory of the Russian Federation is allowed in ships and by trains that transport using handling methods that prevent product losses and possible contamination of the territory of the Russian Federation with restricted items.

It is permitted to transport grain, meal and oilcake from the facilities involved in their storage to the facilities involved in their processing by automobile transport in all-metal tanks (including containers) along the route agreed upon with the state plant quarantine inspection of the corresponding area of the Russian Federation.

1.5. Importing grain and products into the territory of the Russian Federation is permitted if they do not contain *Striga* spp. seeds.

Grain and products can be imported into the territory of the Russian Federation from the countries infected by *Striga* spp., if they are harvested and processed in the areas free from *Striga* spp. This fact shall be noted in a separate entry on the phytosanitary certificate.

1.6. Grain and products imported into the Russian Federation in packages shall have new and gas permeable packaging.

1.7. Grain and products imported into the Russian Federation from the countries infected by *Trogoderma granarium*, upon detection of live insects, are subject to preventive disinfecting treatment by fumigation teams of the State Plant Quarantine Service of the Russian Federation.

1.8. When unloading grain and products from ship holds, equipment that prevents spills into the water shall be used. It is permitted to unload grain, meal and oilcake only on hard surface unloading lots such as asphalt or concrete. It is permitted to remove train cars from the unloading lots only after they have been completely cleaned of grain and products, including the outside surfaces of the train cars.

1.9. Malt unloading from transport vehicles coming from a country of origin infected by *Trogoderma granarium* is permitted at the destination only after an inspection has been carried out by the state plant quarantine inspector for transport vehicles. Utilization is permitted based upon an inspection of the storage facility.

1.10. Grain and products spills on unloading lots and railways must be removed daily.

1.11. Grain and products waste at unloading, storing and processing locations are to be disposed of by incineration. Residual matter is subject to burial in phytosanitary pits at a depth of no less than 50 centimetres.

1.12. Storage facilities of organizations, individual entrepreneurs and citizens involved in importing, storing, transporting, processing and utilizing of grain and products are subject to a preventative disinfection not less frequently than once a year by fumigation teams of the State Plant Quarantine Service of the Russian Federation.

1.13. Transport vehicles, storage facilities and equipment utilized for grain and products storage, transportation and processing are subject to mandatory cleaning of residual grain and products, and the outside surfaces of transport vehicles are to be cleaned from grain and products spills.

1.14. Grain and products (including the final products after processing) shall be shipped from facilities involved in their storage and processing within the area under the jurisdiction of the city, regional, or inter-regional state plant quarantine inspection body upon receiving permission of the state plant quarantine inspector.

1.15. Each batch of grain and products (including the final products after processing), with exception of flour, cereals and bran processed from imported grain, is allowed to be shipped from the facilities involved in their storage and processing to outside the area of jurisdiction of the city, regional, or inter-regional state plant quarantine inspection area based on a phytosanitary certificate.

### **Quarantine phytosanitary requirements for organizations, individual entrepreneurs and citizens involved in importing, storing, transporting, processing and utilizing of grain and products**

2.1. Organizations, individual entrepreneurs and citizens involved in importing, storing, transporting, processing and utilizing of grains their products shall have:

- grain processing equipment that can eliminate seed viability;
- the ability to restrict access to their facilities and surroundings;
- unloading lots with hard surfaces;
- incinerators or equipment to burn waste and rubbish;
- phytosanitary pits.

End informal translation

### **Current and Future Sanitary Control**

In the near future, the State Plant Quarantine Service will cease to exist as a separate organization, and its surveillance functions will be transferred to the VPSS. According to the head of the VPSS, Sergey Dankvert, phytosanitary control will intensify and phytosanitary surveillance functions will be made similar to the veterinary surveillance functions of his Service.

As a result of this transfer, quarantine officials will no longer clear plant products infested with quarantine organisms with the proviso that they will be fumigated in-country. These "cleaning" practices are not in violation of the existing Federal Plant Quarantine law, and were often used for imported plant products. The official fees for "cleaning" were approved by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, but during the 2004-2005 timeframe, there were no reports that these practices were used widely for imported plant products.

Another document signed by the former head of the SPQS in 1999 that determined "Conditions of use of imported and domestic quarantine grain and grain products" and allowed processing of quarantine grain at specially authorized flour and feed mills and crushing facilities (for oilseeds) is believed to be inactive.