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Finlay Carson MSP
The Convener
Rural Affairs, Island and Natural Environment
Committee
Scottish Parliament
EDINBURGH
EH99 1SP

7 September 2023

Dear Finlay

**EU EXIT LEGISLATION – PROTOCOL 2 WITH SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT
THE PHYTOSANITARY CONDITIONS (AMENDMENT) (NO. 2) REGULATIONS 2023 -
("PH/044")**

I am writing in relation to the protocol on obtaining the approval of the Scottish Parliament to proposals by the Scottish Ministers to consent to the making of UK negative legislation affecting devolved areas arising from EU Exit.

That protocol, as agreed between the Scottish Government and the Parliament, accompanied the letter from the former Cabinet Secretary for Government Business and Constitutional Relations, Michael Russell MSP, to the Conveners of the Finance and Constitution and Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committees on 4 November 2020 and replaced the previous protocol that was put in place in 2018.

I attach a Type 1 notification which sets out the details of PH/044 which the UK Government propose to make and the reasons why I am content that Scottish devolved matters are to be included in this SI. Please note, we are yet to have sight of the final SI and it is not available in the public domain at this stage. We will, in accordance with the protocol, advise you when the final SI is laid and advise you as to whether the final SI is in keeping with the terms of this notification.

Scottish Ministers, special advisers and the Permanent Secretary are covered by the terms of the Lobbying (Scotland) Act 2016. See www.lobbying.scot

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PH/044 is subject to negative procedure and on current DEFRA plans is to be laid in Westminster on 26 October 2023. I am pleased to say on this occasion the Scottish Parliament will have the 28 days to consider this notification.

I am copying this letter to the Convener of the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee.

Kind regards

A handwritten signature in brown ink that reads "Lorna Slater". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

LORNA SLATER

SI NOTIFICATION: SUMMARY

Title:

The Phytosanitary Conditions (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2023 - (PH/044)

Proposed laying date at Westminster

Laying on 26 October 2023

The coming into force date is split –

- 1 November 2023 to temporarily exempt certain imports of fruit and vegetable from EU, Liechtenstein and Switzerland from pre-notification requirements, pending risk assessment;
- 24 November 2023 in relation to urgent changes (reclassification of GB quarantine pests and retaining derogations); and
- 2 May 2024 in relation to all other changes.

Date by which Committee is to respond

By 25 October 2023 at the latest

Power(s) under which SI is to be made

This SI is subject to a negative resolution procedure and in exercise of the powers conferred by

- a) Articles 5(3), 30(1), 40(3), 41(3), and 105(6) of retained Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protective measures against pests of plants (the Plant Health Regulation);
- b) Section 23(6) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and;
- c) Articles 144(6) of, and paragraphs 2 and 3 of Annex 6 to, Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products (“the Official Controls Regulation”);

Categorisation under SI Protocol

Type 1

Purpose:

PH/044 amends The Official Controls Regulation by creating an exception to the requirement for prior notification in respect of certain low risk plant produce entering GB from 1 November.- It also amends the retained Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 (“the Phytosanitary Conditions Regulation” (PCR)), establishing uniform conditions for the Plant Health Regulation as regards protective measures against pests of plants. These will be introduced in three stages.

- 1 November 2023 – Carve out of low risk commodities
- 24 November 2023 - Urgent and trade related measures
 - i) Deregulating/adding certain pest to GB quarantine and provisional quarantine lists
 - ii) Retaining derogations for certain pests to maintain trade.

SI NOTIFICATION: SUMMARY

- 2 May 2024 – Non urgent measures
 - i) Expand import requirements for *Solanum tuberosum* (seed potatoes)
 - ii) Incorporating testing requirements for tomato seeds against for *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus* (ToBRFV)
 - iii) Correcting entry 83A to remove EU member states, Liechtenstein and Switzerland to extend the specific import requirement relates all third countries

Other information

- To the extent required, these amendments have been notified to the World Trade Organisation in accordance with its rules. UK stakeholders has also been consulted on these changes. In relation to the Scottish Government's policy of EU alignment, it is not considered that the changes included in this SI would give rise to any particular difficulties were Scotland to seek to re-join the EU in the future.

SG Policy contact:

Plant Health: Yvonne Hay (Yvonne.Hay@gov.scot)

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NOTIFICATION TO THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT

The Phytosanitary Conditions (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2023 - (PH/044)

Is the notification Type 1 or Type 2?

Type 1

A brief overview of the SI

The SI is made in exercise of powers conferred by:

- Section 23(6) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018*;
- Articles 144(6) of, and paragraphs 2 and 3 of Annex 6 to, Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products (“the Official Controls Regulation”); and
- Articles 5(3), 30(1), 40(3), 41(3), and 105(6) the retained Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protective measures against pests of plants (“the Plant Health Regulation” (PHR))*.

* These powers relate to the removal of the pre-notification requirement for certain plants entering GB from the EU, Lichtenstein and Switzerland – these provisions will be transferred from another planned SI and as such we have not yet seen a draft including these. We are providing Parliament with the best available information we have on this point.

Following the outcomes of risk assessments amends Annexes 2, 2A, 6 and 7 of retained Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 (the Phytosanitary Conditions Regulation – “the PCR”). The PCR establishes uniform conditions for the Plant Health Regulation as regards protective measures against pests of plants.

The SI is subject to the negative procedure and is to be laid on 26 October 2023. The coming into force date is divided into 3 parts: (i) 1 November 2023 for provisions intended to ease administrative and financial burdens for traders of low-risk goods (fruit and vegetables); (ii) 24 November 2023 for necessary amendments relating to sanitary and phytosanitary measures for certain goods entering GB from EU, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland deemed urgent or trade facilitating; (iii) 2 May 2024 for amendments of the same type deemed non-urgent.

Details of the provisions that Scottish Ministers are being asked to consent to

Summary of the proposals:

PH/044 creates an exception to the requirement for prior notification in respect of certain plants, particularly low-risk fruit and vegetables, entering Great Britain from the EU, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. It does this by carving out these goods from Article 72 (1) of the Plant Health Regulations

It also amends Annexes of the PCR to alter the classification of specific plant pest diseases (and subsequent imports requirements due to their reclassification); amends further import

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conditions placed on certain plants, plant products and other objects entering Scotland to reflect the biosecurity risk that they pose, and to maintain trade of imported ash wood and bonsai plants from certain countries by incorporating the derogation requirements before they expire.

Background

The purpose of this instrument is to protect biosecurity and support trade between Great Britain ("GB") and third countries.

Pre-notification medium risk plants and plant products

Pre-notification requirements in operation from 01 January 2022 have meant that all plants and plant products specified in any entry in columns 1 and 2 of the table in Part A of Annex 11 to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 require to be pre-notified.

Following a recent risk categorisation process, some of the plants and plant products from the EU, Liechtenstein and Switzerland listed within Part A of Annex XI will be re-categorised as low risk. From 1 November 2023 these goods will no longer require a PC or pre-notification. They will, however, remain listed in Part A of Annex XI as pre-notification requirements will still be required for goods that are of non-EU, Liechtenstein and Switzerland origin.

An ongoing risk assessment is being conducted on some of these goods which will Defra advise will be completed later in 2023. It has been agreed that the pre-notification of these low risk goods should temporarily cease pending the outcome of this risk assessment.

Full details at Annex A

Pest measures

Urgent or trade-facilitating legislative changes to come into force on 24 November 2023:

- The addition of new GB quarantine pests (QPs) to Annex 2 Part A of the PCR (with corresponding import requirements in Annex 7 Part A) which have been assessed as meeting the criteria to be a QP.
- Incorporating the existing derogations of ash wood from Canada and the USA, and certain conifer species of bonsai trees from Japan, into legislation. Concerning the existing derogation for Bonsai trees from Japan, as well as amending Annex 7, consequential changes are required to Annex 6 to exempt these plants from prohibition; and Annex 2 to ensure that all pests listed in the derogation are either GB quarantine pests or GB provisional quarantine pests.

Full details are captured under proposed changes.

All other changes which will come into force on 2 May 2024:

- Listing certain pests, based on a preliminary assessment, as provisional quarantine pests,
- Expanding the import requirements to cover plants for planting of potato not just tubers,

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- Integrating the current trade easement for *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus* (ToBRFV) testing requirements for seeds,
- Extending entry 83A import requirement to include EU Member states, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, treating all countries equally.

Full details are captured under proposed changes.

Why the need for change?

Prenotification medium risk plants and plant products

On 29 August 2023, Defra published the final Border [Target Operating Model](#) (TOM) that proposes a new approach to security controls (applying to all imports), and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls (applying to imports of live animals, animal products, plants and plants products) at the border.

Scottish Government, Defra and the Welsh Government will implement the new SPS regime with legislation introduced in accordance with the timetable detailed in the TOM, with the earliest provisions coming into force by 31 January 2024. To reduce the administrative burden and cost to traders, particularly for low-risk goods, transitional arrangements are required in order to exempt certain fruit and vegetables from the pre-notification requirement on entry into Scotland (GB) from the EU, Liechtenstein and Switzerland pending a risk assessment. As a potential outcome of the risk-assessment, certain fruit and vegetable goods from the EU, Liechtenstein and Switzerland that are currently classified as Article 72 under the Plant Health Regulation may be reclassified as Article 73 goods.

Pest measures

Since GB has left the EU, the focus of pest measures being introduced is now on pests which pose a risk to Great Britain, rather than to the EU. The phytosanitary import regime in Great Britain is not static and is kept under continuous review to ensure it continues to address any biosecurity risk posed to the UK, and that it meets our WTO obligations by being risk-based. The measures being introduced will be GB wide, as this avoids disparity at any GB borders.

The amendments proposed in the SI are based on decisions taken at the UK Plant Health Risk Group "PHRG" in response to the results of the risk assessments made under the Plant Health Regulation. The PHRG is a decision-making body that has representatives from Defra, Scottish Government, Forestry Commission, and the other Devolved Administrations with oversight from the UK National Plant Protection Organisation (consisting of the four Chief Plant Health Officers of the UK and senior Forestry Commission officials).

Changes being proposed:

For introduction on 1 November 2023

Prenotification medium risk plants and plant products

To remove the pre-notification requirement for certain medium risk goods, an amendment will be required to Annex 6 to the OCR (Article 56A) (which provides for the Transitional Staging Period) to apply to EU Member States, Liechtenstein and Switzerland (a)originate in, or are dispatched from, an EU Member State, and are introduced into Great Britain during the transitional staging period for goods entering on or after 31 October 2023. The pre-

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notification requirement of certain goods will be carved out and provide an exception for these goods. These are only temporarily arrangements until TOM has been fully rolled out.

Schedule 2 A (plants to which Article 72 (1) does not apply- see Annex A)

For introduction on 24 November 2023

Annex 2 Part A: List of GB quarantine pest under the headings:

C Insects and mites this is being removed

- *Haplaxius crudus* (van Duzee) [MYNDCR]

F. Viruses, Viroid and phytoplasmas these are added

- Citrus exocortis viroid [CEVDOO]
- Columnea latent viroid [CLVDOO]
- Pepper chat fruit viroid [PCFVDO]
- Tomato planta macho viroid [TPMVDO]

The following are being removed.

- Coconut lethal yellowing phytoplasma [PHYP56]
- Cowpea mild mottle virus [CPMMVO] –

Annex 2A: List of provisional GB quarantine pest (under headings)

A. Fungi and oomycetes add.

- *Coleosporium paederiae* Dietal ex Hirats. [COLSPA]

B. Insect and mites add.

- *Crisicoccus pini* (Kuwana) [DACLPI]
- *Dendrolimus superans* Butler [DENDSU]
- *Sirex nitobei* Mats. [SIRXNI]
- *Urocerus japonicus* (F. Sm.) [URCEJA].

C. Viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas remove.

- Citrus exocortis viroid [CEVD00]
- Columnea latent viroid [CLVD00]
- Pepper chat fruit viroid [PCFVD0]
- Tomato planta macho viroid [TPMVD0]

For introduction for 2 May 2024

Annex 2A: List of provisional GB quarantine pest

Under the following headings adding:

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A. Fungi and oomycetes

- *Raffaelea lauricola* [RAFFLA]
- *Raffaelea quercivora* [RAFFQU]

B. Insects and mites

- *Platypus quercivorus* [PLTPQU]

Annex 6: List of plants, plant products and other objects which may not be introduced into Great Britain if originating or dispatched from certain third countries: Part A:

Entry 1 column 1 after Korea the following is to be inserted “and other than naturally or artificially dwarfed plants of *Pinus* L., either entirely of the species *Pinus thunbergia* Parl. or of *Pinus thunbergia* Parl. grafted on a rootstock of a *Pinus* species other than *Pinus thunbergia* Parl., originating in Japan”.

By listing these types of Bonsais from Japan and following these up with special import requirements (see annex 7 Part A) and amending annex 2 permits entry into GB.

Annex 7-part A

List of plants, plant products and other objects originating from third countries and the corresponding special requirement for their introduction into Great Britain

- 2 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures are defined. i.e., ISPM 10 and ISPM 31
- Incorporate consequential changes required for delisting of quarantine pest for specific plants
- Amending entries 20, 21, 22 and 29. These entries relate to specific requirements for tubers of *Solanum tuberosum*. It was necessary to extend the scope to include plants for planting including micro plants of potato (other than seeds) instead of only tubers. It was also necessary to correct a drafting error as Liechtenstein which was not carried over. Consequential amendments are now necessary to entries 22 and 29 (ware potatoes) to exclude these which are already subject either to entries 20 and 21.
- Entry 83A extending the import requirement to be the same requirement for all countries. I.e., removing EU Member states, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland. This entry was omitted when the levelling up amendment took place.
- Incorporate into GB legislation the requirements of retained EU derogations which are due to expire that GB intends to maintain.

Annex 7 Part B Plants, plant products and other objects originating in third countries which are subject to emergency measures and may only be introduced into Great Britain if special requirements are met.

- To formalise the current easement on *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus* (“ToBRFV”) testing requirements for seeds.

Proposed changes to Schedule 7, part A and B are set out in Annex A confirming date of when changes are due to come into force.

Consultation

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The UK Plant Health Services (UKPHS), comprise of the four UK administrations are in continuous informal engagement in GB stakeholders. A short consultation was undertaken by Defra on behalf of the UK Plant Health Service on 26 May 2023. It reached out to GB-wide stakeholders, such as UK Plant Health Advisory Forum (PHAF). PHAF members include the Fresh Produce Consortium, Horticultural Trades Association (HTA) as well as Scottish Stakeholders, National Farmers Union for Scotland (NFUS). These stakeholders' groups were supportive of these changes as these were enhancing plant biosecurity. In addition, the Scottish Government will communicate the amendments in PH/044 to Scottish businesses that trade in plants, plant products and other objects once the legislation has been laid at Westminster and again when the measures are due to come into force. The SASA webpages will also be updated to provide guidance.

Other information

This SI does not transfer any legislative functions.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has been notified.

SI Notification - EU Alignment Consideration

Plant Health is a devolved area of law and in the main, plant health legislation was based on EU law, which has now become retained EU law. The purpose of any amendments to the Phytosanitary Conditions (GB 2019/2072) is to protect biosecurity and facilitate safe trade between Great Britain and the relevant third countries by introducing further measures against the import of host plants and other regulated goods for pests that will pose potential risks to plant health in Scotland (GB). These measures being introduced are bespoke to GB. They apply to specific third countries from which imports currently do not meet the appropriate level of protection for GB.

Similar, but separate Regulations (EU 2019/2072) are applicable to the EU. It is considered that the measures to be introduced provide the best outcome for Scotland from environmental/trade and biosecurity perspectives. The measures do diverge from what is currently provided for in EU law but are considered necessary and appropriate in the GB domestic content. Ultimately, it is not considered that they would be a barrier to future accession to the EU: the measures are able to be amended or revoked at any point in the future.

Summary of reasons for Scottish Ministers' proposing to consent to UK Ministers legislation.

The Scottish Ministers reasons for consenting to the proposals are as follows:

- The policy intention is aligned across the GB Plant Health Services (which consist of England, Scotland, and Wales), and by consenting to the use of devolved provision within PH/044 is consistent with previous plant health provisions and amendments to the Plant Health Regulation. These changes will not impact on Windsor Framework or Northern Ireland unfettered access to GB.
- Scottish Ministers consider that consenting to PH/044 is the most effective and transparent way to introduce these amendments. It provides clarity and confidence to

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businesses and trading partners and continues close collaboration across the UK under the provisional Plant Health Common Framework.

Intended laying day (if known) of instruments likely to arise.

PH/044 will be made using negative procedure, and it is intended to be made on 26 October 2023. The coming into force date is split into three stages.

- 1 November 2023, (carve out of low risk goods for exemption to pre-notify)
- 24 November (urgent and/or trade facilitating measures)
- 2 May 2024 (non-urgent measures). .

If the Scottish Parliament does not have 28 days to scrutinise Scottish Minister's proposals to consent, why not?

N/A

Information about any time dependency associated with the proposal.

N/A

Are there any broader governance issues in relation to this proposal, and how will these be regulated and monitored post-withdrawal.

None.

Any significant financial implications?

No significant financial implications

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Annex A

**PH/044 proposed changes to exempt low risk goods from prenotification
Schedule 2A to be inserted to the Plant Health (Amendment etc) (EU Exit)
Regulations 2020**

S.I. 2020/1482. Regulation 52 was amended by S.I. 2021/429 and 1229, for England and Wales, and in relation to Scotland by S.I 2020/1454 and S.S.I. 2021/1443.

SCHEDULE 2A

Transitional provision: plants to which Article 72(1) does not apply

<p><i>Column 1</i> Category of plants</p>	<p><i>Column 2</i> Description of plants specified in column (2) of the table in Part A of Annex 11 to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of regulation (EU) 2016/2031 as regards protective measures against pests of plants</p>	<p><i>Column 3</i> Corresponding entry number in the table in Part A of Annex 11 to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of regulation (EU) 2016/2031 as regards protective measures against pests of plants</p>
<p><i>Root and tubercle vegetables</i></p>	<p>Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled. Other root and tubercle vegetables, fresh or chilled. Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh, chilled, not frozen nor dried, not sliced or in the form of pellets. Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), and other spices in the form of root or tubercle plant parts, fresh or chilled other than dried. Sugar beet, not ground, fresh and chilled. Chicory roots, fresh and chilled.</p>	<p>5</p>

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	<p>Other root and tubercle vegetables, fresh and chilled.</p> <p>Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, similar forage products, not in the form of pellets, fresh or chilled, other than dried.</p>	
Parts of plants, other than fruit and seeds of:		
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled: Sweetcorn	8
Leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L., <i>Eryngium Tournier ex Linnaeus</i> , <i>Limnophila</i> R.Br. and <i>Ocimum</i> L.	<p>Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh not cut, crushed nor powdered.</p> <p>Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included, fresh.</p>	10
Leaves of <i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	<p>Leaves of cassava (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>), fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Vegetable products of cassava (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>), not elsewhere specified or included, fresh.</p>	11
Fruits of:		
<i>Momordica</i> L. and <i>Solanaceae</i> Juss.	<p>Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Other vegetables, of Solanaceae, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Other fruit, fresh or chilled.</p>	19
<i>Carica papaya</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Persea americana</i>	<p>Avocados, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Grapes, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Papaws (papayas) fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Apples, pears and quinces, fresh or chilled.</p>	20

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<p>Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L., <i>Syzygium</i> Gaertn., <i>Vaccinium</i> L. and <i>Vitis</i> L.</p>	<p>Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Strawberries, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Black, white or red currants and gooseberries, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Cranberries, bilberries, and other fruit of the genus <i>Vaccinium</i>, fresh or chilled.</p> <p>Other, fresh or chilled.</p>	
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PH/044 proposed changes to Annex VII

Part A List of plants, plant products and other objects originating from third countries and the corresponding special requirements for their introduction into Great Britain

Changes to come into force 23 November 2023			
Entries in red are amendments (strike through are deletions)			
Item No.	Description of plants, plant products or other objects	Origin	Special requirements
8	Plants for planting, other than dormant plants, plants in tissue culture, seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms and rhizomes	<p>Any third country where any of the following GB quarantine pests are known to occur (“the relevant pests”):</p> <p>—</p> <p>Begomoviruses,</p> <p>—Cowpea mild mottle virus,</p> <p>—Cucumber vein yellowing virus,</p>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) in all cases, that no symptoms of the relevant pests have been observed on the plants during their complete cycle of vegetation, and</p> <p>(b) in the case of plants originating in any third country where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Gennadius) or other vectors of the relevant pests are known to occur, that no symptoms of the relevant pests have been observed on the plants during their</p>

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		<p>—Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus,</p> <p>—Lettuce infectious yellows virus,</p> <p>—Melon yellowing-associated virus,</p> <p>—Squash vein yellowing virus,</p> <p>—Sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus,</p> <p>—Sweet potato mild mottle virus,</p> <p>—Tomato mild mottle virus,</p> <p>—Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus</p>	<p>complete cycle of vegetation and:</p> <p>(that the plants originate in areas which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4, are known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Gennadius) and other vectors of the relevant pests,</p> <p>(ii that the site of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Gennadius) and other vectors of the relevant plant pests on official inspections carried out at appropriate times to detect those pests, or</p> <p>(iii that the plants have been subjected to an effective treatment ensuring the eradication of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Gennadius) and the other vectors of the relevant pests and have been found free from those pests prior to export.</p>
33A.	Plants for planting, other than seeds, of <i>Capsicum</i> spp.	Any third country	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been derived from seed complying with the requirements set out in entry 105B, and</p> <p>(b) an official statement that:</p> <p>(i) the plants originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4 as an area that is free from Pepper chat fruit viroid, or</p> <p>(ii) the plants have been produced in a site of production where, since the</p>

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			<p>beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, no symptoms of disease caused by Pepper chat fruit viroid have been observed and where the following actions have been taken:</p> <p>(aa) staff and items, such as tools, machinery, vehicles, vessels and packaging material, from other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Pepper chat fruit viroid have been prevented from coming into contact with the site, or</p> <p>(bb) other appropriate hygiene measures have been taken to prevent infection by staff working, or items used, at other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Pepper chat fruit viroid.</p>
33B.	Plants for planting, other than seed, of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and its hybrids	Any third country	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been derived from seed complying with the requirements set out in entry 105C, and</p> <p>(b) an official statement that:</p> <p>(i) the plants originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4 as an area that is free from Citrus exocortis viroid, Columnea latent viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid and Tomato planta macho viroid, or</p> <p>(ii) the plants have been produced in a site of production where, since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, no symptoms of</p>

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			<p>disease caused by Citrus exocortis viroid, Columnea latent viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid and Tomato planta macho viroid have been observed and where the following actions have been taken:</p> <p>(aa) staff and items, such as tools, machinery, vehicles, vessels and packaging material, from other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Citrus exocortis viroid, Columnea latent viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid and Tomato planta macho viroid have been prevented from coming into contact with the site, or</p> <p>(bb) other appropriate hygiene measures have been taken to prevent infection by staff working, or items used, at other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Citrus exocortis viroid, Columnea latent viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid and Tomato planta macho viroid.”</p> <p>;</p>
42B.	<p>Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants of <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach, <i>Juniperus</i> L., or <i>Pinus</i> L., either entirely of the species <i>Pinus parviflora</i> Sieb. & Zucc. (<i>Pinus pentaphylla</i> Mayr) or <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl., or of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> Sieb. & Zucc. grafted on a rootstock of a <i>Pinus</i> species other than <i>Pinus parviflora</i> Sieb. & Zucc. or of <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl., grafted on a rootstock of a <i>Pinus</i> L. species other than <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl.</p>	Japan	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that:</p> <p>(a) they are naturally or artificially dwarfed plants:</p> <p>(i) of <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach, (ii) of <i>Juniperus</i> L., or (iii) in the case of <i>Pinus</i> L., either:</p> <p>(aa) entirely of the species <i>Pinus parviflora</i> Sieb. & Zucc. (<i>Pinus pentaphylla</i> Mayr), (bb) entirely of the species <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl.,</p>

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			<p>(cc) of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> Sieb. & Zucc. grafted on a rootstock of a <i>Pinus</i> L. species other than <i>Pinus parviflora</i> Sieb. & Zucc. which has borne no shoots and originated in Japan, or</p> <p>(dd) of <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl., grafted on a rootstock of a <i>Pinus</i> L. species other than <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl. which has borne no shoots and originated in Japan,</p> <p>(b) prior to export they have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years in officially registered nurseries which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,</p> <p>(c) in the case of <i>Juniperus</i> L. plants:</p> <p>(i) the plants of <i>Juniperus</i> L. and the plants of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Photinia</i> Ldl. and <i>Pyrus</i> L. grown in the two years prior to export in the abovementioned naturally or artificially dwarfed plant nurseries, and</p> <p>(ii) the immediate vicinity of the plants referred to in subparagraph (i), have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals and found free from the following: <i>Aschistonyx eppoi</i> Inouye, <i>Gymnosporangium asiaticum</i> Miyabe ex Yamada and <i>G. yamadae</i> Miyabe ex Yamada, <i>Oligonychus perditus</i> Pritchard et Baker, <i>Popillia japonica</i> Newman,</p>
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			<p>and any other GB quarantine pest or provisional GB quarantine pest,</p> <p>(d) in the case of <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach plants:</p> <p>(i) the plants of <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach and of <i>Pinus</i> L. grown in the abovementioned naturally or artificially dwarfed plant nurseries, and</p> <p>(ii) the immediate vicinity of the plants referred to in subparagraph (i), have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals and found free from the following: <i>Popillia japonica</i> Newman and any other GB quarantine pest or provisional GB quarantine pest,</p> <p>(e) in the case of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> Sieb. & Zucc. plants:</p> <p>(i) the plants of <i>Pinus</i> L. and of <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach grown in the abovementioned naturally or artificially dwarfed plant nurseries, and</p> <p>(ii) the immediate vicinity of the plants referred to in subparagraph (i), have been officially inspected, at least six times a year at appropriate intervals and found free from the following: <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner and Bühner) Nickle et al., <i>Coleosporium paederiae</i> Dietel ex Hirats. f., <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> (Kuwana), <i>Cronartium kurilense</i> (Dietel) Y. Ono, <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> (Berk.) Miyabe ex Shirai, <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i></p>
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			<p>Chetverikov, <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> (Butler), <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> Butler, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelofs, <i>Popillia japonica</i> Newman, <i>Pseudocercospora pini-</i> <i>densiflorae</i> (Hori & Nambu) Deighton, <i>Thecodiplosis</i> <i>japonensis</i> Uchida & Inouye, and any other GB quarantine pest or provisional GB quarantine pest,</p> <p>(f) in the case of <i>Pinus</i> <i>thunbergii</i> Parl plants:</p> <p>(i) the plants of <i>Pinus</i> L. and of <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach grown in the abovementioned naturally or artificially dwarfed plant nurseries, and</p> <p>(ii) the immediate vicinity of the plants referred to in sub- paragraph (i), have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals and found free from the following: <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner and Bührer) Nickle et al., <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> (Dietel) Sydow & P. Sydow, <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> Komarov, <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> (Kuwana), <i>Cronartium</i> <i>orientale</i> Kaneko, <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> Chetverikov, <i>Dendrolimus</i> <i>spectabilis</i> (Butler), <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> Butler, <i>Dothistroma</i> <i>septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet, <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell, <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non- European populations), <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelofs, <i>Popillia japonica</i> Newman, <i>Pseudocercospora pini-</i></p>
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			<p><i>densiflorae</i> (Hori & Nambu) Deighton, <i>Sirex nitobei</i> Mats., <i>Thecodiplosis japonensis</i> Uchida & Inouye, <i>Urocerus japonicus</i> (F. Sm), and any other GB quarantine pest or provisional GB quarantine pest,</p> <p>(g) the plants intended for GB have at least during the period referred to in paragraph (b):</p> <p>(i) been potted in pots which are placed either on shelves at least 50cm above ground or onto concrete flooring which is well maintained and free from debris,</p> <p>(ii) been found free, in the inspections referred to in paragraphs (c) to (f), from the pests of concern specified in paragraphs (c) to (f),</p> <p>(iii) in the case of plants of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> Sieb. & Zucc. or <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl., that have been grafted onto a rootstock which is derived from sources officially approved as healthy material, and</p> <p>(iv) been made recognisable with a marking or a traceability code, exclusive for each individual plant and notified to the national plant protection organisation of Japan, enabling the identification of the officially registered nursery and the year of potting, and</p> <p>(h) the plants have been traceable from the time of their removal from the nursery until the time of loading for export, through sealing of transport</p>
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			<p>vehicles or appropriate alternatives.</p> <p>1.</p> <p>The annual lists of the registered nurseries must be made available to the national plant protection organisation of the UK at the latest by 1st March each year. They must include the number of plants grown in each of these nurseries, which are deemed suitable for dispatch to GB, under the conditions laid down. The total number of plants dispatched to GB must not exceed quantities which have been approved by the UK national plant protection organisation in advance, having regard to the availability of quarantine facilities. In the case of plants of <i>Juniperus</i> L., the plants may only be imported into GB during the period beginning on 1st November each year and ending on 31st March the following year.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>Any detection of the pests of concern specified in paragraphs (c) to (f) in the inspections carried out pursuant to those paragraphs must be officially recorded, and the records must be kept available to the national plant protection organisation of the UK, upon its request. The detection of any pests of concern which are specified in paragraphs (c) to (f) disqualifies the nursery from exporting the plants specified</p>
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		<p>in column 1 to GB. The national plant protection organisation of the UK must be informed immediately thereof. In such case, the registration can be renewed only in the following year at the earliest.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>Following their import into GB, the plants must be subject, before their release, to official post-entry detention in a confinement facility or quarantine station of not less than three months of active growth in the case of <i>Pinus</i> L. and <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach plants, and for a period including the active growth season from 1st April until 30th June in the case of <i>Juniperus</i> L. plants, and must have been found free, during this post-entry detention, from any pests of concern listed in paragraphs (c) to (f). Particular attention must be given by the competent authority or the professional operators to preserve for each plant the marking or traceability code referred to in paragraph (g)(iv).</p> <p>4.</p> <p>Any lot in which plants have not been found free, during the post-entry detention, from the pests of concern must be immediately destroyed under official supervision.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>If any contamination by the pests of concern is confirmed during the post-entry detention period, the relevant nursery in Japan shall be treated as disqualified from</p>
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			<p>its status as an officially registered nursery. The national plant protection organisation of the UK shall immediately inform Japan thereof.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>The phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration” must indicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the name or the names of the officially registered nursery or nurseries; ii. the markings or traceability codes referred to in paragraph (g)(iv), as far as they enable identification of the registered nursery and the year of potting; iii. the specification of the last treatment applied, prior to dispatch.”;
92	Plants for planting, other than seeds, of <i>Aeraceae (Palmae)</i>	Any third country other than	Specific conditions
105B.	Seeds of <i>Capsicum</i> spp.	Any third country	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4 as an area that is free from Pepper chat fruit viroid, (b) are derived from plants grown throughout their life in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM10

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			<p>as a place of production that is free from Pepper chat fruit viroid and verified through official inspections and, where appropriate, testing, or (c) have been subjected to official testing for Pepper chat fruit viroid on a statistically based sample in accordance with ISPM31 and using an appropriate method and have been found, in this test, free from this harmful organism.</p> <p>* The name(s) of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>** The name(s) of the place(s) of production must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
105C.	Seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and its hybrids	Any third country	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement that they:</p> <p>(a) originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4 as an area that is free from Citrus exocortis viroid, Columnea latent viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid and Tomato planta macho viroid,</p> <p>(b) are derived from plants grown throughout their life in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM10 as a place of production that is free from Citrus exocortis viroid, Columnea latent</p>

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			<p>viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid and Tomato planta macho viroid and verified through official inspections and, where appropriate, testing, or (c) have been subjected to official testing for Citrus exocortis viroid, Columnnea latent viroid, Pepper chat fruit viroid and Tomato planta macho viroid on a statistically based sample in accordance with ISPM31 and using an appropriate method and have been found, in these tests, free from these harmful organisms.</p> <p>* The name(s) of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>** The name(s) of the place(s) of production must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
125.	<p>Wood of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or part from these trees, • — wood packaging material, except 	Any third country other than Canada and the USA	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a)an official statement that it has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, or</p> <p>(b)an official statement that the wood originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM4 an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and that no part of the area lies within 100 km of a known</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">associated controlled dunnage,</p> <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made of untreated wood</p>		<p>outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not</p> <p>include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p>
<p>125A.</p>	<p>Wood of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of</p> <p>-chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, obtained in whole or part from these trees,</p> <p>-wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage,</p> <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made of untreated wood</p>	<p>Canada and the USA</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by an official statement that it:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM4 as an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and that no part of the area lies within 100 km of a known outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire,</p> <p>(b) has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1kGy throughout the wood, or</p> <p>(c) (i) has been debarked and sawn wood is produced from debarked wood**, and (ii) has been heated through its profile to at least 71°C for 1200 minutes in a heat chamber approved by the relevant national plant protection organisation's inspection service***, and</p>

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			<p>(iii) has been dried following industrial drying schedules of at least two-week duration, recognised by the relevant national plant protection organisation's inspection service. The final moisture content of the wood shall not exceed 10% expressed as a percentage of dry matter.</p> <p>* The names(s) of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration". A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p> <p>** The maximum tolerance level for residual pieces of bark is 50 cm² in area.</p> <p>*** The inspection services as officially approved by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin or the country of processing, namely Canada or the USA.</p> <p>In the case of wood complying with point (c):</p> <p>(1) the wood must be produced, handled or stored in a facility**** which fulfils all the following requirements:</p> <p>(i) it is officially approved by the relevant national plant protection organisation's inspection service pursuant to its certification programme concerning the pest <i>Agrius planipennis</i> Fairmaire,</p>
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			<p>(ii) it is registered in a database published by the relevant inspection service,</p> <p>(iii) it is audited by the relevant national plant protection organisation's inspection service, or an agency approved by that inspection service, at least once per month and it has been concluded that it complies with the requirements of point (c). In the case these audits are performed by an agency approved by the relevant national plant protection organisation's inspection service, the relevant national plant protection organisation's inspection service must carry out six-monthly audits of this work. The six-monthly audits shall include the verification of the procedures and documentation of the agency and audits at approved facilities,</p> <p>(iv) it uses equipment for the treatment of the wood which has been calibrated consistently with the equipment's manual of operation,</p> <p>(v) it keeps records of its procedures for verification by the relevant national plant protection organisation's inspection service, or an agency approved by that inspection service, including the duration of treatment, temperatures during treatment and, for each specific bundle to be exported, the compliance check and final moisture content.</p>
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			<p>****The name of the facility or facilities must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>(2) Each bundle of wood must visibly display both the unique bundle number and a label with the words “HTKD” or “Heat Treated-Kiln Dried”. That label must be issued by, or under the supervision of, a designated officer of the approved facility after verifying that the processing requirements set out in point (c) and the requirements for facilities set out in point (1) have been complied with. The bundle number(s) corresponding to each specific bundle being exported must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>(3) The wood has been inspected before export by the relevant national plant protection organisation’s inspection service, or an agency approved by [that][the relevant national plant protection organisation’s] inspection service, to ensure that the requirements laid down in point (c) and point (2) are met.”.</p>
Changes to come into force 2 May 2024			
Item No.	Description of plants, plant products or other objects	Origin	Special requirements

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20	Plants for planting, other than seeds, of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	EU Member States, Liechtenstein and Switzerland	<p>The plants tubers must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that:</p> <p>(i) they originate in an area, which in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4, is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Li et al. , or</p> <p>(ii) they originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Li et al. or is considered to be free from <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Li et al. as a consequence of the implementation of the procedures set out in EPPO PM 9/2,</p> <p>(b) that they originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival or is considered to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival as a consequence of the implementation of the procedures set out in EPPO PM 9/5,</p>
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			<p>(c) that they originate in an area in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. emend. Safni et al.</p> <p>(i) is known not to occur, or</p> <p>(ii) is known to occur, and the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. emend. Safni et al. or considered to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. emend. Safni et al. as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aimed at eradicating <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. emend. Safni et al. ,</p> <p>(d) that:</p> <p>(i) they originate in an area in which <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) is known not to occur,</p> <p>(ii) they originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) based on an annual survey of host crops by visual inspection of host plants at appropriate times and, in the case of tubers, by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops</p>
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			<p>grown at the place of production, or</p> <p>(iii) in the case of tubers, after harvest, they have been randomly sampled and checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms has been applied or laboratory tested, as well as inspected visually both externally and by cutting tubers at appropriate times to detect the presence of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al., and in all cases at the time of closing of the packages or containers before movement, and found to be free from symptoms of that pest, and</p> <p>(e) they originate in a site of production where the procedures to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens set out in EPPO PM 9/26 have been implemented.</p>
21	<p>Plants for planting, other than seeds, of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L and other than tubers of those varieties officially accepted on to the GB Variety List pursuant to the Seeds (National Lists of Varieties) Regulations 2001</p>	EU Member States, Liechtenstein and Switzerland	<p>The tubers plants must be accompanied by an official statement that :</p> <p>(a) they belong to advanced selections,</p> <p>(b) they have been produced in an EU Member State, Liechtenstein or Switzerland, and</p> <p>(c) they have been derived in direct line from material</p>

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			<p>which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected</p> <p>in an EU Member State, Liechtenstein or Switzerland to official quarantine testing and has been found in those tests to be free from GB quarantine pests.</p>
22	<p>Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those mentioned in column (1) of entries 20 or 21</p>	<p>EU Member States, Liechtenstein and Switzerland</p>	<p>There must be a registration number on the packaging, or in the case of loose-loaded tubers transported in bulk, on the accompanying documents, demonstrating that the tubers have been grown by an officially registered producer, or originate from officially registered collective storage or dispatching centres located in the area of production, indicating that:</p> <p>(a) the tubers are free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. emend. Safni et al. ,</p> <p>(b) they originate in a place of production which:</p> <p>(i) has been found to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, or</p> <p>(ii) is considered to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival as a consequence of the implementation of the procedures set out in EPPO PM 9/5,</p>

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			<p>(c) they originate in a place of production which:</p> <p>(i) has been found to be free from <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Li et al. , or</p> <p>(ii) is considered to be free from <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Li et al. as a consequence of the implementation of the procedures set out in EPPO PM9/2(2), and</p> <p>(d) they originate in a site of production where the procedures to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens set out in EPPO PM9/26 have been implemented.</p>
29	Seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., ('true potato seed')	EU Member States, Liechtenstein and Switzerland	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement that the seeds derive from plants complying, as applicable, with the requirements set out in entry 20, and</p> <p>(a) that the seeds:</p> <p>(i) originate in areas known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann & Kotthoff) Li et al. , and <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. emend. Safni et al. , or</p> <p>(ii) have been produced in a site where, since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, no symptoms of</p>

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			<p>disease caused by the GB quarantine pests referred to in point (i) have been observed and where the following actions have been taken:</p> <p>(aa) staff and other items, such as tools, machinery, vehicles, vessels and packaging material, from other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been prevented from coming into contact with the site or other appropriate hygiene measures have been taken to prevent infection by staff working, or items used, at other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(bb) only water free from those pests has been used.</p>
83A	Plant for planting of <i>Fragaria</i> L, other than seeds	Third countries other than EU Member States, Lichtenstein and Switzerland	Official statement that the plants originate in an area known to be free from <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> Say

Annex 7 Part B Plants, plant products and other objects originating in third countries which are subject to emergency measures and may only be introduced into Great Britain if special requirements are met

Item No.	Description of plants, plant products or other objects	Origin	Special requirements
6.	Seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Capsicum</i> spp., intended for planting	Any third country	The seeds must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that they are of <i>Capsicum</i> spp. varieties which are known

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		<p>to be resistant to Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, or</p> <p>(b)an official statement:</p> <p>(i)that the mother plants of seeds have been produced in a production site* where Tomato brown rugose fruit virus is known not to occur on the basis of official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect that pest, and</p> <p>(ii)that the seeds or their mother plants have undergone official sampling and testing for Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and have been found, according to those tests, to be free from that pest.</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) in the case of any seeds which were harvested before the 15th August 2020, an official statement stating that “The seeds have been harvested before 15th August 2020” and that the seeds have undergone official sampling and testing for Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and have been found, according to those tests, to be free from that pest</p> <p>*The name of the site(s) of production must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>For the purposes of points (b)(ii) and (c). , the official sampling and testing of the seeds must be carried out in accordance with the paragraphs below.</p> <p>The official sampling of seeds for testing must be carried out in accordance with the following sampling schemes referred to in the relevant table of ISPM31:</p> <p>—in the case of seed lots which include 3000 or fewer seeds, a hypergeometric sampling scheme that is able to identify with 95% reliability a level of presence of infected plants of 10% or above,</p> <p>—in the case of seed lots which include 30000 or fewer seeds, but more than 3000 seeds, a sampling scheme that is able to</p>
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SI NOTIFICATION

			<p>identify with 95% reliability a level of presence of infected plants of 1% or above,</p> <p>—in the case of seed lots which include more than 30000 seeds, a sampling scheme that is able to identify with 95% reliability a level of presence of infected plants of 0.1% or above.</p> <p>Sub samples must consist of no more than 1000 seeds for Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) methods.</p> <p>The testing of seeds must be carried out using one of the following methods and the method used must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”:</p> <p>—real-time RT-PCR using the primers and probes described in the ISF protocol (2020), or</p> <p>—real-time RT-PCR using primers and probe of Menzel and Winter (Acta Horticulturae, in press).</p>
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