

ANNEX V

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on specific plants for planting

PART A

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on fodder plant seed

1. Inspection of the crop

- (1) The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out field inspections on the crop from which the fodder plant seed is produced concerning the presence of RNQPs in the crop to ensure that the presence of the RNQPs does not exceed the thresholds set out in this table:

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Thresholds for production of pre-basic seed	Thresholds for the production of basic seed	Thresholds for the production of certified seed
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> (McCulloch 1925) Davis <i>et al.</i> [CORBIN]	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	0 %	0 %	0 %
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev [DITYDI]	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	0 %	0 %	0 %

The competent authority may authorise inspectors, other than the professional operators, to carry out the field inspections on its behalf and under its official supervision.

- (2) Those field inspections shall be carried out when the condition and the stage of development of the crop allow for an adequate inspection. There shall be at least one field inspection per year, at the most appropriate time for the detection of the respective RNQPs.
- (3) The competent authority shall determine the size, the number and the distribution of the portions of the field to be inspected in accordance with appropriate methods.

The proportion of the crops for the production of seed to be officially inspected by the competent authority shall be at least 5 %.

2. Sampling and testing of fodder plant seed

- (1) The competent authority shall:
- (a) officially draw seed samples from lots of fodder plant seed;
 - (b) authorise seed samplers to carry out sampling on its behalf and under its official supervision;

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- (c) compare the seed samples drawn by itself with those of the same seed lot drawn by the seed samplers under official supervision as referred to in point (b);
- (d) supervise the performance of the seed samplers provided for in point (2).
- (2) The competent authority or the professional operator under official supervision shall sample and test the fodder plant seed in accordance with up to date international methods.

Except for automatic sampling, the competent authority shall check-sample a proportion of at least 5 % of the seed lots entered for official certification. That proportion shall be as evenly spread as possible over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification, and the species entered, but may also be aimed at eliminating specific doubts.

- (3) For automatic sampling, appropriate procedures shall be applied and it shall be officially supervised.

For the examination of seed for certification, samples shall be drawn from homogeneous lots. As regards the lot and sample weights, the table of Annex III to Directive 66/401/EEC shall apply.

3. Additional measures for certain plant species

The competent authorities, or the professional operators under the official supervision of the competent authorities, shall carry out the following additional inspections or take any other actions for certain plant species to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, are fulfilled.

- (1) the pre-basic, basic and certified seeds of *Medicago sativa* L. to prevent the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus*, and in order to ascertain that:
 - (a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus*; or
 - (b) the crop has been grown on land on which no previous *Medicago sativa* L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing, and no symptoms of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus* are observed during field inspection at the site of production or no symptoms of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus* have been observed on any *Medicago sativa* L. crop adjacent to it, during the previous cropping; or
 - (c) the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *insidiosus* and the content of inert matter shall not exceed 0,1 % by weight;
- (2) the pre-basic, basic and certified seed of *Medicago sativa* L. to prevent the presence of *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, and in order to ascertain that:
 - (a) no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been observed at the site of production during the previous cropping and no main host crops have been grown during the two preceding years on the site of production and appropriate hygiene measures have been taken to prevent infestation of the place of production; or
 - (b) no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* have been observed at the site of production during the previous cropping and no *Ditylenchus dipsaci* has been found by laboratory tests on a representative sample; or

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- (c) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate physical or chemical treatment against *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and have been found to be free of this pest after laboratory tests on a representative sample.

PART B

Measures concerning cereal seed

1. Inspection of the crop

- (1) The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out field inspections on the crop from which the cereal seed is produced, to confirm that the presence of the RNQPs does not exceed the thresholds set out in this table:

Fungi and oomycetes				
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Thresholds for the production of pre-basic seed	Thresholds for the production of basic seed	Thresholds for the production of certified seed
<i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i> Sawada [GIBBFU]	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Not more than 2 symptomatic plants per 200 m ² seen during field inspections at appropriate times of a representative sample of the plants in each crop.	Not more than 2 symptomatic plants per 200 m ² seen during field inspections at appropriate times of a representative sample of the plants in each crop.	Certified seed of the first generation (C1): Not more than 4 symptomatic plants per 200 m ² seen during field inspections at appropriate times of a representative sample of the plants in each crop. Certified seed of the second generation (C2): Not more than 8 symptomatic plants per 200 m ² seen during field inspections at appropriate times of a representative sample of the plants in each crop.
Nematodes				

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RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Thresholds for the production of pre-basic seed	Thresholds for the production of basic seed	Thresholds for the production of certified seed
<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie [APLOBE]	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	0 %	0 %	0 %

The competent authority may authorise inspectors, other than professional operators, to carry out the field inspections on its behalf and under its official supervision.

- (2) Those field inspections shall be carried out when the condition and the stage of development of the crop allow for an adequate inspection.

There shall be at least one field inspection per year, at the most appropriate time for the detection of the respective RNQPs.

- (3) The competent authority shall determine the size, the number and the distribution of the portions of the field to be inspected in accordance with appropriate methods.

The proportion of the crops for the production of seed to be officially inspected by the competent authority shall be at least 5 %

2. **Sampling and testing of cereal seed**

- (1) The competent authority shall:
- officially draw seed samples from lots of cereal seed;
 - authorise seed samplers to carry out sampling on its behalf and under official supervision;
 - compare the seed samples drawn by itself with those of the same seed lot drawn by the seed samples under official supervision as referred to in point (b);
 - supervise the performance of the seed samplers as provided for in point (2).
- (2) The competent authority or the professional operator under the official supervision shall sample and test the cereal seed in accordance with up to date international methods.

Except for automatic sampling, the competent authority shall check-sample a proportion of at least 5 % of the seed lots entered for official certification. That proportion shall be as evenly spread as possible over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification, and the species entered, but may also be aimed at eliminating specific doubts.

- (3) For automatic sampling, appropriate procedures shall be applied and it shall be officially supervised.

For the examination of seed for certification, samples shall be drawn from homogeneous lots. As regards the lot and sample weights, the provisions of the table of Annex III to Directive 66/402/EEC shall apply.

3. **Additional measures for seeds of *Oryza sativa* L.**

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out the following additional inspections or take any other actions

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to ensure that the requirements concerning the respective RNQPs for the seed of *Oryza sativa* L. are fulfilled:

Seeds of *Oryza sativa* L. shall fulfil one of the following requirements:

- (a) originates in area known to be free from *Aphelenchoides besseyi*;
- (b) has been officially tested by the competent authorities by appropriate nematological tests on a representative sample from each lot, and have been found free from *Aphelenchoides besseyi*;
- (c) has been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.

PART C

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on propagating material of ornamental plants and other plants for planting intended for ornamental purposes

The following measures shall be taken concerning the respective RNQPs and:

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the following table, are fulfilled

Bacteria		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill) Winslow <i>et al.</i>	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> Tourn. ex L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> Bosc ex Spach, <i>Photinia davidiana</i> Decne., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Sorbus</i> L.	(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill) Winslow <i>et al.</i> ; or (b) the plants have been grown in a production site that has been visually inspected at an appropriate time to detect the pest during the last growing season for the detection of that pest and plants showing symptoms of that pest, and any surrounding host plants, have been immediately rogued out and destroyed.

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<p><i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier, Luisetti & Gardan) Young, Dye & Wilkie</p>	<p>Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindl.</p>	<p>(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier, Luisetti & Gardan) Young, Dye & Wilkie; or (b) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from the <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier, Luisetti & Gardan) Young, Dye & Wilkie over the last complete growing season by visual inspection, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately; or (c) no more than 2 % of plants in the lot have shown symptoms during visual inspections, at appropriate times to detect the pest during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately.</p>
<p><i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio</p>	<p>Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Citrus</i> L. hybrids, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle. hybrids,</p>	<p>The plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected, at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, and found</p>

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	<p><i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. hybrids</p>	<p>free from <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio, and</p> <p>(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio, or</p> <p>(b) the site of production has been found free from <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio over the last complete growing season by visual inspection of the plants, at the most appropriate time to detect the pest during the last growing season; or</p> <p>(c) not more than 2 % of plants have shown symptoms during a visual inspection at the appropriate time to detect the pest during the last growing season, and all infected plants have been rogued out and destroyed immediately.</p>
<p><i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i></p>	<p>Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the plants have been produced in an area known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i>; or</p> <p>(b) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i> over the last complete growing season by visual inspection, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate</p>

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| | <p>vicinity, and the neighbouring plants, have been rogued out and destroyed immediately, unless they have been tested on the basis of a representative sample of symptomatic plants and it is shown in those tests that the symptoms are not caused by <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i>; or</p> <p>(c) no more than 2 % of plants in the lot have shown symptoms during visual inspections at appropriate times during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any symptomatic plants in the site of production and the immediate vicinity, and the neighbouring plants have been rogued out and destroyed immediately unless they are tested, on the basis of a representative sample of symptomatic plants and it is shown in those tests that the symptoms are not caused by <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i>; or</p> <p>(d) in the case of evergreen species, the plants have been visually inspected,</p> |
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		before movement and found free from symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> Vauterin <i>et al.</i>
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	<p>(1) In the case of seeds:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et</i></p>

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		<p><i>al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found in these tests to be free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i></p> <p>(2) In the case of plants other than seeds:</p> <p>(a) the seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in point (1) of this entry; and</p> <p>(b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.</p>
<i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	<p>(1) In the case of seeds:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known</p>

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| | | to be free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> ; |
| | (b) | or no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; |
| | (c) | or the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods (whether or not following an appropriate |

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		<p>treatment), and have been found in these tests to be free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i></p> <p>(2) In the case of plants other than seeds:</p> <p>(a) the seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in point (1) of this entry; and</p> <p>(b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.</p>
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	<p>(1) In the case of seeds:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of disease</p>

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| | | caused by <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; |
| | (c) | or the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods (whether or not following an appropriate treatment), and have been found in these tests to be free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> |
| | (2) | In the case of plants other than seeds: |

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		<p>(a) the seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in point (1) of this entry;</p> <p>(b) and the young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection</p>
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	<p>(1) In the case of seeds:</p> <p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>(b) or no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections, at</p>

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- (c) appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or the seeds have been subjected to official testing for *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* (ex Doidge) Vauterin *et al.* on a representative sample and using appropriate methods (whether or not following an appropriate treatment), and have been found in these tests to be free from *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* (ex Doidge) Vauterin *et al.*
- (2) In the case of plants other than seeds:
 - (a) the seedlings have been grown from seeds that

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		<p>meet the requirements laid down in point (1) of this entry; and</p> <p>(b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.</p>
Fungi and oomycetes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr	<i>Castanea</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr have been observed at the site of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) plants showing symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr have been rogued out, and the remaining plants have been inspected at weekly intervals and no symptoms have been observed at the site of production for at least three</p>

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<p><i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary, <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow</p>	<p><i>Pinus</i> L.</p>	<p>weeks before movement.</p> <p>(a) the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary, <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet and <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow; or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of needle blight, caused by <i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary, <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet or <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow, have been observed at the site of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or</p> <p>(c) appropriate treatments have been carried out against needle blight, caused by <i>Dothistroma pini</i> Hulbary, <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Dorogin) Morelet or <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> (von Thümen) Sydow, and the plants have been inspected before movement and found free from symptoms of needle blight.</p>
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<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni	Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni; or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni have been observed at the seed production site in at least two inspections at appropriate times, to detect the pest during the growing season; or</p> <p>(c) (i) the seed production site has been subject to at least two inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest, during the growing season; and (ii) no more than 5 % of plants have shown symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni during these inspections,</p>
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					and all plants showing symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni have been removed and destroyed immediately after inspection; and
		(iii)			at the final inspection no plants have been found showing symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni;
		(d)	(i)		or the seed production site has been subject to at least two inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the growing season; and
			(ii)		all plants showing symptoms of

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| | <p><i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni have been removed and destroyed immediately after inspection; and</p> <p>(iii) at the final inspection, no plants have been found showing symptoms of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni, and a representative sample from each lot has been tested and found free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(e) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate treatment which has been demonstrated to be effective against all known strains of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni.</p> |
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<p><i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i> (Petri) Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkley</p>	<p><i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Citrus</i> L. hybrids, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle hybrids, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. hybrids</p>	<p>(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i> (Petri) Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkleys; or (b) the plants have been grown in a site of production that was found free from <i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i> (Petri) Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkley over the last complete growing season, by at least two visual inspection at appropriate times, during that growing season, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately; or (c) no more than 2 % of plants in the lot showing symptoms during at least two visual inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any other symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately.</p>
<p><i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Hennings</p>	<p><i>Chrysanthemum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been inspected at least monthly during</p>

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		<p>the previous three months and no symptoms have been seen at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) mother plants showing symptoms have been removed and destroyed, along with plants within a 1m radius, and an appropriate physical or chemical treatment has been applied to the plants which have been inspected before movement and found free from symptoms.</p>
Insects and mites		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
<i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer	Plants for planting other than seed <i>Fuchsia</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms have been seen on the plants, or the mother plants from which they derive, during visual inspections at the site of production during the previous growing season, at the most appropriate time to detect the pest;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) appropriate chemical or physical treatment has been applied before movement, following which the plants have been inspected and</p>

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		no symptoms of the pest have been found.
<i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer	<i>Beaucarnea</i> Lem., <i>Bougainvillea</i> Comm. ex Juss., <i>Crassula</i> L., <i>Crinum</i> L., <i>Dracaena</i> Vand. ex L., <i>Ficus</i> L., <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Pachira</i> Aubl., <i>Palmae</i> , <i>Sansevieria</i> Thunb., <i>Yucca</i> L.	(a) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer; or (b) the plants have been grown at a production site at which no symptoms or signs of <i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer have been observed in visual inspections carried out at least every three months during a period of at least six months prior to movement; or (c) a regime is applied on the site of production aimed at monitoring and suppressing the population of <i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer and at removing infested plants and each lot has been visually inspected, at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, before movement and found free from symptoms of <i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer.
<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier)	Plants for planting of <i>Palmae</i> , other than fruit and seeds, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm, and belonging to the following genera and species: <i>Areca catechu</i> L., <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr., <i>Bismarckia</i> Hildebr. & H.	(a) the plants have been grown for their entire life in an area which has been established as free from <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier) by the

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	<p>Wendl., <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L., <i>Brahea armata</i> S. Watson, <i>Brahea edulis</i> H. Wendl., <i>Butia capitata</i> (Mart.) Becc., <i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc., <i>Caryota cumingii</i> Lodd. ex Mart., <i>Caryota maxima</i> Blume, <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L., <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., <i>Copernicia</i> Mart., <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam., <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq., <i>Howea forsteriana</i> Becc., <i>Jubaea chilensis</i> (Molina) Baill., <i>Livistona australis</i> C. Martius, <i>Livistona decora</i> (W. Bull) Dowe, <i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart., <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> Rottb., <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Chabaud, <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L., <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Jacq., <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> O'Brien, <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb., <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i> Greuter, <i>Pritchardia</i> Seem. & H. Wendl., <i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Jum. & H. Perrier, <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F. Cook, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Walter) Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f., <i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (Cham.) Glassman, <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl., <i>Washingtonia</i> H. Wendl.</p>	<p>responsible official body in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures;</p> <p>(b) the plants have been grown in the two years prior to their movement in a site within the Union with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier), or in a site within the Union where the appropriate preventive treatments have been applied, with respect to that pest;</p> <p>(c) the plants have been subject to visual inspections carried out at least once every four months, confirming freedom of that material from <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier).</p>
Nematodes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev	<i>Allium</i> sp. L.	(a) the plants or seed-producing plants have been inspected and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev have been observed on the lot since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or

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		(b) the bulbs have been found free from symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev, on the basis of visual inspections carried out at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, and packed for sale to the final consumer.
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev	Plants for planting other than seed <i>Camassia</i> Lindl., <i>Chionodoxa</i> Boiss., <i>Crocus flavus</i> Weston, <i>Galanthus</i> L., <i>Hyacinthus</i> Tourn. ex L., <i>Hymenocallis</i> Salisb., <i>Muscari</i> Mill., <i>Narcissus</i> L., <i>Ornithogalum</i> L., <i>Puschkinia</i> Adams, <i>Sternbergia</i> Waldst. & Kit., <i>Scilla</i> L., <i>Tulipa</i> L.	(a) the plants have been inspected and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev have been observed on the lot since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation; or (b) the bulbs have been found free from symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev, on the basis of visual inspections carried out at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, and packed for sale to the final consumer.

Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Malus</i> Mill.	(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected, and found free from symptoms of <i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider; and (b) (i) the plants have been produced in areas

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| | <p>known
to be
free from
<i>Candidatus</i>
Phytoplasma
<i>mali</i>
Seemüller
&
Schneider;</p> <p>(ii) or
the plants
have
grown in
a site of
production
found
free from
<i>Candidatus</i>
Phytoplasma
<i>mali</i>
Seemüller
&
Schneider
over
the last
complete
growing
season
by visual
inspection,
and any
symptomatic
plants
in the
immediate
vicinity
rogued
out and
destroyed
immediately;</p> <p>(iii) or
no more
than 2 %
of plants
in the
site of
production
have
shown
symptoms
during
visual
inspections</p> |
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		<p>at appropriate times during the last growing season, and those plants and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately, and a representative sample of the remaining asymptomatic plants in the lots in which symptomatic plants were found has been tested, and found free from <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma mali</i> Seemüller & Schneider.</p>
<p><i>Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider</p>	<p>Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Prunus</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected, and found free from symptoms of <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum</i></p>

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| | | Seemüller & Schneider.
and |
| (b) | (i) | plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider; |
| | (ii) | or the plants have grown in a site of production found free from <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider over the last complete growing season by visual inspection, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately; |
| | (iii) | or no more than 1 % of plants in the |

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		site of production have shown symptoms during inspections at appropriate times during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately, and a representative sample of the remaining asymptomatic plants in the lots in which symptomatic plants were found has been tested, and found free from <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum</i> Seemüller & Schneider.
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<p><i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma pyri</i> Seemüller & Schneider</p>	<p>Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Pyrus</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected and found free from symptoms of <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma pyri</i> Seemüller & Schneider; and</p> <p>(b) (i) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma pyri</i> Seemüller & Schneider; or (ii) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from the pest over the last complete growing season by visual inspection, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately;</p> <p>(c) no more than 2 % of plants in the site of production have</p>
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		shown symptoms during visual inspections at appropriate times during the last growing season, and those symptomatic plants and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and destroyed immediately.
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma solani Quaglino <i>et al.</i>	Plants for planting other than seed <i>Lavandula</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants have grown in a site of production known to be free from <i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma solani Quaglino <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of <i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma solani Quaglino <i>et al.</i> have been seen during visual inspections, of the lot in the last complete cycle of vegetation;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) plants showing symptoms of <i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma solani Quaglino <i>et al.</i> have been rogued out and destroyed, and the lot has been tested, on the basis of a representative sample of remaining plants and found free from the pest.</p>
Chrysanthemum stunt viroid	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Argyranthemum</i> Webb ex Sch.Bip., <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L.	The plants derive within three generations of propagation from stock which has been found, to be free from

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		Chrysanthemum stunt viroid by testing.
<i>Citrus exocortis</i> viroid	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected and found free from <i>Citrus exocortis</i> viroid;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) the plants have grown in a site of production that has been found free from the pest over the last complete growing season by visual inspection of the plants, at the appropriate time to detect the pest.</p>
<i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (EU isolates)	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Citrus</i> L. hybrids, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle hybrids, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. Hybrids	<p>(a) the plants derive from mother plants which have been tested, within the previous three years and found free from <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) (i) the plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) the plants have grown in a site of production found free from <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus over the last</p>

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| | | complete growing season by testing of a representative sample of the plants at the appropriate time to detect the pest; |
| (iii) | | or the plants have grown in a site of production under physical protection from vectors, and found free from <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus over the last complete growing season by testing at random of the plants, carried out at the most appropriate time to detect the pest; |
| (iv) | | or in the cases where there is a positive test result for the presence of <i>Citrus</i> |

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			<p><i>tristeza</i> virus in a lot, all plants have been tested individually and no more than 2 % of those plants were found positive, and the plants tested and found infected by the pest have been rogued out and destroyed immediately.</p>
<i>Impatiens</i> necrotic spot tospovirus	Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Begonia x hiemalis</i> , Fotsch, <i>Impatiens</i> L. New Guinea Hybrids	(a)	<p>the plants have grown in a site of production that has been subjected to a monitoring of relevant thrips vectors (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> Pergande) and, upon their detection, to appropriate treatments to ensure effective suppression of their populations; and</p>
		(b)	<p>(i) no symptoms of <i>Impatiens</i> necrotic spot tospovirus have been</p>

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		<p>(ii) observed on plants at the site of production during the current growing period; or any plants at the production site showing symptoms of <i>Impatiens</i> necrotic spot tospovirus during the current growing period have been rogued out and a representative sample of the plants to be moved has been tested and found free from <i>Impatiens</i> necrotic spot tospovirus.</p>
<p>Potato spindle tuber viroid</p>	<p><i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) no symptoms of diseases caused by Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or</p> <p>(b) the plants have been subjected to official</p>

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		testing for Potato spindle tuber viroid, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, free from that pest.
Plum pox virus	Plants of the following species of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds: <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., <i>Prunus blireiana</i> Andre, <i>Prunus brigantina</i> Vill.,— <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh., <i>Prunus cistena</i> Hansen,— <i>Prunus curdica</i> Fenzl and Fritsch., <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>domestica</i> L., <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) K. Schneid, <i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.) Hegi., <i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Mill.) D. A. Webb, <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus holosericea</i> Batal., <i>Prunus hortulana</i> Bailey, <i>Prunus japonica</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus mandshurica</i> (Maxim.) Koehne, <i>Prunus maritima</i> Marsh., <i>Prunus mume</i> Sieb. and Zucc., <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait., <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, <i>Prunus salicina</i> L., <i>Prunus sibirica</i> L., <i>Prunus simonii</i> Carr., <i>Prunus spinosa</i> L., <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus triloba</i> Lindl., <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to Plum pox virus Fotsch	(a) vegetatively propagated rootstocks of <i>Prunus</i> derived from motherplants which have been sampled and tested within the previous 5 years and found free from Plum pox virus; and (b) (i) the propagating material has been produced in areas known to be free from Plum pox virus; or (ii) no symptoms of Plum pox virus have been observed on propagating material in the production site over the last complete growing season in the most appropriate period of the year taking into

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| | | account the climatic conditions and the growing conditions of the plant and the biology of Plum pox virus, and any symptomatic plants in the immediate vicinity have been rogued out and immediately destroyed; or |
| | (iii) | symptoms of Plum pox virus have been observed on no more than 1 % of plants in the production site over the last complete growing season in the most appropriate period of the year taking into account the climatic conditions and the growing conditions |

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of the
plant
and the
biology
of Plum
pox virus,
and any
symptomatic
plants
in the
immediate
vicinity
have been
rogued
out and
immediately
destroyed,
and a
representative
sample
of the
remaining
asymptomatic
plants in
the lots
in which
symptomatic
plants
were
found
has been
tested and
found free
from the
pest. A
representative
portion of
plants not
showing
any
symptoms
of Plum
pox virus
upon
visual
inspection
may be
sampled
and tested
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		<p>risk of infection of those plants concerning the presence of that pest.</p>
<p>Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus virus</p>	<p>Plants for planting other than seeds <i>Begonia x hiemalis</i> Fotsch, <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L., <i>Gerbera</i> L., <i>Impatiens</i> L. New Guinea Hybrids, <i>Pelargonium</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the plants have grown in a site of production that has been subjected to a monitoring of relevant thrips vectors (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> and <i>Thrips tabaci</i>) and, upon their detection, to appropriate treatments to ensure effective suppression of their populations; and</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus have been observed on plants at the site of production during the current growing period; or</p> <p>(c) any plants at the production site showing symptoms of Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus during the current growing period have been rogued out and a representative sample of the plants to be moved has been tested and found free from Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus.</p>

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PART D

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on forest reproductive material, other than seeds

1. Visual inspections

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, are fulfilled:

- (a) forest reproductive material, other than seeds, of *Castanea sativa* Mill. is found free from *Cryphonectria parasitica* upon visual inspection at the production site or place;
- (b) forest reproductive material, other than seeds, of *Pinus* spp. is found free from *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* and *Lecanosticta acicola*, upon visual inspection at the production site or place.

The visual inspections shall take place once a year, in the most appropriate period to detect those pests, taking into account the climatic conditions and the growing conditions of the plant, and the biology of the respective pests.

2. Requirements per genera or species and category

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take all other actions, concerning the following genera or species, to ensure that:

***Castanea sativa* Mill.**

- (a) the forest reproductive material originates in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica*; or
- (b) no symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* have been observed at the place or site of production over the last complete growing season; or
- (c) forest reproductive material showing symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* in the place or site of production has been rogued out, the remaining material has been inspected at weekly intervals and no symptoms of that pest have been observed at the place or site of production for at least three weeks before movement of that material.

***Pinus* spp.**

- (a) the forest reproductive material originates in areas known to be free from *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* and *Lecanosticta acicola*; or
- (b) no symptoms of needle blight, caused by *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* or *Lecanosticta acicola*, have been observed at the place or site of production or its immediate vicinity over the last complete growing season; or
- (c) appropriate treatments have been carried out in the place or site of production against needle blight, caused by *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* or *Lecanosticta acicola*, and the forest reproductive material has been visually inspected before movement and found free from symptoms of *Dothistroma pini*, *Dothistroma septosporum* or *Lecanosticta acicola*.

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PART E

Measures to prevent the presence of the RNQPs on vegetable seed

The following measures shall be taken concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting: the competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the third column of the following table, are fulfilled.

Bacteria		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) (i) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times to</p>

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		<p>detect the pest during their complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or</p> <p>(iii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in those tests, to be free from the pest.</p>
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the crop from which the seed was harvested was visually inspected at appropriate times during the growing season and found free</p>

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		<p>from <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> in those tests.</p>
<i>Xanthomonas fuscans</i> subsp. <i>fuscans</i> Schaad <i>et al.</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas fuscans</i> subsp. <i>fuscans</i> Schaad <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) the crop from which the seed was harvested was visually inspected at appropriate times during the growing season and found free from <i>Xanthomonas fuscans</i> subsp. <i>fuscans</i> Schaad <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Xanthomonas fuscans</i> subsp. <i>fuscans</i> Schaad <i>et al.</i> in those tests.</p>
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of disease caused</p>

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		<p>by <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones et al. have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones et al. on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones et al.</p>
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones et al.	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds are obtained by an appropriate acid extraction; and</p> <p>(b) the seeds originate in areas known to free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones et al.;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) (i) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones et al. have been observed in visual</p>

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		<p>inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or</p> <p>(ii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i></p>
<p><i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p>

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		<p>(b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i></p>
<i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds are obtained by an appropriate acid extraction; and</p> <p>(b) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) (i) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> have</p>

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		<p>been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or</p> <p>(ii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in these tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič) Jones <i>et al.</i></p>
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L	(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas</i>

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		<p><i>perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i></p>
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds are obtained by an appropriate acid extraction; and</p> <p>(b) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) (i) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et</i></p>

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		<p><i>al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in these tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i></p>
<p><i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Capsicum annuum</i> L</p>	<p>(a) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex</p>

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		<p>Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) no symptoms of disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i></p>
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	<p>(a) the seeds are obtained by an appropriate acid extraction; and</p> <p>(b) the seeds originate in areas known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) (i) no symptoms of disease</p>

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| | | caused by <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> have been observed in visual inspections at appropriate times during the complete cycle of vegetation of the plants at the site of production; or |
| | (ii) | the seeds have been subjected to official testing for <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i> on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, whether or not following an appropriate treatment, and have been found, in those tests, free from <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> |

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		(ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>
Insects and mites		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i> (Say)	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> L., <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	(a) a representative sample of the seed has been subject to visual inspection at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, which may follow an appropriate treatment, and (b) the seed has been found free from <i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i> (Say).
<i>Bruchus pisorum</i> (L.)	<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	(a) a representative sample of the seed has been subject to visual inspection at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, which may follow an appropriate treatment, and (b) the seed has been found free from <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> (L.).
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i> L.	<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	(a) a representative sample of the seed has been subject to visual inspection at the most appropriate time to detect the pest, which may follow an appropriate treatment, and (b) the seed has been found free from <i>Bruchus rufimanus</i> L.
Nematodes		

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RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<p><i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev</p>	<p><i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium porrum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time to detect the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev have been observed; or (b) the harvested seeds have been found to be free of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev after laboratory tests on a representative sample; or (c) the planting material has been subjected to an appropriate chemical or physical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev and the seeds have been found to be free of this pest after laboratory tests on a representative sample.</p>
<p>Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas</p>		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<p>Pepino mosaic virus</p>	<p><i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the seeds have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method or an equivalent method, and: (b) (i) the seeds originate</p>

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			<p>in areas where Pepino mosaic virus is known not to occur;</p> <p>(ii) or no symptoms of diseases caused by Pepino mosaic virus have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation;</p> <p>(iii) or the seeds have been subjected to official testing for Pepino mosaic virus, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in those tests, free from the pest.</p>
Potato spindle tuber viroid	<i>Capsicum annuum L.</i> , <i>Solanum lycopersicum L.</i>	(a) (i)	the seeds originate in areas where

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			<p>Potato spindle tuber viroid is not known to occur;</p> <p>(ii) or no symptoms of diseases caused by Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation;</p> <p>(iii) or the seeds have been subjected to official testing for Potato spindle tuber viroid, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in those tests, free from the pest.</p>
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PART F

Measures to prevent the presence of the RNQPs on seed potatoes

The competent authority or, if so required, the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the following table, are fulfilled.

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
Blackleg (<i>Dickeya</i> Samson <i>et al.</i> spp.; <i>Pectobacterium</i> Waldee emend. Hauben <i>et al.</i> spp.)	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	<p>(a) In the case of pre-basic seed potatoes: official inspections show that they derive from mother plants which are free from <i>Dickeya</i> Samson <i>et al.</i> spp. and <i>Pectobacterium</i> Waldee emend. Hauben <i>et al.</i> spp.</p> <p>(b) In the case of all categories: the growing plants have been subjected to official field inspection by competent authorities.</p>
<i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter <i>solanacearum</i> Liefting <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	<p>(a) In the case of pre-basic seed potatoes: official inspections show that they derive from mother plants which are free from <i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter <i>solanacearum</i> Liefting <i>et al.</i>.</p> <p>(b) In the case of all categories: (i) plants have been produced in areas known to be free from <i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter</p>

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		<p><i>solanacearum</i> Liefting <i>et al.</i>, taking into account the possible presence of the vectors; or (ii) no symptoms of <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Liberibacter</i> <i>solanacearum</i> Liefting <i>et al.</i> have been seen during official inspections by competent authorities of growing plants at the site of production since the start of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
<p><i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i></p>	<p><i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) In the case of pre- basic seed potatoes: official inspections show that they derive from mother plants which are free from <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Phytoplasma solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i> (b) In the case of all categories: (i) no symptoms of</p>

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- Candidatus*
Phytoplasma
solani
Quaglino
et al. have
been seen
at the
place of
production
during
official
inspection
since the
start of
the last
complete
cycle of
vegetation;
or
(ii) any plants
at the
site of
production
showing
symptoms
have been
rogued
out, with
their
progeny
tubers,
and
destroyed,
for any
stocks
in which
symptoms
have been
seen in the
growing
crop,
official
post
harvest
tuber
testing
has been
carried
out, for
each lot,
to confirm
the
absence of

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			<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma solani Quaglino et al.</i>
Mosaic symptoms caused by viruses and: symptoms caused by: — Potato leaf roll virus	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	(a)	In the case of pre-basic seed potatoes: they derive from mother plants which are free from Potato virus A, Potato virus M, Potato virus S, Potato virus X, Potato virus Y and Potato leaf roll virus. Where methods of micro-propagation are used, compliance with this point shall be established by official testing, or testing under official supervision, of the mother plant. Where methods of clonal selection are used, compliance with this point shall be established by official testing, or testing under official supervision, of the clonal stock.
		(b)	In the case of all categories, the growing plants have been subjected to official inspection by the competent authorities.
Potato spindle tuber viroid	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	(a)	In the case of clonal stock: Official testing, or testing under official supervision, has shown that they derive from mother plants which are free from Potato spindle tuber viroid.

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		<p>(b) In the case of pre-basic and basic seed potatoes: no symptoms of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been found. or for each lot, official post-harvest testing of tubers have been performed and those tubers have been found free from Potato spindle tuber viroid.</p> <p>(c) In the case of certified seed potatoes, official visual inspection has shown that they are free from the pest, and testing is carried out if any symptoms of the pest are seen.</p>
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RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
Symptoms of virus infection	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	During official inspection of the direct progeny, the number of symptomatic plants shall not exceed the percentage indicated in Annex IV.

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
<i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter solanacearum Liefting <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	The competent authority has subjected the lots to official inspection and confirms that they comply with the respective provisions of Annex IV.
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> Thorne	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	The competent authority has subjected the lots to official inspection and confirms that they comply with the respective provisions of Annex IV.

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Black scurf affecting tubers over more than 10 % of their surface as caused by <i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i> (A.B. Frank) Donk	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L	The competent authority has subjected the lots to official inspection and confirms that they comply with the respective provisions of Annex IV.
Powdery scab affecting tubers over more than 10 % of their surface as caused by <i>Spongospora subterranea</i> (Wallr.) Lagerh.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L	The competent authority has subjected the lots to official inspection and confirms that they comply with the respective provisions of Annex IV.

In addition, the competent authorities shall carry out official inspections to ensure that the presence of RNQPs on the growing plants shall not exceed the thresholds set out in the following table:

RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Threshold for the growing plants for pre-basic seed potatoes		Threshold for the growing plants for basic seed potatoes	Threshold for the growing plants for certified seed potatoes
		PBTC	PB		
Blackleg (<i>Dickeya</i> Samson <i>et al. spp.</i> [1DICKG]; <i>Pectobacterium</i> Waldee emend. Hauben <i>et al. spp.</i> [1PECBG])	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0 %	0 %	1,0 %	4,0 %
<i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter <i>solanacearum</i> Lieferting <i>et al.</i> [LIBEPS]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma <i>solani</i> Quaglino <i>et al.</i> [PHYPSO]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Mosaic symptoms caused by viruses	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0 %	0,1 %	0,8 %	6,0 %

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and symptoms caused by leaf roll virus [PLRV00]					
Potato spindle tuber viroid [PSTVD0]	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

PART G

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on seed of oil and fibre plants

1. Inspection of the crop

- (1) The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out field inspections on the crop from which the seed of oil and fibre plants is produced to ensure that the presence of the RNQPs does not exceed the thresholds set out in the following table:

Fungi and oomycetes				
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting (genus or species)	Thresholds for the production of pre-basic seed	Thresholds for the production of basic seed	Thresholds for the production of certified seed
<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni [PLASHA]	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	0 %	0 %	0 %

The competent authority may authorise inspectors, other than the professional operators, to carry out the field inspections on its behalf and under its official supervision.

- (2) Those field inspections shall be carried out when the condition and the stage of development of the crop allow for an adequate inspection.

There shall be at least one field inspection per year, at the most appropriate time for the detection of the respective RNQPs.

- (3) The competent authority shall determine the size, the number and the distribution of the portions of the field to be inspected in accordance with appropriate methods.

The proportion of the crops for the production of seed to be officially inspected by the competent authority shall be at least 5 %.

2. Sampling and testing of seed of oil and fibre plants

- (1) The competent authority shall:
- officially draw seed samples from lots of seed of oil and fibre plants;
 - authorise seed samplers to carry out sampling, on its behalf and under its official supervision;

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- (c) compare the seed samples drawn by itself with those of the same seed lot drawn by the seed samplers under official supervision;
- (d) supervise the performance of the seed samplers as provided for in point (b).
- (2) The competent authority or the professional operator under the official supervision shall sample and test the seed of oil and fibre plants in accordance with up to date international methods.

Except for automatic sampling, the competent authority shall check-sample a proportion of at least 5 % of the seed lots entered for certification. That proportion shall be as evenly spread as possible over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification, and the species entered, but may also be aimed at eliminating specific doubts.

- (3) For automatic sampling, appropriate procedures shall be applied and it shall be officially supervised.
- (4) For the examination of seed for certification and the examination of commercial seed, samples shall be drawn from homogeneous lots. As regards the lot and sample weights, the table of Annex III to Directive 2002/57/EC shall apply.

3. Additional measures for seed of oil and fibre plants

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out the following additional inspections and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, are fulfilled:

- (1) Measures on seed of *Helianthus annuus* L. to prevent the presence of *Plasmopara halstedii*
 - (a) the seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L. originate in areas known to be free from *Plasmopara halstedii*;
or
 - (b) no symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii* have been observed at the production site in at least two inspections at appropriate times during the growing season;
or
 - (c)
 - (i) the production site has been subject to at least two field inspections at appropriate times to detect the pest during the growing season; and
 - (ii) no more than 5 % of plants have shown symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii* during field inspection, all plants showing symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii* have been removed and destroyed immediately after inspection; and
 - (iii) at the final inspection no plants have been found showing symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii*;or
 - (d)
 - (i) the production site has been subject to at least two field inspections at appropriate times during the growing season; and

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- (ii) all plants showing symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii* have been removed and destroyed immediately after inspection; and
 - (iii) at the final inspection, no plants have been found showing symptoms of *Plasmopara halstedii*, and a representative sample from each lot has been tested and found free from *Plasmopara halstedii* or (e) the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate treatment which has been demonstrated to be effective against all known strains of *Plasmopara halstedii* (Farlow) Berlese & de Toni.
- (2) Measures on seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L. and *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Botrytis cinerea*
 - (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Botrytis cinerea* has been applied;
 - or
 - (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of laboratory test of a representative sample.
- (3) Measures on seeds of *Glycine max* (L.) Merryl to prevent the presence of *Diaporthe caulivora* (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*)
 - (a) Seed treatment authorised for use against *Diaporthe caulivora* (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*) has been applied;
 - or
 - (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of laboratory test of a representative sample.
- (4) Measures on seeds of *Glycine max* (L.) Merryl to prevent the presence of *Diaporthe* var. *sojæ*
 - (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Diaporthe* var. *sojæ* has been applied;
 - or
 - (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of laboratory test of a representative sample.
- (5) Measures on seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Alternaria linicola*
 - (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Alternaria linicola* has been applied;
 - or
 - (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of laboratory test of a representative sample.
- (6) Measures on seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Boeremia exigua* var. *linicola*
 - (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Boeremia exigua* var. *linicola* has been applied;

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- or
- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of a laboratory test of a representative sample.
- (7) Measures on seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Colletotrichum lini*
- (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Colletotrichum lini* has been applied;
- or
- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded on the basis of a laboratory test of a representative sample.
- (8) Measures on seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. to prevent the presence of *Fusarium* (anamorphic genus), other than *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon and *Fusarium circinatum* Nirenberg & O'Donnell.
- (a) seed treatment authorised for use against *Fusarium* (anamorphic genus), other than *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon and *Fusarium circinatum* Nirenberg & O'Donnell, has been applied;
- or
- (b) the set tolerance on seed is not exceeded based on laboratory test of a representative sample.

PART H

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seeds

Visual inspection

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that:

- (a) the plants shall at least appear, on visual inspection, to be practically free from pests listed in the table in this point, in respect of the genus or species concerned.
- (b) any plants showing visible signs or symptoms of the pests listed in the tables in this point, at the stage of the growing crop, have been treated properly immediately upon their appearance or, where appropriate, have been eliminated.
- (c) in the case of bulbs of shallots and garlic, the plants derive directly from material which, at the stage of the growing crop, has been checked and found to be practically free from any pest listed in the tables in this point.

In addition, the competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the following table, are fulfilled:

Bacteria

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RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis <i>et al.</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	The plants have been grown from seeds which comply with the requirements laid down in Annex V, Part E and have been maintained free from infection by appropriate hygiene measures.
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds; and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.
<i>Xanthomonas gardneri</i> (ex Šutič 1957) Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds; and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.
<i>Xanthomonas perforans</i> Jones <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for vegetable seeds; and (b) young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> (ex Doidge) Vauterin <i>et al.</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) seedlings have been grown from seeds that meet the requirements laid down in Part E for

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		(b)	vegetable seeds; and young plants have been maintained in appropriate hygiene conditions to prevent infection.
Fungi and oomycetes			
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements	
<i>Fusarium</i> Link (anamorphic genus), other than <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon and <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	(a)	(i) the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season, a representative sample of the plants have been uprooted and no symptoms of <i>Fusarium</i> Link have been observed; or (ii) the crop has been visually inspected at least twice at appropriate times for the detection of the pest during the growing season and plants showing

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				<p>symptoms of <i>Fusarium Link</i> have been rogued out immediately with no symptoms seen at a final inspection of the growing crop; and</p> <p>(b) the crowns have been visually inspected before movement and no symptoms of <i>Fusarium Link</i> have been seen.</p>
<i>Helicobasidium brebissonii</i> (Desm.) Donk	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	(a)	(i)	<p>the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season, a representative sample of the plants have been uprooted and no symptoms of <i>Helicobasidium brebissonii</i> (Desm.) Donk have been observed;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) the crop has been</p>

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		<p>visually inspected at least twice at appropriate times for the detection of the pest during the growing season and plants showing symptoms of <i>Helicobasidium brebissonii</i> (Desm.) Donk have been rogued out immediately with no symptoms seen at a final inspection of the growing crop; and</p> <p>(b) the crowns have been visually inspected before movement and no symptoms of <i>Helicobasidium brebissonii</i> (Desm.) Donk have been seen.</p>
<i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium fistulosum</i> L., <i>Allium porrum</i> L.	<p>(a) the plants are module-raised transplants grown in medium free from <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk.;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) (i) — the crop has been visually</p>

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inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season and no symptoms of *Stromatinia cepivora* Berk. have been observed; or the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season and plants showing symptoms of *Stromatinia cepivora*

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				<p>Berk. have been rogued out immediately with no symptoms seen at an additional final inspection of the growing crop;</p> <p>(ii) and the plants have been visually inspected before movement and no symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. have been seen.</p>
<i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk.	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	(a)	(i)	<p>the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season and no symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk.</p>

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		<p>(ii) have been observed; or the crop has been visually inspected at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest during the growing season and plants showing symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. have been rogued out immediately with no symptoms seen at an additional final inspection of the growing crop;</p> <p>(b) and the plants or sets have been visually inspected before movement and no symptoms of <i>Stromatinia cepivora</i> Berk. have been seen.</p>
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Kleb. [VERTDA]	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L.	<p>(a) mother plants derive from pathogen tested material; and</p> <p>(b) the plants have been grown in a site of production of which the cropping</p>

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		<p>history is known, with no records of the occurrence of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Kleb.; and</p> <p>(c) plants have been visually inspected at appropriate times since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and found free from symptoms of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Kleb.</p>
Nematodes		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev	<i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium sativum</i> L.	<p>In the case of plants, other than the plants for the production of a commercial crop:</p> <p>(a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev have been observed;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) (i) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of</p>

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| | | <p>vegetation and not more than 2 % of plants have shown symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev infestation, and</p> <p>(ii) the plants found to be infected by that pest have been rogued out immediately, and</p> <p>(iii) the plants have then been found to be free from that pest through laboratory tests on a representative sample;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) the plants have been subjected to an appropriate chemical or physical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev and have been found to be free from that pest after laboratory tests on a representative sample.</p> |
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In the case of plants for production of a commercial crop:

- (a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kuehn) Filipjev have been observed;
- or
- (b)
 - (i) the crop has been inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation;
 - (ii) plants showing symptoms of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kuehn) Filipjev have been rogued out immediately, and
 - (iii) the plants have been found to be free from that pest after laboratory tests on a

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		<p>representative sample; or (c) the plants have been subject to an appropriate physical or chemical treatment and have been found to be free of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuehn) Filipjev after laboratory tests on a representative sample.</p>
Viruses, viroids, virus-like diseases and phytoplasmas		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Requirements
Leek yellow stripe virus	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	<p>(a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of Leek yellow stripe virus have been seen; or (b) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation in which not more than 10 % of the plants showed symptoms of Leek yellow stripe virus, with those plants rogued out immediately and not more than 1 % of plants showing symptoms seen in a final inspection.</p>

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<p>Onion yellow dwarf virus</p>	<p><i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Allium sativum</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of Onion yellow dwarf virus have been seen;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) (i) the crop has been visually inspected at least once at an appropriate time for the detection of the pest since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation in which not more than 10 % of the plants showed symptoms of Onion yellow dwarf virus; and the plants rogued found infected by that pest have been rogued out immediately; and</p> <p>(ii) not more than 1 % of plants</p>
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			show symptoms of that pest have been seen in a final inspection.
Potato spindle tuber viroid	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) no symptoms of diseases caused by Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or (b) the plants have been subjected to official testing for Potato spindle tuber viroid, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, free from that pest.	
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	(a) the plants have grown in a site of production that has been subjected to a monitoring regime of relevant thrips vectors (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> Pergande and <i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lindeman) and upon detection of those vectors appropriate treatments are carried out to ensure effective suppression of populations; and (b) (i) no symptoms of Tomato spotted	

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		(ii) wilt tospovirus have been observed on plants at the site of production during the current growing period; or any plants at the production site showing symptoms of Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus during the current growing period have been rogued out and a representative sample of the plants to be moved has been tested and found free from the pest.
Tomato yellow leaf curl virus	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	(a) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants; or (b) no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl disease have been observed on the place of production

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PART I

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on seed of *Solanum tuberosum* L.

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the following requirements are fulfilled concerning the presence of RNQPs on seed of *Solanum tuberosum*:

- (a) the seeds originate in areas where Potato spindle tuber viroid is not known to occur; or
- (b) no symptoms of diseases caused by Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation; or
- (c) the plants have been subjected to official testing for Potato spindle tuber viroid, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found, in these tests, free from that pest.

PART J

Measures to prevent the presence of RNQPs on plants for planting of *Humulus lupulus* L., other than seeds

The competent authority, or the professional operator under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall carry out checks and take any other actions to ensure that the requirements, concerning the respective RNQPs and plants for planting, provided for in the third column of the following table, are fulfilled:

Fungi		
RNQPs or symptoms caused by RNQPs	Plants for planting	Measures
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Kleb. [VERTDA]	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the plants for planting derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected at the most appropriate time and found free from symptoms of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i>; and (b) (i) the plants for planting have been produced in a place of production known to be free from

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| | | | <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> ; or |
| (ii) | — | the plants for planting have been isolated from production crops of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> ; and | |
| | — | the production site has been found free from <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> over the last complete growing season at appropriate times by visual inspection of the foliage at the most appropriate time; and | |
| | — | the cropping and soil borne disease | |

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		<p>history of fields has been recorded and there has been a rest period from host plants of at least four years between findings of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> and the next planting.</p>
<p><i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i> Inderbitzin, H.W. Platt, Bostock, R.M. Davis & K.V. Subbarao [VERTNO]</p>	<p><i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.</p>	<p>(a) the plants for planting derive from mother plants which have been visually inspected at the most appropriate time and found free from symptoms of <i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i>; and</p> <p>(b) (i) the plants for planting have been produced in a place of production known to be free from</p>

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		<p><i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i>; or</p> <p>(ii) — the plants for planting have been isolated from production crops of <i>Humulus lupulus</i>;</p> <p>— and the production site has been found free from <i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i> over the last complete growing season at appropriate times by visual inspection of the foliage;</p> <p>— and the cropping and soil borne disease history of fields have</p>
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		been recorded and there has been a rest period from host plants of at least four years between findings of <i>Verticillium nonalfalfae</i> and the next planting.
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