

Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes
European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization

Normes OEPP

EPPO Standards

Phytosanitary procedures
Procédures phytosanitaires

PM 3/62



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Approval

EPPO Standards are approved by EPPO Council. The date of approval appears in each individual standard. In the terms of Article II of the IPPC, EPPO Standards are Regional Standards for the members of EPPO.

Review

EPPO Standards are subject to periodic review and amendment. The next review date for this set of EPPO Standards is decided by the EPPO Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations.

Amendment record

Amendments will be issued as necessary, numbered and dated. The dates of amendment appear in each individual standard (as appropriate).

Distribution

EPPO Standards are distributed by the EPPO Secretariat to all EPPO member governments. Copies are available to any interested person under particular conditions upon request to the EPPO Secretariat.

Scope

EPPO Phytosanitary Procedures are intended to be used by National Plant Protection Organizations, in their capacity as bodies responsible for the inspection, testing and treatment of plants and plant products moving in trade, or for the implementation of surveys against quarantine pests.

References

- EU (2000) Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the community. *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L169, 1–112.
- EPPO/CABI (1997) *Quarantine Pests for Europe*, 2nd edn. CAB International, Wallingford (GB).
- FAO (1997) *International Plant Protection Convention* (new revised text). FAO, Rome.
- IPPC (1999) *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. ISPM no. 5. IPPC Secretariat, FAO, Rome (IT).
- OEPP/EPPO (1996) *Illustrations of Quarantine Pests for Europe*. EPPO, Paris (FR).
- OEPP/EPPO (2000) EPPO Standard PM 1/2(9) EPPO A1 and A2 lists of quarantine pests. In *EPPO Standards: General phytosanitary measures*. EPPO, Paris.

Definitions

Fumigation: treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state.

Inspection: official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.

Monitoring: an official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations.

Phytosanitary procedure: any officially prescribed method for implementing phytosanitary regulations including the performance of inspections, tests, surveillance or treatments in connection with regulated pests.

Survey: an official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area.

Test: official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests.

Treatment: officially authorized procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests.

Outline of requirements

EPPO Standards on phytosanitary procedures describe the methods to be followed for performing inspections, tests or treatments of commodities moving in trade, or surveys against quarantine pests. For many quarantine pests, a reference to the relevant EPPO Phytosanitary Procedure is made in the corresponding EPPO Pest-specific phytosanitary requirements (EPPO Standards PM 2).

Existing EPPO standards in this series

EPPO Standards on phytosanitary procedures arise from the programmes of activity of the EPPO Panels on Phytosanitary Measures and on Phytosanitary Treatments. The first 58 EPPO Standards on phytosanitary procedures were originally published in *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin*, following a numbering sequence described in *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 20, 229–233, which provides a list in approximate chronological order of appearance. Two more recent standards have been published: PM 3/59(1) *Synchytrium endobioticum*: soil tests and descheduling of previously infested plots. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 29, 221–232.

PM 3/60(1) Testing growing medium and plants in growing medium. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 32, 223–230.

All these EPPO Standards have recently been revised to bring them into line with new EPPO terminology, and published in a new publication *Phytosanitary Procedures*, available from the EPPO Secretariat, 1 rue Le Nôtre, 75016 Paris (FR).

Phytosanitary procedures
Procédures phytosanitaires

Production of pathogen-free microplants of potato

Specific scope

This standard describes systems for the production of pathogen-free microplants of potato as a basis for their international movement.

Specific approval and amendment

First approved in 2004-09.

Introduction

According to EPPO Standard PM 8/1 Commodity-specific phytosanitary measures for potato, pathogen-free microplants of potato produced according to the present Standard may be moved into or between countries for use as nuclear stock or propagation stock I, without the need for post-entry quarantine or additional testing (which may be a requirement of the certification scheme in some countries). This possibility is subject, if appropriate, to transitional arrangements.

Specific definitions

Microplants of potato: plants (including tubers) in tissue culture of tuber-forming *Solanum* spp.

Requirements

The microplants should meet the definition of seed potatoes in EPPO Standard PM 8/1 Commodity-specific phytosanitary measures for potato. They should be derived from nuclear stock tested at least according to EPPO Standard PM 3/21(2) Post-entry quarantine for potato and EPPO Standard PM 4/28 Certification scheme for seed potatoes (or procedures which can be shown to be equivalent) and found free from the pathogens specified in those standards.

The microplants should be produced in an official facility or a facility authorized by the NPPO. The facility should be operated under standard operating procedures with appropriate quality checks. Facilities should be audited by the NPPO (or certifying authority) at least once every 12 months. This should include a review of documentation and operating procedures.

The microplants should be maintained and propagated under aseptic conditions in a facility dedicated for this purpose. Only tested microplants should enter the facility. Other plant species should not be grown in the facility unless it can be technically justified that those species cannot be infected by any pathogen able to infect potato. Candidate material (i.e. material that has not been tested) should be held and tested in a facility separate from the one holding the tested microplants.

Operational procedures should be implemented to prevent cross contamination between the facility that maintains or propagates tested plants and work areas that may pose a phytosanitary risk, and within facilities. The facilities and equipment should be fit for the purpose and be well maintained. The staff employed at the facility should have appropriate education, training and experience in microbiological, diagnostic, administrative and management techniques for the production of pathogen-free microplants.

The following documents and records should be maintained: production procedures; measures to prevent cross contamination; staff training records; records of all tests done on the microplant material; the results and lineage in a manner ensuring traceability; microplant distribution records. Records and results should be kept for at least 10 years.

Evaluation of microplant production systems

This Standard may be used in the evaluation of microplant production systems in exporting countries. The NPPO of the exporting country should give the NPPO of the importing country the opportunity to evaluate its microplant production system, including, on request, an audit of relevant documents and of the facility.