

行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局 函

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附件：如文1091494840-A1~A3

主旨：有關歐盟修正Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV)寄主植物種植用植株及種子輸入檢疫措施，並自109年8月15日實施至111年5月31日止，請惠轉知相關種苗輸出及生產業者配合辦理，請查照。

說明：

- 一、依據WTO秘書處109年8月19日G/SPS/N/EU/407文件（附件1）辦理。
- 二、按歐盟108年9月30日(EU)2019/1615文件規定，非歐盟國家地區輸往歐盟之供種植用番茄、辣椒及甜椒之植株及種子，輸出植物檢疫證明書應加註來自ToBRFV非疫區、產自非疫生產點或經檢測未罹染；因我國為ToBRFV非疫區，我國產上述植株及種子擬輸往歐盟時，得於本局簽發之輸出植物檢疫證明書加註我國未發生ToBRFV方式辦理，合先敘明。
- 三、現歐盟109年8月11日(EU)2020/1191文件（如附件2）修正前揭規定，相關內容摘述如下：
 - （一）管制寄主範圍修正為供種植用番茄（*Solanum lycopersicum*）及番椒屬（*Capsicum spp.*）之植株及種子。
 - （二）供種植用番茄及番椒屬植株之檢疫條件修正為（附件2之Article 8）：
 - 1、需檢附輸出植物檢疫證明書，並加註下列事項：
 - （1）依歐盟規定方法（附件2之ANNEX）進行取樣及病毒檢測，檢測結果顯示未罹染ToBRFV。
 - （2）植株種植於輸出國植物檢疫機關（NPPO）登錄及監督之非疫生產點，並經官方在適當時間進行檢查確認



無ToBRFV存在，並在植株出現病徵時由官方取樣檢測確認無ToBRFV存在。

(3)登錄之非疫生產點名稱。

2、已知對ToBRFV具有抗性的番椒屬植物，需檢附輸出植物檢疫證明書並加註品種名稱及確認其具有抗性。

(三)供種植用番茄及番椒屬種子之檢疫條件修正為(附件2之Article 9)：

1、需檢附輸出植物檢疫證明書，並加註下列事項：

(1)該批次種子之母本係種植於輸出國植物檢疫機關登錄及監督之非疫生產點，並經官方在適當時間進行檢查確認無ToBRFV存在。

(2)該批次種子或其母本依歐盟規定方法(附件2之ANNEX)進行取樣及病毒檢測，檢測結果顯示未罹染ToBRFV。

(3)登錄之非疫生產點名稱。

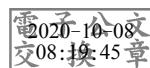
2、已知對ToBRFV具有抗性的番椒屬種子，需檢附輸出植物檢疫證明書並加註品種名稱及確認其具有抗性。

(四)供種植用番茄及番椒屬之植株及種子輸歐盟時，將由第一抵達地邊境人員依歐盟規定方法取樣該批貨物至少20%進行檢測。

四、檢送輸歐盟供種植用番茄及番椒屬之植株及種子生產設施編號原則如附件3，生產者可逕向本局轄區分局申請登錄，經完成查核後核予登錄編號(副知本局)，據以辦理後續輸出事宜。

正本：社團法人台灣種苗改進協會、本局基隆分局、本局新竹分局、本局臺中分局、本局高雄分局

副本：行政院農業委員會種苗改良繁殖場、本局植物檢疫組(均含附件)





19 August 2020

(20-5640)

Page: 1/2

Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Original: English

NOTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY MEASURES

1. Notifying Member: <u>EUROPEAN UNION</u> If applicable, name of local government involved:
2. Agency responsible: European Commission, Health and Food Safety Directorate-General
3. Products covered (provide tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO; ICS numbers should be provided in addition, where applicable): Seeds, plants and fruits of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Capsicum</i> spp. Seeds, plants and fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to Tomato Brown Rugose Fruit Virus (ToBRFV) are excluded from the measure.
4. Regions or countries likely to be affected, to the extent relevant or practicable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All trading partners <input type="checkbox"/> Specific regions or countries:
5. Title of the notified document: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1191 of 11 August 2020 establishing measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV) and repealing Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615. Language(s): English, French, Spanish. Number of pages: 8 https://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2020/SPS/EEC/20_4871_00_e.pdf https://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2020/SPS/EEC/20_4871_00_f.pdf https://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2020/SPS/EEC/20_4871_00_s.pdf
6. Description of content: This Implementing Regulation updates the measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV). After the adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615, more recent scientific information has been collected on the spread of the specified pest and on testing methods, which justifies the need for more detailed measures than those provided for under Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615. In particular, seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Capsicum</i> spp. should be tested regardless of their origin. This is necessary because of the uncertainties surrounding the presence of the pest worldwide.
7. Objective and rationale: <input type="checkbox"/> food safety, <input type="checkbox"/> animal health, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> plant protection, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, <input type="checkbox"/> protect territory from other damage from pests.
8. Nature of the urgent problem(s) and reason for urgent action: The pest is spreading worldwide and more testing is needed on <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. and <i>Capsicum</i> spp.

<p>9. Is there a relevant international standard? If so, identify the standard:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Codex Alimentarius Commission (e.g. title or serial number of Codex standard or related text):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) (e.g. Terrestrial or Aquatic Animal Health Code, chapter number):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Plant Protection Convention (e.g. ISPM number): ISPM 1, ISPM 8 and ISPM31.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>Does this proposed regulation conform to the relevant international standard?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If no, describe, whenever possible, how and why it deviates from the international standard:</p>
<p>10. Other relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available:</p>
<p>11. Date of entry into force (dd/mm/yy)/period of application (as applicable): 15 August 2020 Period of application: until 31 May 2022</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Trade facilitating measure</p>
<p>12. Agency or authority designated to handle comments: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Notification Authority, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Enquiry Point. Address, fax number and e-mail address (if available) of other body:</p> <p>European Commission DG Health and Food Safety, Unit D2-Multilateral International Relations Rue Froissart 101 B-1049 Brussels Tel: +(322) 295 4263 Fax: +(322) 299 8090 E-mail: sps@ec.europa.eu</p>
<p>13. Text(s) available from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Notification Authority, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Enquiry Point. Address, fax number and e-mail address (if available) of other body:</p> <p>European Commission DG Health and Food Safety, Unit D2-Multilateral International Relations Rue Froissart 101 B-1049 Brussels Tel: +(322) 295 4263 Fax: +(322) 299 8090 E-mail: sps@ec.europa.eu</p>

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1191**of 11 August 2020****establishing measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV) and repealing Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 30,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 22(3) and Article 52 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV) ('the specified pest') is currently not listed as a Union quarantine pest or as a Union regulated non-quarantine pest in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 ⁽³⁾.
- (2) However, since 2018 Member States have reported outbreaks of the specified pest on tomato crops in their territories and the measures taken to control it. Germany, in 2018, and Italy, in 2019, carried out pest risk analyses showing that the specified pest and its damaging effects could be of significant plant health concern to the Union, in particular for the production of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. and *Capsicum* spp.
- (3) Based on this, Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615 ⁽⁴⁾ was adopted in order to establish measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of the specified pest.
- (4) After the adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615, more recent scientific information has been collected on the spread of the specified pest and on testing methods, which justifies the need for more detailed measures than those provided for under Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615.
- (5) In particular, seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. and *Capsicum* spp. should be tested regardless of their origin. This is necessary because of the uncertainties surrounding the presence of the pest worldwide and because seeds of different origins are often mixed in the lots when traded, thus increasing the risk of spread of the specified pest.
- (6) Moreover, the establishment of pest free production sites has to be subject to certain measures, in order to ensure that healthy material is produced.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 November 2019 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards protective measures against pests of plants, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019

(OJ L 319, 10.12.2019, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615 of 26 September 2019 establishing emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV) (OJ L 250, 30.9.2019, p. 91).

- (7) *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest, are not considered to represent a risk of infection and spread of the specified pest. Therefore, these varieties should be exempt from the requirements for testing if they are officially attested as resistant.
- (8) Sampling and testing should be carried out under specific conditions on the basis of the most recent information collected at Union and international level. Real time PCR methods are most effective in detecting and identifying the specified pest. The ELISA method is less sensitive and less specific since this method was found to cross-react with other tomato viruses. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic there is a shortage of kits required for the Real Time PCR detection methods. Until 1 October 2020, the ELISA method should also be considered as an acceptable method of detecting and identifying the specified pest. This sampling and testing should take place in addition to the sampling for physical checks that takes place in accordance with the provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2130 ⁽⁵⁾, to ensure an increased level of phytosanitary protection of the Union.
- (9) The conditions for the movement of plants for planting should not apply to plants already produced in accordance with Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615 because it would not be proportionate to require additional testing for those seeds and because in most of the cases those conditions could not be practically implemented.
- (10) Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2130 sets out rules on the operations to be carried out during physical checks on plants for planting including sampling. In addition to those rules, and in order to adapt the frequency of sampling and testing in relation to the phytosanitary risk of the specified pest, Member States should define the frequency of sampling and testing, at import, of the consignments of the specified seeds and specified plants for planting. The rate of that frequency should not be lower than 20 % of the imported specified seeds and specified plants for planting, to ensure that an adequately representative sample is checked.
- (11) Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615 should be repealed and replaced by this Regulation to take account of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council and of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, which are applicable since 14 December 2019.
- (12) This Regulation should apply until 31 May 2022 in order to allow the necessary time for monitoring the situation and determining the phytosanitary status of the specified pest in respect of the Union territory and the world distribution.
- (13) In order to swiftly address the phytosanitary risk of the specified pest, the rules of this Regulation should become applicable within the shortest possible delay. Therefore, this Regulation should enter into force the third day following that of its publication.
- (14) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) 'specified pest' means Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV);
- (b) 'specified plants for planting' means plants for planting of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. and *Capsicum* spp. other than seeds;
- (c) 'specified seeds' means seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. and *Capsicum* spp;
- (d) 'specified fruits' means fruits of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. and *Capsicum* spp.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2130 of 25 November 2019 establishing detailed rules on the operations to be carried out during and after documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks on animals and goods subject to official controls at border control posts (OJ L 321, 12.12.2019, p. 128).

*Article 2***Prohibitions concerning the specified pest**

The specified pest shall not be introduced into, moved within, or held, multiplied or released within the Union territory.

*Article 3***Detection or suspected presence of the specified pest**

1. Any person within the Union territory who suspects or becomes aware of the presence of the specified pest shall immediately inform the competent authority and provide it with all relevant information concerning the presence, or suspected presence, of the specified pest.
2. On receiving such information, the competent authority shall:
 - (a) immediately record the information provided;
 - (b) take all necessary measures to confirm the presence or suspected presence of the specified pest;
 - (c) ensure that any person having plants which may be infected with the specified pest under their control is immediately informed of:
 - (i) the presence or the suspected presence of the specified pest, and
 - (ii) of the possible risks associated with the specified pest and of the measures to be taken.

*Article 4***Measures concerning the confirmed presence of the specified pest**

Where the presence or the suspected presence of the specified pest is confirmed in the territory of a Member State, the competent authority of the Member State concerned shall ensure that appropriate measures are taken to eradicate the specified pest in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

*Article 5***Surveys on the presence of the specified pest in the Member States**

1. Member States shall conduct annual surveys for the presence of the specified pest on specified plants for planting, specified seeds and specified fruits in their territory, including in places of production of specified seeds and specified plants for planting.
2. Those surveys shall:
 - (a) include sampling and testing as laid down in the Annex; and
 - (b) be based on:
 - (i) the assessed risk of introduction and spread of the specified pest into and within the Member State concerned, and
 - (ii) sound scientific and technical principles, with regard to the possibility to detect the specified pest.
3. Member States shall notify the Commission and the other Member States by 30 April of each year of the results of the surveys that were carried out during the preceding calendar year.

*Article 6***Movement of the specified plants for planting within the Union**

1. The specified plants for planting may only be moved within the Union if they are accompanied by a plant passport and if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (a) the specified plants have been grown in a production site where the specified pest is known not to occur, on the basis of official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect the specified pest, and, where specified plants are displaying symptoms of the specified pest, these plants have been subjected to sampling and testing by the competent authority, and these tests have shown them to be free of the specified pest;
 - (b) the lots of the specified plants for planting have been kept separate from other lots of specified plants by applying appropriate hygiene measures and physical separation.

Sampling for testing, as referred to in this paragraph, shall be carried out as set out in the Annex.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to:
 - (a) specified plants of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest;
 - (b) specified plants for planting produced in accordance with Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615.

*Article 7***Movement of the specified seeds within the Union**

1. Specified seeds may only be moved within the Union if they are accompanied by a plant passport and if they fulfil all of the following conditions:
 - (a) their mother plants have been produced in a production site where the specified pest is known not to occur, on the basis of official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect the specified pest;
 - (b) they or their mother plants have undergone sampling and testing for the specified pest by the competent authority, or have been subjected to sampling and testing by professional operators under official supervision of the competent authority, and have been found, according to those tests, to be free from the specified pest;

In case of suspicion of the presence of the specified pest, that sampling and testing shall only be carried out by the competent authorities in accordance with point (c) of Article 87(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

 - (c) the origin of all lots of specified seeds are recorded and documented.
2. Specified seeds which were still in storage prior to 15 August 2020 shall be sampled and tested for the specified pest by the competent authority or by professional operators under official supervision of the competent authority, before being moved within the Union and found free from those pests.
3. Seed sampling and testing shall be carried out as set out in the Annex.
4. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to specified seeds of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest.

*Article 8***Introduction into the Union of the specified plants for planting**

1. Specified plants for planting, other than the ones of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest, originating from third countries may only be introduced into the Union if they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which, under the heading 'Additional declaration', includes the following elements:
 - (a) an official statement that the specified plants for planting derive from specified seeds which have undergone sampling and testing for the specified pest as set out in the Annex, and these tests have shown them to be free from the specified pest;

- (b) an official statement that the specified plants for planting have been produced in a production site which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin and known to be free from the specified pest on the basis of official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect that pest, and, in case of symptoms, have undergone official sampling and testing for the specified pest and have been found, according to those tests, to be free from the specified pest;
- (c) the name of the registered production site.

2. Specified plants of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest, originating from third countries, may only be introduced into the Union if they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, which, under the heading 'Additional Declaration', confirms that resistance.

Article 9

Introduction of the specified seeds into the Union

1. Specified seeds originating from third countries, other than the ones of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest, may only be introduced into the Union if they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, which, under the heading 'Additional Declaration', contains the following:

- (a) an official statement that all of the following conditions have been fulfilled:
 - (i) the mother plants of the specified seeds concerned have been produced in a production site where the specified pest is known not to occur, on the basis of official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect the specified pest;
 - (ii) the specified seeds concerned or their mother plants have undergone official sampling and testing for the specified pest and have been found, according to those tests, to be free from the specified pest;
- (b) the name of the registered production site.

2. Specified seeds of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest, originating from third countries may only be introduced into the Union if they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, which, under the heading 'Additional Declaration' confirms that resistance.

Article 10

Official checks on introduction into the Union

No less than 20 % of the consignments of specified seeds and specified plants for planting shall be sampled and tested by the competent authority at the border control post of first arrival into the Union, as set out in the Annex.

Article 11

Repeal of Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615

Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1615 is repealed from 15 August 2020.

Article 12

Application period

This Regulation shall apply until 31 May 2022.

*Article 13***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 August 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

1. Sampling schemes of seeds, other than seeds of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest

Sampling of seeds for testing shall be carried out under the following sampling schemes depending on the seed lots as referred to in the relevant table of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments (ISPM31):

- for seed lots less than or equal to 3 000 seeds: application of a hypergeometric sampling scheme able to identify with 95 % reliability a level of presence of infected plants of 10 % or above;
- for seed lots of more than 3 000 but less than 30 000 seeds: application of a sampling scheme able to identify with 95 % reliability a level of presence of infected plants of 1 % or above;
- for seed lots of more than 30 000 seeds: application of a sampling scheme able to identify with 95 % reliability a level of presence of infected plants of 0,1 % or above.

Sub samples shall consist of 1 000 seeds maximum for Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) methods.

Sub samples shall consist of 250 seeds maximum for the Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (ELISA) method.

2. Sampling schemes of plants for planting, other than those of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest

In the case of plants for planting, other than those of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest, 200 leaves shall be collected per site of production and cultivar, preferably young leaves on the top of the plants.

In case of symptomatic plants, sampling for testing shall be performed on at least 3 symptomatic leaves.

3. Testing methods for detecting and identifying the specified pest on seeds, other than seeds of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest

One of the following testing methods shall be used for the detection of the specified pest on the specified seeds:

- ELISA, until 1 October 2020, only for confirmation of pest freedom for the issuance of plant passports or phytosanitary certificates;
- real-time RT-PCR using the primers and probes described in the ISF protocol (2020) ⁽¹⁾
- real-time RT-PCR using primers and probe of Menzel and Winter (*Acta Horticulturae*, in press).

In case of a positive result of the detection test, a second testing method, different from the one used for detection, shall be carried out with one of the real-time RT-PCR methods listed above, using the same sample to confirm the identification. In the case of inconsistency between detection and identification results obtained for coated seeds, the coating of the seeds shall be removed and the seeds shall be retested.

4. Testing methods for detecting and identifying the specified pest on plants for planting, other than plants for planting of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest, and on the specified fruits

One of the following testing methods shall be carried out for the detection of the specified pest on the specified plants for planting, other than specified plants for planting of *Capsicum* spp. varieties which are known to be resistant to the specified pest, and on the specified fruits:

- ELISA, only for symptomatic material;
- conventional RT-PCR using the primers of Alkowni *et al.* (2019);

⁽¹⁾ Protocol developed by the International Seed Federation (International Seed Health Initiative for Vegetable Crops (ISHI-Veg).

- conventional RT-PCR using the primers of Rodriguez-Mendoza *et al.* (2019);
- real-time RT-PCR using the primers and probes described in the ISF protocol (2020) ⁽²⁾;
- real-time RT-PCR using primers and probe of Menzel and Winter (*Acta Horticulturae*, in press).

In case of a positive result of the detection test, a second testing method, different from the one used for detection, shall be carried out with one of the RT-PCR methods listed above, using the same sample to confirm the identification.

⁽²⁾ Protocol developed by the International Seed Federation (International Seed Health Initiative for Vegetable Crops (ISHI-Veg)).

輸歐盟供種植用番茄及番椒屬植株及種子核可生產者及設施

編號原則

1.核可生產者編號原則

$\boxed{A}-\boxed{B}\boxed{C}\boxed{D}-\boxed{E}$

A：轄區分局編號

基隆分局-20 新竹分局-40 台中分局-50 高雄分局-70

B：第一個英文字代號為E

C：第二個英文字代號為U

D：第三個英文字代號為S

E：流水號，自001開始

2.核可生產設施編號原則

$\boxed{A}-\boxed{B}\boxed{C}\boxed{D}-\boxed{E}-\boxed{F}$

A、B、C、D、E：同上

F：流水號，自 01 開始