1. Scope
The purpose of this document is to familiarise potato breeders and potential UK and EC based potato importers with the procedure for applying to have potato material tested at the United Kingdom Quarantine Unit (UKPQU) and the rules that apply.

2. The Legislation
2.1 Material from outside the EC  In general all Solanum tuberosum seed potatoes and stolon- or tuber- forming Solanum spp. from a gene bank, or breeding lines of Solanum spp. or their hybrids entering the European Community (EC) from a third country for planting must be quarantine tested as specified in Commission Directive 2008/61/EC.

2.2 Material from inside the EC  All S. tuberosum intended for planting must have been derived in a direct line from quarantine tested material and maintained under conditions to prevent re-infection from harmful organisms. In addition all stolon- or tuber- forming Solanum spp. from a gene bank or breeding lines of Solanum spp. or their hybrids intended for planting must also be subjected to quarantine testing (Council Directive 2000/29/EC Annex IV Part A , Section II 18.3). All material held in potato gene banks must be notified to the Plant Health Authority (Council Directive 2000/29/EC as amended).

Once material has been tested it is eligible for an EC Plant Passport and it may be moved and planted in another Member State without further quarantine, providing it has been maintained under conditions to prevent re-infection from harmful organisms,

2.4 The Plant Passport  All stolon- or tuber- forming Solanum material for planting in Member States must be accompanied by a "Plant Passport" to indicate that the material meets the requirements of the Plant Health Directive. For classified seed potatoes, the Passport is the official label. In the High Grade Seed Region of the UK only seed potatoes meeting the requirements of Community Grade legislation (93/17/EEC) may be marketed.

2.5 The Import Licence  This is issued under Directive 2008/61/EC. It authorises a responsible person to receive and work on material which would otherwise be prohibited from entry into a Member State and specifies conditions for handling the material.

2.6 The Letter of Authority  is issued with the licence and must accompany all stolon- or tuber-forming Solanum material not meeting the requirements of the plant health legislation when being moved into or around the community. For movement in the community an EC Plant Passport containing the statement “This material is moved under Directive 2008/61/EC” must also be attached and the Letter of Authority must be countersigned by the responsible official body in the country sending the material. For non-EC countries the Letter of Authority must be accompanied wherever possible by a Phytosanitary Certificate.

3. Procedure for importing material
3.1 The timing of importation
To maximise efficiency through bulk processing of samples there are two quarantine testing periods for which material must be received by 10 December and 10 June respectively. However, material for rapid multiplication (see 5.9) should be received by 31 October. Although material is accepted past these deadlines and at any time during the year, it is accepted on the understanding that processing / testing may be delayed until sufficient material is received to enable batch processing.

The importer will be informed immediately the material is received and the date to the nearest week quarantine will start. Any deviations from this estimate will be notified to the importer. Quarantine testing may take 7 - 12 months from the start date, or longer if difficulties are encountered in growth of the material or if more intensive investigations than normal are required. Material received as tubers may take 2-3 months longer than material received as microplants. Because of the marked effect of daylength on the growth of plants in the glasshouse, the most rapid passage through quarantine is obtained for material received 31 October - 10 December.

3.2 The documentation required
Any "potato" material for planting imported into the UK from outside the EC must be accompanied by a current Import Licence, Letter of Authority and wherever possible by a Phytosanitary Certificate. The plants should also be accompanied by a Plant Health Plant Statement.

3.3 The Import Licence An Import Licence application form can be obtained from SASA. Forms should be returned with the licence fee to the address shown on the application form (Appendix 5). Certain conditions have to be met by the exporter and licensee. A specimen set of conditions is shown in Appendix 2). A separate licence is required for each supplier / exporter.

3.4 The Letter of Authority This is issued with the Import Licence. For material originating in the EC the Letter of Authority must be endorsed by the responsible official body (the National Plant Protection Organisation) of the country sending the material.

3.5 The Phytosanitary Certificate This is issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the exporting country. Under ‘Additional declaration’, it should be declared that this material is imported under Directive 2008/61/EC and if possible that the material is free from the organisms listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005. If relevant any harmful organism known to be present in the material should be specified. Prior approval for import must be sought for all material where a harmful organism is known to be present.

3.6 The Plant Health Statement This is issued by the exporter. It should include the pathogen testing which has been done on the material, the test methods used and the precautions that have been taken to prevent re-infection of the material exported. In addition, the country from which the line(s) originated if different from the country of export should be stated.

It is the importer's responsibility to send to the exporter, the Notes for Exporters (Appendix 4), the list of harmful organisms (Appendix 4), the Import Licence and the Letter of Authority and to request the Plant Health Statement from the exporter.

4. SASA quarantine testing programme
The SASA quarantine programme is based on propagation in vitro. This is perhaps the most secure quarantine method available and with the use of stringent aseptic techniques allows propagation of material of different plant health risk with little chance of cross infection. All material received is established in vitro as microplants. EC legislation requires that each unit of material received (e.g.
each microplant received, or each microplant established from a tuber or true seed) is tested for specific pathogens, grown for one vegetative cycle in the glasshouse and observed for symptoms of any pathogen. Only microplants are released from the quarantine unit.

5. Material released from quarantine
Material released from quarantine is only eligible to be grown in those pre-basic micropropagation or minituber production facilities that have been approved by SASA to grow material released by the UKPQU.

If grown in the field or under protection, all material must be submitted for inspection under the Approved Stock Scheme or the equivalent Scheme elsewhere. SASA will inform the appropriate authorities as to the material released and its destination.

Before material released from the UKPQU can enter the Seed Potato Classification Scheme in the UK as pre-basic TC it must undergo a further period of testing at the Nuclear Stock Initiation Unit, Potato Section, SASA. If material is received by 10 December it is possible for material to pass through both units in little more than 12 months and for material to be made available for pre-basic seed production. Before material can be classified the cultivar must be on the UK National List or EC Common Catalogue.

6 The licence application form (Refer to Appendix 5)

6.1 Name / code number of cultivar or line
Material is accepted for quarantine on the understanding that it is correctly named (i.e. it is authentic) and SASA cannot be held responsible for any financial losses arising in later years if the material was not as stated on the original import licence.

6.2 Country of origin or collection if different from address of supplier

6.3 Type of material
Material will be accepted as microplants, tubers or true seed. It is in the importers interests to ensure that the material supplied is derived from pathogen-tested material and has been maintained under conditions to prevent re-infection. Infection may be high in untested material obtained directly from the field. For vegetative material microplants are preferred. We reserve the right to refuse to handle material with inadequate documentation.

6.4 Number of microplants, tubers or true seed to be imported
Irrespective of the number of plants to be quarantined at least 5 microplants or tubers of each cultivar or line and up to 50 true seeds must be imported. This is to provide spares in case of losses in transit, bacterial or fungal contamination of microplant cultures or pathogen infection, and to provide enough material for destructive testing.

6.5 Number of microplants, tubers or true seed to be quarantined
The quarantine charge (Appendix 1) is directly related to the number of plants quarantined. For vegetative material the normal request is for one plant to be quarantined for each cultivar or line. However, where a cultivar or line has potential commercial value then some importers have more than one plant quarantined in order to reduce the risk of starting all their production from a plant that may be abnormal in some way.

6.6 Common or exclusive use (Charging)
The charge for quarantine depends on whether the material is imported for common or exclusive use and the charges shown in Appendix 1 are for each tuber (only one microplant from each tuber will be quarantined), microplant or true seed line (up to 25 seeds). Additional material is charged pro rata.

Material for common use will be offered to the Scottish Crop Research Institute (SCRI), Dundee for inclusion in the Commonwealth Potato Collection, or released to others without reference back to the importer. SCRI will not be obliged to take the material or maintain it indefinitely.

Material imported for exclusive use will not be released to others except on the written authority of the importer but SASA reserves the right to hold or grow on a stock of the material in furtherance of its role as the Classification Authority. The importer will be notified in writing if this action has been taken. Exclusive use refers to ownership of the material imported and its progeny and does not infer ownership of the cultivar or line.

An inventory of material imported for common use is available from The Head of the United Kingdom Potato Quarantine Unit (UKPQU). Confidentiality will be retained for exclusive use material. However, to minimise duplication of effort, if there are requests for quarantine testing of lines which have already been through quarantine, the UKPQU will make contact with the original importer and the name of the second importer will be given. The first importer will be asked if they agree to release the line to the second importer. If no agreement can be reached within seven days the import will be allowed to proceed.

Payment is required before quarantine and an invoice will usually be issued on arrival of the material at the quarantine unit.

6.7 Preliminary quarantine testing
Where there is some doubt about the virus health status of field grown tubers, before proceeding to full quarantine testing and incurring the full quarantine charge, some preliminary testing of all the tubers imported is advisable in order to select material with no apparent infection. The preliminary testing charge shown in Appendix 1 is for each tuber or plant tested. If all material fails quarantine then either the preliminary testing charge for all the tubers tested or the full quarantine for only one tuber will be made, whichever is the greater. If material continues through quarantine then the preliminary testing charge and the quarantine charge will apply.

6.8 Genetically modified potatoes
The quarantine unit is registered to work with genetically modified potato material.

Regulations cover the handling of genetically modified plant material, or plants derived from such material. Please enter YES or NO in the boxes provided. No licence can be issued until this declaration has been received. If any material falls into the GMO category then the quarantine unit must be contacted. A licence cannot be issued without information on inserts and sight of any risk assessment which has been done for the material.

6.9 Rapid multiplication
Normally only one Universal tube containing at least four microplants is released from quarantine for each clone. For those cultivars which are not subject to Plant Breeders Rights (PBR) in the UK, larger numbers of plants can be ordered. For cultivars subject to PBR in the UK, larger numbers of plants can only be produced on the written authority of the rights holder or his agent. The costs for each additional Universal tube are shown in Appendix 1. Where more than 100 plants of a line are required, material can be supplied as rooted plants in Petri plates. This service is particularly useful where material needs to be bulked up quickly for trial / evaluation purposes. Material will be
multiplied and released on completion of quarantine testing. It is in the importers interests to ensure that material is from a pathogen-tested collection from a reputable source, since the importer is responsible for all rapid multiplication costs even if no plants are released because of the material eventually failing quarantine. Material will be supplied as at least 10-day old rooted plants in Petri plates. The importer is responsible for arranging uplift of material from SASA. Invoices will be despatched after collection of the plants by the importer.

5.10 Virus elimination
For those lines failing quarantine because of virus infection, virus elimination is offered at the cost shown on page 8 for each cultivar or line. Elimination may take from 3 to in excess of 12 months. The material must then be fully quarantine tested.

If there are difficulties in supplying any of the information required to fill out the licence application form, or documentation, please contact the Head of the Quarantine Unit (Contact details in Appendix 1).

6. Additional information
For material imported by air freight,courier it is the responsibility of the importer to arrange for an agent to handle the import and to settle the handling bill directly with the agent. If this is not done then SASA will be billed direct and SASA will then bill you plus a handling charge.

For a period of one year after release of material from quarantine, the quarantine unit will maintain cultures of material imported as tubers or microplants at no additional cost to the importer. For material imported as seed then the cost will be for each seedling because of the additional work involved (Appendix 1).

If there are difficulties in supplying any of the information required to fill out the licence application form, or documentation, please contact the Head of the Quarantine Unit (Contact details in Appendix 1).

If storage longer than the year is required then the charges shown in Appendix 1 apply. Importers will be notified when each years storage expires and asked whether they wish to extend storage for another year.

Material released from the quarantine unit is issued with an EC Plant Passport. It can then be moved and planted within any Member State without further quarantine.

Plant Breeders Rights
Many cultivars in production are subject to Plant Breeders Rights (PBR) in the UK and other countries. At present there is no reciprocal granting of rights between the UK and other countries. Therefore PBR gives the Rights’ holder exclusive rights to multiply the cultivars for seed production in the country granting the rights only. It is not the responsibility of SASA to regulate the import of any material which may have PBR.

A separate system of EC Plant Breeders Rights, which gives protection throughout the community, is also available. This is operated by the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. EC and UK rights cannot act simultaneously.

Standard terms and conditions
SASA's standard terms and conditions for sale of services applies to all the work offered in these notes (these can be obtained on request). In addition importers are reminded that since we are dealing with biological material and the prime concern is pathogen freedom, SASA cannot be held responsible for delays in release, however caused.

APPENDIX 1

Contact details and Charges
1. Contact details

The United Kingdom Potato Quarantine Unit
SASA
Roddinglaw Road
Edinburgh
EH12 9FJ
United Kingdom

Head of the UK Potato Quarantine Unit (UKPQU) (and the Licensing Officer for the UKPQU)
Dr Colin Jeffries 0131 244 8868 colin.jeffries@sasa.gsi.gov.uk

UKPQU Manager Carolyn Nisbet 0131 244 8835 carolyn.nisbet@sasa.gsi.gov.uk

Assistant Plant Pathologist Susan Ross 0131 244 8809 susan.ross@sasa.gsi.gov.uk

If any of the above staff are unobtainable contact
Head of Plant Health Dr Jane Chard 0131 244 8863 jane.chard@sasa.gsi.gov.uk

The fax number for SASA is 0131 244 8940.

2. Charges for services for 2008-2009 (effective from 1 April 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE</th>
<th>CHARGE</th>
<th>Reference in importers notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Import licence</td>
<td>£65</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarantine charge (charge per tuber/microplant/true seed line)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material imported for &quot;exclusive use&quot;</td>
<td>£380</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Material imported for &quot;common use&quot;</td>
<td>£180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional charge for preliminary testing of each tuber or plant</td>
<td>£26 + VAT</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storage of lines after completion of quarantine (charge per microplant or seedling quarantined)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines derived from tubers or microplants</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd year</td>
<td>£50 + VAT</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lines derived from true seed</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd year</td>
<td>£12 + VAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of additional microplant cultures in Universal tubes (cost per tube, min 3 tubes / line)</td>
<td>£18 + VAT</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid multiplication (for each line, charge per rooted plant in a Petri plates)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-499 plants</td>
<td>52p + VAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-999 plants</td>
<td>50p + VAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-1999 plants</td>
<td>48p + VAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2000 plants</td>
<td>45p + VAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virus elimination (cost per line)</td>
<td>£500 +VAT</td>
<td>5.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX 2

Specimen Licence Conditions (these may vary slightly according to the application)
1. The plants shall be accompanied by wherever possible a Phytosanitary Certificate issued in the country of origin by the National Plant Protection Organisation. Under ‘Additional declaration’, it should be declared that this material is imported under Directive 2008/61/EC and if possible that the material is free from the organisms listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005. If relevant any harmful organism known to be present in the material should be specified. **Prior approval for import must be sought for all material where a harmful organism is known to be present.**

2. The plants should also be accompanied by a Plant Health Plant Statement from the exporter that details the tests done on the material and the conditions under which it was maintained to prevent infection by harmful organisms.

3. The Licence, Letter of Authority, Phytosanitary Certificate and Plant Health Statement shall be attached to the outside of the package used to despatch the plants. Duplicate copies should be included in the package.

4. The potato tubers they shall be freed from soil before dispatch.

5. **For in vitro** material, if on arrival at the quarantine unit the contents of the containers are found to have spilled or the containers are smashed so that the contents contaminate the remaining containers the consignment will be rejected for quarantine and destroyed.

6. At the quarantine unit the plants will be tested in accordance with the requirements specified in:

   6.1 Commission Directive 2008/61/EC for the introduction and movement of plants of stolon or tuber-forming species of *Solanum* L., or their hybrids, intended for planting, for trial or scientific purposes and for work on varietal selections;


7. If the plants are found to be infected or infested during quarantine testing, they will be destroyed or if further investigation is desirable or virus elimination is requested by the importer, held under a further licence under the above order.

8. The importer shall keep careful records as to the whereabouts and testing of any released line, and the Scottish Government informed of the whereabouts of the material and if the material is transferred to another body.

9. Any plants derived from the plants imported under this licence will be subject at any time to inspection, testing, treatment or destruction within the terms of the above order.

10. For "commercial" cultivars the Scottish Government shall be kept informed as to their locations and subsequent growing crops entered for inspection under the Approved Stock Scheme in Scotland or the equivalent Agricultural Department or Ministry Scheme if grown elsewhere. Should the importer decide not to continue with any cultivar then all plants shall be destroyed and the relevant authority so informed.

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**Note to UK Customs & Excise**: This licence together with all other documents to be surrendered and returned to Plant Health Section, SASA, Roddinglaw Road, Edinburgh, EH12 9FJ.

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**APPENDIX 3**

**NOTES FOR “EXPORTERS”**:  
**POST-ENTRY QUARANTINE OF POTATO MATERIAL IN THE UK:**
1. The exporter must obtain a **UK Import Licence** and **Letter of Authority** for the material to be exported from the importer.

2. In the case of material originating in the European Community the consignee must ask the local Plant Health Organisation to endorse the **Letter of Authority**. The material must also be accompanied by an **EC Plant Passport** with a statement that “This material is moved under Directive 2008/61/EC”.

3. The plants shall be accompanied by wherever possible a Phytosanitary Certificate issued in the country of origin by the National Plant Protection Organisation. Under ‘Additional declaration’, it should be declared that this material is imported under Directive 2008/61/EC and if possible that the material is free from the organisms listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005. If relevant any harmful organism known to be present in the material should be specified. **Prior approval for import must be sought for all material where a harmful organism is known to be present.**

4. The exporter should supply a Plant Health Plant Statement. This should include the pathogen testing which has been done on the material, the test methods used and the precautions that have been taken to prevent re-infection of the material exported.

5. The exporter must state the country from which the line(s) originated if different from the country of export.

6. The **Import Licence**, **Letter of Authority**, the **Phytosanitary Certificate** (or **Plant Passport** in the case of material originating in the EC) and **Plant Health Statement** must be enclosed in an envelope on the outside of the package with duplicate copies inside.

7. **In vitro** plants and tubers must not be sent in the same package.

8. **In vitro** plants must be supplied as single plants in each test tube or universal tube and **5 microplants of each line must be sent** unless stated otherwise on the import licence. All of these plants must be derived from the same mother plant. Three of these plants will be destructively tested for PSTVd, ring rot and brown rot on arrival at the quarantine unit. Plastic tubes are preferable to glass because there is less risk of damage in transit. **Do not send microplants in Petri plates**, because they do not travel well and are frequently contaminated. If these requirements are not met material will be rejected for quarantine.

9. The **growing medium** must be **transparent** and **must not** contain **growth regulators, antibiotics or fungicides**.

10. All tubes must be clearly labelled with the line name and whether all the **in vitro** plants are sub-cultures of the same mother plant. If this is not the case then the UK Potato Quarantine Unit needs to be told since this has implications for quarantine testing.

11. The material must be carefully packed by the exporter in such a manner that material within the packet will not become mixed and **cannot escape**. For **in vitro** cultures the containers should be sealed with tape around the lid to prevent escape of agar. Packages should be clearly labelled **Protect from Frosting** or similar wording.

12. Exporters are warned to take particular care over the packing of glass tubes. These often arrive smashed with the contents smeared over undamaged tubes which are then difficult to decontaminate. **The quarantine unit will reject any consignment where the contents have spilled.** The most satisfactory method of packing glass tubes is to use a polystyrene box of at least 3cm thick walls and packed to ensure that there is no movement of the tubes.

13. If air freight/courier is used please supply the quarantine unit with the tracking number of the consignment.

14. The material must be sent directly to The UK Potato Quarantine Unit, SASA, Roddinglaw Road, Edinburgh, EH12 9FJ, United Kingdom.

15. In order to minimise problems with growth of the material whilst in quarantine the following information should be supplied if available: a) With tubers (or true seed) are there likely to be problems in breaking dormancy e.g. they have only been recently harvested. b) Does the plant have any unusual growth characteristics eg mottles, leaf-curling, stunting.

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**APPENDIX 4**

**Harmful organisms of particular relevance to "potato":**
1. Whose introduction into, and whose spread within, all Member States shall be banned

1.1 Not known to occur

**Virus and virus-like organisms such as**

- *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (PSTVd)
- *Andean potato latent virus* (APLV)
- *Andean potato mottle virus* (APMV)
- *Arracacha virus B, oca strain* (AVB-O)
- *Potato black ringspot virus* (PBRV)
- *Potato virus T* (PVT)
- *Potato yellowing virus* (PYV)
- Non-European isolates of potato viruses A, M, S, V, X, and Y including YO, Yn and Yc and PLRV

**Fungi**

- *Phoma andina* (Phoma potato leaf spot)
- *Septoria lycopersici var. malagutii* (Septoria potato leaf spot)
- *Thecaphora solani* (Potato smut)

**Insects**

- *Liriomyza sativae* (leaf miner) polyphagous
- *Premnotrypes* spp (non-European) (potato weevil)
- *Thrips palmi* (palm thrips) polyphagous

**Nematodes**

- *Nacobbus aberrans* (false root knot nematode)

1.2 Known to occur

**Fungi**

- *Synchytrium endobioticum* (potato wart)

**Bacteria**

- *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus* (ring rot)
- *Pseudomonas* (Ralstonia) *solanacearum* (brown rot)

**Nematodes**

- *Globodera pallida* (pale potato cyst nematode)
- *Globodera rostochiensis* (golden potato cyst nematode)
- *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*
- *Meloidogyne fallax*

2. Whose introduction into, and whose spread within, all Member States shall be banned if they are present on certain plants or plant products

2.1 Not known to occur

**Fungi**

- *Puccinia pittieriana* (Common potato rust) infecting plants of Solanaceae, other than fruit and seeds.

2.2 Known to occur

**Viruses and virus-like organisms**

- Potato stolbur mycoplasm infecting plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting other than seeds.
- *Tomato spotted wilt virus* infecting *Solanum tuberosum* intended for planting.

**Nematodes**

- *Ditylenchus destructor* (potato tuber nematode) on eg potato tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* intended for planting

3. Whose introduction into, and whose spread within, certain protected zones shall be banned

3.1 Known to occur

**Insects**

- *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Colorado beetle) Cyprus, Finland (some regions), Ireland, Malta, Portugal (Azores + Madeira), Spain (Menorca + Ibiza), Sweden (some regions), UK
- *Tomato spotted wilt virus* Sweden, Finland

**Nematodes**

- *Globodera pallida* Finland, Latvia, Slovakia, Slovenia

APPENDIX 5

The Licensing Officer for the United Kingdom Potato Quarantine Unit,
Plant Health Section,
PLANT HEALTH ACT 1967
PLANT HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ORDER 2005

APPLICATION FOR AN IMPORT LICENCE (UNITED KINGDOM POTATO QUARANTINE UNIT)

Details of the circumstances under which licences may be issued and the fees payable are set out in a separate leaflet which is available on request. Please complete questions 1 to 3 in BLACK INK and BLOCK LETTERS, sign and date the form and enter the information requested overleaf.

1. Name of the person(s) who require(s) the licence

2. Full postal address

3. Telephone/fax number

4. E-mail address

5. Declaration
I apply for a licence to import the material listed overleaf.
I accept that:
- if after investigation and inspection it is decided that a licence cannot be issued no refund of the application fee will be made;
- if an inspection of the material is deemed necessary any additional charge must be paid before the licence is issued;
- application fees will only be refunded if written notice of withdrawal of the application is sent to Plant Health Section, to arrive there within 7 days of the date of the original application. The sum refunded will be the application fee less £5 to cover administrative costs;
- a licence may only be issued subject to certain conditions being met; that I must abide by those conditions and that failure to do so could result in the licence being revoked.

I enclose a cheque or money order for the sum of £65

Name of person filling in this licence application form

Signature

Date

Cheques and postal or money orders should be crossed and made payable to “SASA”. The completed form and payment should be sent to the address shown at the top of this page.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Plant Health Section

Date received

Licence Number

Date licence issued

SASA
Roddinglaw Road, Edinburgh, EH12 9FJ
Telephone No: 0131 244 8868

Printed copies of this document are uncontrolled
**APPENDIX 5**

**Details of seed potato tubers (T) / microplants (M) / true seed (S) to be imported**

Name and address of supplier:

Anticipated Date of importation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Name / code number of cultivar or line</th>
<th>2. Country of origin or collection (if different from address of supplier)</th>
<th>3. Type of material T, M or S (See above)</th>
<th>4. Number of T, M or S to be imported</th>
<th>5. Number of T, M or S to be quarantined</th>
<th>6. Is the material for common or exclusive use</th>
<th>7. Number of T or M to be pre-quarantine tested</th>
<th>8. Is the material a GMO? (answer YES or NO)</th>
<th>9. If rapid multiplication is required enter number of plants to be produced.</th>
<th>10. If the material fails quarantine because of virus infection is virus elimination required</th>
<th>11. Should cultures of the material be sent to SASA's nuclear stock initiation unit on completion of quarantine</th>
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Any other information in support of this application. Continue on a separate sheet if necessary.