

ICELAND

Regulations concerning the import and export
of plants and plant productsPART I
PURPOSE, INTERPRETATION, SUPERVISION

§1

Purpose

The purpose of these regulations is to prevent the introduction into the country of harmful organisms that can cause serious damage to plants and plant products in Iceland and to prevent harmful organisms that other countries wish to guard themselves against from being carried to them from Iceland.

§2

Interpretation

The terms used in these regulations are defined as follows:

Plant: Living herbaceous and woody plants as well as living parts and living tissues thereof, also wood material if containing bark. "Living plant parts" include fruits, vegetables, corms, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, cut flowers, cut trees with branches, branches and plant tissues in culture. Included are also soil or other growth media adhering to the plant or associated with it, as well as packing material attached to the plant during transport. These regulations do not concern deep-frozen plant parts or seeds not intended for sowing.

Country of cultivation: The country where the plant was most recently grown for at least one growing season or where the seeds were sown. In the case of cuttings (with or without roots) it is the country where the mother plant was grown immediately prior to the taking of cuttings or where the rooting took place.

Place of cultivation: The production unit in the country of cultivation where the plants were grown, nursery, horticultural or agricultural farm or other enterprise.

Consignment: Plants and plant products covered by the same phytosanitary certificate.

Harmful organism: Living organism or biological factor that can cause disease or damage to plants: viruses, mycoplasmas, bacteria, fungi and pests.

Wood material with bark: Wood where more than 1% of the surface is covered with bark. If more than 3% of the weight of chips is bark, the chips are considered to be made of wood material with bark.

Exporting country: Country from which the plants are transported directly to Iceland without change of transport vehicle on the way.

Place of growth: Field, greenhouse or other part of the place of cultivation where the plants are grown.

Supervision and control .

The Agricultural Research Institute and the Customs authorities are responsible for the enforcement of these regulations.

The plant health experts of the Agricultural Research Institute have the authority to inspect plant consignments, whether in transport vehicles, in the storage area of the transporting firm or on the importer's premises. They shall be assisted and not hindered in their inspection and they may take samples for further examination without refund of cost.

If inspection reveals that the consignment does not comply with the provisions of these regulations the importer and Customs authorities shall be notified. The Agricultural Research Institute shall decide whether the consignment shall be returned or destroyed in Iceland. Should the importer cause any difficulties regarding access to the plant consignment or its inspection, or not carry out the instructions given him in connection with the importation, the consignment may be rejected even though the consignment otherwise fulfils the requirements of these regulations. The importer shall pay all costs connected with the return or destruction of the consignment.

In case the deficiency found in the consignment only concerns a part of the consignment and if it is by judgment of the Agricultural Research Institute not taken to be an unjustifiable risk, the consignment may, in some cases, be divided and the part which is not defective may be imported. If plant consignments in the same transport space are not sufficiently separated and a harmful organism as listed in Appendix 1 is found in one of them, all the consignments in that transport space may be rejected.

In case of plants for further growing, the experts of the Institute shall have the authority to inspect the plants after planting and up to 2 years after the importation. If it is discovered that plants have been imported in defiance of these regulations, they may be ordered to be destroyed.

When tree species of importance to Icelandic forestry are imported, the Agricultural Research Institute shall give information about such importation to the Forestry Research Station.

Part II

IMPORT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Prohibited imports

It is prohibited to import into the country:

- a) The harmful organisms listed in Appendix 1 and any plants containing them.
- b) Plants intended for further growing and that carry any harmful organisms, as listed in Appendix II to more than a slight degree.
- c) Plants listed in Appendix III and from those countries mentioned.
- d) Plants in Appendix IV if they do not fulfil the specific requirements given.
- e) Plant consignments that have been rejected for import into Denmark, Finland, Norway or Sweden for phytosanitary reasons.
- f) Soil, compost, raw tree bark and manure. Soil from Europe composed mainly of moss (Sphagnum) and taken from an uncultivated area where the soil has never been used for culturing is excepted from this prohibition. Also excepted is any insignificant amount of soil associated with plant roots and root vegetables.

If in a plant consignment a harmful organism is found that as far as is known does not exist in this country and is not listed in Appendices 1 and II and that pest is by judgment of the Agricultural Research Institute considered to be just as able to cause serious damage to plants in this country as any listed, the Institute may prohibit the import of the consignment.

If a non-plant consignment is suspected of containing any harmful organism listed in Appendix I, the experts of the Agricultural Research Institute shall have the authority to inspect the consignment and conduct extermination measures and they shall be assisted and not hindered in their efforts.

§5

Import

The import of plants and other commodities described below is only permitted if the consignment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

- a) Plants with root(s) or parts of plants, for instance cuttings, bulbs, corms and tubers, etc. intended for rooting and further growing. Seeds and water plants for aquariums are excepted.
- b) Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*).
- c) Cut flowers and branches.
- d) Coniferous trees without roots, and coniferous branches, (Coniferae) from Europe other than those listed in Appendix III.
- e) Wood material with bark.
- f) Soil.

In spite of the provision of the first paragraph it is permitted to import the following plants and parts of plants without a phytosanitary certificate. These exemptions do not include wild plants collected in the open, woody plants (with and without roots), including bonsai and potatoes.

1. Persons travelling between countries are permitted to bring with them the same material as may be sent by parcel post between countries:
 - a) Bouquets of cut flowers and branches (up to 25 plants).
 - b) Bulbs, corms and tubers from Europe in unopened commercial packaging (up to 2 kg).
 - c) A few pot plants (indoor plants) from Europe (up to 3 pieces)
2. When moving residence from a European country it is permitted to bring pot plants (indoor plants) such as a typical household might have (up to 30 pieces, 1-5 pieces of each species).

§6

Phytosanitary certificate

The phytosanitary certificate shall be issued and signed by the official body in the country of cultivation that has supervision over plant protection. The certificate must be of the form given in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC/FAO) or of comparable form. The issuing of the certificate shall confirm that the consignment fulfils the requirements made in this country regarding plant health.

When the plants are grown in a country other than the exporting country, the consignment shall be accompanied by a copy of the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the plants to the exporting country, together with a special re-export certificate of the form given in the International Plant

Protection Convention or of comparable form. The certificate shall be issued and signed by the official body in the exporting country that has supervision over plant protection. If there is a decisive difference between these import regulations and the import regulations of the exporting country, it must be clear from the certificate accompanying the plants from the third country to the exporting country or other confirmation that the plants fulfil the requirements of Iceland.

The certificates shall be written in Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, English, French or German. They shall be written so that all text is easily readable, typewritten or written in capital letters. Certificates can be rejected if the text is not in one of the above-mentioned languages or if it is unclear or unreadable. Changes or additions may not be made on the certificate unless it is clear that they are made by the issuing party.

A certificate may not be older than 14 days when a consignment leaves the exporting country.

If plants intended for consumption have been treated with any chemicals at or after harvest, it shall be so stated on the phytosanitary certificate, together with the name of the chemical, amount used, and time of treatment.

§7

Ports of entry

Plants and other commodities as listed in a-f in the 1st part of article (§) 5, can only be imported through one of the following customs ports of entry: Reykjavík, Hafnarfjörður, Keflavík, Keflavík airport, Akureyri and Seyðisfjörður.

§8

Customs clearance

When clearing a consignment through customs that pertains to a-f in the 1st part of article (§) 5, an original of the phytosanitary certificate, signed by the Agricultural Research Institute, shall accompany the customs documents. It is also permitted to clear plant consignments through customs if a copy of the original is signed. The Agricultural Research Institute may in certain cases decide to grant an exemption from the requirement for a phytosanitary certificate and it shall then be so indicated by endorsement of the customs documents or invoice.

The Customs authorities may not allow the handing over of any plant consignments pertaining to a-f in the 1st part of article (§) 5 through preliminary clearance procedures without the approval of the Agricultural Research Institute. That approval is given by endorsement of the preliminary customs clearance form or the phytosanitary certificate, or by a written authorization of delivery.

§9

Exemptions

The Ministry of Agriculture may, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Research Institute's expert on plant health, grant exemptions from the provisions of these regulations for the benefit of science and research or for other reasons. Written applications shall be sent to the Ministry with the reasons for the necessity for the import. Exemptions may be granted with the proviso that certain conditions are carried out, such as disinfection, growing in quarantine, and so on.

PART III

EXPORT

§10

When plants are exported from Iceland to other countries, they shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with the requirements of the importing country. If the plants have been grown in a country other than Iceland and transported through Iceland to a third country, they shall be accompanied by a re-export certificate together with a copy of the certificate accompanying the plants to Iceland. The Agricultural Research Institute shall issue the phytosanitary certificates.

The prerequisites for issue of phytosanitary certificates by the Agricultural Research Institute are that the Institute should be familiar with the respective country's valid import regulations regarding plant health and that the plants fulfil the requirements of the importing country.

PART IV

PENALTY CLAUSE AND DATE OF TAKING EFFECT

§11

Violations of the provisions of these regulations shall lead to the imposition of a penalty. Cases of violation shall be treated in accordance with procedure in criminal cases.

These regulations are promulgated according to the authority of the law on protection against plant diseases and pests nr. 51 May 29th 1981 and shall take effect on June 1st 1990. At the same time regulation nr. 103 of August 19th 1948 concerning supervision of the import of plants, etc., and regulations nr. 46/1984 and 382 of July 15th 1988 that made changes in these regulations shall be revoked.

Ministry of Agriculture, April 20th 1990

Steingrímur J. Sigfússon

Jón Höskuldsson

(The above is a translation of the Icelandic text. In case of any difference in interpretation between the original Icelandic text and this English version, the original Icelandic text shall be binding.)

APPENDIX I

Harmful organisms whose import into Iceland is prohibited. The most relevant host plants are listed.

Viruses, mycoplasmas and related pathogens

Chrysanthemum stunt viroid
Potato spindle tuber viroid
Potato yellow dwarf virus
Pathotypes of viruses, mycoplasmas and related pathogens originating from countries outside Europe and which are able to infect potatoes.

Relevant host plants
Chrysanthemum
Potato
Potato
Potato

Bacteria

Aplanobacter populi
Clavibacter michiganensis
Erwinia chrysanthemi
pv. chrysanthetni
pv. dianthicola
Pseudomonas caryophylli
Pseudomonas solanacearum

Poplar
Potato
Ornamentals
Chrysanthemum
Carnation
Carnation
Potato

Fungi

Angiosorus solani
Atropellis spp.
Ceratocystis ulmi
Cercospora pini-densiflorae
Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli
Chrysomyxa abietis
Chrysomyxa empetri
Chrysomyxa pirolata
Elytroderma deformans
Gremmeniella abietina
Heterobasidion annosus
Hypoxylon mammatum
Lophodermium seditiosum
Melampsora medusae
Melampsora pinitorqua
Mycosphaerella populorum
Nectria galligena
Peridermium harknessii
Peridermium pini
Phacidium infestans
Phellinus pini
Phellinus weirii
Phialophora cinerescens
Phoma andina
Phytophthora fragariae

Potato
Pine
Elm
Pine
Spruce, bearberry
Spruce
Spruce, crowberry
Spruce, wintergreen
Pine
Pine
Conifers
Poplar, birch
Pine
Poplar, conifers
Poplar, conifers
Poplar
Various deciduous trees
Pine
Pine
Pine
Conifers
Conifers
Carnation
Potato
Strawbeny

Piptoporus betulinus
Puccinia horiana
Scirrhia acicola
Septoria lycopersici var. *malagutii*
Synchytrium endobioticum

Birch
 Chrysanthemum
 Pine
 Potato
 Potato

Insects, mites and nematodes

Acleris variana
Adelges abietis
Adelges laricis
Adelges viridis
Amauromyza maculosa
Bemisia tabaci
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus
Cacoecimorpha promubana
Cydia strobilella
Dendroctonus spp.
Diarthronomyia chrysanthemi
Ditylenchus destructor
Ditylenchus dipsaci
Epichoristodes acerbella
Epirrita autumnata
Frankliniella occidentalis
Globodera pallida
Globodera rostochiensis
Hylobius abietis
Ips spp.
Kaltenbachiola strobi
Leptinotarsa decemlineata
Liriomyza huidobrensis
Liriomyza sativae
Liriomyza trifolii
Monochamus sutor
Nacobbus aberrans
Opogona sacchari
Phthorimaea operculella
Pissodes spp.
Pityogenes chalcographus
Pityogenes bidentatus
Pityogenes quadridens
Premnotrypes spp.
Pristiphora erichsonii
Scolytus spp.
Thrips palmi
Tomicus piniperda
Trialeurodes vaporariorum
Trogoderma granarium
Xiphinema americanum

Spruce, fir
 Spruce
 Larch, spruce
 Spruce, larch
 Chrysanthemum, lettuce
 Greenhouse plants
 Conifers
 Carnation, etc.
 Spruce
 Spruce
 Chrysanthemum
 Potato, etc.
 Ornamentals
 Carnation, etc.
 Birch
 Greenhouse plants
 Potato
 Potato
 Pine, spruce
 Conifers
 Spruce
 Potato
 Various plants
 Various plants
 Various plants
 Pine, spruce
 Potato
 Ornamentals
 Potato
 Conifers
 Spruce
 Pine
 Pine
 Potato
 Larch
 Deciduous trees
 Greenhouse plants
 Pine
 Greenhouse plants
 Cereal grains
 Various plants

APPENDIX II

Harmful organisms allowed only in negligible quantities on plants imported into Iceland for further growing.

Viruses, mycoplasmas and related pathogens

Potato leaf roll virus

Potato virus Y

Bacteria

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Corynebacterium fascians

Fungi

Botrytis spp.

Didymella chrysanthemi

Fusarium spp.

Phoma exigua var. *foveata*

Rhizoctonia tuliparum

Sclerotinia spp.

Insects, mites and nematodes

Aphelenchoides spp.

Cecidophyopsis ribis

Eumerus spp.

Meloidogyne spp.

Merodon equestris

Paratetranychus ununguis

Polyphagotarsonemus latus

Pratylenchus penetrans

Pratylenchus vulnus

Steneotarsonemus fragariae

Tetranychus urticae

APPENDIX III

Plants whose importation into Iceland is prohibited (seeds not included). Unless otherwise stated the prohibition is valid for all countries of origin.

- 1) Elm (*Ulmus* spp.)
- 2) Birch (*Betula* spp.)
- 3) Pine (*Pinus* spp.)
- 4) Spruce (*Picea* spp.)
- 5) Larch (*Larix* spp.)
- 6) Willow (*Salix* spp.)
- 7) Poplar (*Populus* spp.)
- 8) Other conifers (Coniferae) from countries outside Europe.
- 9) Wild plants gathered in the open.
- 10) Cucumber, pepper, tomato and lettuce plants with roots. Lettuce with roots, not intended for planting but ready for consumption, is not included.
- 11) *Elodea* spp.

APPENDIX IV

Plants that may be imported provided that the stated requirements are fulfilled.

1. Plants for further growing or propagation.

- a) During the last growing season in the country of cultivation the plants must have been under official phytosanitary control for at least 1 month prior to transport to Iceland. These plants must then be free from the harmful organisms listed in Appendix I.
- b) Wart disease (*Synchytrium. endobioticum*) shall never have been found at the place of growth.
- c) Potato cyst nematode (*Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis*) does not exist at the place of growth and shall never have been found there. A soil test according to approved methods must have been carried out and shall not have shown the presence of cysts in the soil.
- d) The Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) does not exist at the place of growth and the place of growth is situated in an area where the beetle does not occur.

2. Christmas trees and coniferous branches.

The importers of Christmas trees and coniferous branches shall guarantee that during importation and sale the trees have at no time been stored closer to other conifers than 100 m. It is prohibited to sell imported Christmas trees in nurseries that sell conifers for planting.

3. Potatoes.

Potatoes that are imported shall fulfill the requirements of 1, a-d in Appendix IV.

Amendment of February 20 1995 to the Icelandic regulations concerning the import and export of plants and plant products no. 189 of April 20 1990.

The Icelandic Ministry of Agriculture has on February 20 1995 made the following amendment to the above mentioned regulations.

Under §4 Prohibited imports part f has now the following wording :

- f) Soil; compost, raw or cut tree bark and manure. Soil composed mainly of moss (*Sphagnum*) and taken from an uncultivated area where the soil has never been used for culturing is expected from this ban. Also excepted is any insignificant amount of soil associated with plant roots and root vegetables. From countries where the New Zealand flatworm (*Artioposthia triangulata*) is found plants and plant products shall be free of soil unless there is an additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate that states that the plants are coming from a place of cultivation where the flatworm is not found.

In case of differences interpretation between the original Icelandic text and this English version, the original Icelandic text shall be binding.

Amendment of February 02 1998 to the Icelandic regulations concerning the import and export of plants and plant products no. 189 of April 20 1990.

The Icelandic Ministry of Agriculture has on February 2nd 1998 made the following amendment to the above mentioned regulations.

1. In Appendix I over harmful organisms whose importation into Iceland is prohibited the following organism shall be added:

Insects, mites and nematodes

Duponchelia fovealis

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Relevant host plants

Various plants

2. Appendix IV shall have the following wording:

Plants that may be imported provided that the stated requirements are fulfilled.

1. Plants for further growing or propagation.

- a) During the last growing season in the country of cultivation the plants must have been under official phytosanitary control for at least 1 month prior to the transport to Iceland. These plants must then be free of the harmful organisms listed in Appendix I.
- b) Wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) shall never have been found at the place of growth.
- c) Potato cyst nematode (*Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis*) does not exist at the place of growth and shall never have been found there. A soil test according to approved methods must have been carried out and shall not have shown the presence of cysts in the soil.
- d) The Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) does not exist at the place of growth.
- e) In case of seed potatoes late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) may not have been seen on the potato tops (leaves) at the place of growth during the growing season when the tubers were formed nor may symptoms of the disease be found on the tubers.

2. Potatoes

Potatoes that are imported shall fulfil the requirements of 1, a-d in Appendix IV.

In case of differences in interpretation between the original Icelandic text and this English version, the original Icelandic text shall be binding.