

1 May 2026

Updated TPP movement permits now in place

Industry advice and FAQs

NSW has issued updated group biosecurity permits for Tomato Potato Psyllid (TPP) host plant material and carriers – effective 30 April 2026.

These permits replace the previous versions issued in December 2025 (hosts) and January 2026 (carriers) and set out the current requirements for moving regulated material into NSW.

Movement of TPP host material and carriers into NSW continues to be regulated under the **Biosecurity (Tomato Potato Psyllid) Control Order 2024**.

The latest group permits, which enable further options for trade while managing biosecurity risk, were forwarded with this advice and will be made available on the NSW Government website:

- [Group Biosecurity Permit – TPP – Alternative movement control options for host plant material \(30/04/2026\)](#)
- [Group Biosecurity Permit – TPP – Alternative movement control options for carriers V2 \(30/04/2026\)](#)

Businesses moving TPP host items and carriers into NSW that originate in, or transit through, Victoria and Western Australia may do so under the Control Order and Group Permits, provided the requirements are met.

Help us help you

NSW DPIRD is seeking ongoing industry feedback to support practical and effective biosecurity arrangements. NSW stakeholders are encouraged to share observations, impacts or insights from on-ground implementation of the updated TPP movement requirements via the [SIGMA \(Stakeholder Intelligence Gathering for Market Access\) feedback form](#).

Insights on how these arrangements are working in practice — and how they may apply in future detection scenarios — help inform preparedness and ensure industry needs are understood and supported early.

Frequently asked questions (FAQs)

What has changed with the most recent permit updates?

The updated permits (30 April 2026) replace the previous versions. Conditions have been clarified and refined to support consistent application across industry.

The updated carrier permit clarifies that some material is not considered a TPP carrier, including:

- whole plants with no leaves or green plant material,
- plants intended for immediate consumption (e.g. harvested vegetables),
- tissue culture material.

These pathways must still meet basic requirements such as traceability labelling, but do not require certification. Note that these conditions only apply to TPP carriers, and not TPP hosts such as Solanaceae and Convolvulaceae.

The updated host permit accepts pest free places of production in Western Australia and Victoria with updated monitoring parameters (PS-66 and CA-14).

The updated host permit continues to provide multiple movement options, including:

- treatment, inspection and certification, (e.g. PS-57, PS-58)
- irradiation or fumigation treatment options, (e.g. ICA-55, ICA-04)

Businesses must continue to follow the relevant pathway and certification requirements.

The updated permits also clarify how inspection must be conducted under certification pathways. Inspection must now be carried out on 2% of packages/cartons (with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 600 units per consignment). This replaces the previous approach that required “whichever is the greater”. Businesses and certifiers should ensure they are applying this updated inspection method.

What are the most recent inspection requirements?

The most recent permit updates clarify how inspection must be conducted under certification pathways.

Inspection must now be carried out on:

- 2% of packages/cartons,
- with a minimum of 3 packages, and
- a maximum of 600 units per consignment.

This replaces the previous approach that required “whichever is the greater”. Businesses and certifiers should ensure they are applying this updated inspection method when inspecting consignments.

This inspection method applies to both TPP host plant material and carrier nursery stock under the relevant certification pathways.

Which states do these rules apply to?

Currently, these rules apply to Victoria and Western Australia as TPP has been confirmed in those states and present a risk for transport to NSW. The conditions allow for the risk of TPP being moved with materials/carriers to be significantly reduced.

How do the TPP control order and group permits relate?

The TPP Control Order prohibits the movement of TPP host material, carriers or nursery stock into NSW to prevent the introduction of TPP into NSW, unless a person complies with control measures.

The Group Biosecurity Permits provide flexibility within those legal boundaries. They allow for adapted conditions based on updated pest biology and risk assessments, enabling continued interstate trade while maintaining strong biosecurity protections. Without the permits, certain movements necessary for business continuity would not be possible under the Control Order.

In short:

Control Order = baseline legal framework for TPP risk management.

Group Permit = tailored conditions that facilitate trade and compliance without compromising biosecurity.

What is the difference between TPP hosts and TPP carriers?

TPP hosts are plants that the psyllid can feed on and reproduce on. Carriers include any plant material or items that can transport the pest, even if they are not hosts. Under the Biosecurity (TPP) Control Order 2024, the following definitions apply:

TPP host material means any plant or cutting from the plant families Convolvulaceae or Solanaceae, excluding processed material or seeds. **Nursery stock** from the Convolvulaceae and Solanaceae plant families are included in this definition.

TPP carrier means:

- all other nursery stock (outside of host families Solanaceae and Convolvulaceae) which are whole plants.
- any machinery or equipment that has been used in the cultivation, handling, harvesting, processing or packaging of TPP host material
- a covering or packaging that has been in contact with TPP host material.

What are common Solanaceae and Convolvulaceae plant species?

Common species within the Solanaceae family include capsicum, chilli, eggplant, petunia potato, tobacco and tomato. The Convolvulaceae family includes sweet potato and related ornamental varieties.

This is not a definitive list of TPP host plants. If you are unsure about the plant family of material you are moving, it is your responsibility to check before transport.

Are all plants restricted under the movement conditions?

Yes. While the primary concern is TPP host plants (such as Solanaceae and Convolvulaceae species), carriers include nursery stock, which means all plants are subject to movement conditions under the Control Order. This is because whole plants can transport the pest even if they are not hosts.

Some plant material is considered very low risk and is not regarded as a TPP carrier, including:

- whole plants with no leaves or green plant material (defoliated or dormant plants),
- plants intended for immediate consumption (such as harvested vegetables), and
- tissue culture material.

Even where material is not considered a carrier, basic requirements such as traceability information still apply.

If you are moving any plants into NSW from affected states, you must check the [Order](#) and permit requirements and ensure compliance. See the answer to “What documentation do I need when moving TPP host material/carriers into NSW?” for more information.

What documentation do I need when moving TPP host material/carriers into NSW?

NSW accepts TPP Area Freedom Certificates from Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania.

Whole plants

All whole plants that can carry TPP must be certified before entering NSW. WA and Vic Departments can provide advice on consignments needing a Plant Health Certificate, however NSW also accepts Plant Health Assurance Certificates from the following;

- ICA-62 is a national procedure that allows accredited businesses to treat and inspect “Nursery stock that can carry Tomato potato psyllid” under the Order. Certification under ICA 62 meets the inspection requirements of the TPP Control Order when applied in accordance with the group permit.
- Victoria’s PS-57 procedure, “Treatment and Inspection of Nursery Stock for Tomato-Potato Psyllid” provides an additional entry option for tomato, potato, capsicum, chilli, sweet potato

and other similar host plants, provided they meet all treatment and inspection requirements specified under the group permit.

- Victoria's PS-59 procedure "Treatment or Inspection or Secure Packing of carrier nursery stock for Tomato Potato Psyllid", provides an additional entry option for nursery stock allowed under the group permit, provided that one of the conditions under clause 15(2) of the Control Order have been met.
- Western Australia's CA-14 "Pest Free Production Site" and Victoria's PS-66 allow for host nursery stock to be certified under the Order and group permit.

Fruit and vegetables

Any whole plant intended for immediate consumption such as harvested root vegetables with tops or harvested and packaged leafy vegetables with roots such as hydroponically grown lettuce or herbs are allowed movement without certification into NSW under the group permit for carriers.

Host plant fruit and vegetables such as tomatoes, capsicums, chillies, eggplants can enter NSW if they have received an approved treatment and have been inspected to confirm they are free from TPP.

WA and Vic Departments can provide advice on consignments needing a Plant Health Certificate, however NSW also accepts Plant Health Assurance Certificates from the following **for host plant material**;

- ICA-04 "Fumigation with methyl bromide" is a national procedure that allows accredited businesses to fumigate host produce with methyl bromide under the group permit for host plant material.
- ICA-55 "Irradiation Treatment" is a national procedure that allows accredited businesses to irradiate host produce under the group permit for host plant material.
- Victoria's PS-58 procedure "Treatment and Inspection of Tomato-Potato Psyllid Produce", which allows treatment and inspection of host produce under the group permit for host plant material.,
- Victoria's PS-61 procedure "Pack-house washing and inspection of Tomato Potato Psyllid host produce", allowed under the group permit for host plant material..
- Western Australia's CA-15 "Pack-house washing and inspection of tomatoes without leaves, calyx or other attached green material for TPP" allows for tomatoes to be certified under the Order

Low risk material (not considered carriers)

For material such as:

- defoliated plants,
- plants intended for immediate consumption, or
- tissue culture,

certification is not required, however consignments must:

- include a label or identifier stating the name and postcode of where the plants were grown and packed.

Always check the relevant permit to confirm the correct requirements before movement.

Used equipment or a used covering

- ICA-66 “Cleaning and inspection of used agricultural and horticultural equipment for specified pests” is a national procedure that allows accredited businesses to clean and inspect used equipment. Plant Health Assurance Certificates are accepted from ICA-66 under the Order.

Can I move TPP host/carrier material from another state through Victoria into NSW?

Currently, movement through Victoria is subject to the same restrictions as movement from Victoria. You must comply with NSW entry requirements regardless of transit.

Businesses accredited under ICA-17 and ICA-57 may be able to re consign TPP host material under the ICA conditions. Consideration will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Contact plantbiosecurityapplications@dpi.nsw.gov.au for more information.

Can I move washed and bagged salads out of Victoria?

Under current NSW conditions, washing is only a viable treatment for tomatoes with no leaves, stem or calyx attached. Bagged salads containing tomatoes and no other TPP host material must be washed AND inspected in accordance with the measures in the Biosecurity (TPP) Control Order.

Processed material is exempt from these conditions. Processed material means any TPP host material that has been processed in a manner that alters the form of the TPP host material so that it is incapable of introducing tomato potato psyllid into the TPP Control Zone, including being processed by canning, chopping, cooking, drying, freezing, juicing, shredding, or slicing.

Are fresh cut herbs and flowers allowed?

Cuttings not belonging to families Solanaceae or Convolvulaceae are permitted entry into NSW, so long as they are cut and not whole plants.

Cuttings belonging to families Solanaceae or Convolvulaceae are not permitted unless in accordance with the conditions of the Control Order or Group Permit.

Can I move defoliated plants into NSW?

Yes (excluding host plant material from the plant families Convolvulaceae or Solanaceae).

Whole plants without any leaves or green plant material are not considered TPP carriers and can be moved into NSW. However, consignments must include a label or identifier stating the name and postcode of where the plants were grown and packed.

Plants with any remaining leaves or green material are still considered carrier nursery stock and must meet full certification requirements under the Control Order or Permit.

Can I move plants intended for immediate consumption?

Yes (excluding host plant material from the plant families Convolvulaceae or Solanaceae).

Plants intended for immediate consumption (for example, harvested vegetables such as spring onions, sprouts, and hydroponically grown leafy produce with roots) are **not considered TPP carriers**.

These consignments must include a label or identifier stating the name and postcode of where the plants were grown and packed, but do not require full certification under carrier pathways.

Can I move tissue culture material into NSW?

Yes.

Tissue culture material is not considered a TPP carrier and can be moved into NSW.

You must ensure the consignment includes a label or identifier stating the name and postcode of where the plants were grown and packed.

Do these rules apply to home gardeners sending plants to NSW?

Yes.

Tissue culture material is not considered a TPP carrier and can be moved into NSW.

You must ensure the consignment includes a label or identifier stating the name and postcode of where the plants were grown and packed.

Are there any exemptions for small quantities or personal use?

No. All movements of host material are regulated to prevent pest spread.

Check back for updates

This is an evolving situation. Requirements may change as new information becomes available. Regularly check the [NSW DPIRD website](#) during this time for any updates.

If you require further assistance with these changes, contact NSW DPI Biosecurity on 1800 680 244 or email quarantine@dpird.nsw.gov.au.

Have your say

NSW DPIRD is committed to working closely with industry to ensure our biosecurity measures are practical, effective, and informed by those on the ground. [Stakeholder Intelligence Gathering for Market Access \(SIGMA\) NSW](#) is a proactive engagement and intelligence-gathering program designed to support NSW's plant based industries in responding to current and emerging biosecurity threats. We invite stakeholders to provide feedback on how TPP restrictions may impact operations.

Your insights will help us:

- Understand operational considerations and risk appetite under different TPP scenarios
- Gather business and trade intelligence to inform future biosecurity and market access decisions
- Strengthen engagement and trust across the supply chain

[Submit your feedback via our online form.](#)

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