

Draft Regulations laid before Parliament under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 7 to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, for approval by resolution of each House of Parliament.

DRAFT STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2019 No. 000

**EXITING THE EUROPEAN
UNION, ENGLAND AND WALES
EXITING THE EUROPEAN
UNION, NORTHERN IRELAND
PLANT HEALTH, ENGLAND AND WALES
PLANT HEALTH, NORTHERN IRELAND**

The Plant Health (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Made - - - -

Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1(1)

The Secretary of State makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8(1) of, and paragraph 21 of Schedule 7 to, the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018⁽¹⁾.

In accordance with paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 7 to that Act, a draft of this instrument has been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Plant Health (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and come into force on exit day.

(2) They extend to England and Wales and Northern Ireland.

General interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“appropriate UK plant health authority”—

(a) in Schedules 1 to 7, means—

- (i) in relation to timber and forest pests in England, the Forestry Commissioners;
- (ii) otherwise in relation to England, the Secretary of State;
- (iii) in relation to Wales, the Welsh Ministers;
- (iv) in relation to Scotland, the Scottish Ministers;
- (v) in relation to Northern Ireland, the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs;

(b) in Schedules 8 to 16, has the meaning given in regulation 3;

“bark-free” means wood from which all bark, excluding the vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth, has been removed;

“consignment” means a quantity of goods that are covered by a single document required for customs formalities or other formalities, such as a single phytosanitary certificate or a single alternative document or mark;

“[Decision 2012/138/EU](#)” means Commission Implementing [Decision 2012/138/EU](#) as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster)(2), as amended from time to time, before and after exit day;

“[Decision 2012/270/EU](#)” means Commission Implementing [Decision 2012/270/EU](#) as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa* sp. n., *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner)(3), as amended from time to time, before and after exit day;

“[Decision 2012/535/EU](#)” means Commission Implementing [Decision 2012/535/EU](#) on emergency measures to prevent the spread within the Union *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Buhner) Nickle et al. (the pinewood nematode)(4), as amended from time to time, before and after exit day;

“[Decision 2012/697/EU](#)” means Commission Implementing [Decision 2012/697/EU](#) as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of the genus *Pomacea* (Perry)(5), as amended from time to time, before and after exit day;

“[Decision \(EU\) 2015/789](#)” means Commission Implementing [Decision \(EU\) 2015/789](#) as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.)(6), as amended from time to time, before and after exit day;

“[Decision \(EU\) 2015/893](#)” means Commission Implementing [Decision \(EU\) 2015/893](#) as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)(7), as amended from time to time, before and after exit day;

“Euro-Mediterranean area” means the geographical area comprising Europe, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and the area of Turkey east of the Bosphorus Strait known as Anatolia;

“Europe” includes Belarus, the Canary Islands, Georgia, Kazakhstan (except the area east of the Ural river), Russia (except the regions of Tyumen, Chelyabinsk, Irkutsk, Kemerovo, Kurgan, Novossibirsk, Omsk, Sverdlovsk, Tomsk, Chita, Kamchatka, Magadan, Amur and

(2) OJ No. L 64, 3.3.2012, p. 38, as amended by Commission Implementing [Decision 2014/356/EU](#) (OJ No. L 175, 14.6.2018, p. 38).

(3) OJ No. L 132, 23.5.2012, p. 18, as last amended by Commission Implementing [Decision \(EU\) 2018/5](#) (OJ No. L 2, 5.1.2018, p.11).

(4) OJ No. L 266, 2.10.2012, p. 42, as last amended by Commission Implementing [Decision \(EU\) 2018/618](#) (OJ No. L 102, 23.4.2018, p. 17).

(5) OJ No. L 311, 10.11.2012, p. 14.

(6) OJ No. L 125, 21.5.2015, p. 36, as last amended by Commission Implementing [Decision \(EU\) 2018/1511](#) (OJ No. L 255, 11.10.2018, p.16).

(7) OJ No. L 146, 11.6.2015, p. 16.

Skhalin, the territories of Krasnoyarsk, Altay, Khabarovsk and Primarie, and the republics of Sakha, Tuva and Buryatia), Ukraine and Turkey (except the area east of the Bosphorus Strait known as Anatolia);

“European Union” means the territories of the member States, but excluding the Canary Islands, Ceuta, Melilla and the French Overseas Departments;

“fruit” means fruit in the botanical sense but does not include dried, dehydrated, lacquered or deep frozen fruit;

“IPPC” means the International Plant Protection Convention 1951(8);

“isolated bark” means bark which has been removed or become detached from a living, felled or fallen tree or from any part of such tree;

“ISPMNo. 4” means International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 4 of November 1995 on the requirements for the establishment of pest free areas, prepared by the Secretariat of the IPPC established by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations(9);

“ISPM No. 9” means International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 9 of November 1998 on the guidelines for pest eradication programmes, prepared by the Secretariat of the IPPC established by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations(10);

“ISPM No. 10” means International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 10 of October 1999 on requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites, prepared by the Secretariat of the IPPC established by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations(11);

“ISPM No. 14” means International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 14 of March 2002 on the use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management, prepared by the Secretariat of the IPPC established by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations(12);

“ISPM No. 15” means International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 of March 2002 on the regulation of wood packaging material in international trade, prepared by the Secretariat of the IPPC established by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations(13);

“ISPM No. 31” means International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 31 of April 2008 on methodologies for sampling consignments, prepared by the Secretariat of the IPPC established by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations(14);

“list of *Xylella* host plants” means the list of relevant material contained in the database maintained by the European Commission of host plants found to be susceptible to *Xylella fastidiosa* in the EU, as amended from time to time(15);

(8) Adopted in 1951 (Treaty Series No.16 (1954), Cmd 9077) and last revised in 1997 (Miscellaneous Series No.15 (2003), Cmd 5945).

(9) Available from the IPPC Secretariat, AGPP-FAO, Viale Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153, Rome, Italy and at <https://www.ippc.int/int>.

(10) Available from the IPPC Secretariat, AGPP-FAO, Viale Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153, Rome, Italy and at <https://www.ippc.int/int>.

(11) Available from the IPPC Secretariat, AGPP-FAO, Viale Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153, Rome, Italy and at <https://www.ippc.int/int>.

(12) Available from the IPPC Secretariat, AGPP-FAO, Viale Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153, Rome, Italy and at <https://www.ippc.int/int>.

(13) Available from the IPPC Secretariat, AGPP-FAO, Viale Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153, Rome, Italy and at <https://www.ippc.int/int>.

(14) Available from the IPPC Secretariat, AGPP-FAO, Viale Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153, Rome, Italy and at <https://www.ippc.int/int>.

(15) A copy of the list is available at [plant health team] and at https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/legislation/emergency_measures/xylella-fastidiosa/susceptible_en.

“national plant protection organisation” means the service established by the government of a third country to discharge the functions specified in Article 4(1)(a) of the IPPC, details of which have been notified—

- (a) in the case of contracting parties to the IPPC, to the Director of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations; and
- (b) in all other cases, to the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom;

“North America” means the geographical area comprising Canada, Mexico and the USA;

“nursery” means premises wholly or partly used for the cultivation or keeping of plants for the purpose of transplantation or removal to other premises;

“official”, in relation to any testing or other procedure to be carried out in respect of any relevant material, means carried out by or under the supervision of the appropriate UK plant health authority or the national plant protection organisation of the country in which the testing or other procedure is carried out and “officially” is to be construed accordingly;

“official statement” means—

- (a) in relation to a phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export, a statement issued by an authorised representative of, or a public officer acting, under the national plant protection organisation of the country in which the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export or a translation of the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued; or
- (b) a statement included in a UK plant passport;

“OPM excluded zone” means the local authority areas mentioned in column 3 of item 5 of Part C of Schedule 1 (which are listed as exceptions to the UK pest free area in relation to *Thaumetopoea processionea* L.);

“OPM pest free area” means the area described in column 3 of item 5 of Part C of Schedule 1;

“phytosanitary certificate” and “phytosanitary certificate re-export”, in relation to any relevant material consigned to a relevant UK territory, has the same meaning as it has in the relevant Plant Health Order;

“place of production” means any premises, normally worked as a unit, together with any contiguous land in the same ownership or occupation as such premises;

“plant” means a living plant (including a fungus or shrub) or a living part of a plant (including a living part of a fungus or shrub), at any stage of growth, and living parts of a plant include—

- (a) fruit;
- (b) seed;
- (c) vegetables, other than those preserved by deep freezing;
- (d) tubers, corms, bulbs or rhizomes;
- (e) cut flowers;
- (f) branches with or without foliage;
- (g) a plant or shrub that has been cut and which retains any foliage;
- (h) leaves or foliage;
- (i) a plant or shrub growing in a clear liquid or clear solid aseptic culture medium in a closed transparent container;
- (j) live pollen;
- (k) bud wood;
- (l) cuttings; and

(m) scions;

“planting” means any operation for the placing of plants to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation;

“plant or shrub in tissue culture” means;

“plant pest” means any living organism, other than a vertebrate animal, in any stage of its existence which is injurious or likely to be injurious to any plant or plant product;

“potato” means any tuber or true seed or any other plant of *Solanum tuberosum* L. or other tuber-forming species of the genus *Solanum* L.;

“relevant material” means any plant, plant product, soil or growing medium;

“relevant Plant Health Order” means—

(a) in relation to England, the Plant Health (England) Order 2015(16) or the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005(17) as it applies in relation to England;

(b) in relation to Wales, the Plant Health (Wales) Order 2018(18) or the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 as it applies in relation to Wales;

(c) in relation to Northern Ireland, the Plant Health (Wood and Bark) (*Phytophthora ramorum*) Order (Northern Ireland) 2005(19), the Plant Health (Wood and Bark) Order (Northern Ireland) 2006(20) or the Plant Health Order (Northern Ireland) 2018(21);

“relevant UK territories” means England, Wales and Northern Ireland;

“seed” means seed in the botanical sense other than seed not intended for planting;

“South America” means the geographical area comprising Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guyana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela;

“Scotland Orders” means the Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005(22) and the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 in its application to Scotland;

“third country” means a country or territory other than one within the United Kingdom;

“UK plant passport”, in relation to the movement of any relevant material within a relevant UK territory, has the same meaning as it has in the relevant Plant Health Order;

“the USA” means the United States of America except the state of Hawaii;

“wood”, save where expressly provided otherwise, means—

(a) any wood which retains part or all of its natural round surface, with or without bark;

(b) wood in the form of chips, particles, shavings, sawdust, wood waste or scrap; and

(c) whether or not satisfying the requirements of paragraph (a) or (b), wood packaging material;

“wood packaging material” means wood in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums or similar packings, pallets, box pallets or other load boards, pallet collars or dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of any kind.

(16) S.I. 2015/610, as amended by S.I. 2015/1827, 2016/104, 2017/8, 2017/1220, 2018/71, 320, 910, 1051.

(17) S.I. 2005/2517, as amended by S.I. 2006/2696, 2008/644, 2009/594, 2009/3020, 2012/2707, 2013/755 (W.90), 2691, 2014/2420, 2016/1167, 2017/1178, 2018/1048.

(18) S.I. 2018/1064 (W.223).

(19) S.R. 2005 No. 252.

(20) S.R. 2006 No. 66, as amended by S.R. 2009 No. 340, S.R. 2010 No. 48, S.R. 2012 No. 400, S.R. 2015 No. 129.

(21) S.R. 2018 No. 184.

(22) S.S.I. 2005/613, as amended by S.S.I. 2006/474, 2007/415, 498, 2008/300, 350, 2009/153, 2010/206, 342, 2012/266, 326, 2013/5, 187, 366, 2014/140, 2015/10, 2016/83, 2018/112, 283.

(2) Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in these Regulations to a genus or species is to be construed as a reference to that genus or species or to any of its hybrids.

(3) Any reference in these Regulations to the European Union, to a member State or a third country includes a reference to a state, country, principality, province or region within the European Union, member State, or third country, as the case may be.

(4) Any reference to a numbered CN Code is a reference to the code set out in Annex 1 to Council Regulations 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff⁽²³⁾ as it has effect in EU law immediately before exit day.

UK plant health authorities

3.—(1) The appropriate UK plant health authorities for the purposes of Schedules 8 to 16 are—

- (a) in relation to timber and forest pests in England, the Forestry Commissioners;
- (b) otherwise in relation to England, the Secretary of State;
- (c) in relation to Wales, the Welsh Minsters;
- (d) in relation to Northern Ireland, the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs.

(2) But for the purposes of Schedules 10 to 16, “appropriate UK plant health authority”, in relation to England, means the Secretary of State.

(3) The Secretary of State may delegate any functions of the Secretary of State under Schedules 10, 11, 13, 15 or 16 to the Forestry Commissioners on any terms and conditions as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

Relevant Plant Health Orders: regulated plant pests and relevant material and derogations

4.—(1) The following Schedules make provision for the purposes of the relevant Plant Health Orders.

- (2) Schedule 1 makes provision about prohibited plant pests.
- (3) Schedule 2 makes provision about prohibited infested relevant material.
- (4) Schedule 3 makes provision about prohibited imported relevant material.
- (5) Schedule 4 makes provision about regulated relevant material.
- (6) Schedule 5 makes provision about notifiable relevant material.
- (7) Schedule 6 makes provision about controlled relevant material.
- (8) Schedule 7 makes provision about notifiable relevant material destined for a UK pest free area.
- (9) Schedule 8 makes provision about derogations from specific prohibitions and requirements under the relevant Plant Health Orders.

Emergency measures

5.—(1) The following Schedules make provision about emergency measures.

(2) Schedule 9 makes miscellaneous provision about emergency measures.

(3) Schedule 10 makes provision about emergency measures in respect of *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O’Donnell.

(23) OJ No. L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1, as last amended by Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No. L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

(4) Schedule 11 makes provision about emergency measures in respect of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster).

(5) Schedule 12 makes provision about emergency measures in respect of *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa* Orlova-Bienkowskaja, *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner).

(6) Schedule 13 makes provision about emergency measures in respect of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Buhner) Nickle et al. (the pinewood nematode).

(7) Schedule 14 makes provision about emergency measures in respect of *Pomacea* (Perry).

(8) Schedule 15 makes provision about emergency measures in respect of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.).

(9) Schedule 16 makes provision about emergency measures in respect of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky).

Revocation of retained direct EU legislation

6. The instruments listed in Schedule 17 (revocation of retained direct EU legislation) are revoked.

Date

Name
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 4(2)

Prohibited plant pests

PART A

Plant pests not known to occur in any part of the United Kingdom

Insects, mites and nematodes

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1. *Acleris* spp. (non-European)
 2. *Agrilus anxius* Gory
 3. *Agrilus plannipennis* Fairmaire
 4. *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch)
 5. *Anomala orientalis* Waterhouse
 6. *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster)
 7. *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)
 8. *Anthonomus eugenii* Cano
 9. *Arrhenodes minutus* Drury
 10. *Bactericera cockerelli* (Sulc.)
 11. *Bemisia tabaci* Genn., a vector of viruses such as: Bean golden mosaic virus, Cowpea mild mottle virus, Lettuce infectious yellow virus, Pepper mild tigré virus, Squash leaf curl virus, Euphorbia mosaic virus or Florida tomato virus
 12. *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al.
 13. Cicadellidae (non-European) known to be vectors of Pierce's disease (caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*), such as: *Carneocephala fulgida* Nottingham, *Draeculacephala minerva* Ball or *Graphocephala atropunctata* (Signoret)
 14. *Choristoneura* spp. (non-European)
 15. *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst)
 16. *Dendrolimus sibiricus* Tschetverikov
 17. *Diabrotica barberi* Smith and Lawrence
 18. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata* howardi Barber
 19. *Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata* Mannerheim
 20. *Diabrotica virgifera zea* Krysan & Smith
 21. *Diaphorina citri* Kuway
 22. *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu
 23. *Heliothis zea* (Boddie)
 24. *Hirschmanniella* spp., other than *Hirschmanniella gracilis* (de Man) Luc and Goodey
 25. *Keiferia lycopersicella* (Walsingham)

26. *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say
27. *Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard
28. *Longidorus diadecturus* Eveleigh and Allen
29. *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* Golden et al. (all populations)
30. *Monochamus* spp. (non-European)
31. *Myndus crudus* Van Duzee
32. *Nacobbus aberrans* (Thorne) Thorne and Allen
33. *Naupactus leucoloma* Boheman
34. *Popillia japonica* Newman
35. *Premnotypes* spp. (non-European)
36. *Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus* (Zimmermann)
38. *Rhizoecus hibisci* Kawai and Takagi
39. *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier)
40. *Rhynchophorus palmarum* (L.)
41. *Saperda candida* Fabricius
42. *Scaphoideus luteolus* Van Duzee
43. *Spodoptera eridania* (Cramer)
44. *Spodoptera frugiperda* (J E Smith)
45. *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval)
46. *Spodoptera litura* (Fabricius)
47. *Thrips palmi* Karny
48. Tephritidae (non-European) such as *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann), *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew), *Anastrepha obliqua* Macquart, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew), *Dacus ciliatus* Loew, *Dacus curcurbitae* Coquillet, *Dacus dorsalis* Hendel, *Dacus tryoni* (Froggatt), *Dacus tsuneonis* Miyake, *Dacus zonatus* Saund., *Epochra canadensis* (Loew), *Pardalaspis cyanescens* Bezzi, *Pardalaspis quinaria* Bezzi, *Pterandrus rosa* (Karsch), *Rhacochlaena japonica* Ito, *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Loew), *Rhagoletis completa* Cresson, *Rhagoletis fausta* (Osten-Sacken), *Rhagoletis indifferens* Curran, *Rhagoletis mendax* Curran, *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh, *Rhagoletis ribicola* Doane or *Rhagoletis suavis* (Loew)
49. *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (Meyrick)
50. *Trioza erytraeae* Del Guercio
51. *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb *sensu lato* (non-European populations)
52. *Xiphinema californicum* Lamberti and Bleve-Zacheo

Bacteria

1. *Candidatus Liberibacter* spp., a causal agent of Huanglongbing disease of citrus/citrus greening

2. *Clavibacter michiganensis* (Smith) Davis et al. spp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al.
 3. *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.)
 4. *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii*
 5. *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri*
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Fungi

1. *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) Hunt
 2. *Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli* Dietel
 3. *Cronartium* spp. (non-European)
 4. *Endocronartium* spp. (non-European)
 5. *Guignardia loricata* (Sawada) Yamamoto and Ito
 6. *Gymnosporangium* spp. (non-European)
 7. *Inonotus weirii* (Murrill) Kotlaba and Pouzar
 8. *Melampsora farlowii* (Arthur) Davis
 9. *Melampsora medusa* Thümen
 10. *Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis* Ito et al.
 11. *Mycosphaerella populorum* G E Thompson
 12. *Phoma andina* Turkensteen
 13. *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa
 14. *Phyllosticta solitaria* Ellis & Everhart
 15. *Septoria lycopersici* Speg. var. *malagutii* Ciccarone and Boerema
 16. *Thecaphora solani* Barrus
 17. *Tilletia indica* Mitra
 18. *Trechispora brinkmannii* (Bresad.) Rogers
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Viruses and virus-like organisms

1. Apple proliferation mycoplasma
2. Apricot chlorotic leaf roll mycoplasma
3. *Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*
4. Potato viruses or virus-like organisms such as: Andean potato latent virus, Andean potato mottle virus, Arracacha virus B oca strain, Potato black ringspot virus, Potato spindle tuber viroid, Potato virus T or non-European isolates of potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Y^o, Yⁿ and Y^c) or Potato leafroll virus
5. Tobacco ringspot virus
6. Tomato ringspot virus

7. Viruses or virus-like organisms of *Cydonia* Mill, *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L., or *Vitis* L., such as: Blueberry leaf mottle virus, Cherry rasp leaf virus (American), Peach mosaic virus (American), Peach phony rickettsia, Peach rosette mosaic virus, Peach rosette mycoplasma, Peach X-disease mycoplasma, Peach yellows mycoplasma, Plum line pattern virus (American), Raspberry leaf curl virus (American), Strawberry latent “C” virus, Strawberry vein banding virus, Strawberry witches’ broom mycoplasma or non-European viruses or virus-like organisms of *Cydonia* Mill., *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L. or *Vitis* L.
8. Viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* Genn., such as: Bean golden mosaic virus, Cowpea mild mottle virus, Lettuce infectious yellow virus, Pepper mild tigré virus, Squash leaf curl virus, Euphorbia mosaic virus or Florida tomato virus

Parasitic plants

-
1. *Arceuthobium* spp. (non-European)
-

PART B

Plant pests known to occur in the United Kingdom

Insects, mites and nematodes

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1. *Globodera pallida* Stone Behrens
 2. *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens
 3. *Meloidogyne fallax* Karssen
 4. *Opogona sacchari* (Bojer)
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Bacteria

-
1. *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.
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Fungi

-
1. *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival
-

Viruses and virus-like organisms

-
1. Pear decline mycoplasma
-

PART C

Plant pests which must not be introduced into,
or spread within, a relevant UK pest free area

<i>Item</i>	<i>Plant pest</i>	<i>Description of UK pest free area</i>
1.	Beet necrotic yellow vein virus	Northern Ireland
2.	<i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> (Kaltenbach)	Northern Ireland
3.	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard)	Northern Ireland
4.	<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess)	Northern Ireland
5.	<i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.	The United Kingdom, except the local authority areas of Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Basildon, Basingstoke and Dene, Bexley, Bracknell Forest, Brent, Brentwood, Bromley, Broxbourne, Camden, Castle Point, Chelmsford, Chiltern, City of London, City of Westminster, Crawley, Croydon, Dacorum, Dartford, Ealing, East Hertfordshire, Elmbridge District, Enfield, Epping Forest, Epsom and Ewell District, Gravesham, Greenwich, Guildford, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Harlow, Harrow, Hart, Havering, Hertsmere, Hillingdon, Horsham, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Littleford, Medway, Merton, Mid Sussex, Mole Valley, Newham, North Hertfordshire, Reading, Redbridge, Reigate and Banstead, Richmond Upon Thames, Runnymede District, Rushmoor, Sevenoaks, Slough, South Bedfordshire, South Bucks, South Oxfordshire, Southwark, Spelthorne District, St Albans, Sutton, Surrey Heath, Tandridge, Three Rivers, Thurrock, Tonbridge and Malling, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth, Watford, Waverley, Welwyn, Hatfield, West Berkshire, Windsor and Maidenhead, Woking, Wokingham and Wycombe

PART D

Plant pests which are subject to emergency control measures and must not be introduced into, or spread within, the relevant UK territories

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1. *Chalara fraxinea* T. Kowalski, including its teleomorph *Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus*
 2. *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa*. Orlova-Bienkowskaja, *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) or *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner)
 3. *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O'Donnell
 4. *Pomacea* (Perry)
 5. *Phytophthora ramorum* Werres, De Cock & Man in't Veld sp. nov.
 6. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto
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SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 4(3)

Prohibited infested material

PART A

Relevant material which may not be brought into or moved within the relevant UK territories if the material is carrying or infected with plant pests that are not known to occur in the United Kingdom

Insects, mites and nematodes

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
1.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Aleurocanthus</i> spp.
2.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> (Schenkling)
3.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Anthonomus signatus</i> (Say)
4.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Aonidiella citrina</i> Coquillett
5.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting or seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp.	<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie
6.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Juniperus</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Aschistonyx eppoi</i> Inouye

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
7.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. or <i>Pyrus</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Carposina niponenis</i> Walsingham
8.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Circulifer haematoceps</i> (Mulsant and Rey)
9.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Circulifer tenellus</i> (Baker)
10.	Plants, other than seeds of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. or <i>Rosa</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Enarmonia packardi</i> (Zeller)
11.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Photinia</i> LdL., <i>Prunus</i> L. or <i>Rosa</i> L., or fruit of <i>Malus</i> Mill. or <i>Prunus</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Enarmonia prunivora</i> Walsh
12.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Eotetranychus lewisi</i> (McGregor)
13.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> Klein
14.	Plants, other than seeds of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. or <i>Pyrus</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Grapholita inopinata</i> Heinrich
15.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L., <i>Pelargonium</i> L'Herit ex Ait. or the family Solanaceae, intended for planting	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner)
16.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Hishomonus phycitis</i> (Distant)
17.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. or <i>Pinus</i> L., over 3m in height, wood of conifers (Coniferales) retaining any bark or isolated bark of conifers	<i>Ips amitinus</i> (Eichoff) <i>Ips duplicatus</i> (Sahlberg)
18.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. or <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., over 3m in height, or wood of conifers (Coniferales) retaining any bark or isolated bark of conifers	<i>Ips typographus</i> (Heer)
19.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Leucaspis japonica</i> Ckll.
20.	Seeds of Cruciferae, Gramineae or <i>Trifolium</i> spp., originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand or Uruguay	<i>Listronotus bonariensis</i> (Kuschel)

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
21.	Cut flowers or leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. or plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — bulbs, — corms, — plants of the family Gramineae, — rhizomes, or — seeds 	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard)
22.	Cut flowers or leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. or plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — bulbs, — corms, — plants of the family Gramineae, — rhizomes, or — seeds 	<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess)
23.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Vitis</i> L.	<i>Margarodes</i> , non-European species, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Margarodes vitis</i> (Philippi) — <i>Margarodes vredendalensis</i> de Klerk — <i>Margarodes prieskaensis</i> Jakubski
24.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Pyrus</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Numonia pyrivorella</i> (Matsumura)
25.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Juniperus</i> L., originating in any third country outside Europe	<i>Oligonychus perditus</i> Pritchard and Baker
26.	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: <i>Brahea</i> Mart., <i>Butia</i> Becc., <i>Chamaerops</i> L., <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth., <i>Livistona</i> R. Br., <i>Phoenix</i> L., <i>Sabal</i> Adans., <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl., <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart. or <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.	<i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister)
27.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of conifers, wood of conifers (Coniferales) retaining any bark or isolated bark of conifers, originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European)
28.	Plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, <i>Persea</i> spp., or Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or which appear to have been in contact with growing medium	<i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne
29.	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following	<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier)

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
	<p>taxa: <i>Areca catechu</i> L., <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr., <i>Bismarckia</i> Hildebr. & H. Wendl., <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L., <i>Brahea armata</i> S. Watson, <i>Brahea edulis</i> H. Wendl., <i>Butia capitata</i> (Mart.) Becc., <i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc., <i>Caryota maxima</i> Blume, <i>Caryota cumingii</i> Lodd. Ex Mart., <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L., <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., <i>Copernicia</i> Mart., <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam., <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq., <i>Howea forsteriana</i> Becc., <i>Jubaea chilensis</i> (Molina) Baill., <i>Livistona australis</i> C. Martius, <i>Livistona decora</i> (W. Bull) Dowe, <i>Livistonia rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart., <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> Rottb., <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Chabaud, <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L., <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Jacq., <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> O'Brien, <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb., <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i> Greuter, <i>Pritchardia</i> Seem. & H. Wendl., <i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Jum. & H. Perrier, <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F. Cook, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Walter) Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult. f., <i>Syagrus roman-zoffiana</i> (Cham.) Glassman, <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl. or <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.</p>	
30.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.; or plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, <i>Persea</i> spp. or Strelitziaceae, in any case rooted or with growing medium attached or which appear to have been in contact with growing medium	<i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel Dickson and Kaplan
31.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i> Faure
32.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i> Hood
33.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Scirtothrips citri</i> (Moultex)
34.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of conifers (Coniferales) over 3 m in height, wood of conifers retaining any bark, or isolated bark of conifers, in any case, originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European)
35.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	<i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny
36.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. or <i>Pyrus</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Tachypterellus quadrigibbus</i> Say

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
37.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Thaumetopoea pitycampae</i> Denis & Schiffermüller
38.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Toxoptera citricida</i> (Kirk.)
39.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Unaspis citri</i> Comstock

Bacteria

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
1.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Citrus</i> variegated chlorosis
2.	Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis et al.
3.	Seeds of <i>Zea mays</i> L.	<i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye
4.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i> (Burkholder) Starr and Burkholder
5.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch or <i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> (Ait.) Maxim, intended for planting	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier et al.) Young et al.
6.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio et al.
7.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin et al.
8.	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L.	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye
9.	Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. or <i>Capsicum</i> spp., intended for planting	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesticatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye
10.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Vitis</i> L.	<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> (Panagopoulos) Willems et al.
11.	Seeds of <i>Oryza</i> spp.	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Ishiyama) Dye and pv. <i>oryzicola</i> (Fang. et al.) Dye

Fungi

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
1.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill. or <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for	<i>Alternaria alternata</i> (Fr.) Keissler (non-European pathogenic isolates)

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
	planting, originating in any country outside Europe	
2.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Corylus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in Canada or the USA	<i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller
3.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i> (Schwein.) v. Arx
4.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting; wood or isolated bark of <i>Pinus</i> L.	<i>Atropellis</i> spp.
5.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, or wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface	<i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J.M. Walter) Engelbr. & T.C. Harr.
6.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh, or wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh, including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada or the USA	<i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (Davidson) Moreau
7.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L., or wood of <i>Pinus</i> L.	<i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori and Nambu) Deighton
8.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. and Mendes
9.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Vaccinium</i> spp., intended for planting	<i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i> Shaer
10.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.; or plants, other than fruit or seeds (except fruit of <i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco and <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck) of <i>Citrus</i> L., originating in any country in South America	<i>Elsinoe</i> spp. Bitanc. and Jenk. Mendes
11.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Phoenix</i> spp.	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kilian and Maire) Gordon
12.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. or <i>Pyrus</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Guignardia piricola</i> (Nosa) Yamamoto
13.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli and Gikashvili
14.	Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni
15.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of Solanaceae	<i>Puccinia pittieriana</i> Hennings

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
16.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L.	<i>Scirrhia acicola</i> (Dearn.) Siggers
17.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Scirrhia pini</i> Funk and Parker
18.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Ulmus</i> L. or <i>Zelkova</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Stegophora ulmea</i> (Schweintz: Fries) Sydow & Sydow
19.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any country outside Europe	<i>Venturia nashicola</i> Tanaka and Yamamoto

Viruses and virus-like organisms

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
1.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting	Beet curly top virus (non-European isolates)
2.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting	Beet leaf curl virus
3.	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting	Black raspberry latent virus
4.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Blight or blight-like
5.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, originating in any country outside Europe	Cadang-Cadang viroid
6.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Ulmus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Candidatus</i> Phytoplasma ulmi
7.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul. or <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting	Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus
8.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Citrus mosaic virus
9.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Citrus tristeza virus
10.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Vitis</i> L.	Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO
11.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Leprosis
12.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L., <i>Prunus avium</i> L., <i>Prunus incisa</i> Thunb., <i>Prunus sargentii</i> Rehd., <i>Prunus serrula</i> Franch., <i>Prunus serrulata</i> Lindl., <i>Prunus speciosa</i> (Koidz.) Ingram, <i>Prunus subhirtella</i> Miq. or <i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	Little cherry pathogen (non-European isolates)

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
	Matsum., or their cultivars, intended for planting	
13.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Naturally spreading psorosis
14.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, originating in any third country outside Europe	Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma
15.	Plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Capsicum annum</i> L. or <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L., intended for planting, or plants of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	Potato spindle tuber viroid
16.	Plants, other than seeds, of Solanaceae, intended for planting	Potato stolbur mycoplasma
17.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Satsuma dwarf virus
18.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Tatter leaf virus
19.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting	Tomato yellow leaf curl virus
20.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Witches' broom (MLO)

PART B

Relevant material which may not be brought into or moved with the relevant UK territories if the material is carrying or infected with regulated plant pests known to occur in the United Kingdom

Insects, mites and nematodes

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
1.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fuchsia</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer
2.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Vitis</i> L.	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)
3.	Flowers, bulbs or corms of <i>Crocus</i> L., miniature cultivars of the genus <i>Gladiolus</i> Tourn. ex. L. including <i>Gladiolus callianthus</i> Marais, <i>Gladiolus colvillei</i> Sweet, <i>Gladiolus nanus</i> hort., <i>Gladiolus ramosus</i> hort., <i>Gladiolus tubergenii</i> hort., <i>Hyacinthus</i> L., <i>Iris</i> L., <i>Trigridia</i> Juss. or <i>Tulipa</i> L., intended for planting; or potato	<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> Thorne

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
	tubers (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.), intended for planting	
4.	Seeds or bulbs of <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L., <i>Allium cepa</i> L. or <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L., intended for planting; plants of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., intended for planting; bulbs or corms of <i>Camassia</i> Lindl., <i>Chionodoxa</i> Boiss., <i>Crocus flavus</i> Weston “Golden Yellow”, <i>Galanthus</i> L., <i>Galtonia candicans</i> (Baker) Decne, <i>Hyacinthus</i> L., <i>Ismene</i> Herbert, <i>Muscari</i> Miller, <i>Narcissus</i> L., <i>Ornithogalum</i> L., <i>Puschkinia</i> Adams, <i>Scilla</i> L. or <i>Tulipa</i> L., intended for planting; or seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev
5.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)

Bacteria

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
1.	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> (McCulloch) Davis et al.
2.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Amelanchier</i> Med., <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> L., <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (Decne.) Cardot, <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. or <i>Sorbus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al.
3.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i> (Hellmers) Dickey
4.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Kennedy and King

Fungi

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
1.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., intended for planting; plants, other than seeds, of <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting; wood, other than wood which is bark-free of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.; or isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
2.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting	<i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx
3.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenweber) van Beyma
4.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickman var. <i>fragariae</i>
5.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting	<i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings
6.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke and Berthold
7.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn

Viruses and virus-like organisms

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
1.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L. or <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting	Arabis mosaic virus
2.	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting	Cherry leaf-roll virus
3.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting	Chrysanthemum stunt viroid
4.	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting	Prunus necrotic ringspot virus
5.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting	Plum pox virus
6.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L. or <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting	Raspberry ringspot virus
7.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting	Strawberry crinkle virus
8.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L. or <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting	Strawberry latent ringspot virus
9.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting	Strawberry mild yellow edge virus
10.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L. or <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting	Tomato black ring virus
11.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L., <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Cucumis melo</i> L., <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., any variety of New Guinea hybrids of <i>Impatiens</i> , <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. or <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. of which there must be	Tomato spotted wilt virus

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
	evidence that they are intended for sale to professional tobacco producers; <i>Solanum melongena</i> L. or <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting	

PART C

Relevant material which may not be brought into or moved within a relevant UK pest free area if the material is carrying or infected with specified plant pests

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest	(4) UK pest free area
1.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Larix</i> Mill., intended for planting	<i>Cephalcia</i> (Klug)	<i>lariciphila</i> Northern Ireland
2.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. or <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., over 3 m in height; wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark; or isolated bark of conifers	<i>Dendroctonus</i> Kugelan	<i>micans</i> Northern Ireland
3.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., intended for planting	<i>Gilpinia</i> (Hartig)	<i>hercyniae</i> Northern Ireland
4.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. or <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., over 3 m in height; wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark; or isolated bark of conifers	<i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer	Northern Ireland
5.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. or <i>Pinus</i> L., over 3 m in height; wood of conifers (Coniferales) with bark; or isolated bark of conifers	<i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner	Northern Ireland
6.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Hypoxylon</i> (Wahl.) J. Miller	<i>mammatum</i> Northern Ireland

PART D

Relevant material which is subject to emergency measures and must not be brought into or moved within the relevant UK territories if the material is carrying or infected with specified plant pests

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Plant pest
1.	Plants of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., intended for planting	<i>Chalara fraxinea</i> T. Kowalski, including its teleomorph <i>Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus</i>

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 4

Prohibited imported material

PART A

Relevant material, originating in third countries, whose entry into the relevant UK territories is prohibited

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
1.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach, <i>Juniperus</i> L., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. or <i>Tsuga</i> Carr.	Any country outside Europe
2.	Plants with leaves, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. or <i>Quercus</i> L.	Any country outside Europe
3.	Plants with leaves, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Populus</i> L.	Any country in North America
4.	Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	Any third country, other than the European Union or Switzerland
5.	Isolated bark of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than <i>Quercus suber</i> L.	Any country in North America
6.	Isolated bark of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh.	Any country in North America
7.	Isolated bark of <i>Populus</i> L.	Any country in the American continent
8.	Plants, other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruit, of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L. or <i>Rosa</i> L., intended for planting	Any country outside Europe
9.	Plants, other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruit, of <i>Photinia</i> Lindl., intended for planting	The USA, China, Japan, Republic of Korea or Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
10.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. for planting	Any third country other than the European Union or Switzerland
11.	Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L., intended for planting, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. specified in item 10	Any third country other than the European Union
12.	Tubers of species of <i>Solanum</i> L., other than those specified in items 10 and 11	Any third country other than Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, the European Union, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Serbia, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia or Turkey
13.	Plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than seeds or relevant material specified in items 10 to 12	Any third country other than any country in the Euro-Mediterranean area
14.	Soil or growing medium, which consists in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants or humus (including peat or bark), other than that composed entirely of peat	Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine or any third country not in mainland Europe, other than Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco or Tunisia
15.	Plants, other than fruit, of <i>Vitis</i> L.	Any third country, other than the European Union or Switzerland
16.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf.	Any third country, other than the European Union
17.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Phoenix</i> spp.	Algeria or Morocco
18.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L. or <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting	Any third country, other than a country in the Euro-Mediterranean area, Australia, New Zealand, Canada or the continental states of the USA
19.	Plants, other than seeds, of the family Graminaeae, other than plants of the ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae or of the genera <i>Buchloe</i> , <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i> , <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R. Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex Honda, <i>Hystrix</i> , <i>Molinia</i> , <i>Phalaris</i> L., <i>Shibataea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> Schreb., <i>Stipa</i> L. or <i>Uniola</i> L., intended for planting	Any third country, other than a country in the Euro-Mediterranean area

PART B

Other relevant material which is subject to emergency control measures and whose entry into the relevant UK territories is prohibited

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
1.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Coffea</i> , intended for planting	Costa Rica or Honduras
2.	Isolated bark of <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh, <i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt., <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., <i>Quercus</i> spp. L. or <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> Nutt.	The USA

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 4(5)

Regulated material

Interpretation

In this Schedule—

“associated controlled dunnage”, in items 1 to 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 or 12 to 14 of Part A, means wood which supports a consignment of wood of a genus or species specified in that item and which—

- (a) is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment; and
- (b) meets the requirements specified in column 3 of that item;

“debarked” means wood which has undergone a process by which some, but not necessarily all, of its bark has been removed;

“[Directive 69/464/EEC](#)” means Council Directive on control of Potato Wart Disease [69/464/EEC](#)([24](#));

“[Directive 93/85/EEC](#)” means Council [Directive 93/85/EEC](#) on the control of potato ring rot([25](#));

“[Directive 2007/33/EC](#)” means Council [Directive 2007/33/EC](#) on the control of potato cyst nematodes and repealing [Directive 69/465/EEC](#)([26](#));

“EPPO PM 10/18” means the standard describing a hot water treatment of grapevine to control Grapevine flavescence doré e phytoplasma approved by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization([27](#));

“EU protected zone” means a member State or an area in a member State which is recognised as a protected zone exposed to particular plant health risks in the European Union;

“phytosanitary certificate” includes a phytosanitary certificate for re-export;

(24) OJ No. L 323, 24.12.1969, p. 1.

(25) OJ No. L 259, 18.10.1993, as amended by Commission [Directive 2006/56/EC](#) (OJ No. L 182, 4.7.2006, p. 1).

(26) OJ No. L 156, 16.6.2007, p. 12.

(27) First approved by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization in September 2012 and available from its Secretariat at 21 Boulevard Richard Lenoir, 75011, Paris, France and at https://www.eppo.int/RESOURCES/eppo_standards/pm10_phytosanitary_treatments.

“relevant PCN Schedule” means—

- (a) in relation to relevant material produced in England, Schedule 14 to the Plant Health (England) Order 2015;
- (b) in relation to relevant material produced in Wales, Schedule 14 to the Plant Health (Wales) Order 2018;
- (c) in relation to relevant material produced in Scotland, Schedule 15 to the Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005;
- (d) in relation to relevant material produced in Northern Ireland, Schedule 14 to the Plant Health Order (Northern Ireland) 2018;

“relevant Potato Wart Disease Schedule” means—

- (a) in relation to potatoes produced in England, Schedule 13 to the Plant Health (England) Order 2015;
- (b) in relation to potatoes produced in Wales, Schedule 13 to the Plant Health (Wales) Order 2018;
- (c) in relation to potatoes produced in Scotland, Schedule 14 to the Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005;
- (d) in relation to potatoes produced in Northern Ireland, Schedule 13 to the Plant Health Order (Northern Ireland) 2018;

“relevant Seed Marketing Regulations” means—

- (e) in relation to seed produced in England, the Seed Marketing Regulations 2011(**28**);
- (f) in relation to seed produced in Wales, the Seed Marketing (Wales) Regulations 2012(**29**);
- (g) in relation to seed produced in Scotland, the Fodder Plant Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2005(**30**);
- (h) in relation to seed produced in Northern Ireland, the Seed Marketing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016(**31**);

“relevant Seed Potatoes Regulations” means—

- (a) in the case of seed potatoes produced in England, the Seeds Potatoes (England) Regulations 2015(**32**);
- (b) in the case of seed potatoes produced in Wales, the Seed Potatoes (Wales) Regulations 2016(**33**);
- (c) in the case of seed potatoes produced in Scotland, the Seed Potatoes (Scotland) Regulations 2015(**34**);
- (d) in the case of seed potatoes produced in Northern Ireland, the Seed Potatoes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016(**35**);

“round wood” means wood which is not sawn lengthwise;

(28) S.I. 2011/463.

(29) S.I. 2012/245.

(30) S.S.I. 2009/223.

(31) S.R. 2016 No. 244.

(32) S.I. 2015/1953, as amended by S.I. 2017/288.

(33) S.I. 2016/106 (W.52), as amended by S.I. 2017/596 (W.139).

(34) S.S.I. 2015/395, as amended by S.S.I. 2016/434.

(35) S.R. 2016 No. 190, as amended by S.R. No. 2017 No. 155.

PART A

Relevant material, originating in third countries, which may only be brought into the relevant UK territories if specified requirements are met

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
1.	<p>Wood of conifers (Coniferales), except that of <i>Thuja</i> L. or <i>Taxus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, — wood of <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> <p>Torr. where there is evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured for pencils using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 82 °C for a seven to eight day period, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the wood has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), and (b) that subsequent to its treatment, it was transported, until its export from the country issuing the statement, outside the flight season of its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. cannot occur. <p>There must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate</p>
2.	<p>Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Russia, Kazakhstan or Turkey</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that it originates in an area* known to be free from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), — <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European), — <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European), (b) an official statement that it is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, (c) an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>(d) an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core).</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (c), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark “kiln-dried” or “KD” or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (d), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
3.	<p>Wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in any third country other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Russia, Kazakhstan or Turkey, — a European country, — Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur 	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that it is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., defined for this purpose as those which are larger than 3 mm across, (b) an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or (c) an official statement that has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark “kiln-dried” or “KD” or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (c), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate
4.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales), originating in any third country	<p>The wood must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be bark-free, (b) be accompanied by an official statement that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Ips duplicatus</i> (Sahlberg), <i>Ips typographus</i> (Heer) and <i>Ips amitinus</i> (Eichhoff), or (c) have evidence by a mark “kiln-dried” or “KD” or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
5.	<p>Wood of <i>Thuja</i> L. or <i>Taxus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, <p>but including that which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or the USA, where where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that the wood is bark-free, (b) an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or (c) an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark “kiln-dried” or “KD” or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (c), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate
6.	Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — wood intended for the production of veneer sheets, — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, originating in Canada or the USA 	The wood must be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, and there must be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark “kiln-dried” or “KD” or other internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage
7.	Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets, originating in the USA or Canada	The wood must be accompanied by an official statement that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (Davidson) Moreau and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.
		* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
8.	Wood of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. or <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, obtained in whole or part from these trees, or — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, furniture or other objects made of untreated wood, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan,	The wood must be accompanied by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that its bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood have been removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, (b) an official statement that the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, (c) an official statement that the wood originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. A phytosanitary certificate may not include the official statement referred to in paragraph (c) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan or the USA	United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.
		* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
9.	<p>Wood of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than wood or wood in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, — casks, barrels, vats, tubs or other coopers’ products, or parts thereof, of wood, including staves, where there is documented evidence that the wood has been produced or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176 °C for 20 minutes, or — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that it is squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface, (b) an official statement that it is bark-free and the water content is less than 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, (c) an official statement that it is bark-free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hotair or hot water treatment, or (d) in the case of sawn wood, with or without residual bark attached, an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (d), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark “kiln-dried” or “KD” or other internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage</p>
10.	Wood of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., originating in any third country	<p>The wood must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) be bark-free, or (f) be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an official statement that it originates in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr, or (ii) an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b) (ii), there must also evidence of that kiln drying by a mark “kiln-dried” or “KD” or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
11.	<p>Wood of <i>Platanus</i> L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Armenia, the European Union, Switzerland or the USA</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J.M. Walter) Engelbr. & T.C. Harr.,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or</p> <p>(c) in the case of wood originating in the European Union, an official statement that it originates in a part of the European Union which is recognised as an EU protected zone in relation to <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J.M. Walter) Engelbr. & T.C. Harr.</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b), there must also and there must be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark “kiln-dried” or “KD” or other internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
12.	<p>Wood of <i>Betula</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or in part from these trees, or — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, furniture or other objects made of untreated wood, originating in Canada</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that its bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood have been removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that it has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material or the USA where <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory is known to occur	(3) Requirements
13.	<p>Wood of <i>Populus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, or — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in any country of the American continent</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that it is bark-free, or (b) an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark “kiln-dried” or “KD” or other internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage</p>
14.	<p>Wood of <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. or <i>Sorbus</i> L., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, or — wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, <p>but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada or the USA</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, (b) an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, or (c) an official statement that it has undergone appropriate ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood. <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
15.	<p>Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from of conifers (Coniferales), originating in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Russia, Kazakhstan or Turkey, 	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that the wood originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), — <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European),

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	— a non-European country other than Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur	<p>— <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European),</p> <p>(b) an official statement that it has been produced from debarked round wood,</p> <p>(c) an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or</p> <p>(d) an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core).</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
16.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales) in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, originating in Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or the USA, where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. is known to occur	<p>The wood must be accompanied an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), and</p> <p>(b) that subsequent to its treatment, it was transported, until its export from the country issuing the statement, outside the flight season of its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering to prevent infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. or its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp.</p> <p>There must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” on the phytosanitary certificate</p>
17.	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., originating in Canada or the USA, 	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that it has been produced from debarked round wood,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	— <i>Populus</i> L., originating in any country of the American continent	(c) an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core).
		Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (c), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” on the phytosanitary certificate
18.	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from <i>Platanus</i> L., originating in Armenia, the European Union, Switzerland or the USA	The wood must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that the wood has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or (b) an official statement that the wood has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core).
		Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” on the phytosanitary certificate
19.	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from <i>Betula</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The wood must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes an official statement that it originates in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Agrius anxius</i> Gory
20.	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from <i>Quercus</i> L, originating in the USA	The wood must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, or (b) an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core).
		Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b),

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” on the phytosanitary certificate
21.	Wood in the form of chips obtained in whole or part from <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. or <i>Sorbus</i> L., originating in Canada or the USA	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that it has been processed into pieces of not more than 2.5 cm thickness and width, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood.</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (c), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
22.	Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. or <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., originating in Canada, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan or the USA	<p>The wood must be accompanied by an official statement that it originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire.</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
23.	Bark or objects made out of bark of <i>Betula</i> L., originating in Canada or the USA where <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory is known to occur	The bark or objects made out of bark must be accompanied by an official statement confirming that it is free from wood
24.	Isolated bark or objects made out of bark of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. or	The bark or objects made out of bark must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes an official statement that the bark or objects made out of bark originate in an area* established by the national plant protection

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
	<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan or the USA	<p>organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire.</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
25.	Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales) originating in any third country	<p>The bark must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that it has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Ips amitinus</i> (Eichhoff), <i>Ips duplicatus</i> (Sahlberg) and <i>Ips typographus</i> (Heer).</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
26.	Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. originating in any third country	<p>The bark must be accompanied by official statement that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
27.	Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales), originating in any third country outside Europe	<p>The bark must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the bark; and</p> <p>(b) that subsequent to its treatment, it was transported, until its export from the country issuing the statement, outside the flight season of its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., taking into account a safety margin of four</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
		additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season or with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. or its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp. cannot occur.
		There must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” on the phytosanitary certificate
28.	Wood packaging material, except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less, — processed wood produced by glue, heat or pressure or a combination of glue, heat or pressure, — dunnage which is associated controlled dunnage for the purposes of items 1 to 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 or 12 to 14, <p style="text-align: center;">coming from any third country</p>	The wood packaging material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) must be made of debarked wood and been subject to one of the treatments specified in Annex 1 to ISPM No. 15, and (b) must display a mark in accordance with Annex 2 to ISPM No. 15 indicating that it has been subject to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this international standard
29.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of conifers (Coniferales), over 3 m in height, originating in any third country outside Europe	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that they have been produced in a nursery and that they originate in a place of production which has been established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European)
30.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. or <i>Pinus</i> L., over 3 m in height, originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the plants originate in a place of production which has been established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Ips duplicatus</i> (Sahlberg) and <i>Ips amitinus</i> (Eichhoff)
31.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. or <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., over 3 m in height, originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the plants originate in a place of production which has been established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Ips typographus</i> (Heer)
32.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of conifers (Coniferales), originating in any third country outside Europe	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the plants have been produced in a nursery and that they originate in a place of production which has been established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		production that is free from <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European)
33.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Scirrhia</i> acicola (Dearn.) Siggers have been observed at their place of production or in the immediate vicinity of the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
34.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Scirrhia</i> pini Funk and Parker have been observed at their place of production or in the immediate vicinity of the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
35.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(c) an official statement that have been grown throughout their life in a place of production in a country in which <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller is not known to occur,</p> <p>(d) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller,</p> <p>(e) an official statement that they have been produced in nurseries which, along with their vicinity, have been found free from <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller on the basis of official inspections and official surveys carried out at appropriate times, or</p> <p>(f) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller and have been inspected at appropriate times and found to be free from <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> Denis & Schiffermüller.</p>
		* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
36.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. or	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusa</i> Thümen have been observed at their place of production or in the immediate vicinity of the

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
	<i>Tsuga</i> Carr., intended for planting, originating in any third country	place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
37.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Quercus</i> L., originating in the USA	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the plants originate in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> (Bretz) Hunt. * The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
38.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Quercus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr, or (b) an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. * The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
39.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. or <i>Quercus</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no signs of <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European) have been observed at their place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
40.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., intended for planting, originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in a place of production in a country where <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr is known not to occur, (b) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr, or (c) in the case of plants originating in the European Union, an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life, in a part of the European Union which is recognised as an EU protected zone

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		in relation to <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr.
		* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
41.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill., other than plants in tissue culture, fruit or seeds, originating in any third country	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in a place of production in a country where <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu is known not to occur,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an EU protected zone which is recognised as such in relation to <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
42.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Corylus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in Canada or the USA	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been grown in a nursery and that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that the plants have been grown in a nursery and that they originate in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller on the basis of official inspections carried out at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		** The name of the place of production(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
43.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, including cut branches with or without foliage, of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. or <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., originating in Canada, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan or the USA	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire.</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
44.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, but including cut branches, with or without foliage, of <i>Betula</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory
45.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in Armenia, the European Union, Switzerland or the USA	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J.M. Walter) Engelbr. & T.C Harr., or</p> <p>(b) in the case of plants originating in the European Union, an official statement that they originate in a part of the European Union which is recognised as an EU protected zone in relation to <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J.M. Walter) Engelbr. & T.C Harr.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
46.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusa</i> Thümen have been observed at their place of production or in the immediate vicinity of the

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
47.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Populus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in country of the American continent	The plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> G.E. Thompson have been observed at their place of production or in the immediate vicinity of the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
48.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Ulmus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in the European Union or any country in North America	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi</i> have been observed at their place of production or in the immediate vicinity of the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
49.	Plants, other than scions, cuttings, plants in tissue culture, pollen or seeds, of <i>Amelanchier</i> Medik., <i>Aronia</i> Medik., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Medik., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyracantha</i> M. Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. or <i>Sorbus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in Canada or the USA	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they have been grown during a period of at least two years prior to export, or in the case of plants which are younger than two years, have been grown throughout their life:</p> <p>(i) in a place of production established as a place of production that is free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius in accordance with ISPM No. 10,</p> <p>(aa) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin and has been subjected annually to two official inspections for any signs of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius carried out at appropriate times, and</p> <p>(bb) where they have been grown in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius or with appropriate preventive treatments and surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 500 m in which the absence of</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p><i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius has been confirmed by official surveys carried out annually at appropriate times, and</p> <p>(ii) immediately prior to export, the plants, and in particular their stems, have been subjected to a meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius, which included destructive sampling, where appropriate.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
50.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The fruits must be free from peduncles and leaves and the packaging, any label attached to the packaging or any document normally used for trade purposes which accompanies the consignment must bear an appropriate origin mark (which may be a reference to the name of the country of origin)
51.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., originating in the European Union	The packaging, any label attached to the packaging or any document normally used for trade purposes which accompanies the consignment of fruits must bear an appropriate origin mark (which may be a reference to the name of the country of origin)
52.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans., or <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., originating in any third country other than the European Union	<p>The fruits must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>,</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they originate in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, or</p> <p>(d) an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that they have been subjected to a treatment with sodium orthophenylphenate or any other</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>effective treatment which has been previously notified in writing to the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom by the relevant national plant protection organisation,</p> <p>(ii) that they originate in a site of production, which along with the immediate vicinity, are subject to appropriate treatments and cultural practices against <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, and</p> <p>(iii) that they are free from symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i>, as shown from official inspections carried out at appropriate times prior to export, and</p> <p>(iv) that includes information on traceability.</p>

A phytosanitary certificate may not include:

- the official statement referred to in paragraph (a) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously notified the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom of this information in writing, or
- the official statement referred to in paragraph (b) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.

* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.

** The name of the place of production(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”

53.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	<p>The fruits must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the fruits originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes,</p>
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(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		<p>(b) an official statement that the fruits originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes have been observed in the site of production of the fruits or in the immediate vicinity of the site since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation and none of fruits harvested in the site of production has shown, in appropriate official examination, symptoms of <i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. et Mendes.</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the official statement referred to in paragraph (a) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously notified the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom of this information in writing, or — the official statement referred to in paragraph (b) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas. <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
54.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., other than fruits of <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L. or <i>Citrus latifolia</i> Tanaka, originating in any third country, other than Argentina, Brazil, the European Union, South Africa or Uruguay	<p>The fruits must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa,</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they:</p> <p>(i) originate in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		<p>of production that is free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa, and</p> <p>(ii) have been found free of symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa by official inspection of a representative sample, defined in accordance with international standards, or</p> <p>(d) an official statement that:</p> <p>(i) they originate in a site of production which is subjected to appropriate treatments and cultural measures against <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa,</p> <p>(ii) official inspections have been carried out in the site of production during the growing season since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa have been detected in the fruits, and</p> <p>(iii) the harvested fruits from that site of production have been found free of symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa during official inspections prior to export of a representative sample defined in accordance with international standards.</p>

A phytosanitary certificate may not include:

- the official statement referred to in paragraph (a) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously notified the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom of this information in writing, or
- the official statement referred to in paragraph (b) or (c) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area(s) or place(s) of production.

Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (d), information on traceability must also be included in the phytosanitary certificate.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		<p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>** The name of the place of production(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
55.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., originating in any third country where Tephritidae (non-European) are known to occur on these fruits	<p>The fruits must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the fruits originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from Tephritidae (non-European);</p> <p>(b) if the requirements mentioned in paragraph (a) cannot be met, an official statement that no signs of Tephritidae (non-European) have been observed at the place of production of the fruits or in the immediate vicinity of the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting, and that none of the fruits harvested at the place of production have shown, in appropriate official examination, signs of Tephritidae (non-European);</p> <p>(c) if the requirements mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) cannot be met, an official statement that the fruits have been shown, in appropriate official examination on representative samples, to be free from Tephritidae (non-European) in all stages of their development, or</p> <p>(d) if the requirements mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) cannot be met, an official statement that the fruits have been subjected to an appropriate treatment, any acceptable vapour heat treatment, cold treatment, or quick freeze treatment, which has been shown to be efficient against Tephritidae (non-European) without damaging the fruit, or, where not available, chemical treatment as far as it is acceptable under retained EU law relating to the maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin</p>
56.	Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> (L.), <i>Citrus</i> L., other than <i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck. or <i>Citrus aurantii-folia</i> (Christm.) Swingle, <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	<p>The fruits must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	or <i>Punica granatum</i> L., originating in any country of the African continent, Cape Verde, Israel, Madagascar, Mauritius, La Reunion or Saint Helena	<p>to be free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick),</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick),</p> <p>(c) an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that they originate in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick), and</p> <p>(ii) that they are free from that plant pest as shown from official inspections carried out in the place of production at appropriate times during the growing season, which included a visual examination on representative samples of fruit, and which includes information on traceability, or</p> <p>(d) in the case of fruits which have been subjected to an effective cold treatment or any other effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) which has previously been notified in writing to the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom by the relevant national plant protection organisation, an official statement they have been subjected to such a treatment, which includes the treatment data.</p>

* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”

57. Plants, other than seeds, of *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. or *Sorbus* L., intended for planting, originating in any third country
- The plants must be accompanied by:
- (a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. et al.,
- (b) an official statement that the plants in the field of production or its immediate vicinity which have shown symptoms of *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. et al. have been removed,

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>(c) in the case of plants originating in the European Union, an official statement that they originate in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al.</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include the official statement referred to in paragraph (a) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously notified the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom of this information in writing</p>
58.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., originating in the European Union	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio et al., <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli and Gikashvili and Citrus tristeza virus (European strains),</p> <p>(b) an official statement that the plants derive from a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official individual testing for, at least, Citrus tristeza virus (European strains), using appropriate tests or methods in line with international standards, and have been growing permanently in an insect proof glasshouse or isolated cage on which no symptoms of <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio et al., <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli and Gikashvili or Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) have been observed, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they:</p> <p>(i) have been derived from a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official individual testing for, at least, Citrus tristeza virus (European strains), using appropriate tests or methods in line with international standards, and has been found free from Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) and certified free from at least</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) in official individual tests carried out according to the methods mentioned in this paragraph, and</p> <p>(ii) have been inspected and no symptoms of <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> Saglio et al., <i>Phoma tracheiphila</i> (Petri) Kanchaveli and Gikashvili or Citrus tristeza virus (European strains) have been observed since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation</p>
59.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf. or plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp. or Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or which appear to have been in contact with growing medium, originating in any third country, other than the European Union	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel et al. and <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, to official nematological testing for at least <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> Huettel et al. and <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne and have been found to be free from those plant pests</p>
60.	Plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp. or Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or which appear to have been in contact with growing medium, originating in the European Union	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, to official nematological testing for at least <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne and have been found to be free from that plant pest, or</p> <p>(c) in the case of plants originating in the European Union, an official statement that no contamination by <i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne has been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation</p>
61.	Plants, other than fruit but including seeds, of <i>Aegle</i> Corrêa,	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that they originate in a country which,

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	<i>Aeglopsis</i> Swingle, <i>Afraegle</i> Engl., <i>Atalantia</i> Corrêa, <i>Balsamocitrus</i> Stapf, <i>Burkillanthus</i> Swingle, <i>Calodendrum</i> Thunb., <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Limonia</i> L., <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Pamburus</i> Swingle, <i>Severinia</i> Ten., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., <i>Triphasia</i> Lour. or <i>Vepris</i> Comm., originating in any third country, other than the European Union; or seeds of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Candidatus Liberibacter</i> spp., a causal agent of Huanglongbing disease of citrus/citrus greening. A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously notified the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom of this information in writing.
62.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of — <i>Casimiroa</i> La Llave, <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Murraya</i> J.Koenig ex L., <i>Vepris</i> Comm, or <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L., originating in any third country <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., originating in the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes: (a) an official statement that they originate in a country in which <i>Trioza erytrae</i> Del Guercio is known not to occur, (b) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Trioza erytrae</i> Del Guercio, or (c) an official statement they have been grown in a place of production: (i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, (ii) where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Trioza erytrae</i> Del Guercio, and (iii) where two official inspections were carried out at appropriate times during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to their movement from the site, and no signs of that plant pest were observed in that site or in the surrounding area with a width of at least 200 m.
		* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
63.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Aegle</i> Corrêa, <i>Aeglopsis</i> Swingle, <i>Afraegle</i> Engl., <i>Amyris</i> P. Browne, <i>Atalantia</i> Corrêa, <i>Balsamocitrus</i>	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that they originate in a country where <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway is known not to occur, or

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	Stapf, <i>Choisya</i> Kunth, <i>Citropsis</i> Swingle & Kellermen, <i>Clausena</i> Burm. f., <i>Eremocitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Esenbeckia</i> Kunth., <i>Glycosmis</i> Corrêa, <i>Limonia</i> L., <i>Merrillia</i> Swingle, <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Murraya</i> J. Koenig ex L., <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Pamburus</i> Swingle, <i>Severinia</i> Ten., <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., <i>Tetradium</i> Lour., <i>Toddalia</i> Juss., <i>Triphasia</i> Lour, <i>Vepris</i> Comm. or <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	(b) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway. * The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
64.	Plants, other than fruits or seeds, of <i>Microcitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans. or <i>Swinglea</i> Merr., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> , or (b) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>aurantifolii</i> . A phytosanitary certificate may not include: — the official statement referred to in paragraph (a) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously notified the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom of this information in writing, or — the official statement referred to in paragraph (b) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas. * The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
65.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Crataegus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. is known to occur	The plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev. have been observed on plants at the place of

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
66.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L. or <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where the following plant pests are known to occur on the following genera:</p> <p>in the case of <i>Fragaria</i> L.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickman var. <i>fragariae</i>, — Arabis mosaic virus, — Raspberry ringspot virus, — Strawberry crinkle virus, — Strawberry latent ringspot virus, — Strawberry mild yellow edge virus, — Tomato black ring virus, — <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> Kennedy and King; — on <i>Malus</i> Mill.: — <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev.; — on <i>Prunus</i> L.: — Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma, or — <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin et al., — on <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch: — <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i> (Prunier et al.) Young et al., — on <i>Pyrus</i> L.: — <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev., <p>in the case of <i>Rubus</i> L.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Arabis mosaic virus, — Raspberry ringspot virus, — Strawberry latent ringspot virus, — Tomato black ring virus, or — on all species: — non-European viruses or virus-like organisms 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant plant pests listed in column 2 of this item have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, (b) in the case of plants of any genera listed in column 2 of this item originating in the European Union, an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from the relevant plant pests known to occur on the genera and listed in that column

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
67.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. or <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where Pear decline mycoplasma is known to occur	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by Pear decline mycoplasma, have been rogued out at that place within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, or (b) in the case of plants originating in the European Union, an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from Pear decline mycoplasma
68.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where the following plant pests are known to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Strawberry latent “C” virus, — Strawberry vein banding virus, or — Strawberry witches’ broom mycoplasma 	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official testing for at least the plant pests listed in column 2 of this item using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from those plant pests, or (ii) derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, at least once within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, to official testing for at least the plant pests listed in column 2 of this item using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from those plant pests, and (b) that no symptoms of diseases caused by the plant pests listed in column 2 of this item have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
69.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie is known to occur	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie have been observed on plants at the place of

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation,</p> <p>(b) in the case of plants in tissue culture, an official statement that the plants have been derived from plants which complied with paragraph (a) or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie, or</p> <p>(c) in the case of plants originating in the European Union, an official statement they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie</p>
70.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> Say and <i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> (Schenkling)
71.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Malus</i> Mill., intended for planting, originating in any third country where the following plant pests are known to occur on <i>Malus</i> Mill.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cherry rasp leaf virus (American), — Tomato ringspot virus 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that they have been:</p> <p>(i) officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official testing for at least the plant pests listed in column 2 of this item using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from those plant pests, or</p> <p>(ii) derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, at least once within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, to official testing for at least the plant pests listed in column 2 of this item using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from those plant pests, and</p> <p>(b) that no symptoms of diseases caused by the plant pests listed in column 2 of this item have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
72.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Malus</i> Mill., intended for planting, originating in any third country where Apple proliferation mycoplasma is known to occur	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from Apple proliferation mycoplasma, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that the plants, other than plants raised from seeds:</p> <p>(i) have been officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official testing for at least Apple proliferation mycoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from that plant pest, or</p> <p>(ii) have been derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, at least once within the last six complete cycles of vegetation, to official testing for at least Apple proliferation mycoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free in those tests from that plant pest, and</p> <p>(iii) in either case, no symptoms of diseases caused by Apple proliferation mycoplasma have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation</p>
73.	Plants, other than seeds, of the following species of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where Plum pox virus is known to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, — <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., — <i>Prunus blireiana</i> Andre, — <i>Prunus brigantina</i> Vill., — <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh., — <i>Prunus cistena</i> Hansen, — <i>Prunus curdica</i> Fenzl and Fritsch., 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that the plants, other than plants raised from seed:</p> <p>(aa) have been officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official testing for at least Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>domestica</i> L., — <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) C.K. Schneid., — <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.) Hegi., — <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> Thunb., — <i>Prunus holosericea</i> Batal., — <i>Prunus hortulana</i> Bailey, — <i>Prunus japonica</i> Thunb., — <i>Prunus mandshurica</i> (Maxim.) Koehne, — <i>Prunus maritima</i> Marsh., — <i>Prunus mume</i> Sieb and Zucc., — <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait., — <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch, — <i>Prunus salicina</i> L., — <i>Prunus sibirica</i> L., — <i>Prunus simonii</i> Carr., — <i>Prunus spinosa</i> L., — <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> Thunb., — <i>Prunus triloba</i> Lindl., or — other species of <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to Plum pox virus 	<p>found free from that plant pest, or</p> <p>(bb) have been derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, at least once within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, to official testing for at least Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from that plant pest,</p> <p>(ii) that no symptoms of the diseases caused by Plum pox virus have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation, and</p> <p>(iii) that plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or virus-like pathogens, have been rogued out, or</p> <p>(b) in the case of plants originating in the European Union, an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from Plum pox virus</p>
74.	<p>Plants of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — originating in any third country where Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur on <i>Prunus</i> L., — other than seeds, originating in any third country where the following plant pests are known to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cherry rasp leaf virus (American), — Peach mosaic virus (American), — Peach phony rickettsia, — Peach rosette mycoplasma, — Peach yellows mycoplasma, — Plum line pattern virus (American), or 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that they have been:</p> <p>(i) officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official testing for at least the relevant plant pests listed in column 2 of this item using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from those plant pests, or</p> <p>(ii) derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, at least once within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, to official testing for at least the relevant</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Peach X-disease mycoplasma; — other than seeds, originating in any country outside Europe where Little cherry pathogen is known to occur 	<p>plant pests listed in column 2 of this item using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from those plant pests, and</p> <p>(b) that in either case, no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant plant pests listed in column 2 of this item have been observed on the plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation</p>
75.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in a place of production in a country where <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin et al. is not known to occur,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin et al.,</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have shown no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin et al. during the last complete cycle of vegetation and no symptoms of that plant pest have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or</p> <p>(d) in the case of plants of <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> L. or <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> L. for which there is evidence from their packing or from other means that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production, an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i> (Smith) Vauterin et al. have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete growing season.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
76.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Vitis</i> L., originating in the EU or Switzerland	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO or <i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
77.	Plants of <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — originating in any third country where the following plant pests are known to occur on <i>Rubus</i> L.: — Tomato ringspot virus, — Black raspberry latent virus, — Cherry leafroll virus, — Prunus necrotic ringspot virus, — other than seeds, originating in any third country where the following plant pests are known to occur: — Raspberry leaf curl virus (American), or — Cherry rasp leaf virus (American) 	<p>(Panagopoulos) Willems et al. have been observed on the mother-stock plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last two complete cycles of vegetation</p> <p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they have been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official testing for at least the relevant plant pests listed in column 2 of this item using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from those plant pests, or (ii) derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, at least once within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, to official testing for at least the relevant plant pests listed in column 2 of this item using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from those plant pests, and (b) that no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant plant pests in column 2 of this item have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation
78.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, originating in the European Union	<p>The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that all of the relevant provisions in Directive 69/464/EEC to combat <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival have been complied with, (b) that they originate in an area, which in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kottoff) Davis et al. or that all of the relevant provisions in Directive 93/85/EEC to combat <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kottoff) Davis et al. have been complied with,

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>(c) that they originate in an area in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.</p> <p>(i) is known not to occur, or</p> <p>(ii) is known to occur, and the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. or considered to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aimed at eradicating <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al., and</p> <p>(d) that:</p> <p>(i) they originate in an area in which <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) or <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known not to occur or an area in which <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known to occur and:</p> <p>(aa) they originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen based on an annual survey of host crops by visual inspection of host plants at appropriate times and by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops grown at the place of production, or</p> <p>(bb) after harvest, they have been randomly sampled and checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms or laboratory tested, as well as inspected visually, both externally and by cutting the tubers, at appropriate times and in all cases at the time of sealing of the packages or containers before marketing in accordance with the provisions on sealing in Council Directive 2002/56/EC on the marketing</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		of seed potatoes ⁽³⁶⁾ , and no symptoms of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) or <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen have been found
79.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting originating in the European Union	The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement that all of the provisions in Directive 2007/33/EC to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with
80.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, other than tubers of those varieties accepted on to the UK National Lists pursuant to the Seeds (National Lists of Varieties) Regulations 2001 ⁽³⁷⁾ or accepted in one or more member States pursuant to Council Directive 2002/53/EC on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species ⁽³⁸⁾ , originating in the European Union	The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they belong to advanced selections, such a statement being indicated in an appropriate way on the document accompanying the tubers, (b) that they have been produced within the European Union, and (c) that they have been derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected within the European Union to official quarantine testing in accordance with appropriate methods and has been found free from plant pests
81.	Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L., intended for planting, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — those tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. specified in column 2 of items 78 to 80, — culture maintenance material being stored in gene banks or genetic stock collections, or — seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. specified in column 2 of item 82, originating in the European Union 	The plants must have been held under quarantine conditions and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) must have been found free of any plant pests in quarantine testing which was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) supervised by the responsible official body of the member State concerned and executed by scientifically trained staff of that organisation or any officially approved body, (ii) executed at a site provided with appropriate facilities sufficient to contain plant pests and maintain the material including indicator plants in such a way as to eliminate any risk of plant pests spreading, (iii) executed on each unit of the material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) by visual examination at regular intervals during the full length of at least one vegetative cycle, having regard to the type of material and its stage of

⁽³⁶⁾ OJ No. L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 60.

⁽³⁷⁾ [S.I. 2001/3510](#)

⁽³⁸⁾ OJ No. L 193, 20.7.2002, p. 1, as amended by Regulation [\(EC\) No 1829/2003](#) (OJ No. L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 1).

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>development during the testing programme, for symptoms caused by any plant pests, and</p> <p>(bb) by testing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — in the case of all potato material at least for: — Andean potato latent virus, — Arracacha virus B. oca strain, — Potato black ringspot virus, — Potato spindle tuber viroid, — Potato virus T, — Andean potato mottle virus, — common potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Y^o, Yⁿ and Y^c) and Potato leaf roll virus, — <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kottoff) Davis et al., — <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al., — in the case of true seed of potato at least for the viruses and viroid listed above, and <p>(iv) included appropriate testing on any other symptom observed in the visual examination in order to identify the plant pests having caused such symptoms,</p> <p>(b) any material which has not been found free, under the testing referred to in paragraph (a) from plant pests specified in that paragraph was immediately destroyed or subjected to procedures which eliminate the plant pests, and</p> <p>(c) each organisation or research body holding this material must have informed their official member national plant protection organisation of the material held</p>
82.	Seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., originating in the European Union	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that they derive from plants which comply with the requirements specified in column 3 of items 78 to 81, and</p> <p>(b) that they:</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al., <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. and Potato spindle tuber viroid, or (ii) have been produced in a site in which no symptoms of the disease caused by those plant pests have been observed since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation and where the following actions have been taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) the site has been separated from other solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid, (bb) staff and other items, such as tools, machinery, vehicles, vessels and packaging material, from other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been prevented from coming into contact with the site or other appropriate hygiene measures have been taken to prevent infection by staff working, or items used, at other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid, (cc) only water free from those plant pests has been used
83.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those mentioned in column 2 of items 78 to 81, originating in the European Union	There must be evidence by a registration number put on the packaging, or in the case of loose-loaded potatoes transported in bulk, on the vehicle transporting the potatoes, that the potatoes have been grown by an officially registered producer, or originate from officially registered collective storage or dispatching centres located in the area of production, indicating that the tubers are free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. and that the following provisions are met:

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the provisions in Directive 69/464/EEC to combat <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, (b) the provisions in Directive 93/85/EC to combat <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kottoff) Davis et al, and (c) the provisions in Directive 2007/33/EC to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens
84.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. originating in any third country where <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival is known to occur, other than the European Union	The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival (all races other than Race 1, the common European race), and no symptoms <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of an adequate period
85.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kottoff) Davis et al.
86.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than early potatoes, originating in any third country, other than the European Union, where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	The faculty of germination in the tubers must have been suppressed
87.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country, other than the European Union	<p>The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens and <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens, (b) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the tubers originate in an area in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. is known not to occur, or (ii) where the tubers originate in an area in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. is known to occur, the tubers originate from a place of production which, in accordance

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>with the measures specified in ISPM No. 10, has been found to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.,</p> <p>(c) that:</p> <p>(i) they originate in an area in which <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known not to occur, or</p> <p>(ii) where they originate in an area in which <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) and <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen are known to occur:</p> <p>(aa) they originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) or <i>M. fallax</i> based on an annual survey of host crops by visual inspection of host plants at appropriate times and by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops grown at the place of production, or</p> <p>(bb) after harvest, they have been randomly sampled and, either checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms, or laboratory tested, as well as inspected visually both externally and by cutting the tubers, at appropriate times and in all cases at the time of sealing of the packages or containers</p> <p>before marketing in accordance with the provisions on sealing in the relevant Seed Potatoes Regulations, and no symptoms of <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i> Golden et al. (all populations) or <i>M. fallax</i> have been found</p>
88.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those intended for planting, originating in any third	The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement that they originate in an area in which

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
	country, other than the European Union	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> is not known to occur
89.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The tubers must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in a country where <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny is not known to occur, or (b) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny. <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
90.	Plants, other than seeds, of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than those mentioned in column 2 of item 84, originating in the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that no symptoms of Potato stolbur mycoplasma have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or (b) an official statement that they originate in an area known to be free from Potato stolbur mycoplasma
91.	Plants, other than seeds, of Solanaceae, intended for planting, originating in any third country where Potato stolbur mycoplasma is known to occur, other than the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of Potato stolbur mycoplasma have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
92.	Plants of Solanaceae, intended for planting, other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. or seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., originating in any third country where Potato spindle tuber viroid is known to occur	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
93.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Nicotiana</i> L. or <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> is known to occur, other than the the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, has been found to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i>, or (b) an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
94.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Capsicum</i> spp., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Musa</i> L., <i>Nicotiana</i> L. or <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting, originating in the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, has been found to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al., or (b) an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
95.	Plants with roots of <i>Capsicum</i> spp., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. or <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting, originating in the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the provisions in Directive 2007/33/EC to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with
96.	Plants, other than fruits or seeds, of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. or <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham), or (b) an official statement they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham). <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
97.	Fruits of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. or <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The fruits must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham), (b) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham), or (c) an official statement that they originate in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham) on the basis of

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		official inspections and surveys carried out during the last three months prior to export.
		* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"
		** The name of the place of production(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"
98.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke and Berthold or <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn have been observed on hops at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
99.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L. or <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner) and <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisd.), (b) an official statement that no signs of <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner) or <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisd.) have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or (c) an official statement that the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from those plant pests. <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
100.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L. or <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Cramer), <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Smith and <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius), (b) an official statement that no signs of <i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Cramer), <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Smith or <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius) have been observed at the place

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or
		(c) an official statement that the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from those plant pests.
		* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
101.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting, originating in any third country	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that they are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt viroid</i> during virological tests, or are directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt viroid</i> during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering,</p> <p>(b) that the plants or cuttings:</p> <p>(i) have come from premises which have been officially inspected at least monthly during the three months prior to dispatch and on which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have been observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have been known to have occurred during the three months prior to export, or</p> <p>(ii) have undergone appropriate treatment against <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings, and</p> <p>(c) in the case of unrooted cuttings, that no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were derived, or that, in the case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed</p>
102.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul. or <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country, other than the European Union	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus</i>,</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>(b) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus</i>, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No.10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus</i> and verified through official inspections and, where appropriate, testing.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p> <p>** The name of the place of production(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
103.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that they have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i> (Hellmers) Dickey, <i>Pseudomonas caryophylli</i> (Burkholder) Starr and Burkholder and <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenw.) Van Beyma on officially approved tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years, and</p> <p>(b) that no symptoms of these plant pests have been observed on the plants</p>
104.	Bulbs of <i>Tulipa</i> L. or <i>Narcissus</i> L. other than those for which there is evidence, by their packaging or by other means, that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional cut flower production, originating in any third country	<p>The bulbs must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation</p>
105.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Pelargonium</i> l’Hérit. ex Ait., intended for planting, originating in any third country where: — <i>Tomato ringspot virus</i> is known to occur, and	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that are directly derived from a place of production known to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot virus</i>, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they are of no more than fourth generation stock, derived</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	— <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu lato</i> (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are not known to occur	from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an officially approved system of virological testing
106.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait., intended for planting, originating in any third country where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Tomato ringspot virus is known to occur, and — <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu lato</i> (non-European populations) or other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus are known to occur 	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they are directly derived from a place of production known to be free from Tomato ringspot virus in the soil or plants, or (b) an official statement that they are of no more than second generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from Tomato ringspot virus under an officially approved system of virological testing
107.	Plants of herbaceous species, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — bulbs, — corms, — plants of the family Gramineae, — rhizomes, — seeds, or — tubers, intended for planting, originating in any third country where <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) or <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) are known to occur	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they have been grown in a nursery, and that they originate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), or (ii) in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), on the basis of official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, (b) an official statement that immediately prior to export, they have been subjected to an appropriate treatment† against <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) and have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), or (c) an official statement that they originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), are grown in vitro in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Liriomyza</i>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p><i>sativae</i> (Blanchard) or <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch) and are exported in transparent containers under sterile conditions.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>** The name of the place of production(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>† Details of the treatment must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export</p>
108.	Cut flowers of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L., <i>Gypsophila</i> L., <i>Solidago</i> L. or leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L. or <i>Ocimum</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	<p>The cut flowers and leafy vegetables must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch), or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that immediately prior to their export, they have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch)</p>
109.	Plants of herbaceous species, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — bulbs, — corms, — plants of the family Gramineae, — rhizomes, — seeds, or — tubers, intended for planting, originating in any third country	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess),</p> <p>(b) an official statement that no signs of <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) or <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess) have been observed at the place of production, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting,</p> <p>(c) an official statement that immediately prior to their export, they have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess) and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess), or</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		(d) an official statement that they originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess), are grown in vitro in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard) or <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> (Burgess) and are exported in transparent containers under sterile conditions
110.	Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air, originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the place of production has been established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al., and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, and (b) that the plants originate from a field known to be free from <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens
111.	Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air, originating in the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the place of production has been established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al. and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival
112.	Plants with roots grown in the open air of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L., <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., <i>Brassica</i> spp. or <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, originating in the European Union	There must be evidence that the provisions in Directive 2007/33/EC to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with
113.	Bulbs, tubers or rhizomes, grown in the open air, of <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L., <i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Dahlia</i> spp., <i>Gladiolus Tourn. ex L.</i> , <i>Hyacinthus</i> spp., <i>Iris</i> spp., <i>Lilium</i> spp., <i>Narcissus</i> L. or <i>Tulipa</i> L., originating in the European Union	There must be evidence that the provisions in Directive 2007/33/EC to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with
114.	Soil or growing medium that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — is attached to, or accompanies, plants for the purposes of 	The soil or growing material must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that at the time of planting it was:

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	<p>sustaining the vitality of those plants,</p> <p>— consists wholly or partly of soil or any solid organic substance such as parts of plants or humus (including peat or bark) or partly of any solid inorganic substance, and</p> <p>— originates in Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine or any country outside Europe, other than Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco or Tunisia</p>	<p>(i) free from soil and organic matter;</p> <p>(ii) found to be free from insects and harmful nematodes and subjected to appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it was free from other plant pests, or</p> <p>(iii) subjected to appropriate heat treatment or fumigation to ensure freedom from plant pests, and</p> <p>(b) that since planting:</p> <p>(i) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing material has been maintained free from plant pests, or</p> <p>(ii) within two weeks prior to dispatch, the plants were shaken free from the material leaving the minimum amount necessary to sustain vitality during transport, and, if replanted, the growing material used for that purpose meets the requirements in paragraph (a)</p>
115.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of Beet curly top virus (non-European isolates) have been observed since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
116.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country in which Beet leaf curl virus is known to occur	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that Beet leaf curl virus has not been known to occur in the area of production and that no symptoms of Beet curly top virus have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, or</p> <p>(b) in the case of plants originating in the European Union, an official statement that they originate in an area, which in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from beet leaf curl virus</p>
117.	Plants, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — bulbs, — corms, — rhizomes, — seeds, or — tubers, 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they have been grown in a nursery and that they originate in:</p> <p>(i) an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
	intended for planting, originating in any third country, other than the European Union	<p>area that is free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, or</p> <p>(ii) a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as an area that is free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, on the basis of official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they have been grown in a nursery and that immediately prior to export, they have been subjected to an appropriate treatment† against <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny and have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they have been grown in a nursery, they originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, have been grown in vitro in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny and are exported in transparent containers under sterile conditions.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>** The name of the place of production(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>† Details of the treatment must also be included on the phytosanitary certificate</p>
118.	Cut flowers of Orchidaceae or fruits of <i>Momordica</i> L. or <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	<p>The cut flowers and fruits must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that immediately prior to their export, they have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny</p>
119.	Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> L., originating in Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala,	<p>The fruits must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, the USA or French Polynesia where <i>Anthonomus eugeni</i> Cano is known to occur	(b) protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Anthonomus eugeni</i> Cano, or an official statement that they originate in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Anthonomus eugeni</i> Cano, which was declared free from <i>Anthonomus eugeni</i> Cano on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the two months prior to export at the place of production and its immediate vicinity. * The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”. ** The name of the place of production(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
120.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, originating in any country outside Europe	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma and Cadang-Cadang viroid, and no symptoms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, (b) an official statement that no symptoms of Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma or Cadang-Cadang viroid have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by the diseases have been rogued out at that place and the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to rid them of <i>Myndus crudus</i> Van Duzee, or (c) in the case of plants in tissue culture, an official statement that the plants were derived from plants which have met the requirements in paragraphs (a) or (b)
121.	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> , intended for planting, originating in any third country, which have a diameter of	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in a place of

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	the stem at the base of over five cm and belong to the following genera: — <i>Brahea</i> Mart., — <i>Butia</i> Becc., — <i>Chamaerops</i> L., — <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth, — <i>Livistona</i> R. Br., — <i>Phoenix</i> L., — <i>Sabal</i> Adans., — <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., — <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl., — <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart., — <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.	(b) production in a country where <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) is not known to occur, an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister), or (c) an official statement that they have, during a period of at least two years prior to export, been grown in a place of production: (i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, (ii) where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister), and (iii) where, during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export, no signs of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> (Burmeister) have been observed.

* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”

122. Plants of *Palmae*, intended for planting, originating in any third country, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: *Areca catechu* L., *Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb) Merr., *Bismarckia* Hildebr. & H. Wendl., *Borassus flabellifer* L., *Brahea armata* S. Watson, *Brahea edulis* H. Wendl., *Butia capitata* (Mart.) Becc., *Calamus merrillii* Becc., *Caryota maxima* Blume, *Caryota cumingii* Lodd. ex Mart., *Chamaerops humilis* L., *Cocos nucifera* L., *Copernicia* Mart., *Corypha utan* Lam., *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., *Howea forsteriana* Becc., *Jubaea chilensis* (Molina) Baill., *Livistona australis* C. Martius, *Livistona decora* (W. Bull) Dowe, *Livistona rotundifolia* (Lam.) Mart., *Metroxylon sagu* Rottb., *Phoenix canariensis* Chabaud,
- The plants must be accompanied by:
- (a) an official statement they have been grown throughout their life in a place of production in a country where *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier) is known not to occur,
(b) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier), or
(c) an official statement that they have, during a period of at least two years prior to export, been grown in a place of production:
(i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin,
(ii) where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier), and

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L., <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Jacq., <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> O'Brien, <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb., <i>Phoenix theophrasti</i> Greuter, <i>Pritchardia</i> Seem. & H. Wendl., <i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Jum. & H. Perrier, <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F. Cook, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Walter) Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f., <i>Syagrus roman-zoffiana</i> (Cham.) Glassman, <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl. or <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.	(iii) where, during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to movement from the place of production, no signs of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier) have been observed. * The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"
123.	Unrooted cuttings of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd., intended for planting, originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), (b) an official statement that no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed on the cuttings, or on plants from which the cuttings were derived and held or produced, at the place of production on official inspections carried out at least once every three weeks during the whole production period of these plants, or (c) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) has been found at the place of production, an official statement that the cuttings and the plants from which the cuttings were derived and held and produced at the place of production have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) and subsequently this place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aimed at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production, the last of which was carried out immediately prior to movement, and in monitoring procedures throughout the period
124.	Plants of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd., intended for planting,	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
	originating in any third country other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — seeds, — those for which there is evidence from their packing or their flower (or bract) development or from other means that they are intended for sale to final customers not involved in professional plant production, or — those specified in item 123 	(a) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), (ii) no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed on plants at the place of production on official inspections carried out at least once every three weeks during the nine weeks prior to export, or (iii) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) has been found at the place of production, the plants held or produced at the place of production have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) and subsequently this place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aimed at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production, the last of which was carried out immediately prior to movement, and (b) that evidence is available that they have been produced from cuttings which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), (ii) have been grown at a place of production where no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the whole production period of these plants, or (iii) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) has been found at the place of production,

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
125.	Plants, other than seeds, tubers or corms, of <i>Begonia</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country; or plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dipladenia</i> A.DC., <i>Ficus</i> L., <i>Hibiscus</i> L., <i>Mandevilla</i> Lindl. or <i>Nerium oleander</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country	<p>have been grown on plants held or produced at the place of production having undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) and subsequently this place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aimed at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production, the last of which was carried out immediately prior to movement, and in monitoring procedures throughout the period</p> <p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations),</p> <p>(d) an official statement that no signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) have been observed on plants at the place of production on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the nine weeks prior to marketing,</p> <p>(e) where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) has been found at the place of production, an official statement that the plants, held or produced at the place of production, have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) and subsequently the place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations), in official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from the place of production, and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period, or</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		(f) in the case of plants for which there is evidence from their packing or their flower development or from other means that they are intended for direct sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production, an official statement that they have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) immediately prior to their movement
126.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fuchsia</i> L., intended for planting, originating in the USA or Brazil	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer have been observed at the place of production and that immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer
127.	Trees or shrubs, other than seeds or plants in tissue culture, intended for planting, originating in any third country other than a country in the Euro-Mediterranean area	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that have been grown in a nursery; (b) that they are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, and (c) that they have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have been found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and (ii) have been found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms
128.	Deciduous trees or shrubs, other than seeds or plants in tissue culture, intended for planting, originating in any third country other than a country in the Euro-Mediterranean area	The trees and shrubs must be accompanied by an official statement that they are dormant and free from leaves
129.	Annual or biennial plants, other than plants of Gramineae or seeds, intended for planting, originating in any third country other than a country in the Euro-Mediterranean area	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they have been grown in a nursery, (b) that they are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, (c) that they have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have been found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and (ii) have been found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi or have been

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
		subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms
130.	Plants, other than seeds, of the family Gramineae, of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae or of the genera <i>Buchloe</i> , <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i> , <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R. Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex. Honda, <i>Hystrix</i> , <i>Molinia</i> , <i>Phalaris</i> L. Shibataea, <i>Spartina</i> Schreb., <i>Stipa</i> L. or <i>Uniola</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country other than a country in the Euro-Mediterranean area	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they have been grown in a nursery, (b) that they are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, (c) that they have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have been found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and (ii) have been found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms
131.	Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, originating in any third country outside Europe	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in an officially registered nursery which is subject to an officially supervised control regime, (b) that the plants have at least during that period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) been potted in pots which have been placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground, (ii) have been subjected to appropriate treatments* to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, (iii) have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of plant pests listed in Schedules 1 and 2, along with the plants in the immediate vicinity of the nursery, by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus, (iv) have been found free, in the inspections referred to in subparagraph (iii), from the relevant plant

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>pests or where infested, have been removed, and the remaining plants have been effectively treated and held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such plant pests,</p> <p>(v) have been planted in an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and examined afterwards and found free of any plant pests, and</p> <p>(vi) have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from plant pests and within two weeks prior to dispatch, have been:</p> <p>(aa) shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted,</p> <p>(bb) shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions in subparagraph (v), or</p> <p>(cc) subjected to appropriate treatments* to ensure that the growing medium is free from plant pests, and</p> <p>(c) that the plants have been packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number** of the registered nursery.</p> <p>* The active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments must be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment”.</p> <p>** The registration number must be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
132.	Herbaceous perennial plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of the families Caryophyllaceae (except <i>Dianthus</i> L.), Compositae (except <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that they have been grown in a nursery,</p> <p>(b) that they are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, and</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
	Moul.), Cruciferae, Leguminosae or Rosaceae (except <i>Fragaria</i> L.), originating in any third country other than a country in the Euro-Mediterranean area	(c) that they have been inspected at appropriate times and prior to export and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have been found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and: (ii) have been found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms
133.	Plants, other than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds or tubers, of herbaceous species or plants of <i>Ficus</i> L. or <i>Hibiscus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any country outside Europe	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., (b) an official statement that they originate in a place of production** established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. on the basis of official inspections carried out at least once every three weeks during the nine weeks prior to export, (c) in cases where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. has been found at the place of production, an official statement they are held or produced in this place of production and have undergone an appropriate treatment† to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and subsequently this place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aimed at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. in official inspections carried out weekly during the nine weeks prior to export and in monitoring procedures throughout the period, or (d) an official statement that they originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., are grown in vitro in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and are exported in transparent containers under sterile conditions.

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
		<p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>** The name of the place of production(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>† Details of the treatment must also be included in the phytosanitary certificate</p>
134.	Cut flowers of <i>Aster</i> spp., <i>Eryngium</i> L., <i>Gypsophila</i> L., <i>Hypericum</i> L., <i>Lisianthus</i> L., <i>Rosa</i> L., <i>Solidago</i> L. or <i>Trachelium</i> L. or leafy vegetables of <i>Ocimum</i> L., originating in any country outside Europe	<p>The cut flowers and leafy vegetables must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in a country which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that immediately prior to their export, they have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.</p>
135.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where Tomato yellow leaf curl virus is known to occur and <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. is not known to occur	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants</p>
136.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where Tomato yellow leaf curl virus and <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. are known to occur	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed on the plants; and</p> <p>(ii) that:</p> <p>(aa) the plants originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., or</p> <p>(bb) the place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that no symptoms of Tomato yellow leaf curl virus have been observed at the place of production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>regime to ensure freedom from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn.,</p> <p>(c) in the case of plants originating in the European Union, an official statement that the plants originate in an area known to be free from Tomato yellow leaf curl virus</p>
137.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms or rhizomes, intended for planting, originating in any third country where the following plants pests are known to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Bean golden mosaic virus, — Cowpea mild mottle virus, — Lettuce infectious yellow virus, — Pepper mild tigré virus, — Squash leaf curl virus, or — other viruses transmitted by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., and where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant plant pests are not known to occur 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of the relevant plant pests listed in column 2 of this item have been observed on the plants during their complete cycle of vegetation</p>
138.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms or rhizomes, intended for planting, originating in any third country where the following plants pests are known to occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Bean golden mosaic virus, — Cowpea mild mottle virus, — Lettuce infectious yellow virus, — Pepper mild tigré virus, — Squash leaf curl virus, or — other viruses transmitted by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant plant pests are known to occur 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that no symptoms of the relevant plant pests listed in column 2 of this item have been observed on the plants during an adequate period, and</p> <p>(b) an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that the plants originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the plant pests, (ii) that the place of production has been found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. and other vectors of the plant pests on official inspections carried out at appropriate times, (iii) that the plants have been subjected to an appropriate treatment aimed at eradicating <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn., or (iv) that the plants originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) and which did not show any symptoms of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations),

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		are grown in vitro in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (non-European populations) and are exported in transparent containers under sterile conditions
139.	Seeds of <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L., originating in any third country	The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the seeds originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni, or (b) the seeds, other than those that have been produced on varieties resistant to all races of <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni present in the area of production, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berl. and de Toni
140.	Seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method, and (b) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) they originate in an area where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis et al., <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye or Potato spindle tuber viroid are not known to occur, (ii) no symptoms of the diseases caused by those plant pests have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation, or (iii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for at least those plant pests on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found free from those plant pests
141.	Seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., originating in the European Union	The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method and (b) that:

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) they originate in an area where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>michiganensis</i> (Smith) Davis et al. or <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> (Doidge) Dye are not known to occur; (ii) no symptoms of the diseases caused by those plant pests have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation, or (iii) the seeds have been subjected to official testing for at least those plant pests on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found free from those plant pests
142.	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L., originating in any third country	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample, (b) an official statement that fumigation has taken place prior to export, or (c) an official statement that the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate physical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev and have been found to be free of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev after laboratory tests on a representative sample
143.	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L., originating in any third country where <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al. is known to occur	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al. has not been known to occur on the farm or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last 10 years, (ii) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al., (bb) it has not yet started its fourth complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>harvested, and there was not more than one preceding seed harvest from the crop, or</p> <p>(cc) the content of inert matter which has been determined in accordance with [the rules applicable for the certification of seed marketed in the relevant territories], does not exceed 0.1% by weight,</p> <p>(iii) that no symptoms of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al. have been observed at the place of production, or on any <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation, and</p> <p>(iv) that the crop has been grown on land on which no previous <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing, or</p> <p>(b) in the case of seeds originating in the European Union, an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al.</p>
144.	Seeds of <i>Oryza sativa</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they have been officially tested by appropriate nematological tests and have been found free from <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement they have been subjected to an appropriate hot water treatment or other appropriate treatment against <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> Christie</p>
145.	Seeds of <i>Phaseolus</i> L., originating in any third country	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> (Smith) Dye</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
146.	Seeds of <i>Zea mais</i> L., originating in any third country, other than the European Union	The seeds must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye, or (b) an official statement that a representative sample of the seeds has been tested and found free from <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye
147.	Seeds of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> or <i>X Triticosecale</i> originating in Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa or the USA where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known to occur	The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement that they originate in an area* where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur. * The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"
148.	Grain of the genera <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> or <i>X Triticosecale</i> originating in Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa or the USA where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known to occur	The grain must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that it originates in an area* where <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra is known not to occur, or (b) an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their last complete cycle of vegetation and representative samples of the grain have been taken both at the time of harvest and before export and have been tested and found free from <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra.

* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".

Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement mentioned in paragraph (b), the statement "tested and found free from *Tilletia indica* Mitra" must be included under the heading "Additional declaration"

PART B

Relevant material which may only moved within the relevant UK territories if specified requirements are met

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
1.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Amelanchier</i> Med., <i>Chaenonmeles</i> Lindl., <i>Cotoneaster</i> Ehrh., <i>Crataegus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Eriobotrya</i> Lindl., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Mespilus</i> L., <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (Dcne.) Cardot, <i>Pyracantha</i> Roem., <i>Pyrus</i> L. or <i>Sorbus</i> L., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al., or (b) an official statement that the plants in the field of production or in its immediate vicinity which have shown symptoms of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. have been rogued out
2.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Fragaria</i> L. or <i>Rubus</i> L., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from the following plant pests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in the case of <i>Fragaria</i> L.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickman var. <i>fragariae</i>, — Arabis mosaic virus, — Raspberry ringspot virus, — Strawberry crinkle virus, — Strawberry latent ringspot virus, — Strawberry mild yellow edge virus, — Tomato black ring virus, (ii) in the case of <i>Rubus</i> L.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Arabis mosaic virus, — Raspberry ringspot virus, — Strawberry latent ringspot virus, — Tomato black ring virus, or (b) that no symptoms of diseases caused by the plant pests in paragraph (a) have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
3.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill. or <i>Pyrus</i> L., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that the plants originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from Pear decline mycoplasma, or

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		(b) an official statement that plants at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by Pear decline mycoplasma, have been rogued out at that place within the last three complete cycles of vegetation
4.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, of the following species of <i>Prunus</i> L., intended for planting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, — <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L., — <i>Prunus blireiana</i> Andre, — <i>Prunus brigantina</i> Vill., — <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh., — <i>Prunus cistena</i> Hansen, — <i>Prunus curdica</i> Fenzl and Fritsch., — <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>domestica</i> L., — <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) C.K. Schneid., — <i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>italica</i> (Borkh.) Hegi., — <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> Thunb., — <i>Prunus holosericea</i> Batal., — <i>Prunus hortulana</i> Bailey, — <i>Prunus japonica</i> Thunb., — <i>Prunus mandshurica</i> (Maxim.) Koehne, — <i>Prunus maritima</i> Marsh., — <i>Prunus mume</i> Sieb. and Zucc., — <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait., — <i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch., — <i>Prunus salicina</i> L., — <i>Prunus sibirica</i> L., — <i>Prunus simonii</i> Carr., — <i>Prunus spinosa</i> L., — <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> Thunb., — <i>Prunus triloba</i> Lindl., or — other species of <i>Prunus</i> L. susceptible to Plum pox virus 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from Plum pox virus, or (b) an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that the plants, other than plants raised from seed, have been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected to official testing for, at least, Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from that plant pest, or (bb) derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, at least once within the last three complete cycles of vegetation, to official testing for at least Plum pox virus using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free from that plant pest, (ii) that no symptoms of disease caused by Plum pox virus have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation, and (iii) that plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		virus-like pathogens, have been rogued out
5.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting	<p>The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the provisions in the relevant Potato Wart Disease Schedule to combat <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival have been complied with, (b) that they originate in an area in which <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is known not to occur, or (ii) is known to occur, and the tubers originate from a place of production found free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. or considered to be free of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. as a consequence of the implementation of an appropriate procedure aimed at eradicating <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al., and (c) that they originate in an area in which <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen is known not to occur, or where they originate in an area in which <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen is known to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that they originate from a place of production which has been found free from <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen based on an annual survey of host crops by visual inspection of host plants at appropriate times and by visual inspection both externally and by cutting of tubers after harvest from potato crops grown at the place of production, or (ii) that after harvest the tubers have been randomly sampled and checked for the presence of symptoms after an appropriate method to induce symptoms or laboratory tested, as well as inspected visually, both externally and by cutting the tubers, at appropriate times and in all cases at the time of sealing of the packages or containers before marketing in accordance with the provisions on sealing in the relevant Seed Potatoes

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
		Regulations, and no symptoms of <i>Meloidogyne fallax</i> Karssen have been found
6.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, other than those which are authorised to be planted for the purposes of this item by the appropriate UK plant health authority	The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement that the provisions in the relevant PCN Schedule to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with
7.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, other than tubers of those varieties accepted on to the UK National Lists pursuant to the Seeds (National Lists of Varieties) Regulations 2001 or accepted in one or more member States pursuant to Council Directive 2002/53/EC on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species	The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they belong to advanced selections, such a statement being indicated in an appropriate way on the document accompanying the tubers, (b) that they have been produced within the United Kingdom, and (c) that they have been derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected within the United Kingdom to official quarantine testing in accordance with appropriate methods and has been found free from plant pests
8.	Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L., intended for planting, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — those tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. specified in column 2 of items 5 to 7 or item 10, or — seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. specified in column 2 of item 9 	The plants must have been held under quarantine conditions and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) must have been found free of any plant pests in quarantine testing which was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) supervised by a UK plant health authority and executed by scientifically trained staff of that organisation or any officially approved body, (ii) executed at a site provided with appropriate facilities sufficient to contain plant pests and maintain the material including indicator plants in such a way as to eliminate any risk of plant pests spreading, (iii) executed on each unit of the material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) by visual examination at regular intervals during the full length of at least one vegetative cycle, having regard to the type of material and its stage of development during the testing programme, for symptoms caused by any plant pests, and (bb) by testing:

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — in the case of all potato material at least for: — Andean potato latent virus, — Arracacha virus B. oca strain, — Potato black ringspot virus, — Potato spindle tuber viroid, — Potato virus T, — Andean potato mottle virus, — common potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Y^o, Yⁿ and Y^c) and Potato leaf roll virus, — <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kottoff) Davis et al. — <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al., <p>in the case of true seed of potato at least for the viruses and viroid listed above, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) included appropriate testing on any other symptom observed in the visual examination in order to identify the plant pests having caused such symptoms, (b) any material which was not found free, under the testing referred to in paragraph (a), from plant pests specified in that paragraph must have been immediately destroyed or subjected to procedures which eliminate the plant pests, and (c) each organisation or research body holding this material must inform the appropriate UK plant health authority of the material held
9.	Seeds of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. other than those specified in column 2 of item 10	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they derive from plants which comply with the requirements specified in column 3 of items 5 to 8, and (b) that they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) originate in an area known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, <i>Ralstonia</i>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p><i>solanancearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. and Potato spindle tuber viroid, or</p> <p>(ii) have been produced in a site in which no symptoms of the disease caused by those plant pests have been observed since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation and where the following actions have been taken:</p> <p>(aa) the site has been separated from other solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid,</p> <p>(bb) staff and other items, such as tools, machinery, vehicles, vessels and packaging material, from other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid have been prevented from coming into contact with the site or other appropriate hygiene measures have been taken to prevent infection by staff working, or items used, at other sites producing solanaceous plants and other host plants of Potato spindle tuber viroid,</p> <p>(cc) only water free from those plant pests has been used</p>
10.	Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L., intended for planting, being stored in gene banks or genetic stock collections	Each organisation or research body holding such material must inform the appropriate UK plant health authority of the material held
11.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those mentioned in column 2 of items 5 to 8 or item 10	<p>There must be evidence by a registration number put on the packaging, or in the case of loose-loaded potatoes transported in bulk, on the vehicle transporting the potatoes, that the potatoes have been grown by an officially registered producer, or originate from officially registered collective storage or dispatching centres located in the area of production, indicating that the tubers are free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. and that the following provisions are complied with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the provisions in the relevant Potato Wart Disease Schedule to combat <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival, and — the provisions in the relevant PCN Schedule to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone)

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
		Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens
12.	Plants with roots of <i>Capsicum</i> spp., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. or <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting, other than those which are authorised to be planted for the purposes of this item by the appropriate UK plant health authority	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the provisions in the relevant PCN Schedule to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with
13.	Plants, with roots, of <i>Capsicum</i> annum L., <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L., <i>Musa</i> L. or <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al., or (b) an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
14.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> Reinke and Berthold or <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Klebahn have been observed on hops at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
15.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they are of no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid during virological tests, or are directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from Chrysanthemum stunt viroid during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering, (b) that the plants or cuttings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have come from premises which have been officially inspected at least monthly during the three months prior to dispatch and on which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have been observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings have been

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		<p>known to have occurred during the three months prior to marketing, or</p> <p>(ii) have undergone appropriate treatment against <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Hennings, and</p> <p>(c) that in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx were observed on the cuttings or the plants from which the cuttings were derived or, in the case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (Baker, Dimock and Davis) v. Arx were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed</p>
16.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Dianthus</i> L., intended for planting	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that they have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i> (Hellmers) Dickey and <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> (Wollenw.) Van Beyma on officially approved tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years, and</p> <p>(b) that no symptoms of these plant pests have been observed on the plants</p>
17.	Bulbs of <i>Tulipa</i> L. or <i>Narcissus</i> L. other than those for which there is evidence from their packaging or other means, that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional cut flower production	The bulbs must be accompanied by an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed on the plants since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation
18.	Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	There must be evidence that the place of production is known to be free from <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilbersky) Percival
19.	Plants with roots grown in the open air of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L., <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., <i>Brassica</i> spp. or <i>Fragaria</i> L., intended for planting, other than those which are authorised to be planted for the purposes of this item by the appropriate UK plant health authority	There must be evidence that the provisions in the relevant PCN Schedule to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with
20.	Bulbs, tubers or rhizomes, grown in the open air, of <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L., <i>Allium cepa</i> L., <i>Dahlia</i> spp.,	There must be evidence that the provisions in the relevant PCN Schedule to combat <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens and

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Requirements
	<i>Gladiolus Tourn. ex L., Hyacinthus spp., Iris spp., Lilium spp., Narcissus L. or Tulipa L</i> , other than those which are authorised to be planted for the purposes of this item by the appropriate UK plant health authority	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Wollenweber) Behrens are complied with
21.	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that no symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev have been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and no <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev has been revealed by laboratory tests on a representative sample, (b) an official statement that fumigation has taken place prior to marketing, or (c) an official statement the seeds have been subjected to an appropriate physical treatment against <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev and have been found to be free of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kühn) Filipjev after laboratory tests on a representative sample
22.	Seeds of <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they originate in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al., (b) that <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al. has not been known to occur on the farm or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last 10 years and that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the crop belongs to a variety recognised as being highly resistant to <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al., (ii) it had not yet started its fourth complete cycle of vegetation from sowing when the seed was harvested, and there has not been more than one preceding seed harvest from the crop, or (iii) the content of inert matter, which has been determined in accordance with the the relevant Seed Marketing

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
		Regulations, does not exceed 0.1% by weight,
		(c) that no symptoms of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>insidiosus</i> Davis et al. have been observed at the place of production, or on any <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop adjacent to it, during the last complete cycle of vegetation or, where appropriate, the last two cycles of vegetation, and
		(d) that the crop has been grown on land on which no previous <i>Medicago sativa</i> L. crop has been present during the last three years prior to sowing

PART C

Relevant material which may only be brought into or moved within a relevant UK pest free area if specified requirements are met

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements	(4) Description of UK pest free area
1.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	Either: (a) the wood must be stripped of its bark, (b) the wood must be accompanied by an official statement that the wood originates in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan, or (c) there must be evidence by a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule	Northern Ireland

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements	(4) Description of UK pest free area
2.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	Either: (a) the wood must be stripped of its bark, (b) the wood must be accompanied by an official statement that the wood originates in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer, or (c) there must be evidence by a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule	Northern Ireland
3.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales)	Either: (a) the wood must be stripped of its bark, or (b) the wood must be accompanied by an official statement that the wood originates in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner, or (c) there must be evidence by a mark 'Kiln-dried', 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage, that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20 % moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, at time of manufacture, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature	Northern Ireland

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements	(4) Description of UK pest free area
4.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. or <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. over 3 m in height	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the place of production has been established in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan	Northern Ireland
5.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L. or <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. over 3 m in height	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the place of production has been established in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that free from <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer	Northern Ireland
6.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr. or <i>Pinus</i> L. over 3 m in height	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the place of production has been established in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner	Northern Ireland
7.	Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	The bark must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that it has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles, or (b) an official statement that it originates in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan 	Northern Ireland
8.	Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	The bark must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles, or (b) an official statement that it originates in an area which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be from <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer 	Northern Ireland
9.	Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales)	The bark must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that it has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles, or (b) an official statement that it originates in an area which, in 	Northern Ireland

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements	(4) Description of UK pest free area
		accordance with the measures specified in ISPM No. 4, is known to be free from <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner	
10.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Larix</i> Mill., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the plants have been produced in a nursery and that their place of production has been established in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i> (Klug.)	Northern Ireland
11.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the plants have been produced in a nursery and that their place of production has been established in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Hartig)	Northern Ireland
12.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting	The tubers must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="635 1133 1046 1290">(a) an official statement that the tubers were grown in an area where Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV) is known not to occur, <li data-bbox="635 1290 1046 1547">(b) an official statement that the tubers were grown on land, or in growing media consisting of soil that is known to be free from BNYVV, or officially tested by appropriate methods and found free from BNYVV, or <li data-bbox="635 1547 1046 1648">(c) an official statement that they have been washed free from soil 	Northern Ireland
13.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those intended for planting	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="635 1693 1062 1794">(a) the consignment or lot must not contain more than 1 % by weight of soil, or <li data-bbox="635 1794 1062 1973">(b) the tubers must be intended for processing at premises with officially approved waste disposal facilities which ensures that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV 	Northern Ireland

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements	(4) Description of UK pest free area
14.	Plants, other than plants intended for planting, of <i>Allium porrum</i> L., <i>Apium</i> L., <i>Beta</i> L., other than those mentioned in item 16 and those intended for animal fodder, <i>Brassica napus</i> L., <i>Brassica rapa</i> L. or <i>Daucus</i> L.	Either: (a) the consignment or lot must not contain more than 1 % by weight of soil, or (b) the plants must be intended for processing at premises with officially approved waste disposal facilities which ensures that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV	Northern Ireland
15.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement: (i) that the plants have been officially individually tested and found free from Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV), (ii) that they (aa) have been grown from seeds complying with the requirements in items 18 and 19, and (bb) grown in areas where BNYVV is known not to occur, or grown on land, or in growing media, officially tested by appropriate methods and found free from BNYVV and sampled, and the sample tested and found free from BNYVV, and (b) the organisation or research body holding the material must inform the relevant UK plant health authority of the material held	Northern Ireland
16.	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., intended for industrial processing	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that the plants are transported in such a manner as to ensure that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, and are intended to	Northern Ireland

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements	(4) Description of UK pest free area
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be delivered to a processing plant with officially approved waste disposal facilities, which ensures that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, or (b) an official statement that the plants have been grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur 	
17.	Soil from beet and unsterilised waste from beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.)	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that soil or waste has been treated to eliminate contamination with BNYVV, (b) an official statement that the soil or waste is intended to be transported for disposal in an officially approved manner, or (c) an official statement that the soil or waste comes from <i>Beta vulgaris</i> plants grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur 	Northern Ireland
18.	Seeds and fodder beet seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	<p>The seed must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that the seed of the categories ‘basic seed’ and ‘certified seed’ satisfies the conditions in paragraph 6(2) of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Seed Marketing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016, (b) in the case of ‘seed not finally certified’, an official statement that the seed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) satisfies the conditions in Part 3 of Schedule 4 to those Regulations, and (ii) is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions in paragraph 6(2) of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to those Regulations and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of 	Northern Ireland

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) of Requirements	(4) Description of UK pest free area
		Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV), or (c) an official statement that the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur	
19.	Vegetable seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i>	The seed must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that the processed seed contains no more than 0.5 % by weight of inert matter, in the case of pelleted seed, this standard must be met prior to pelleting, or (b) in the case of non-processed seed, an official statement that the seed: (i) is officially packed in such a manner as to ensure that there is no risk of spread of BNYVV, and (ii) is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid down in paragraph (a) and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV), or (c) an official statement that the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur	Northern Ireland

PART D

Relevant material, originating in third countries, which is subject to emergency measures and may only be brought into the relevant UK territories if specified requirements are met

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
1.	Cut flowers of Orchidaceae originating in Thailand	The cut flowers must be accompanied by:

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that they have been produced at a place of production which has been found to be free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny during official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, or (b) an official statement that they have been subjected to an appropriate fumigation treatment to ensure freedom from thysanophtera
2.	Wood of <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh, <i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt., <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook & Arn.) Rehd., <i>Quercus</i> spp. L. or <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> Nutt., originating in the USA	<p>The wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that the wood originates in an area* in which non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov. are known not to occur, (b) an official statement that the wood has been stripped of its bark and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that it has been squared so as to entirely remove the rounded surface, (ii) that the water content of the wood does not exceed 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or (iii) that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water-water treatment, or (c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (c), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current usage.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
3.	Plants, other than fruit and seeds, of <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L., <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> (Rupr.) Paris, <i>Adiantum jordanii</i> C. Muell., <i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt., <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L., <i>Arbutus</i>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that the plants originate in an area* in which non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov. are known not to occur, and

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	<p><i>menziesii</i> Pursch., <i>Arbutus unedo</i> L., <i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp. Adans, <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull, <i>Camellia</i> spp. L., <i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill., <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L., <i>Frangula californica</i> (Eschsch.) Gray, <i>Frangula purshiana</i> (DC.) Cooper, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L., <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> (Raoul), <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> L., <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Lindley) M. Roemer, <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> L., <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L., <i>Leucothoe</i> spp. D. Don, <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr. & Gray, <i>Magnolia</i> spp. L., <i>Michelia doltsopa</i> Buch.-Ham. ex DC, <i>Nothofagus obliqua</i> (Mirbel) Blume, <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> (G. Don) P. S. Green, <i>Parrotia persica</i> (DC) C.A. Meyer, <i>Photinia x fraseri</i> Dress, <i>Pieris</i> spp. D. Don, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirbel) Franco, <i>Quercus</i> spp. L., <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. L., other than <i>Rhododendron simsii</i> Planch., <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> Nutt., <i>Salix caprea</i> L., <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> (Lamb. ex D. Don) Endl., <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L., <i>Taxus</i> spp. L., <i>Trientalis latifolia</i> (Hook), <i>Umbellularia californica</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> Pursh or <i>Viburnum</i> spp. L., originating in the USA</p>	<p>(ii) that prior to export, they were inspected and found free from non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov., or</p> <p>(b) an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that no signs of non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov. have been observed on any plants listed in column 2 at the place of production during official inspections, which included laboratory testing of any suspicious symptoms carried out since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, and</p> <p>(ii) that prior to export, they were inspected and found free from non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
4.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Viburnum</i> spp. L., <i>Camellia</i> spp. or <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. L., other than <i>Rhododendron simsii</i> Planch, intended for planting, originating in the European Union	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants originate in an area* in which <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov. is known not to occur,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation no signs of Phytophthora ramorum Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov. have been observed on the plants at the place of production during official inspections, which included laboratory testing of any suspicious symptoms, carried out at least twice during the growing season at appropriate times when the plants were in active growth and</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
		<p>with an intensity which took account the particular production system of the plants, or</p> <p>(c) where signs of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov. have been found on the plants at the place of production, an official statement that appropriate procedures have been implemented for the purpose of eradicating that plant pest, consisting of at least the following:</p> <p>(i) destruction of the infected plants and all plants listed in column 2 of this item within a 2 m radius of the infected plants, including associated growing media and plant debris,</p> <p>(ii) in the case of plants listed in column 2 of this item within a 10 m radius of the infected plants and any remaining plants from the infected lot:</p> <p>(aa) their retention at the place of production,</p> <p>(bb) official additional inspections carried out at least twice in the three months after the eradication measures have been taken when the plants were in active growth,</p> <p>(cc) no treatments to suppress symptoms of the plant pest have been carried out in that three month period, and</p> <p>(dd) the plants have been found free from the plant pest in these official inspections,</p> <p>(iii) in the case of all other susceptible plants at the place of production, the plants have been subject to official intensive re-inspection following the finding and have been found free from the plant pest in these inspections,</p> <p>(iv) appropriate phytosanitary measures have been taken on the growing surface within a 2 m radius of infected plants.</p>

* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
5.	Seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw., originating in any third country	The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement that they have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they originate in an area in which Pepino mosaic virus is known not to occur, (b) that no symptoms of Pepino mosaic virus have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation, or (c) that they have undergone official testing for Pepino mosaic virus on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found to be free from Pepino mosaic virus in those tests
6.	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L. or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , intended for planting, including seeds and cones for propagation purposes, originating in any third country	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the plants originate in a place of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation and, (b) that they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have been grown throughout their life in a country where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell is not known to occur, (ii) have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Gibberella circinata</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell, or (iii) originate in a place of production where no signs of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell have been observed during official inspections carried out within a period of two years prior to export and that they were tested immediately prior to export for <i>Gibberella circinata</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell. <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
7.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., originating in Egypt	The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the tubers have been subjected to an intensive control regime to ensure the absence of <i>Ralstonia Solanacearum</i>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>(Smith) Yabuuchi et al., covering growing conditions, field inspections, transport, packing, pre-export inspections and testing,</p> <p>(b) that each lot* is made up of tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. which have been harvested in a single pest free area**, and</p> <p>(c) that each bag of tubers was sealed under the control of the competent Egyptian authorities.</p>
		<p>In addition, each bag of tubers in the consignment must be clearly labelled with an indelible indication of the relevant individual official code number of the area from which they have been harvested and the relevant lot number, and each consignment must indicate the name or trademark of the officially registered exporter.</p>
		<p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of Egypt has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p>
		<p>* The lot number(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Distinguishing marks”.</p>
		<p>** The official code number for the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
8.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Acer</i> spp., — <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>, — <i>Alnus</i> spp., — <i>Betula</i> spp., — <i>Carpinus</i> spp., — <i>Citrus</i> spp., — <i>Cornus</i> spp., — <i>Corylus</i> spp., — <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., — <i>Crataegus</i> spp., — <i>Fagus</i> spp., — <i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp., — <i>Malus</i> spp., — <i>Platanus</i> spp., 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production which is registered and supervised by national plant protection organisation in China and which is situated in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster),</p> <p>(b) an official statement that the plants have been grown during a period of at least two years prior to export, or in the case of plants, which are younger than two years, have been grown throughout their life, in a place of production established as free from <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) in accordance with ISPM No. 10:</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Populus</i> spp., — <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>, — <i>Pyrus</i> spp., — <i>Rosa</i> spp., — <i>Salix</i> spp., — <i>Ulmus</i> spp., originating in China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of China, (ii) which has been subjected annually to at least two official meticulous inspections for any signs of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) carried out at appropriate times and no signs of the plant pest have been found, (iii) where the plants have been grown in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or in a site with the application of appropriate preventive treatments which was surrounded by a buffer zone with a radius of at least 2 km where official surveys for the presence or signs of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) are carried out annually at appropriate times; and where signs of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) have been found, eradication measures were taken immediately to restore the pest freedom of the buffer zone, and (iv) where immediately prior to export, the plants, and in particular their roots and stems, were subjected to an official meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster), which included targeted destructive sampling using samples to enable at least the detection of 1% level of infestation with a confidence of 99%, or (c) an official statement that the plants have been grown from rootstocks which were grown in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (b), grafted with scions which at the time of export were no more than 1 cm in diameter at their thickest point and have been subject to an official meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster), which included targeted destructive sampling using samples to enable at least the detection of 1% level of infestation with a confidence of 99%.

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include any of the official statements referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) unless the national plant protection organisation of China has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the unique registration number of the place(s) of production.</p> <p>The phytosanitary certificate must also include the registration number of the place of production under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
9.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Acer</i> spp., — <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>, — <i>Alnus</i> spp., — <i>Betula</i> spp., — <i>Carpinus</i> spp., — <i>Citrus</i> spp., — <i>Cornus</i> spp., — <i>Corylus</i> spp., — <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., — <i>Crataegus</i> spp., — <i>Fagus</i> spp., — <i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp., — <i>Malus</i> spp., — <i>Platanus</i> spp., — <i>Populus</i> spp., — <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>, — <i>Pyrus</i> spp., — <i>Rosa</i> spp., — <i>Salix</i> spp., — <i>Ulmus</i> spp., originating in any third country, other than China, where <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) is known to be present 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production which is registered and supervised by national plant protection organisation in the country of origin and which is situated in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster), (b) an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that the plants have been grown during a period of at least two years prior to export, or in the case of plants, which are younger than two years, have been grown throughout their life, in a place of production established as free from <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) in accordance with ISPM No. 10: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, (bb) which has been subject annually to at least two official meticulous inspections for any signs of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) carried out at appropriate times and no signs of the plant pest have been found,

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
		<p>(cc) where the plants have been grown in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or in a site with the application of appropriate preventative treatments which was surrounded by a buffer zone with a radius of at least 2 km where official surveys for the presence or signs of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) are carried out annually at appropriate times; and where signs of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) have been found, eradication measures were taken immediately to restore the pest freedom of the buffer zone, and</p> <p>(ii) that immediately prior to export, the plants, and in particular their roots and stems, were subjected to an official meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster), which included targeted destructive sampling using samples to enable at least the detection of 1% level of infestation with a confidence of 99%, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that the plants have been grown from rootstocks which were grown in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (b), grafted with scions which at the time of export were no more than 1 cm in diameter at their thickest point and which have been subject to an official meticulous inspection for the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster), which included targeted destructive sampling using samples to enable at least the detection of 1% level of infestation with a confidence of 99%.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
10.	Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, that have a stem or	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been grown during a period of at least two</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Acer</i> spp., — <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>, — <i>Alnus</i> spp., — <i>Betula</i> spp., — <i>Carpinus</i> spp., — <i>Citrus</i> spp., — <i>Cornus</i> spp., — <i>Corylus</i> spp., — <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., — <i>Crataegus</i> spp., — <i>Fagus</i> spp., — <i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp., — <i>Malus</i> spp., — <i>Platanus</i> spp., — <i>Populus</i> spp., — <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>, — <i>Pyrus</i> spp., — <i>Rosa</i> spp., — <i>Salix</i> spp., — <i>Ulmus</i> spp., originating in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 6 of Decision 2012/138/EU 	years prior to export, or in the case of plants which are younger than two years, have been grown throughout their life in a place of production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, (ii) which has been subject annually to at least two official meticulous inspections for any signs of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) carried out at appropriate times which included, where appropriate, targeted destructive sampling of the roots and stems of the plants, using samples to enable at least the detection of 1% level of infestation with a confidence of 99%, and no signs of the plant pest have been found, and (iii) where the plants have been grown in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or with the application of appropriate preventive treatments or where targeted destructive sampling is carried out on each lot prior to their movement from the place of production at the appropriate level, and where official surveys for the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) are carried out annually within a radius of at least 1 km around the site at appropriate times and neither <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or any signs of it were found, or (b) an official statement that the plants have been grown from rootstocks which were grown in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (a), grafted with scions which have not been grown under these conditions and are no more than 1 cm in diameter at their thickest point.

For the purpose of paragraph (a)(iii), the appropriate level is 10% of the plants, where the number of plants is 4,500 or less and 450 plants, where the number of plants is more than 4,500 plants

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
11.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Acer</i> spp., — <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>, — <i>Alnus</i> spp., — <i>Betula</i> spp., — <i>Carpinus</i> spp., — <i>Citrus</i> spp., — <i>Cornus</i> spp., — <i>Corylus</i> spp., — <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., — <i>Crataegus</i> spp., — <i>Fagus</i> spp., — <i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp., — <i>Malus</i> spp., — <i>Platanus</i> spp., — <i>Populus</i> spp., — <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>, — <i>Pyrus</i> spp., — <i>Rosa</i> spp., — <i>Salix</i> spp., — <i>Ulmus</i> spp., which have been introduced into an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 6 of Decision 2012/138/EU 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the plants have been grown in a site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or with the application of appropriate preventive treatments or where targeted destructive sampling is carried out on each lot prior to their movement from the place of production at the appropriate level, and (b) where official surveys for the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) are carried out annually within a radius of at least 1 km around the site at appropriate times and neither <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or any signs of it were found. <p>For the purpose of paragraph (a), the appropriate level is 10% of the plants, where the number of plants is 4,500 or less and 450 plants, where the number of plants is more than 4,500 plants</p>
12.	<p>Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country where <i>Epitrix cucumeris</i> (Harris), <i>Epitrix papa</i>. Orlova-Bienkowskaja, <i>Epitrix subcrinita</i> (Lec.) or <i>Epitrix tuberis</i> (Gentner) is known to be present, other than the European Union</p>	<p>The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement in relation to each plant pest listed in column 2 of this item that is known to be present in the third country concerned (“the relevant plant pests”):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) they have been grown in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from the relevant plant pests, or (ii) they have been washed or brushed so that there is no more than 0.1 % of soil remaining, or have undergone an equivalent method specifically applied in order to achieve the same outcome and remove the relevant plant pests and to ensure that there is no risk of the relevant plant pests spreading, (b) that they have been found to be free from the relevant plant pests and from the signs of infestation by those plant pests on potato

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>tubers, and do not contain more than 0.1 % of soil in an official examination carried out immediately prior to export, and</p> <p>(c) that the packaging material in which potato tubers are exported is clean.</p> <p>* The name of the area must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
13.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., including those intended for planting, originating in an area in the European Union which has been established in accordance with Article 5 of Decision 2012/270/EU	<p>The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that they have been:</p> <p>(i) grown in an officially registered place of production or by an officially registered producer, or</p> <p>(ii) moved from an officially registered warehouse or a dispatching centre,</p> <p>(b) that they have been washed or brushed so that there is no more than 0.1 % of soil remaining or have undergone an equivalent method specifically applied in order to achieve the same outcome and remove <i>Epitrix cucumeris</i> (Harris), <i>Epitrix papa</i>. Orlova-Bienkowskaja, <i>Epitrix subcrinita</i> (Lec.) or <i>Epitrix tuberis</i> (Gentner) (as the case may be) and to ensure that there is no risk of the plant pests concerned spreading, and</p> <p>(c) that the packaging material in which potato tubers are moved is clean</p>
14.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., including those intended for planting, originating in any area of Spain which is within the European Union, other than those mentioned in column 2 of item 13 or those originating in the Balearic Islands	The tubers must accompanied by an official statement that they have been washed so that there is no more than 0.1 % of soil remaining
15.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., other than those mentioned in column 2 of items 13 and 14, originating in Poland	The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement that they have been found to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> ssp. <i>sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al. in official laboratory tests
16.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales) which has not retained its round surface or is in the form of beehives or bird nesting boxes, other than sawn wood or logs of <i>Taxus</i> L. or <i>Thuja</i> L., or bark of conifers, originating in an area	<p>In the case of:</p> <p>(a) wood in the form of wood packaging material, the wood:</p> <p>(i) must have been subject to one of the treatments specified in Annex 1 to ISPM No. 15 in a facility authorised for the purposes of Article</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
	in the European Union which has been established in accordance with Article 5 of Decision 2012/535/EU (“the area”)	<p>13 of Decision 2012/535/EU (an “authorised treatment facility”), and</p> <p>(ii) must display a mark in accordance with Annex 2 to ISPM No. 15 indicating that it has been subject to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this international standard,</p> <p>(b) wood in the form of beehives or bird nesting boxes:</p> <p>(i) the wood:</p> <p>(aa) must have undergone an appropriate heat treatment in an authorised treatment facility to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the wood and bark to ensure freedom from live <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. and live <i>Monochamus</i> spp., and</p> <p>(bb) be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone that treatment or display a mark in accordance with Annex 2 to ISPM No. 15 indicating that it has been subject to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this international standard, and</p> <p>(ii) if it is not free from bark, be moved from the area outside the flight season of <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or with a protective covering to prevent its infestation with any <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al or <i>Monochamus</i> spp., or</p> <p>(c) in the case of any other wood, including bark, the wood:</p> <p>(i) must be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone appropriate heat treatment in an officially authorised treatment facility to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the wood or bark to ensure freedom from live <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. and live <i>Monochamus</i> spp., and</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
		<p>(ii) if it is not free from bark, be moved from the area outside the flight season of <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or with a protective covering to prevent its infestation with any <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. or <i>Monochamus</i> spp.</p>
		<p>In the case of any wood, other than wood packaging material, which is not free from bark, the wood must not have been moved through any other area in the European Union which has been established in accordance with Article 5 of Decision 2012/535/EU</p>
17.	<p>Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. or <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., originating in an area in the European Union which has been established in accordance with Article 5 of Decision 2012/535/EU (“the area”)</p>	<p>The plants:</p> <p>(a) must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that they have been grown in places of production where no <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. or its symptoms have been observed since the beginning of the last complete growing cycle,</p> <p>(ii) that they have been grown throughout their life under complete physical protection to prevent <i>Monochamus</i> spp. reaching the plants,</p> <p>(iii) that they have been officially inspected, tested and found free from any <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. and <i>Monochamus</i> spp., and</p> <p>(b) must have been moved from the area outside the flight season of <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or in closed containers or packaging to prevent infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. or <i>Monochamus</i> spp.</p> <p>The plants must have not been moved through any other area in the European Union which has been established in accordance with Article 5 of Decision 2012/535/EU</p>
18.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, which can only grow in water or soil that is permanently saturated with water and which originate—</p> <p>— in any third country, other than the European Union, or</p>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that they have been found free from <i>Pomacea</i> (Perry) immediately prior to export or, in the case of plants originating in an area in the European Union which has been established in accordance with Article 5 of Decision 2012/697/</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	— in an area in the European Union which has been established in accordance with Article 5 of Decision 2012/697/EU	EU, immediately prior to their movement from the area
19.	Plants of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., intended for planting, originating in any third country	<p>The plants must be accompanied an official statement that have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Chalara fraxinea</i> T. Kowalski (including its teleomorph <i>Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus</i>).</p> <p>* The name of the area must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
20.	Live pollen of <i>Actinidia</i> Lindl. or plants, other than seeds, of <i>Actinidia</i> Lindl. intended for planting, (“the specified plants”), originating in any third country	<p>The specified plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life in a country where <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto is known not to occur,</p> <p>(b) in the case of pollen or plants originating in the European Union, an official statement that the specified plants have been grown throughout their life in a part of the European Union which is recognised as an EU protected zone in respect of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto,</p> <p>(c) an official statement that the specified plants have been grown throughout their life in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as as area that is free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto,</p> <p>(d) an official statement that the specified plants have been produced in a place or site of production established by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin in accordance with the ISPM No. 10 as a place or site of production that is free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto:</p> <p>(i) where they have been grown in a structure with a degree of isolation</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>and protection from the outside environment that effectively excluded <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto and have been officially inspected twice at the most appropriate times for detecting symptoms of infection during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to the export and found free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto, and</p> <p>(ii) the place or site of production was surrounded by a zone with a radius of at least 100 m, where:</p> <p>(aa) official inspections were carried out twice at the most appropriate times for detecting symptoms of infection during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to the export and any plants showing symptoms of infection which were found during those inspections and were immediately destroyed,</p> <p>(bb) all specified plants in the zone were immediately destroyed, or</p> <p>(cc) each specified plant has been regularly tested at the most appropriate times and found free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto, or</p> <p>(e) an official statement that the specified plants have been produced in a place of production established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with the ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto, in which the plants have been officially inspected, sampled and tested twice prior to export at the most appropriate times during the last complete cycle of vegetation and found free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto and which is surrounded by a zone with a radius of 4500 m where:</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>(i) official inspections, sampling and testing have been carried out at that place of production and throughout that zone twice at the most appropriate times for detecting symptoms of infection during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to the export and <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto has not been found during the official inspections, sampling and testing,</p> <p>(ii) all specified plants within a radius of 500 m from that place of production were immediately destroyed, or</p> <p>(iii) each specified plant within a radius of 500 m from that place of production has been regularly tested at the most appropriate times and found free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto, and</p> <p>(iv) where paragraph (ii) or (iii) applies, all specified plants in the area lying between 500 m to 4 500 m from the place of production have been destroyed or tested according to a sampling scheme able to confirm with 99% reliability that the level of presence of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto in the specified plants is below 0.1%.</p>

Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the statement referred to in paragraph (d) or (e), the phytosanitary certificate must also include a statement that:

- the specified plants have been derived directly from mother plants under conditions which comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d), or
- the specified plants have been directly derived from mother plants, which were subject to prior individual testing confirming their freedom from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto, or the specified plants have been tested according to a sampling scheme

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		able to confirm with 99% reliability that the level of presence of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto in the specified plants is below 0.1%.
		* The name of the area must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
21.	Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, originating in any third country, other than the European Union or any other third country where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) is not known to be present, which belong to the genera and species listed in— — Annex 1 to Decision (EU) 2015/789, or — the list of <i>Xylella</i> host plants	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement: (a) that <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) is not present in the country, (b) in the case of plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of <i>Coffea</i> , <i>Lavandula dentata</i> L., <i>Nerium oleander</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> L., or <i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Mill.) D.A. Webb, that they have been grown in a site that is subject to annual official inspection, with sampling and testing carried out at the appropriate times on those plants for the presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) and in accordance with international standards, confirming the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 5%, and (c) in the case of plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> L., that prior to their movement out of their production site and as close to that time as possible, each lot of plants was subjected in addition to official visual inspection and sampling, as well as testing, in line with international standards for the presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), confirming the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 5%.
		In the case of plants originating in any third country, other than the European Union, a phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has notified the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom NPPO in

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Countries of origin</i>
		writing that <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) is not present in the country
22.	Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, originating in any third country where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) is known to be present, other than the European Union, which belong to the genera and species listed in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Annex 1 to Decision (EU) 2015/789, or — the list of <i>Xylella</i> host plants 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in the case of plants originating in an area which has been established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area* that is free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), (b) in the case of plants which originate in an area where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) is known to be present and have not been grown for their entire production cycle in vitro, an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that the plants have been produced in one or more sites**: (aa) that are authorised by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as sites that are free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> and its vectors, (bb) that are physically protected against <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) by its vectors, (cc) that are surrounded by a zone with a width of 100 m which has been subject to official inspections twice a year and where all of the plants found to be infected with, or to have symptoms of, <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) have been immediately removed and appropriate phytosanitary treatments against the vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) have been applied before that removal, (dd) that at appropriate times throughout the year, are subject to phytosanitary treatments to maintain freedom from the vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), including the removal of plants, (ee) that are subject annually, together with the zone referred to in paragraph (cc) to at least two official inspections during the flight season of the vectors

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
		<p>of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.),</p> <p>(ff) where throughout the production time of the plants, neither symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) nor its vectors were found in the site or if suspect symptoms were observed, testing has been undertaken and absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) confirmed, and</p> <p>(gg) where throughout the production time of the plants, no symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) were found in the zone referred to in paragraph (cc) or if suspect symptoms were observed, testing has been undertaken and absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) confirmed,</p> <p>(ii) that representative samples of each species of the plants from each site have been subject to annual testing, at the most appropriate time, and the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) has been confirmed on the basis of tests carried out in accordance with internationally validated testing methods,</p> <p>(iii) that the plants have been transported in closed containers or packaging, ensuring that <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) or any of its known vectors cannot occur,</p> <p>(iv) that as practically close to the time of export as possible, the lots of the plants were subject to official visual inspection, sampling and molecular testing, carried out in accordance with internationally validated testing methods, confirming the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 1% and targeting in particular plants displaying symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), and</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) that immediately prior to export, the lots of the plants were subject to phytosanitary treatments against any known vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), (c) in the case of plants which originate in an area where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) is known to be present and have been grown for their entire production cycle in vitro, an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that the plants have been grown in a one or more sites** of production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) that are authorised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as sites of production that are free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) and its vectors, (bb) that are physically protected against the introduction of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) by its vectors, (cc) that are subjected annually to at least two official inspections carried out at appropriate times, and (dd) where throughout the production time of the plants, neither symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) nor its vectors were found in the sites or, if suspect symptoms were observed, testing has been undertaken and absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) has been confirmed, (ii) that the plants have been transported under sterile conditions in a transparent container that precludes the possibility of infection by <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) through its vectors, (iii) that the plants have been grown from seeds, propagated under sterile conditions from mother plants which have spent their entire lives in an area free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) and have been tested and found free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		(Wells et al.) or have been propagated under sterile conditions from mother plants which have been grown in a site which meets the requirements in paragraph (b)(i) and have been tested and found free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.).
		A phytosanitary certificate may not include any of the official statements referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) unless the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the areas or the sites (as the case may be).
		* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.
		** The name of the site(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”
23.	Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, originating in the European Union which— — have never been grown in an area established in accordance with Article 4 of Decision (EU) 2015/789, and — belong to the genera and species listed in the list of <i>Xylella</i> host plants	The plants must be accompanied by: (a) an official statement that they have been grown in a site that is subject to annual official inspection and in the case of symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), sampling, taking into account the technical guidelines for the survey published by the European Commission from time to time ⁽³⁹⁾ , and testing in line with international standards for the presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), or (b) in the case of plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of <i>Coffea</i> , <i>Lavandula dentata</i> L., <i>Nerium oleander</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> L. or <i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Mill.) D.A. Webb, an official statement— (i) that they have been grown in a site that is subject to annual official inspection and sampling, taking into account the technical guidelines for the survey published by the European Commission, and testing in line with international standards for the

(39) https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/plant/docs/ph_biosec_legis_guidelines_xylella-survey.pdf.

Draft Legislation: This is a draft item of legislation. This draft has since been made as a UK Statutory Instrument: The Plant Health (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (revoked) No. 787

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), confirming the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 5%, and</p> <p>(ii) in respect of any plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> L., that prior to their movement out of their production site and as close to that time as possible, each lot of plants was subjected in addition to official visual inspection and sampling, as well as testing, in line with international standards for the presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), confirming the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 5%.</p> <p>For the purposes of paragraph (b), the presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) must have been screened by one test, and in the case of positive results, its presence must have been identified by carrying out at least one positive test, as specified in for the identification of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) and its subspecies(40)</p>
24.	<p>Pre-basic mother plants, as defined in Article 1(3) of Commission Implementing Directive 2014/98/EU implementing Council Directive 2008/90/EC as regards specific requirements for the genus and species of fruit plants referred to in Annex I thereto(41), or pre-basic material as defined in Article 2(5) of Council Directive 2008/90/EC on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production(42), originating in the European Union which:</p>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that they are subject to the authorisation provided for in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/925 temporarily authorising certain Member States to certify pre-basic material of certain species of fruit plants, produced in the field under non-insect proof conditions(43), and</p> <p>(b) that within the shortest possible time prior to their export, they have been subjected to visual inspection, sampling and molecular testing for the presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), carried out in accordance with international standards</p>

(40) https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/plant/docs/ph_biosec_legis_validated-tests_xylella-fastidiosa.pdf.

(41) OJ No. L 298, 16.10.2014, p. 22.

(43) OJ No. L 140, 31.5.2017, p. 7.

(42) OJ No. L 297, 8.10.2008, p. 8, as last amended by Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No. L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 1).

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Countries of origin</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — belong to the species <i>Juglans regia</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch, <i>P. amygdalus</i> x <i>P. persica</i>, <i>P. armenica</i> L., <i>P. avium</i> (L.) L., <i>P. cerasus</i> L., <i>P. domestica</i> L., <i>P. domestica</i> x <i>P. salicina</i>, <i>P. dulcis</i> (Mill.) D.A. Webb, <i>P. persica</i> (L.) Batsch, or <i>P. salicina</i> Lindley, — have been grown in an area which has not been demarcated for the purposes of Article 4 of Decision (EU) 2015/789, and — have spent at least part of their life outside insect proof facilities 	
25.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting which have been grown for at least part of their life in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 4 of Decision (EU) 2015/789 (“the area”) and belong to the genera and species listed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Annex 1 to that Decision, other than plants belonging to the varieties specified in Annex 3 to that Decision, or — the list of <i>Xylella</i> host plants 	<p>In the case of plants which have not been grown for their entire production cycle in vitro, the plants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that they have been grown in a site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) that is registered and authorised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a site that is free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) and its vectors, and is physically protected against the introduction of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) by its vectors, (bb) that is surrounded by a zone with a width of 100 m which has been subject to official inspections twice a year and where all of the plants found to be infected with, or to have symptoms of, <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) have been immediately removed and appropriate phytosanitary treatments against the vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) have been applied before that removal, (cc) that is subject to phytosanitary treatments, which may include the removal of plants, at

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
		<p>appropriate times of the year to maintain freedom from vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.),</p> <p>(dd) that is subject annually, together with the zone referred to in subparagraph (bb) to at least two official inspections, taking into account the technical guidelines for the survey published by the European Commission on its website,</p> <p>(ee) where throughout the time of growth of the plants, neither symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) nor its vectors were found in the site or, if suspect symptoms were observed, tests carried out confirmed the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.),</p> <p>(ff) where throughout the time of growth of the plants, no symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) were found in the zone referred to in paragraph (bb) or, if suspect symptoms were observed, testing has been undertaken and absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) has been confirmed,</p> <p>(ii) that representative samples of each species of the plants from each site have been subject to annual testing, at the most appropriate time, and the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) has been confirmed on the basis of tests carried out in accordance with internationally validated testing methods,</p> <p>(iii) that as practically close to the time of export as possible, the lots of the plants were subject to official visual inspection, sampling and molecular testing, carried out in accordance with internationally validated testing methods, using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 1% or above and targeting in</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
		<p>particular plants displaying symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) in accordance with ISPM No. 31, and</p> <p>(iv) that prior to their movement from the area, the lots of the plants were subjected to phytosanitary treatments against any of the vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), and</p> <p>(b) be moved in closed containers or packaging from the area to ensure that infection with <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) or any of its vectors cannot occur.</p>

In the case of dormant plants, other than seeds, of *Vitis* intended for planting, the plants must:

- (a) be accompanied by an official statement:
 - (i) that they have been grown in a site that it is registered by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin and that as practically close to the time of export as possible, the plants have undergone an appropriate thermotherapy treatment in a authorised treatment facility authorised by that national plant protection organisation for that purpose, where the dormant plants were submerged for 45 minutes in water heated to 50°C in accordance with EPPO PM 10/18, and
 - (ii) that prior to their movement from the area, the lots of the plants were subjected to phytosanitary treatments against any of the vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.), and
- (b) be transported in closed containers or packaging from the area to ensure that infection with *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.) or any of its vectors cannot occur.

In addition, the plants must not have been moved through any other area established in accordance with Article 4 of Decision (EU) 2015/789 unless they were transported in closed containers or packaging from the area to ensure that infection with *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.) or any of its vectors could not occur

26. Wood, obtained in whole or in part, from plants of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., In the case of wood:

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	<p><i>Carpinus</i> spp., <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp., <i>Corylus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Fraxinus</i> spp., <i>Koelreuteria</i> spp., <i>Platanus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Tilia</i> spp. and <i>Ulmus</i> spp., other than wood packaging material, but including wood which has not retained its natural round surface, which meets the CN descriptions below and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — originates in any third country, other than the European Union, where <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) is known to be present, — originates in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 7 of Decision (EU) 2015/893, or — in the case of wood retaining all or part of its round surface, has been introduced into an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 7 of Decision (EU) 2015/893 <p>Relevant CN descriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — CN 4401 10 00 (fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms), — CN 4401 22 00 (non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles), — CN ex 4401 39 80 (other wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms), — CN 4403 10 00 (wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared), — CN 4403 92 (wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared), 	<p>(a) in the form of chips, particles, shavings, wood waste or scrap, the wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an official statement that it originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky), (ii) an official statement that it is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), (iii) an official statement that the wood has been processed into pieces of not more than 2.5 cm thickness and width, <p>(b) in the case of any other wood, the wood must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an official statement that it originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky), or (ii) an official statement that it is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b) (ii), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Countries of origin</i>
	— CN ex 4403 99 (non-coniferous wood (other than, beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared),	
	— CN 4403 99 10 (wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared),	
	— CN 4403 99 51 (sawlogs of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared),	
	— CN 4403 99 59 (wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than sawlogs),	
	— CN ex 4404 20 00 (non-coniferous split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise),y or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood)	
	— CN 4407 92 00 (wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),	
	— CN 4407 93 (wood of maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),	
	— CN 4407 95 (wood of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),	
	— CN ex 4407 99 (non-coniferous wood (other than beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple	

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	<p>(<i>Acer</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) or poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),</p> <p>— CN 4407 99 91 (wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),</p> <p>— CN 9406 00 20 (prefabricated buildings of wood)</p>	
27.	<p>Wood packaging material, obtained in whole or in part, from plants of of <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Aesculus</i> spp., <i>Alnus</i> spp., <i>Betula</i> spp., <i>Carpinus</i> spp., <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp., <i>Corylus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Fraxinus</i> spp., <i>Koelreuteria</i> spp., <i>Platanus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Tilia</i> spp. and <i>Ulmus</i> spp. originating in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 7 of Decision (EU) 2015/893</p>	<p>The wood packaging material must:</p> <p>(a) be made of debarked wood and been subject to one of the treatments specified in Annex 1 to ISPM No. 15, and</p> <p>(b) display a mark in accordance with Annex 2 to ISPM No. 15 indicating that it has been subject to to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this international standard</p>
28.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting that have a stem diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point, of <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Aesculus</i> spp., <i>Alnus</i> spp., <i>Betula</i> spp., <i>Carpinus</i> spp., <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp., <i>Corylus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Fraxinus</i> spp., <i>Koelreuteria</i> spp., <i>Platanus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Tilia</i> spp. and <i>Ulmus</i> spp., originating in any third country, other than the European Union, where <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) is known to be present</p>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production which is registered and supervised by national plant protection organisation in the country of origin and is situated in an area* established by that organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky),</p> <p>(b) an official statement that the plants have been grown during a period of at least two years prior to export, or in the case of plants, which are younger than two years, have been grown throughout their life, in a place of production established as free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) in accordance with ISPM No. 10:</p> <p>(i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin,</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) which has been subject annually to at least two official meticulous inspections for any signs of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) carried out at appropriate times and no signs of the plant pest have been found, (iii) where the plants have been grown in a site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) or (bb) with the application of appropriate preventative treatments and which was surrounded by a buffer zone with a radius of at least 2 km where official surveys for the presence or signs of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) are carried out annually at appropriate times and where signs of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) have been found, eradication measures were taken immediately to restore the pest freedom of the buffer zone, and (iv) that immediately prior to export, the plants, and in particular their branches and stems, were subjected to a meticulous official inspection for the presence of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky), which included targeted destructive sampling and, in the case of plants originating in sites which at the time of their production were located in a buffer zone where the presence or signs of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) have been found, targeted destructive sampling at the appropriate level, or (c) an official statement that the plants have been grown from rootstocks which were grown in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (b), grafted with scions which at the time of export were no more than 1 cm in diameter at their thickest point and which have been subject to a meticulous official inspection for the

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>presence of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky), in the manner specified in paragraph (b)(iv).</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.</p> <p>For the purpose of paragraph (b)(iv), the appropriate level is 10% of the plants where the number of plants is 4,500 or less, and 450 plants where the number of plants is more than 4,500 plants</p>
29.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting that have a stem diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point, of <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Aesculus</i> spp., <i>Alnus</i> spp., <i>Betula</i> spp., <i>Carpinus</i> spp., <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp., <i>Corylus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Fraxinus</i> spp., <i>Koelreuteria</i> spp., <i>Platanus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Tilia</i> spp. and <i>Ulmus</i> spp., which have been introduced into an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 7 of Decision (EU) 2015/893</p>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(a) that the plants have been grown during a period of at least two years prior to export, or in the case of plants, which are younger than two years, have been grown throughout their life, in a place of production established as free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) in accordance with ISPM No. 10:</p> <p>(i) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin,</p> <p>(ii) which has been subjected annually to at least two official meticulous inspections for any signs of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) carried out at appropriate times which included targeted destructive sampling of the stems and branches (where appropriate) and no signs of the plant pest have been found, and</p> <p>(b) where the plants have been grown in a site:</p> <p>(i) with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky), or with the application of appropriate preventative treatments or where targeted destructive sampling was carried out on each lot of the plants prior to their movement from the site at the appropriate level, and</p> <p>(ii) where official surveys for the presence or signs of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) are</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>carried out annually at appropriate times within a radius of at least 1 km around the site at appropriate times and neither the plant pest or signs of it were found, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that the plants have been grown from rootstocks which were grown in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (b), grafted with scions which have not been grown under these conditions and were no more than 1 cm in diameter at their thickest point.</p> <p>For the purpose of paragraph (b)(i), the appropriate level is 10% of the plants where the number of plants is 4,500 or less, and 450 plants, where the number of plants is more than 4,500 plants</p>
30.	Fruits of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle or <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., other than fruits of <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L. or <i>Citrus latifolia</i> Tanaka, originating in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa or Uruguay	<p>The fruits must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the fruits originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa,</p> <p>(b) in the case of fruits originating in Brazil, an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa have been observed in the place of production since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation,</p> <p>(ii) that none of the fruits harvested in the place of production has shown, in an appropriate official examination, symptoms of that plant pest,</p> <p>(iii) that the field of production, the packing facilities, exporters and any other operator involved in the handling of the fruits have been officially registered for that purpose, and</p> <p>(iv) that throughout their movement, from the field of production to their export, the fruits have been accompanied by documents issued under the supervision of the national plant protection organisation of Brazil,</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
Item	Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
		<p>(c) in the case of fruits originating in Argentina, South Africa or Uruguay, an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="842 517 1351 734">(i) that the fruits originate in a field of production which has been subjected to treatments against <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa carried out at the appropriate time since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, <li data-bbox="842 741 1351 987">(ii) that an appropriate official inspection has been carried out in the field of production during the growing season and no symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa have been detected in the fruit since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation, or <li data-bbox="842 994 1351 1339">(iii) that a sample has been taken along the line between arrival and packaging in the packing facilities of at least 600 fruits of each species per 30 tonnes, or part thereof, selected as much as possible on the basis of any possible symptom of <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa, and all sampled fruits showing symptoms have been tested and found free of that plant pest, <li data-bbox="842 1346 1351 1529">(iv) that the field of production, the packing facilities, exporters and any other operator involved in the handling of the fruits have been officially registered for that purpose, and <li data-bbox="842 1536 1351 1753">(v) that throughout their movement, from the field of production to their export, the fruits have been accompanied by documents issued under the supervision of the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin.

In the case of *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck ‘Valencia’ originating in South Africa or Uruguay, the phytosanitary certificate must also include an official statement that a sample per 30 tonnes, or part thereof, has been tested for latent infection and found free of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa.

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>In the case of fruits originating in Argentina, South Africa or Uruguay, the phytosanitary certificate must also include an official statement that detailed information on the pre- and post-harvest treatments has been kept.</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include the official statement referred to in paragraph (a) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
31.	Fruits of <i>Capsicum</i> L., <i>Momordica</i> L., <i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L., <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L. or <i>Solanum melongena</i> L., or plants, other than live pollen, plant tissue cultures, seeds or grains, of <i>Zea mays</i> L., originating in any third country in Africa or the Americas	<p>The fruits or plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they originate in a third country in which <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith) is not known to be present,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith),</p> <p>(c) an official statement that:</p> <p>(aa) they have been produced in a production site which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin where official inspections have been carried out in the production site during the three months prior to export and no presence of <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith) has been detected on the fruit or plants,</p> <p>(bb) that prior their export, they have been subject to an official inspection and found free from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith),</p> <p>(cc) that information ensuring their traceability to the site of production to the point of export has been ensured,</p> <p>(d) an official statement that they have been produced in a production site which is provided with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Spodoptera</i></p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p><i>frugiperda</i> (Smith) or have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith), or</p> <p>(e) an official statement that they have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith), which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>
		<p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”</p>
32.	<p>Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Quercus</i> L., other than <i>Quercus suber</i>, intended for planting, whose girth at 1.2 m above the root collar is 8 cm or more, originating in any third country, other than any such plants entering England via a point of entry in the excluded zone which are not in the course of their consignment to the OPM pest free area</p>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in places of production in a country in which <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. is not known to occur,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in an EU protected zone which is recognised as a protected zone in relation to <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. or in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.,</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they have been produced in nurseries which, along with their vicinity, have been found free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. on the basis of official inspections carried out as close as practically possible to their movement and official surveys of the nurseries and their vicinity have been carried out at appropriate times since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation to detect larvae and other symptoms of <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L., or</p> <p>(d) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. and have been inspected at appropriate times and found to be free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.</p>

PART E

Relevant material which is subject to emergency measures and may only be moved within the relevant UK territories if specified requirements are met

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
1.	Plants, other than seeds, of <i>Viburnum</i> spp. L., <i>Camellia</i> spp. or <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. L., other than <i>Rhododendron simsii</i> Planch, intended for planting	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants originate in an area in which <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov. is known not to occur,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation no signs of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov. have been observed on the plants at the place of production during official inspections, which included laboratory testing of any suspicious symptoms, carried out at least twice during the growing season at appropriate times when the plants were in active growth and with an intensity which took into account the particular production system of the plants, or</p> <p>(c) where signs of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov. have been found on the plants at the place of production, an official statement that appropriate procedures have been implemented for the purpose of eradicating that plant pest and the plants have been found free from the plant pest following those procedures, which consisted of at least:</p> <p>(i) destruction of the infected plants and all susceptible plants within a 2 m radius of the infected plants, including associated growing media and plant debris,</p> <p>(ii) in the case of susceptible plants within a 10 m radius of the infected plants and any remaining plants from the affected lot:</p> <p>(aa) the retention of the plants at the place of production,</p> <p>(bb) additional official inspections carried out at least twice in the three months after the eradication measures have been</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>taken when the plants are in active growth, and</p> <p>(cc) a prohibition during that three month period on the use of treatments to suppress symptoms of the plant pest,</p> <p>(iii) in the case of all other susceptible plants at the place of production, the plants have been subjected to intensive official re-inspection and have been found free from the plant pest in those inspections, and</p> <p>(iv) appropriate phytosanitary measures have been taken on the growing surface within a 2 m radius of infected plants</p>
2.	Seeds of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (L.) Karsten ex Farw.	<p>The seeds must be accompanied by an official statement that they have been obtained by means of an appropriate acid extraction method and:</p> <p>(a) that they originate in an area in which Pepino mosaic virus is known not to occur,</p> <p>(b) that no symptoms of Pepino mosaic virus have been observed on the plants at the place of production during their complete cycle of vegetation, or</p> <p>(c) that they have undergone official testing for Pepino mosaic virus on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and have been found free from Pepino mosaic virus in these tests</p>
3.	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> L. or <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , intended for planting, including seeds and cones for propagation purposes	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life or since their introduction into the United Kingdom in a place of production in the United Kingdom where <i>Gibberella circinata</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell is not known to occur,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that they have been grown throughout their life or since their introduction into the United Kingdom in a place of production in an area established in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Gibberella circinata</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that they originate in a place of production where no signs of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell have been observed during official inspections within a period of two years prior to their movement from the</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		place of production and which have been tested immediately prior to movement
4.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Acer</i> spp., — <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>, — <i>Alnus</i> spp., — <i>Betula</i> spp., — <i>Carpinus</i> spp., — <i>Citrus</i> spp., — <i>Cornus</i> spp., — <i>Corylus</i> spp., — <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., — <i>Crataegus</i> spp., — <i>Fagus</i> spp., — <i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp., — <i>Malus</i> spp., — <i>Platanus</i> spp., — <i>Populus</i> spp., — <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>, — <i>Pyrus</i> spp., — <i>Rosa</i> spp., — <i>Salix</i> spp., — <i>Ulmus</i> spp., which originate in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 11 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been grown during a period of at least two years prior to their movement, or in the case of plants which are younger than two years, have been grown throughout their life in a place of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) which is registered and supervised by the relevant UK plant health authority, (ii) which has been subjected annually to at least two official meticulous inspections for any signs of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) carried out at appropriate times which included, where appropriate, targeted destructive sampling of the roots and stems of the plants, using samples to enable at least the detection of 1% level of infestation with a confidence of 99%, and no signs of the plant pest have been found, and (iii) where the plants have been grown in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or with the application of appropriate preventive treatments or where targeted destructive sampling is carried out on each lot prior to movement at the appropriate level and where official surveys for the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) are carried out annually within a radius of at least 1 km around the site at appropriate times and neither <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or any signs of it were found, or <p>(b) an official statement that the plants have been grown from rootstocks which were grown in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (a), grafted with scions which have not been grown under these conditions and were no more than 1 cm in diameter at their thickest point.</p>

For the purpose of paragraph (a)(iii), the appropriate level is 10% of the plants where the

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		number of plants is 4,500 or less, and 450 plants, where the number of plants is more than 4,500 plants
5.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <i>Acer</i> spp., — <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>, — <i>Alnus</i> spp., — <i>Betula</i> spp., — <i>Carpinus</i> spp., — <i>Citrus</i> spp., — <i>Cornus</i> spp., — <i>Corylus</i> spp., — <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., — <i>Crataegus</i> spp., — <i>Fagus</i> spp., — <i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp., — <i>Malus</i> spp., — <i>Platanus</i> spp., — <i>Populus</i> spp., — <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>, — <i>Pyrus</i> spp., — <i>Rosa</i> spp., — <i>Salix</i> spp., — <i>Ulmus</i> spp., which have been introduced into in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 11 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders 	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that the plants have been grown in a site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or with the application of appropriate preventive treatments or where targeted destructive sampling is carried out on each lot prior to movement at the appropriate rate, and (b) where official surveys for the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) are carried out annually within a radius of at least 1 km around the site at appropriate times and neither <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster) or any signs of it were found. <p>For the purpose of paragraph (a), the appropriate rate is 10% of the plants where the number of plants is 4,500 or less, and 450 plants, where the number of plants is more than 4,500 plants</p>
6.	<p>Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., including those intended for planting, which originate in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders, other than those which are only being moved within such an area</p>	<p>The tubers must be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that they have been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) grown in an officially registered place of production or by an officially registered producer, or (ii) moved from an officially registered warehouse or a dispatching centre, (b) that they have been washed or brushed so that there is no more than 0.1 % of soil remaining or have undergone an equivalent method specifically applied in order to achieve the same outcome and remove <i>Epitrix cucumeris</i> (Harris), <i>Epitrix papa</i>. Orlova-Bienkowskaja, <i>Epitrix subcrinita</i> (Lec.) and <i>Epitrix tuberis</i> (Gentner) (as the case may be) and to ensure that there is no risk of the plant pests concerned, and

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		(c) that the packaging material in which potato tubers are moved is clean
7.	Wood of conifers (Coniferales) which has not retained its round surface or is in the form of beehives or bird nesting boxes, other than sawn wood or logs of <i>Taxus</i> L. or <i>Thuja</i> L., or bark of conifers, originating in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 13 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders, other than wood which is being moved from the infested zone to the buffer zone in the demarcated area	<p>In the case of:</p> <p>(a) wood in the form of wood packaging material, the wood:</p> <p>(i) must have been subject to one of the treatments specified in Annex 1 to ISPM No. 15 in a treatment facility designated under Part F of Schedule 13 or equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders (“an authorised treatment facility”), and</p> <p>(ii) must display a mark in accordance with Annex 2 to ISPM No. 15 indicating that it has been subject to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this international standard,</p> <p>(b) in the case of wood in the form of beehives or bird nesting boxes,</p> <p>(i) the wood must:</p> <p>(aa) have undergone an appropriate heat treatment in an authorised treatment facility to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the wood and bark to ensure freedom from live <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. and live <i>Monochamus</i> spp., and</p> <p>(bb) be accompanied by an official statement (issued by the authorised treatment facility) that the wood has undergone that treatment or display a mark in accordance with Annex 2 to ISPM No. 15 indicating that it has been subject to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this international standard,</p> <p>(ii) if it is not free from bark, the wood must only be moved outside the flight season of the <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or with a protective covering that ensures that it cannot be infested with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i></p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		(Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. or <i>Monochamus</i> spp.,
		(c) in the case of any other wood, including bark, it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) must be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment in an authorised treatment facility to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the wood and bark to ensure freedom from live <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. and live <i>Monochamus</i> spp., and (ii) if it is not free from bark, must only be transported outside the flight season of <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or with a protective covering that ensures that it cannot be infested with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. or <i>Monochamus</i> spp.
8.	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. or <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., originating in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 13 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders	<p>The plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) must be accompanied by an official statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that they have been grown in places of production where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. or its symptoms have not been observed since the beginning of the last complete growing cycle, (ii) that they have been grown throughout their life under complete physical protection to prevent <i>Monochamus</i> spp. reaching the plants, (iii) that they have been officially inspected, tested and found free from <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. and <i>Monochamus</i> spp., and (b) must only be transported outside the flight season of <i>Monochamus</i> spp. or in closed containers or packaging to prevent infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bühner) Nickle et al. or <i>Monochamus</i> spp.
9.	Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, which can only grow in water or soil that is	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that they have been found free from

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of relevant material</i>	<i>Countries of origin</i>
	permanently saturated with water and which originate in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 14 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders, other than those which are only being moved within such an area	<i>Pomacea</i> (Perry) immediately prior to their movement from the area
10.	Plants of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., intended for planting	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that have been grown throughout their life in an area established in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Chalara fraxinea</i> T. Kowalski (including its teleomorph <i>Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus</i>)
11.	Live pollen of <i>Actinidia</i> Lindl. or plants, other than seeds, of <i>Actinidia</i> Lindl. intended for planting (“the specified plants”)	<p>The specified plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the specified plants originate in an area established in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that the specified plants have been produced in a place or site of production established in accordance with the ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto where:</p> <p>(i) they have been grown in a structure with a degree of isolation and protection from the outside environment that effectively excluded <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto and have been officially inspected twice at the most appropriate times for detecting symptoms of infection during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to their movement and found free from the specified plant pest, and</p> <p>(ii) the place or site of production is surrounded by a zone with a radius of at least 100 m, where:</p> <p>(aa) official inspections were carried out twice at the most appropriate times for detecting symptoms of infection during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to their movement and any plants showing symptoms</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>of infection which were found during those inspections were immediately destroyed,</p> <p>(bb) all specified plants in the zone were immediately destroyed, or</p> <p>(cc) each specified plant has been regularly tested at the most appropriate times and found free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto,</p> <p>(c) an official statement that the specified plants have been produced in a place of production established in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a place of production that is free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto and which is surrounded:</p> <p>(i) by a zone with a radius of 500 m where:</p> <p>(aa) official inspections, sampling and testing have been carried out at that place of production and throughout that zone twice at the most appropriate times for detecting symptoms of infection during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to their movement and <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto has not been found during the official inspections, sampling and testing,</p> <p>(bb) all specified plants within that zone were immediately destroyed, or</p> <p>(cc) each specified plant within that zone has been regularly tested at the most appropriate times and found free from <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto, and</p> <p>(ii) by a further zone lying between 500 m and 4,500 m of that place of production where:</p> <p>(aa) official inspections, sampling and testing have been carried out twice at the most appropriate</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>times throughout the area for detecting symptoms of infection during the last complete cycle of vegetation prior to their movement, and eradication measures were taken in all cases where <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto has been identified on the specified plants, which included the immediate destruction of the infected specified plants,</p> <p>(bb) all specified plants within that further zone have been destroyed, or</p> <p>(cc) all specified plants within that further zone have been tested according to a sampling scheme able to confirm with 99% reliability that the level of presence of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto in the specified plants is below 0.1%.</p>

Where paragraph (b) or (c) applies, the official statement must also confirm that:

- the specified plants have been derived directly from mother plants under conditions which comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (a) or (b),
- the specified plants have been directly derived from mother plants, which were subject to prior individual testing confirming their freedom from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto, or
- the specified plants have been tested according to a sampling scheme able to confirm with 99% reliability that the level of presence of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto in the specified plants is below 0.1%

12. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting which have never been The plants must be accompanied by:

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	grown in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 5 of Schedule 15 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders and belong to the genera and species listed in the list of <i>Xylella</i> host plants	<p>(a) an official statement that they have been grown in a site that is subject to annual official inspection and, in the case of symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), sampling and testing in line with international standards for the presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), or</p> <p>(b) in the case of plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of <i>Coffea</i>, <i>Lavandula dentata</i> L., <i>Nerium oleander</i> L., <i>Olea europaea</i> L., <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> L. or <i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Mill.) D.A. Webb, an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that they have been grown in a site that is subject to annual official inspection and sampling and testing in line with international standards for the presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), confirming the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 5%, and</p> <p>(ii) in respect of any plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> L., that prior to their movement out of their production site and as close to that time as possible, each lot of plants was subjected in addition to official visual inspection and sampling, as well as testing, in line with international standards for the presence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), confirming the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 5%</p>
13.	Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting which have been grown for at least part of their life in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 5 of Schedule 15 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders and belong to the genera and species listed in— — Annex 1 to Decision (EU) 2015/789, other than those	<p>The plants must:</p> <p>(a) in the case of plants which have not been grown for their entire production cycle in vitro, be accompanied by an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that they have been grown in a site that:</p> <p>(aa) is registered and authorised in accordance with ISPM No. 10 as a site that is free</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	<p>belonging to the varieties specified in Annex 3 to Decision (EU) 2015/789, or — the list of <i>Xylella</i> host plants</p>	<p>from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) and its vectors, and is physically protected against the introduction of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) by its vectors,</p> <p>(bb) is surrounded by a zone with a width of 100 m which has been subject to official inspections twice a year and where all of the plants found to be infected with, or to have symptoms of, <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) have been immediately removed and appropriate phytosanitary treatments against the vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) have been applied before that removal,</p> <p>(cc) is subject to phytosanitary treatments, which may include the removal of plants, at appropriate times of the year to maintain freedom from vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.),</p> <p>(dd) is subject annually, together with the zone referred to in paragraph (bb) to at least two official inspections,</p> <p>(ee) throughout the time of growth of the plants, neither symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) nor its vectors were found in the site or, if suspect symptoms were observed, tests carried out confirmed the absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.),</p> <p>(ff) throughout the time of growth of the plants, no symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) were found in the zone referred to in paragraph (bb) or, if suspect symptoms were observed, testing has been undertaken and absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) has been confirmed,</p> <p>(ii) that representative samples of each species of the plants from each site have been subject to annual testing, at the most appropriate time, and the</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>absence of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.) has been confirmed on the basis of tests carried out in accordance with internationally validated testing methods,</p> <p>(iii) that as practically close to the time of their movement as possible, the lots of the plants were subject to official visual inspection, sampling and molecular testing, carried out in accordance with internationally validated testing methods, using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 1% or above and targeting in particular plants displaying symptoms of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), and</p> <p>(iv) that prior to their movement, the lots of the plants were subjected to phytosanitary treatments against any of the vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.), or</p> <p>(b) in the case of dormant plants, other than seeds, of <i>Vitis</i> intended for planting, an official statement:</p> <p>(i) that they have been grown in a site that it is registered by the relevant UK plant health authority and that as practically close as possible to the time of their movement from the site, the plants have undergone an appropriate thermotherapy treatment in a authorised treatment facility authorised by that UK plant health authority for that purpose, where the dormant plants were submerged for 45 minutes in water heated to 50°C in accordance with EPPO PM/18, and</p> <p>(ii) that prior to their movement, the lots of the plants were subjected to phytosanitary treatments against any of the vectors of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.).</p>

In either case, the plants may only be moved in closed containers or in packaging through or within the demarcated area or any other area that is demarcated under paragraph 5 of Schedule 15 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		Orders to ensure that infection with <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> or any of its vectors cannot occur
14.	<p>Wood, obtained in whole or in part, from plants of <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Aesculus</i> spp., <i>Alnus</i> spp., <i>Betula</i> spp., <i>Carpinus</i> spp., <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp., <i>Corylus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Fraxinus</i> spp., <i>Koelreuteria</i> spp., <i>Platanus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Tilia</i> spp. and <i>Ulmus</i> spp., other than wood packaging material, but including wood which has not retained its natural round surface which meets one of the relevant CN descriptions below and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — originates in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 16 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders, or — in the case of wood retaining all or part of its round surface, has been introduced into any such area <p>Relevant CN descriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — CN 4401 10 00 (fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms), — CN 4401 22 00 (non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles), — CN ex 4401 39 80 (other wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms), — CN 4403 10 00 (wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared), — CN 4403 92 (wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared), — CN ex 4403 99 (non-coniferous wood (other 	<p>In the case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) wood in the form of chips, particles, shavings, wood waste or scrap, the wood must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an official statement that it is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), or (ii) an official statement the wood has been processed into pieces of not more than 2.5 cm thickness and width, (b) any other wood, the wood must be accompanied by an official statement that it is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). <p>Where paragraph (b) applies, there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	<p>than, beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared),</p> <p>— CN 4403 99 10 (wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared),</p> <p>— CN 4403 99 51 (sawlogs of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared),</p> <p>— CN 4403 99 59 (wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than sawlogs),</p> <p>— CN ex 4404 20 00 (non-coniferous split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise),y or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood)</p> <p>— CN 4407 92 00 (wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),</p> <p>— CN 4407 93 (wood of maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),</p> <p>— CN 4407 95 (wood of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),</p> <p>— CN ex 4407 99 (non-coniferous wood (other than beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) or poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.),</p>	

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	<p>sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),</p> <p>— CN 4407 99 91 (wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm),</p> <p>— CN 9406 00 20 (prefabricated buildings of wood)</p>	
15.	<p>Wood packaging material, obtained in whole or in part, from plants of of <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Aesculus</i> spp., <i>Alnus</i> spp., <i>Betula</i> spp., <i>Carpinus</i> spp., <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp., <i>Corylus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Fraxinus</i> spp., <i>Koelreuteria</i> spp., <i>Platanus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Tilia</i> spp. or <i>Ulmus</i> spp. originating in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 16 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders</p>	<p>The wood packaging material must:</p> <p>(a) be made of debarked wood and been subject to one of the treatments specified in Annex 1 to ISPM No. 15, and</p> <p>(b) display a mark in accordance with Annex 2 to ISPM No. 15 indicating that it has been subject to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this international standard</p>
16.	<p>Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting that have a stem diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of, <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Aesculus</i> spp., <i>Alnus</i> spp., <i>Betula</i> spp., <i>Carpinus</i> spp., <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp., <i>Corylus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Fraxinus</i> spp., <i>Koelreuteria</i> spp., <i>Platanus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Tilia</i> spp. or <i>Ulmus</i> spp., originating in, or introduced into, an area that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 16 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders</p>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the plants have been grown during at least two years prior to their movement or, in the case of plants which are younger, throughout their life in a place of production:</p> <p>(i) which is registered and supervised by the relevant UK plant health authority,</p> <p>(ii) which has been subject annually to at least two official meticulous inspections for any signs of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) carried out at appropriate times, which included destructive sampling of stems and branches, where appropriate, and no signs of the plant pest have been found, and</p> <p>(iii) where the plants have been grown in a site:</p> <p>(aa) with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky)</p>

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
		<p>or with the application of appropriate preventative treatments or where targeted destructive sampling was carried out on each lot at the appropriate level prior to their movement from the site, and</p> <p>(bb) where official surveys for the presence or signs of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) are carried out annually within a radius of at least 1 km at appropriate times and the plant pest or signs of it were not found, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement that the plants have been grown from rootstocks which were grown in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(iii), grafted with scions which have not been grown under these conditions and are no more than 1 cm in diameter at their thickest point.</p> <p>For the purpose of paragraph (a)(iii)(aa), the appropriate level is 10% of the plants where the number of plants is 4,500 or less, and 450 plants, where the number of plants is more than 4,500 plants</p>
17.	<p><i>Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of Quercus L., other than Quercus suber, intended for planting, whose girth at 1.2 m above the root collar is 8 cm or more, except any such plants originating in the excluded zone which do not move from the OPM excluded zone into the OPM pest free area</i></p>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by an official statement that:</p> <p>(a) they have been produced in nurseries which, along with their vicinity, have been found free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. on the basis of official inspections carried out as close as practically possible to their movement and official surveys of the nurseries and their vicinity have been carried out at appropriate times since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation to detect larvae and other symptoms of <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L., or</p> <p>(b) they have been grown throughout their life in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L. and have been inspected at appropriate times and found to be free from <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.</p>

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 4(6)

PART A

Notifiable material originating in third countries, other than the European Union

1. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting.
2. Seeds of—
 - (a) Cruciferae, Gramineae or *Trifolium* spp., originating in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand or Uruguay;
 - (b) the genera *Triticum*, *Secale* or *X Triticosecale* from Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa or the USA; or
 - (c) Solanaceae, *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., *Capsicum* spp., *Helianthus annuus* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L., *Medicago sativa* L., *Prunus* L., *Rubus* L., *Oryza* spp., *Zea mays* L., *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L., *Allium porrum* L., *Allium schoenoprasum* L. or *Phaseolus* L.
3. Parts of plants, other than fruit or seeds, of—
 - (a) *Castanea* Mill., *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L., *Gypsophila* L., *Pelargonium* L'Hérit. ex Ait., *Phoenix* spp., *Populus* L., *Quercus* L., *Solidago* L. or cut flowers of Orchidaceae;
 - (b) conifers (Coniferales);
 - (c) *Acer saccharum* Marsh, originating in the USA or Canada;
 - (d) *Prunus* L., originating in any country outside Europe;
 - (e) cut flowers of *Aster* spp., *Eryngium* L., *Hypericum* L., *Lisianthus* L., *Rosa* L. or *Trachelium* L., originating in any country outside Europe;
 - (f) leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L., *Ocimum* L., *Limnophila* L. or *Eryngium* L.;
 - (g) leaves of *Manihot esculenta* Crantz;
 - (h) cut branches of *Betula* L. with or without foliage;
 - (i) cut branches of *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans ailantifolia* Carr., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch. or *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., with or without foliage, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan or the USA; or
 - (j) *Amyris* P. Browne, *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Citropsis* Swingle & Kellerman, *Eremocitrus* Swingle, *Esenbeckia* Kunth., *Glycosmis* Corrêa, *Merrillia* Swingle, *Naringi* Adans., *Tetradium* Lour., *Toddalia* Juss. or *Zanthoxylum* L.
4. Parts of plants, other than fruit but including seeds, of *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl., *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swingle, *Calodendrum* Thunb., *Choisya* Kunth, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Limonia* L., *Microcitrus* Swingle, *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Triphasia* Lour or *Vepris* Comm.
5. Fruit of—
 - (a) *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., *Microcitrus*, *Naringi* Adans., *Swinglea* Merr., *Momordica* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Solanum melongena* L.;
 - (b) *Annona* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Diospyros* L., *Malus* Mill., *Mangifera* L., *Passiflora* L., *Prunus* L., *Psidium* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Syzygium* Gaertn. or *Vaccinium* L., originating in any country outside Europe;

- (c) *Capsicum* L.;
 - (d) *Punica granatum* L., originating in any country of the African continent, Cape Verde, Israel, Madagascar, Mauritius, La Reunion or Saint Helena.
6. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.
7. Soil or growing medium, which consists in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants or humus, including peat or bark, other than those composed entirely of peat.
8. Soil or growing medium which is attached to or appears to have been in contact with plants, consisting in whole or in part of material specified in paragraph 7 or consisting in part of any solid inorganic substances, intended to sustain the vitality of plants, originating in—
- (a) Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Turkey or Ukraine; or
 - (b) any country outside Europe, other than Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco or Tunisia.
9. Grain of the genera *Triticum*, *Secale* or *X Triticosecale* originating in Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa or the USA..
10. Parts of plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. or *Sorbus* L.
11. Seeds of *Castanea* Mill. or *Beta vulgaris* L.
12. Isolated bark of—
- (a) conifers (Coniferales), originating in any country outside Europe;
 - (b) *Acer saccharum* Marsh., *Populus* L., *Quercus* L., other than *Quercus suber* L.;
 - (c) *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans ailantifolia* Carr., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch. or *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., originating in Canada, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan or the USA; or
 - (d) *Betula* L., originating in Canada or the USA.
13. Wood, except wood packaging material, where it—
- (a) has been obtained in whole or in part from one of the following order, genera or species—
 - (i) *Quercus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA, except wood in the form of casks, barrels, vats, tubs or other cooper’s products or parts thereof including staves and where there is documented evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured using a heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176°C for 20 minutes;
 - (ii) *Platanus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Armenia, Switzerland or the USA;
 - (iii) *Populus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in any country of the American continent;
 - (iv) *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in the USA or Canada;
 - (v) Conifers (Coniferales), including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in any country outside Europe, Kazakhstan, Russia or Turkey;
 - (vi) *Fraxinus* L., *Juglans ailantifolia* Carr., *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim., *Ulmus davidiana* Planch. or *Pterocarya rhoifolia* Siebold & Zucc., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada, China, Democratic

People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan or the USA;

- (vii) *Betula* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, originating in Canada or the USA;
- (viii) *Amelanchier* Medik., *Aronia* Medik., *Cotoneaster* Medik., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyracantha* M. Roem., *Pyrus* L. or *Sorbus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than sawdust or shavings, originating in Canada or the USA; and

(b) meets one of the following descriptions—

<i>CN code</i>	<i>Description</i>
4401 11 00	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 40 10	Sawdust, not agglomerated
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 11 00	Coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 21	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 22 00	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 23	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 24 00	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 25	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote

<i>CN code</i>	<i>Description</i>
	or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 26 00	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
4403 91 00	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
4403 95	Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
4403 96 00	Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
4403 97 00	Wood of poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4404	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
ex 4407	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 91	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 94	Wood of cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 95	Wood of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 96	Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

<i>CN code</i>	<i>Description</i>
4407 97	Wood of poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4408 10	Coniferous sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood), for plywood or for similar laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded, spliced or end-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm
4416 00 00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other cooperers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves
9406 10 00	Prefabricated buildings of wood

14. Wood, except wood packaging material, where it—

- (a) has been obtained in whole or on part from one of the following—
- (i) conifers (Coniferales), excluding wood which is bark-free originating in any third country in Europe; or
 - (ii) *Castanea* Mill., excluding wood which is bark-free, originating in any third country; and
- (b) meets one of the descriptions—

<i>CN code</i>	<i>Description</i>
4401 11 00	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 11 00	Coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 21	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more

<i>CN code</i>	<i>Description</i>
ex 4403 22 00	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 23	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 24 00	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 25	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 26 00	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4404	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of non-coniferous wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
ex 4407	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

15. Isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales) originating in any third country.

PART B

Notifiable material originating in the European Union

16. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L. or *Pseudotsuga* Carr.

17. Plants, other than seeds, of *Platanus* L., *Prunus* L., *Quercus* spp., other than *Quercus suber*, or *Ulmus* L., intended for planting.

18. Plants, other than fruit, of *Castanea* Mill.

19. Plant of *Palmae*, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: *Areca catechu* L., *Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb) Merr., *Bismarckia* Hildebr. & H. Wendl., *Borassus flabellifer* L., *Brahea* Mart., *Butia* Becc., *Calamus merrillii* Becc., *Caryota maxima* Blume, *Caryota cumingii* Lodd. ex Mart., *Chamaerops* L., *Cocos nucifera* L., *Copernicia* Mart., *Corypha utan* Lam., *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., *Howea forsteriana* Becc., *Jubea* Kunth, *Livistona* R. Br., *Metroxylon sagu* Rottb., *Phoenix* L., *Pritchardia* Seem. & H. Wendl., *Ravenea rivularis* Jum. & H. Perrier, *Roystonea regia* (Kunth) O.F. Cook, *Sabal* Adans., *Syagrus* Mart., *Trachycarpus* H. Wendl., *Trithrinax* Mart. or *Washingtonia* Raf.

20. Seeds of *Castanea* Mill.

21. Plants, other than seeds, of *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Prunus* L., other than *Prunus laurocerasus* L. or *Prunus lusitanica* L., *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. or *Sorbus* L., intended for planting.

22. Plants, other than seeds, of *Beta vulgaris* L. or *Humulus lupulus* L., intended for planting.

23. Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of *Solanum* L., intended for planting.

24. Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Choisya* Kunth, *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Vepris* Comm., *Zanthoxylum* L. or *Vitis* L.

25. Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Citrus* L.

26. Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle or *Poncirus* Raf., with leaves and peduncles.

27. The following plants which have been produced by producers whose production and sale is authorised to persons engaged in plant production in the course of a trade or business, other than plants which have been prepared and are ready for sale to the final consumer, and which were produced separately from other products under the supervision of the national plant protection organisation of the consignor country—

- (a) plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of the genera *Abies* Mill., *Apium graveolens* L., *Argyranthemum* spp., *Asparagus officinalis* L., *Aster* spp., *Brassica* spp., *Castanea* Mill., *Cucumis* spp., *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L., *Exacum* spp., *Fragaria* L., *Gerbera* Cass., *Gypsophila* L., all varieties of New Guinea hybrids of *Impatiens* L., *Lactuca* spp., *Larix* Mill., *Leucanthemum* L., *Lupinus* L., *Pelargonium* L'Hérit. ex Ait., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus laurocerasus* L., *Prunus lusitanica* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr., *Quercus* L., *Rubus* L., *Spinacia* L., *Tanacetum* L., *Tsuga* Carr., *Ulmus* L., *Verbena* L. or other plants of herbaceous species, other than plants of the family Gramineae, intended for planting, or bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds or tubers;
- (b) plants of Solanaceae, other than seeds or those specified in paragraph 23, intended for planting;
- (c) plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp. or Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or which appear to have been in contact with growing medium;
- (d) plants of *Palmae*, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over five cm and belonging to the following genera: *Brahea* Mart., *Butia* Becc., *Chamaerops* L., *Jubea* Kunth, *Livistona* R. Br., *Phoenix* L., *Sabal* Adans., *Syagrus* Mart., *Trachycarpus* H. Wendl., *Trithrinax* Mart. or *Washingtonia* Raf.;

- (e) seeds or bulbs of *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L. or *Allium schoenoprasum* L., intended for planting; plants of *Allium porrum* L. intended for planting; or seeds of *Medicago sativa* L., *Helianthus annuus* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Phaseolus* L.;
 - (f) bulbs, corms, tubers or rhizomes, intended for planting, of *Camassia* Lindl., *Chionodoxa* Boiss., *Crocus flavus* Weston “Golden Yellow”, *Dahlia* spp., *Galanthus* L., *Galtonia candicans* (Baker) Decne., miniature cultivars of the genus *Gladiolus* Tourn. ex L. (such as *Gladiolus callianthus* Marais, *Gladiolus colvillei* Sweet, *Gladiolus nanus* hort., *Gladiolus ramosus* hort. or *Gladiolus tubergenii* hort.), *Hyacinthus* L., *Iris* L., *Ismene* Herbert, *Lilium* spp., *Muscari* Miller, *Narcissus* L., *Ornithogalum* L., *Puschkinia* Adams, *Scilla* L., *Tigridia* Juss. or *Tulipa* L.;
 - (g) plants, other than corms, seeds or tubers, of *Begonia* L., intended for planting;
 - (h) plants, other than seeds, of *Dipladenia* A.DC., *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., *Ficus* L., *Hibiscus* L., *Mandevilla* Lindl. or *Nerium oleander* L. intended for planting.
- 28.** Wood, except wood packaging material, where it—
- (a) has obtained in whole or in part—
 - (i) from *Platanus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface;
 - (ii) from conifers (Coniferales), excluding wood which is bark-free;
 - (iii) *Castanea* Mill., excluding wood which is bark-free; and
 - (b) meets one of the descriptions—

<i>CN Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
4401 11 00	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 11 00	Coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 21	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 22 00	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 23	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other

<i>CN Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
	than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 24 00	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 25	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 26 00	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4404	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
ex 4407	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

29. Isolated bark of *Castanea* Mill. or conifers (Coniferales).

PART C

Notifiable material originating in any third country which is subject to emergency measures

30. Cut flowers of Orchidaceae originating in Thailand.

31. Plants, other than fruit and seeds, of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Adiantum aleuticum* (Rupr.) Paris, *Adiantum jordanii* C. Muell., *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Aesculus hippocastanum* L., *Arbutus menziesii* Pursh., *Arbutus unedo* L., *Arctostaphylos*

spp. *Adans*, *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull, *Camellia* spp. L., *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Fagus sylvatica* L., *Frangula californica* (Eschsch.) Gray, *Frangula purshiana* (DC.) Cooper, *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Griselinia littoralis* (Raoul), *Hamamelis virginiana* L., *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Lindley) M. Roemer, *Kalmia latifolia* L., *Laurus nobilis* L., *Leucothoe* spp. D. Don, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., *Lonicera hispidula* (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr. & Gray, *Magnolia* spp. L., *Michelia doltsopa* Buch.-Ham. ex DC, *Nothofagus obliqua* (Mirbel) Blume, *Osmanthus heterophyllus* (G. Don) P. S. Green, *Parrotia persica* (DC) C.A. Meyer, *Photinia x fraseri* Dress, *Pieris* spp. D. Don, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco, *Quercus* spp. L., *Rhododendron* spp. L., other than *Rhododendron simsii* Planch., *Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt., *Salix caprea* L., *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb. ex D. Don) Endl., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Taxus* spp. L., *Trientalis latifolia* (Hook), *Umbellularia californica* (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., *Vaccinium ovatum* Pursh or *Viburnum* spp. L., originating in the USA.

32. Wood of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., *Quercus* spp. L. or *Taxus breviflora* Nutt., originating in the USA.

33. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of *Viburnum* spp., *Camellia* spp., *Rhododendron* spp., other than *Rhododendron simsii* Planch, originating in the European Union or any third country, other than the USA.

34. Seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw.

35. Plants of *Pinus* L. or *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for planting, including seeds or cones for propagating purposes, originating in any third country.

36. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., originating in Egypt.

37. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Cornus* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Cotoneaster* spp., *Crataegus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Lagerstroemia* spp., *Malus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Pyrus* spp., *Rosa* spp., *Salix* spp. or *Ulmus* spp. which—

- (a) originate in any third country, other than the European Union, where *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) is known to be present;
- (b) originate in, or have been introduced into, an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 6 of [Decision 2012/138/EU](#).

38. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., including those intended for planting, which originate—

- (a) in a third country, other than the European Union, where *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa*. Orlova-Bienkowskaja, *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) or *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) is known to be present;
- (b) in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 5 of [Decision 2012/270/EU](#);
- (c) in Spain, other than in an area established in accordance with Article 5 of [Decision 2012/270/EU](#) or the Balearic Islands;
- (d) in Poland.

39. Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Abies* Mill., *Cedrus* Trew, *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr. or *Tsuga* Carr., originating in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 5 of [Decision 2012/535/EU](#).

40. Wood of conifers (Coniferales) which has not retained its round surface or is in the form of beehives or bird nesting boxes, other than sawn wood or logs of *Taxus* L. or *Thuja* L., or bark of conifers, originating in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 5 of [Decision 2012/535/EU](#).

41. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, which can only grow in water or soil that is permanently saturated with water which originate—

- (a) in any third country, other than the European Union;
- (b) in an area established in the European Union in accordance with Article 5 of [Decision 2012/697/EU](#).

42. Plants of *Fraxinus* L., intended for planting, originating in any third country.

43. Live pollen originating in any third country or plants, other than seeds, of *Actinidia* Lindl., intended for planting, originating in any third country.

44. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, belonging to the genera and species listed in Annex 1 to Decision (EU) 2015/789, other than those belonging to the varieties specified in Annex 3 to Decision (EU) 2015/789, or in list of *Xylella* host plants, which—

- (a) originate in any third country, other than the European Union; or
- (b) originate in the European Union and have been grown for a part of their life in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 4 of Decision 2015/789.

45. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, belonging to the genera and species listed in the list of *Xylella* host plants, which originate in the European Union and have never been grown in an area established in accordance with Article 4 of Decision 2015/789.

46. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting that have a stem diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point, of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Cercidiphyllum* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Koelreuteria* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Tilia* spp. and *Ulmus* spp., which—

- (a) originate in any third country, other than the European Union, where *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) is known to be present;
- (b) originate, or have been introduced into a place of production, in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 7 of Decision (EU) 2015/893.

47. Wood of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Cercidiphyllum* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Koelreuteria* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Tilia* spp. or *Ulmus* spp., other than wood packaging material, but including wood which has not retained its natural round surface, which—

- (a) originates—
 - (i) in any third country, other than the European Union, where *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) is known to be present; or
 - (ii) in an area in the European Union which has been established in accordance Article 7 of Decision (EU) 2015/893, or in the case of wood retaining all or part of its round surface, has been introduced into any such area in the European Union; and
- (b) meets one of the following descriptions—

>CN Code	Description
4401 10 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
ex 4401 39 80	Other wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms

>CN Code	Description
4403 10 00	Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 92	Wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than, beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 99 10	Wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 99 51	Sawlogs of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 99 59	Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than sawlogs
ex 4404 20 00	Non-coniferous split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise),
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
4407 92 00	Wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 93	Wood of maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 95	Wood of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) or poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 99 91	Wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
9406 00 20	Prefabricated buildings of wood

48. Fruits of *Capsicum* L., *Momordica* L., *Solanum aethiopicum* L., *Solanum macrocarpon* L. or *Solanum melongena* L., or plants, other than live pollen, plant tissue cultures, seeds or grains, of *Zea mays* L. originating in any third country in Africa or the Americas.

49. Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Quercus* L., other than *Quercus suber*, intended for planting, whose girth at 1.2 m above the root collar is 8 cm or more, originating in any third country, except than any such plants entering England via a point of entry in the OPM excluded zone which are not in the course of their consignment to the OPM pest free area.

SCHEDULE 6

Regulation 4(7)

PART A

Relevant material which must not be moved within the relevant UK territories without a UK plant passport

1. Plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L. or *Pseudotsuga* Carr.
2. Plants, other than seeds, of *Platanus* L., *Prunus* L., *Quercus* spp., other than *Quercus suber*, or *Ulmus* L., intended for planting.
3. Plants, other than fruit, of *Castanea* Mill.
4. Plants of Palmae, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: *Areca catechu* L., *Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb) Merr., *Bismarckia* Hildebr. & H. Wendl., *Borassus flabellifer* L., *Brahea* Mart., *Butia* Becc., *Calamus merrillii* Becc., *Caryota maxima* Blume, *Caryota cumingii* Lodd. ex Mart., *Chamaerops* L., *Cocos nucifera* L., *Copernicia* Mart., *Corypha utan* Lam., *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., *Howea forsteriana* Becc., *Jubea* Kunth, *Livistona* R. Br., *Metroxylon sagu* Rottb., *Phoenix* L., *Pritchardia* Seem. & H. Wendl., *Ravenea rivularis* Jum. & H. Perrier, *Roystonea regia* (Kunth) O.F. Cook, *Sabal* Adans., *Syagrus* Mart., *Trachycarpus* H. Wendl., *Trithrinax* Mart. or *Washingtonia* Raf.
5. Seeds of *Castanea* Mill.
6. Plants, other than seeds, of *Amelanchier* Med., *Chaenomeles* Lindl., *Cotoneaster* Ehrh., *Crataegus* L., *Cydonia* Mill., *Eriobotrya* Lindl., *Malus* Mill., *Mespilus* L., *Photinia davidiana* (Dcne.) Cardot, *Prunus* L., other than *Prunus laurocerasus* L. or *Prunus lusitanica* L., *Pyracantha* Roem., *Pyrus* L. or *Sorbus* L., intended for planting.
7. Plants, other than seeds, of *Beta vulgaris* L. or *Humulus lupulus* L., intended for planting.
8. Plants of stolon- or tuber-forming species of *Solanum* L., intended for planting.
9. Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Choisya* Kunth, *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., *Casimiroa* La Llave, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Vepris* Comm., *Zanthoxylum* L. or *Vitis* L.
10. Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Citrus* L.
11. Fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle or *Poncirus* Raf., with leaves and peduncles.
12. The following plants which have been produced by producers whose production and sale is authorised to persons engaged in plant production in the course of a trade or business, other than plants which have been prepared and are ready for sale to the final consumer, and which were produced separately from other products under the supervision of the appropriate UK plant health authority—
 - (a) plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of the genera *Abies* Mill., *Apium graveolens* L., *Argyranthemum* spp., *Asparagus officinalis* L., *Aster* spp., *Brassica* spp., *Castanea* Mill., *Cucumis* spp., *Dendranthema* (DC.) Des Moul., *Dianthus* L., *Exacum* spp., *Fragaria* L., *Gerbera* Cass., *Gypsophila* L., all varieties of New Guinea hybrids of *Impatiens* L., *Lactuca* spp., *Larix* Mill., *Leucanthemum* L., *Lupinus* L., *Pelargonium* L'Hérit. ex Ait., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Platanus* L., *Populus* L., *Prunus laurocerasus* L., *Prunus lusitanica* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr., *Quercus* L., *Rubus* L., *Spinacia* L., *Tanacetum* L., *Tsuga* Carr., *Ulmus* L., *Verbena* L. or other plants of herbaceous species, other than plants of the family Gramineae, intended for planting, or bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds or tubers;

- (b) plants of Solanaceae, other than seeds or those specified in paragraph 8, intended for planting;
 - (c) plants of Araceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Persea spp. or Strelitziaceae, rooted or with growing medium attached or which appear to have been in contact with growing medium;
 - (d) plants of Palmae, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over five cm and belonging to the following genera: *Brahea* Mart, *Butia* Becc., *Chamaerops* L., *Jubaea* Kunth, *Livistona* R. Br., *Phoenix* L., *Sabal* Adans., *Syragrus* Mart., *Trachycarpus* H. Wendl., *Trithrinax* Mart. or *Washingtonia* Raf.;
 - (e) seeds or bulbs of *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L. or *Allium schoenoprasum* L., intended for planting; plants of *Allium porrum* L. intended for planting; or seeds of *Medicago sativa* L., *Helianthus annuus* L, *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Phaseolus* L.;
 - (f) bulbs, corms, tubers or rhizomes, intended for planting, of *Camassia* Lindl., *Chionodoxa* Boiss., *Crocus flavus* Weston “Golden Yellow”, *Dahlia* spp., *Galanthus* L., *Galtonia candicans* (Baker) Decne., miniature cultivars of the genus *Gladiolus* Tourn. ex L. (such as *Gladiolus callianthus* Marais, *Gladiolus colvillei* Sweet, *Gladiolus nanus* hort., *Gladiolus ramosus* hort. or *Gladiolus tubergenii* hort.), *Hyacinthus* L., *Iris* L., *Ismene* Herbert, *Lilium* spp., *Muscari* Miller, *Narcissus* L., *Ornithogalum* L., *Puschkinia* Adams, *Scilla* L., *Tigridia* Juss. or *Tulipa* L.;
 - (g) plants, other than corms, seeds or tubers, of *Begonia* L., intended for planting;
 - (h) plants, other than seeds, of *Dipladenia* A.DC., *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., *Ficus* L., *Hibiscus* L., *Mandevilla* Lindl. or *Nerium oleander* L., intended for planting.
- 13.** Wood, except wood packaging material, where it—
- (a) has obtained in whole or in part—
 - (i) from *Platanus* L., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface;
 - (ii) from conifers (Coniferales), excluding wood which is bark-free;
 - (iii) *Castanea* Mill., excluding wood which is bark-free; and
 - (b) meets one of the following descriptions—

<i>CN Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
4401 11 00	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 12 00	Non-coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust), not agglomerated
ex 4403 11 00	Coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 12 00	Non-coniferous wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
ex 4403 21	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with

<i>CN Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
	paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 22 00	Coniferous wood of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 23	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 24 00	Coniferous wood of fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 25	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 26 00	Coniferous wood, other than of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.), in the rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more
ex 4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
ex 4404	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
ex 4407	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) or poplar and aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

PART B

Relevant material which is subject to emergency measures and must not be moved within the United Kingdom without a UK plant passport

14. Plants, other than fruit and seeds, of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Adiantum aleuticum* (Rupr.) Paris, *Adiantum jordanii* C. Muell., *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Aesculus hippocastanum* L., *Arbutus menziesii* Pursch., *Arbutus unedo* L., *Arctostaphylos* spp. Adans, *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull, *Camellia* spp. L., *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Fagus sylvatica* L., *Frangula californica* (Eschsch.) Gray, *Frangula purshiana* (DC.) Cooper, *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Griselinia littoralis* (Raoul), *Hamamelis virginiana* L., *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Lindley) M. Roemer, *Kalmia latifolia* L., *Laurus nobilis* L., *Leucothoe* spp. D. Don, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., *Lonicera hispidula* (Lindl.) Dougl. ex Torr. & Gray, *Magnolia* spp. L., *Michelia doltsopa* Buch.-Ham. ex DC, *Nothofagus obliqua* (Mirbel) Blume, *Osmanthus heterophyllus* (G. Don) P. S. Green, *Parrotia persica* (DC) C.A. Meyer, *Photinia x fraseri* Dress, *Pieris* spp. D. Don, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirbel) Franco, *Quercus* spp. L., *Rhododendron* spp. L., other than *Rhododendron simsii* Planch., *Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt., *Salix caprea* L., *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb. ex D. Don) Endl., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Taxus* spp. L., *Trientalis latifolia* (Hook), *Umbellularia californica* (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., *Vaccinium ovatum* Pursh and *Viburnum* spp. L., originating in the USA.

15. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of *Viburnum* spp., *Camellia* spp., *Rhododendron* spp., other than *Rhododendron simsii* Planch, originating in any third country, other than the USA, or in the United Kingdom.

16. Seeds of *Solanum lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw., originating in any third country or in the United Kingdom.

17. Plants of *Pinus* L. or *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for planting, including seeds and cones for propagation purposes, originating in any third country or in the United Kingdom.

18. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Cornus* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Cotoneaster* spp., *Crataegus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Lagerstroemia* spp., *Malus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Pyrus* spp., *Rosa* spp., *Salix* spp. or *Ulmus* spp. which:

- (a) originate in a third country, other than the European Union, where *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) is known to be present;
- (b) originate in, or have been introduced into, an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 6 of [Decision 2012/138/EU](#);
- (c) originate in, or have been introduced into, an area in the United Kingdom that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 11 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders.

19. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., including those intended for planting, which originate:

- (a) in a third country, other than the European Union, where *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similaris* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) or *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) is known to be present;
- (b) in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 5 of [Decision 2012/270/EU](#);
- (c) in an area in the United Kingdom that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders, except any such tubers which are only being moved within the area.

20. Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Abies* Mill., *Cedrus* Trew, *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr. or *Tsuga* Carr., which originate—

- (a) in an area in the European Union which has been established in accordance with Article 5 of [Decision 2012/535/EU](#);
- (b) in an area in United Kingdom that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 13 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders.

21. Wood of conifers (Coniferales) which has not retained its round surface or is in the form of beehives or bird nesting boxes, other than wood packaging material or sawn wood or logs of *Taxus* L. or *Thuja* L., or bark of conifers which originate—

- (a) in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 5 of [Decision 2012/535/EU](#);
- (b) in an area in United Kingdom that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 13 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders.

22. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, which can only grow in water or soil that is permanently saturated with water which originate—

- (a) in any third country, other than the European Union;
- (b) in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 5 of [Decision 2012/697/EU](#);
- (c) in area in the United Kingdom that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 14 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders.

23. Live pollen or plants intended for planting, other than seeds, of *Actinidia* Lindl., originating in a third country or in the United Kingdom.

24. Plants of *Fraxinus* L., intended for planting, originating in any third country or in the United Kingdom.

25. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, belonging to the genera and species listed in Annex 1 to Decision (EU) 2015/789, other than those belonging to the varieties specified in Annex 3 to Decision (EU) 2015/789, or in the list of *Xylella* host plants, which—

- (a) originate in any third country, other than the European Union;
- (b) originate in the European Union and have been grown for a part of their life in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 4 of Decision 2015/789;
- (c) originate in the United Kingdom and have been grown for a part of their life in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 5 of Schedule 15 or under equivalent provisions in the Scottish Orders.

26. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, belonging to the genera and species listed in the list of *Xylella* host plants, which—

- (a) originate in the European Union and have never been grown in an area established in accordance with Article 4 of Decision 2015/789; or
- (b) originate in the United Kingdom and have never been grown in an area that is demarcated under paragraph 5 of Schedule 15 or under equivalent provisions in the Scottish Orders.

27. Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting that have a stem diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point, of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Cercidiphyllum* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Koelreuteria* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Tilia* spp. and *Ulmus* spp., which:

- (a) originate in any third country, other than the European Union, where *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) is known to be present;

- (b) originate, or have been introduced into a place of production, in an area in the European Union established in accordance with Article 7 of Decision (EU) 2015/893; or
- (c) originate, or have been introduced into a place of production, in an area in United Kingdom that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 16 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders.

28. Wood, other than wood packaging material, but including wood which has not retained its natural round surface, of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Cercidiphyllum* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Koelreuteria* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Tilia* spp. and *Ulmus* spp., which—

- (a) originates in an area in the European Union established in accordance Article 7 of Decision (EU) 2015/893 or, in the case of wood retaining all or part of its round surface, has been introduced into any such area in the European Union; or
- (b) originates in an area United Kingdom that is demarcated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 16 or under equivalent provisions in the Scotland Orders or, in the case of wood retaining all or part of its round surface, has been introduced into any such area; and
- (c) meets one of the following descriptions—

<i>CN Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
4401 10 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
ex 4401 39 80	Other wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
4403 10 00	Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 92	Wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared),
ex 4403 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than, beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 99 10	Wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 99 51	Sawlogs of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4403 99 59	Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than sawlogs
ex 4404 20 00	Non-coniferous split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise),y or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
4407 92 00	Wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

<i>CN Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
4407 93	Wood of maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 95	Wood of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) or poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4407 99 91	Wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
9406 00 20	Prefabricated buildings of wood

29. Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Quercus* L., other than *Quercus suber*, intended for planting, whose girth at 1.2 m above the root collar is 8 cm or more, except any such plants which are only being moved within the OPM excluded zone.

SCHEDULE 7

Regulation 4(8)

Notifiable relevant material destined for a UK pest free area and relevant material which must not be introduced or moved within a UK pest free area without a valid UK plant passport

30. In the case of Northern Ireland—

- (a) wood of conifers (Coniferales), excluding wood which is bark-free;
- (b) isolated bark of conifers (Coniferales);
- (c) plants of *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., or *Pseudotsuga* Carr.;
- (d) plants, other than plants intended for planting, of *Allium porrum* L., *Apium* L., *Beta* L., *Brassica napus* L., *Brassica rapa* L., *Daucus* L.;
- (e) plants, other than seeds, of *Beta vulgaris* L., intended for planting;
- (f) plants of *Beta vulgaris* L., intended for industrial processing;
- (g) soil from beet and unsterilized waste from beet;
- (h) seeds and fodder beet seed of *Beta vulgaris* L.;
- (i) used agricultural machinery.

31. In the case of the OPM pest free area, plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of *Quercus* spp., other than *Quercus suber*.

SCHEDULE 8

Regulation 4(9)

Derogations from specific prohibitions and requirements under the relevant Plant Health Orders

PART A

Dwarfed plants of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Juniperus* L. or *Pinus* L. originating in the Republic of Korea or Japan

1. In this Part—

“permitted plants” means naturally or artificially dwarfed plants, other than fruit or seeds, originating in the Republic of Korea or Japan, of—

- (a) the genus *Chamaecyparis* Spach or the genus *Juniperus* L., or
- (b) in the case of the genus *Pinus* L., the species *Pinus parviflora* Sieb. & Zucc. or that species grafted on a rootstock of any other species of *Pinus* L. which does not bear any shoots;

“registered nursery” means a nursery which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the Republic of Korea or the national plant protection organisation of Japan (as the case may be) for the purpose of exports of permitted plants to the United Kingdom;

“relevant NPP0” means—

- (a) in relation to permitted plants originating in the Republic of Korea, the national plant protection organisation of the Republic of Korea;
- (b) in relation to permitted plants originating in Japan, the national plant protection organisation of Japan;

“relevant plant pest” means—

- (a) in the case of plants of *Juniperus* L., *Aschistonyx eppoi* Inouye, *Gymnosporangium asiaticum* Miyabe ex Yamada and *G. yamadae* Miyabe ex Yamada, *Oligonychus perditus* Pritchard et Baker, *Popillia japonica* Newman or any other plant pest which is not known to occur in the United Kingdom;
- (b) in the case of plants of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Popillia japonica* Newman or any other plant pest which is not known to occur in the United Kingdom;
- (c) in the case of any plants of *Pinus* L. originating in Korea, *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner & Buhner) Nickle et al., *Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae* (Hori & Nambu) Deighton, *Coleosporium phellodendri* Komr, *Coleosporium asterum* (Dietel) Sydow, *Coleosporium eupatorii* Arthur, *Cronartium quercuum* (Berk.) Miyabe ex Shirai, *Dendrolimus spectabilis* Butler, *Monochamus* spp., *Popillia japonica* Newman, *Thecodiplosis japonensis* Uchida & Inouye or any other plant pest which is not known to occur in the United Kingdom;
- (d) in the case of any plants of *Pinus* L. originating in Japan, *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner & Buhner) Nickle et al., *Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae* (Hori & Nambu) Deighton, *Coleosporium paederiae*, *Coleosporium phellodendri* Komr, *Cronartium quercuum* (Berk.) Miyabe ex Shirai, *Dendrolimus spectabilis* Butler, *Monochamus* spp., *Popillia japonica* Newman, *Peridermium kurilense* Dietel, *Thecodiplosis japonensis* Uchida & Inouye or any other plant pest which is not known to occur in the United Kingdom.

2. Permitted plants may be imported into a relevant UK territory provided that—

- (a) in the case of dwarfed plants, other than fruit or seeds, of *Juniperus* L., they are imported in the period beginning on 1st November and ending on 31st March;
 - (b) they originate in a registered nursery which is included in a list of registered nurseries provided by the relevant NPPO to the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom;
 - (c) the plants and any adhering or associated growing medium are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the relevant NPPO which includes the required official statement and the relevant details; and
 - (d) the importation of the permitted plants is authorised by the appropriate UK plant health authority under the relevant Plant Health Order.
3. When authorising the importation of permitted plants for the purposes of paragraph 2, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that the authorisation contains conditions—
- (a) requiring the importer to provide sufficient advance notice of any consignment of permitted plants to be imported, which must include details of the type of relevant material, the quantity of plants, the expected date of arrival and the officially approved site where the plants are to be held for the purposes of paragraph 6; and
 - (b) requiring compliance with the post-entry quarantine requirements specified in paragraphs 6 to 9.
4. For the purposes of paragraph 2(c), the required official statement is an official statement that—
- (a) the permitted plants have been grown, held and trained in a registered nursery which was registered and supervised by the relevant NPPO for at least two consecutive years prior to its inclusion by the relevant NPPO in the list mentioned in paragraph 2(b);
 - (b) the registered nursery has, along with its immediate vicinity, been officially inspected during the period mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) and in any subsequent period up to the date of its dispatch at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of a relevant plant pest and no relevant plant pests have been found in those inspections at the nursery;
 - (c) the permitted plants have during the period mentioned in sub-paragraph (b)—
 - (i) been potted and kept in pots which have been placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground or onto concrete flooring, impenetrable for nematodes, that was well maintained and free from debris;
 - (ii) been found free, in the inspections referred to in sub-paragraph (b), from all relevant plant pests;
 - (d) where they belong to the genus *Pinus* L. and in the case of grafting on a rootstock of a *Pinus* species, other than *Pinus parviflora* Sieb & Zucc., they have a rootstock derived from sources that have been officially approved as healthy material;
 - (e) each plant has been given a recognisable marking, exclusive to each individual plant, that enables the registered nursery and the year of its potting to be identified, which has been notified to the relevant NPPO; and
 - (f) the relevant NPPO has ensured that the permitted plants have remained identifiable from their dispatch from the registered nursery until the time of loading for export, through the sealing of transport vehicles or other alternatives.
5. The relevant details which must be included in the phytosanitary certificate for the purposes of paragraph 2(c) are—
- (a) the name of the registered nursery;

- (b) the recognisable marking for each plant contained in the consignment and the year of potting;
 - (c) the specification of the last treatment applied to the plants prior to dispatch; and
 - (d) under the heading “Additional declaration”, the statement that “This consignment meets the conditions in Part A of Schedule 8 to the Plant Health (EU Exit) Regulations 2019”.
6. Any permitted plants imported under paragraph 2 must be subject to official post-entry quarantine for the following periods, and found free during those periods from any relevant plant pest—
- (a) in the case of plants of *Pinus* L. or *Chamaecyparis* Spach, a period of not less than three months of active growth;
 - (b) in the case of plants of *Juniperus* L., the period beginning on 1st April and ending on 30th June.
7. Any official post-entry quarantine for the purposes of paragraph 6 must—
- (a) be supervised by the appropriate UK plant health authority and executed by officially approved and trained staff;
 - (b) ensure that the recognisable mark on each plant is preserved;
 - (c) be performed at an officially approved site with the facilities necessary to contain the spread of plant pests and maintain the permitted plants in a manner that eliminates any risk of the spread of relevant plant pests; and
 - (d) be performed for each permitted plant—
 - (i) by visual examination upon arrival and at regular intervals subsequently, having regard to the type of relevant material and its state of development during the quarantine period, for relevant plant pests or symptoms caused by a relevant plant pest; and
 - (ii) by appropriate testing of any symptoms observed in the visual examination in order to identify the plant pest causing those symptoms.
8. Any lot containing permitted plants which have not been found free from relevant plant pests during the post-entry quarantine period must be immediately destroyed under official supervision.
9. Any permitted plants which are released from quarantine must not be moved within the United Kingdom without a valid UK plant passport, which indicates the country of origin of the plants.

PART B

Soil contaminated by pesticides or persistent organic pollutants for decontamination purposes

10. In this Part—

“contaminated soil” means—

- (a) soil contaminated by pesticides covered by the FAO programme on prevention and disposal of obsolete and unwanted pesticides or any other similar multilateral programme; or
- (b) soil contaminated with persistent organic pollutants listed in the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants⁽⁴⁴⁾, or in the 1998 Protocol to the 1979 Convention on long range trans-boundary air pollution on persistent organic pollutants⁽⁴⁵⁾;

⁽⁴⁴⁾ Adopted in Stockholm, Sweden on 22nd May 2001 (Treaty series No. 22 (2005), Cm 6581).

“dedicated hazardous waste incinerator” means an incinerator in a relevant UK territory which is—

- (a) officially authorised to treat contaminated soil under retained EU law relating to industrial emissions; and
- (b) authorised by the appropriate UK plant health authority;

“IMDG Code” means the 2016 edition or, in respect of any soil imported on or after 1st January 2020, the 2018 edition of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code⁽⁴⁶⁾;

11. Contaminated soil, which is intended to be treated in a dedicated hazardous waste incinerator in a relevant UK territory may be imported into the relevant UK territory provided that—

- (a) its importation is authorised by the appropriate competent authority in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste;
- (b) the soil is packaged in sealed drums or bags in compliance with the IMDG Code and transported in sealed shipping containers from the packaging site in the country of origin to the dedicated hazardous waste incinerator treatment site in accordance with the authorisation mentioned in sub-paragraph (a);
- (c) the soil is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin which includes under the heading “Additional declaration” the statement: “This consignment meets the conditions in Part B of Schedule 8 to the Plant Health (EU Exit) Regulations 2019”;
- (d) its importation is authorised by the appropriate UK plant health authority under the relevant Plant Health Order.

12. When authorising the importation of contaminated soil for the purposes of paragraph 11, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that the authorisation contains conditions as to the points of entry which must be used for its importation and conditions requiring the importer to—

- (a) provide sufficient advance notice of any consignment of contaminated soil to be imported, which must include details of the quantity and origin of the soil, its point of entry, its expected date of arrival at the point of entry and the name, address and location of the dedicated hazardous waste incinerator where the soil is to be treated;
- (b) transport the contaminated soil directly from its point of entry to the dedicated hazardous waste incinerator notified pursuant to sub-paragraph (a).

PART C

Citrus fruits for industrial processing into juice originating in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa or Uruguay

13. In this Part, “permitted fruits” means fruits of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., other than fruits of *Citrus aurantium* L. or *Citrus latifolia* Tanaka.

14. Permitted fruits originating in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa or Uruguay may be imported into a relevant UK territory for industrial processing into juice provided that—

- (a) they originate in an officially registered place of production;

⁽⁴⁵⁾ The 1979 Convention on long range trans-boundary air pollution was adopted in Geneva, Switzerland on 13th November 1979 (Treaty series No. 57 (1983), Cmnd 9034); the 1998 Protocol on persistent organic pollutants was adopted in Aarhus, Denmark on 24th June 1998 (Treaty series No. 5 (2006), Cm 6757).

⁽⁴⁶⁾ A copy of these editions of the code may be obtained from IMO Publishing: ISBN: 978-92-801-1597-0 (2016 edition) and ISBN: 978-92-801-1683-0 (2018 edition).

- (b) their movement from the place of production to the point of export in the country of origin has been officially registered;
 - (c) they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin which includes the required official statement and the relevant details; and
 - (d) their importation is authorised by the appropriate UK plant health authority under the relevant Plant Health Order.
- 15.** When authorising the importation of permitted fruits for the purposes of paragraph 14, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that the authorisation contains conditions—
- (a) requiring the fruits to be imported and moved to their approved processing premises in individual packages in a container;
 - (b) requiring a label to be attached to each container of fruits and individual package which contains—
 - (i) a unique number on each individual package;
 - (ii) the declared net weight of the fruit; and
 - (iii) a mark stating: ‘Fruit destined exclusively for industrial processing into juice’.
 - (c) requiring the importer to provide sufficient advance notice of any container of permitted fruits to be imported, which must include details of the quantity of fruits, the identification numbers of the containers, the expected date of arrival, the point of entry into the relevant UK territory and the name, address and the location of the premises at which the fruits are to be processed; and
 - (d) requiring compliance with the requirements specified in paragraphs 19 to 22.
- 16.** For the purposes of paragraph 14(c), the required official statement is an official statement—
- (a) that the permitted fruits originate in a field of production which was subjected to appropriate treatments against *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa at the appropriate time; and
 - (b) that an appropriate visual inspection has been carried out during packaging and no symptoms of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa were detected in the fruits harvested in the field of production in that inspection.
- 17.** The relevant details which must be included in the phytosanitary certificate for the purposes of paragraph 14(c) are—
- (a) the identification numbers of the containers;
 - (b) the unique numbers of the labels on the individual packages; and
 - (c) under the heading “Additional declaration”, the statement “Fruits destined exclusively for industrial processing into juice” and the code for the production unit.
- 18.** Any permitted fruits imported under paragraph 14 must be visually inspected by an inspector appointed by the appropriate UK plant health authority on arrival and if symptoms of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa are detected and the plant pest is confirmed by testing, the batch from which the sample was taken must be refused entry.
- 19.** Any permitted fruits imported under paragraph 14 must be transported without delay to the approved processing premises or to an approved storage facility.
- 20.** Waste and by-products of permitted fruits must be destroyed by deep burial or used in accordance with an approved method to prevent the risk of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa spreading.

21. The operator of an approved processing premises must keep records of the permitted fruits that are processed at the premises which indicate the numbers and distinguishing marks of containers, the quantity of permitted fruits imported, the volumes of waste and by-products destroyed or used and detailed information on their destruction or use.

22. Any permitted fruits which are stored pending their processing must be easily identifiable and stored in a way that prevents the risk of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa spreading.

SCHEDULE 9

Regulation 5(2)

Emergency measures: miscellaneous

PART A

Official surveys

1. The appropriate UK plant health authorities must carry out official surveys for the presence of the following plant pests—

- (a) *Phytophthora ramorum* Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. nov.;
- (b) Pepino mosaic virus;
- (c) *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O'Donnell;
- (d) *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster);
- (e) *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa* Orlova-Bienkowskaja, *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner);
- (f) *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Buhner) Nickle et al.;
- (g) *Pomacea* (Perry);
- (h) *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.);
- (i) *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky);
- (j) *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyumu & Goto.

2. Official surveys carried out pursuant to paragraph 1(c) must include surveys for evidence of infection by *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O'Donnell.

3. Official surveys carried out pursuant to paragraph 1(d) must include surveys for evidence of infestation by *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) on host plants.

4. Official surveys carried out pursuant to paragraph 1(e) must include surveys for signs of infestation by *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa* Orlova-Bienkowskaja, *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) or *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) on potato tubers and, where appropriate, other host plants and include fields where potato tubers are growing.

5. Official surveys carried out pursuant to paragraph 1(f) must—

- (a) include surveys for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Buhner) Nickle et al. on the plants, wood and bark to which Schedule 13 applies and its vectors in the genus *Monoctonus*; and
- (b) consist of the collection of samples of that material and those vectors in accordance with sound scientific and technical principles and the laboratory testing of those samples in accordance with EPPO PM 7/4.

6. Official surveys carried out pursuant to paragraph 1(h) must—
- consist of visual examinations and, in the case of any suspicion of infection by *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.), the collection of samples and testing;
 - be based on sound scientific and technical principles;
 - be carried out at appropriate times of the year;
 - take account of the available scientific and technical evidence, the biology of the plant pest and its vectors, the presence and the biology of the relevant material which may host or become infected with the plant pest; and
 - include the screening of the plant pest in areas which have been demarcated under Schedule 15 by one molecular test and, where the test is positive, by the carrying out, in line with international standards, of at least one additional positive molecular test.
7. Official surveys carried out under paragraph 1(i) must include surveys for evidence of infestation by *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) on host plants.
8. In paragraph 5, “EPP0 PM 7/4” means the standard describing a diagnostic protocol for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* approved by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization⁽⁴⁷⁾.

PART B

Phytophthora ramorum Werres, De Cock & Man in ‘t Veld sp. nov.

9. Where signs of *Phytophthora ramorum* Werres, De Cock & Man in ‘t Veld sp. nov. have been found on any plants in a place, other than a place of production, the appropriate UK plant health authority must take appropriate measures to contain the plant pest.

PART C

Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.

10. Where tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L. originating in Egypt are imported into a relevant UK territory, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that—
- the tubers are only moved within its territory if they are labelled to indicate their origin; and
 - appropriate measures are taken at the premises where they are processed or packaged to prevent any spread of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. from the disposal of waste arising from the packaging or processing of the tubers.

PART D

Emergency measures: England and Scotland

11. This Part applies where there is evidence that a relevant plant pest is present in England or Scotland.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ First approved by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization in September 2012 and available from its Secretariat at 21 Boulevard Richard Lenoir, 75011, Paris, France and at https://www.eppo.int/RESOURCES/eppo_standards/pm10_phytosanitary_treatments.

12. The appropriate UK plant health authority must cooperate with the Scottish Ministers to determine the extent of the area to be demarcated in relation to the infestation and the actions to be taken to eradicate and contain the relevant plant pest.

13. For the purposes of paragraph 12, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that the objectives of the demarcation and actions to be taken are consistent with the objectives and actions that would apply if the area were to be demarcated under the applicable Schedule.

14. In this Part—

- (a) “relevant plant pest” means any of the following—
 - (i) *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O’Donnell;
 - (ii) *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster);
 - (iii) *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa* Orlova-Bienkowskaja, *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner);
 - (iv) *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Buhner) Nickle et al.;
 - (v) *Pomacea* (Perry);
 - (vi) *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.);
 - (vii) *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky);
- (b) “applicable Schedule”, in relation to a plant pest, means the Schedule which makes provision about emergency measures in respect of that plant pest.

SCHEDULE 10

Regulation 5(3)

Emergency measures: *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O’Donnell

Application and interpretation

1. This Schedule applies where there is evidence that *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O’Donnell is present in a relevant UK territory.

2. In this Schedule—

“the plant pest” means *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O’Donnell;

“susceptible plants” means any plants of the genus *Pinus* L. or the species *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for planting, including seeds or cones for propagation purposes.

Establishment of a demarcated area

3. The appropriate UK plant health authority must by notice demarcate an area in relation to the infestation consisting of—

- (a) an infected zone and a buffer zone around the infected zone; and
- (b) where two or more buffer zones around infected zones overlap or are geographically close, an area encompassing those infected zones and buffer zones and the areas between the buffer zones.

4. The infected zone must include the area in which the plant pest was found and all susceptible plants showing symptoms caused by the plant pest.

5. The boundary of the buffer zone must be at least one km beyond the boundary of the infected zone.

6. The demarcation of any infected zone and buffer zone for the purposes of paragraph 3 must be based on sound scientific principles, the biology of the plant pest and its vectors, the level of infection, the time of year and the distribution of susceptible plants.

7. If there is a confirmed finding of the plant pest outside an infected zone, the appropriate UK plant health authority must either demarcate a further area or amend the original demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 6 to take account of that finding.

8. Paragraph 3 does not apply in so far as any part of the area to be demarcated would be in Scotland.

Measures to be taken in a demarcated area

9. Where a UK plant health authority demarcates an area under paragraph 3, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that—

- (a) measures are taken for the purpose of eradicating the plant pest in the demarcated area; and
- (b) intensive monitoring is carried out in the demarcated area for the presence of the plant pest through appropriate inspections.

Lifting of demarcation

10. The appropriate UK plant health authority may lift the demarcation that applies to an area which has been demarcated under paragraph 3 if the official surveys carried out pursuant to paragraph 1(c) of Schedule 9 show that the plant pest has not been found to be present in the demarcated area in the two years prior to the lifting of the demarcation.

SCHEDULE 11

Regulation 5(4)

Emergency measures: *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster)

PART A

Application and interpretation

1. This Schedule applies where there is evidence that *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) is present in a relevant UK territory.

2. In this Schedule—

“appropriate time”, in the case of paragraphs 11(a) and 12(a), means immediately or, in any case where the infested plants were found outside the flying period of the plant pest, before the start of the next flying period;

“demarcated area” means an area demarcated under paragraph 3;

“felling”, in relation to a plant, includes its removal;

“infested plant” means a plant which has been found to be infested with the plant pest;

“place of production” means a place of production which meets the requirements referred to in column 3 of item 4 of Part E of Schedule 4;

“the plant pest” means *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster);

“relevant period” means a period of at least four consecutive years which includes at least one life cycle of the plant pest and the year after;

“susceptible plants” means plants for planting, other than seeds, that have a stem or root collar diameter of one cm or more at their thickest point, of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Cornus* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Cotoneaster* spp., *Crataegus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Lagerstroemia* spp., *Malus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Pyrus* spp., *Rosa* spp., *Salix* spp. or *Ulmus* spp.

PART B

Establishment of a demarcated area

3. The appropriate UK plant health authority must by notice and without delay demarcate an area in relation to the infestation consisting of an infested zone and a buffer zone around the infested zone.
4. The infested zone must include the area in which the plant pest was found, all plants showing symptoms caused by the plant pest and, where appropriate, all plants belonging to the same lot at the time of planting.
5. The boundary of the buffer zone must be at least two km beyond the boundary of the infested zone, but may be reduced to one km beyond the boundary of the infested zone where the appropriate UK plant health authority concludes that eradication of the plant pest is possible and remains of that view.
6. The demarcation of the infested zone and the buffer zone must be based on sound scientific principles, the biology of the plant pest, the level of infestation, the distribution of host plants in the area concerned and evidence of establishment of the plant pest.
7. If there is a confirmed finding of the plant pest outside the infested zone, the appropriate UK plant health authority must either demarcate a further area or amend the original demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 6 to take account of that finding.
8. Paragraph 3 is subject to paragraph 15.
9. This Part does not apply in so far as any part of the area to be demarcated would be in Scotland.

PART C

Measures to be taken in a demarcated area

10. Where an area is demarcated under paragraph 3, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that measures are taken to eradicate the plant pest in the area or, where it has concluded that this is no longer possible, to contain the spread of the plant pest from the area.
11. The eradication measures must include—
 - (a) the felling of all infested plants and plants with symptoms caused by the plant pest, other than any plant to which sub-paragraph (d) applies, and the complete removal of their roots at the appropriate time;
 - (b) the felling of all susceptible plants within a radius of 100 m of an infested plant, other than any plant to which sub-paragraph (d) applies, and the examination of those plants for any sign of infestation;
 - (c) the removal, examination and disposal of plants felled in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) and their roots, taking all necessary precautions to avoid the spread of the plant pest during and after felling;
 - (d) in any case where the appropriate UK plant health authority concludes that the felling of an infested tree, any tree with symptoms caused by the plant pest or a susceptible plant within

a radius of 100 m of an infested plant would not be appropriate and alternative eradication measures can be applied to offer the same level of protection to those measures, those alternative eradication measures;

- (e) the prevention of any movement of potentially infested plants out of the demarcated area;
- (f) the tracing back to the origin of the infestation and the tracing of plants associated with the infestation as far as possible, along with examinations of the plants traced for any sign that they are infested with the plant pest, which must include targeted destructive sampling;
- (g) where appropriate, the replacement of susceptible plants by other plants;
- (h) the prohibition on the planting of susceptible plants in the open air within a radius of 100 m of an infested plant, except in a place of production;
- (i) intensive monitoring for the presence of the plant pest by annual inspections at appropriate times on host plants, with specific focus on the buffer zone, including, where appropriate, targeted destructive sampling;
- (j) activities to raise public awareness of the threat of the plant pest and the measures adopted to prevent its introduction into and spread within the relevant UK territory, including the conditions relating to the movement of susceptible plants from the demarcated area;
- (k) where necessary, specific measures to address any particularity or complication that could reasonably be expected to prevent, hinder or delay eradication of the plant pest; and
- (l) any other measure which may contribute to the eradication of the plant pest, taking into account the guidelines in ISPM No. 9 and ISPM No. 14.

12. The containment measures must include—

- (a) the felling of all infested plants and plants with symptoms caused by the plant pest, other than any plant to which sub-paragraph (c) applies, and the complete removal of their roots at the appropriate time;
- (b) the removal, examination and disposal of plants felled in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) and their roots, taking all necessary precautions to avoid the spread of the plant pest after felling;
- (c) in any case where the appropriate UK plant health authority concludes that the felling and the disposal of an infested tree or any tree with symptoms caused by the plant pest would not be appropriate and alternative containment measures can be applied to offer the same level of protection to those measures, those alternative containment measures;
- (d) the prevention of any movement of potentially infested plants out of the demarcated area;
- (e) where appropriate, the replacement of susceptible plants by other plants;
- (f) the prohibition on the planting of susceptible plants in the open air within a radius of 100 m of an infested plant, except in a place of production;
- (g) intensive monitoring for the presence of the plant pest by annual inspections at appropriate times on host plants, which must include targeted destructive sampling;
- (h) activities to raise public awareness of the threat of the plant pest and the measures adopted to prevent its introduction into and spread within the relevant UK territory, including the conditions relating to the movement of susceptible plants from the demarcated area;
- (i) where necessary, specific measures to address any particularity or complication that could reasonably be expected to prevent, hinder or delay containment of the plant pest; and
- (j) any other measure which may contribute to the containment of the plant pest.

13. The appropriate UK plant health authority must set time periods for the implementation of the measures to be carried out.

14. The appropriate UK plant health authority may only conclude that it is not possible to eradicate the plant pest from a demarcated area where the results of official surveys carried out over a period of four or more consecutive years have confirmed the presence of the plant pest in the demarcated area and there is evidence that the plant pest can no longer be eradicated from the area.

PART D

Measures to be taken where no demarcated area is established

15. The appropriate UK plant health authority need not demarcate an area in relation to a finding of the plant pest in a relevant UK territory where—

- (a) there is evidence that—
 - (i) the infestation has been caused by the movement of susceptible plants to the area of infestation and those plants were infested with the plant pest prior to their movement to that area; or
 - (ii) it is an isolated finding which is not expected to lead to the establishment of the plant pest; and
- (b) it has ascertained that the plant pest is not established in the area and will not successfully breed or spread if appropriate eradication measures are taken.

16. Where the appropriate UK plant health authority does not demarcate an area for the reasons specified in paragraph 15(a) and (b), the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that—

- (a) measures are immediately taken for the purpose of promptly eradicating the plant pest and preventing its spread;
- (b) over the relevant period, monitoring is carried out within one km of the infested plants or the place at which the plant pest was found, which must be regular and intensive in the first year;
- (c) the infested plants are destroyed;
- (d) tracing back to the origin of the infestation and tracing of plants associated with the infestation is carried out as far as possible, along with examinations of the plants traced for any sign that they are infested with the plant pest, which must include targeted destructive sampling;
- (e) activities to raise public awareness of the threat posed by the plant pest are carried out;
- (f) any other measure which may contribute to the eradication of the plant pest is taken, taking account of the guidelines in ISPM No. 9 and ISPM No. 14.

PART E

Lifting of demarcation

17. The appropriate UK plant health authority may lift the demarcation that applies to a demarcated area if—

- (a) the plant pest is not detected in the demarcated area over the relevant period during official surveys carried pursuant to paragraph 1(d) of Schedule 9 or by the monitoring referred to in paragraph 11(i); or
- (b) the conditions in paragraph 15(a) and (b) are satisfied.

SCHEDULE 12

Regulation 5(5)

Emergency measures: *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa* Orlova-Bienkowskaja, *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner)

PART A

Application and interpretation

1. This Schedule applies where there is evidence that *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix papa* Orlova-Bienkowskaja, *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) or *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) is present in, or there are signs of infestation by one of those plant pests on potato tubers in, a relevant UK territory.

2. In this Schedule—

“authorised packing facility” means a packing facility in the vicinity of a demarcated area which is authorised by the appropriate UK plant health authority or by an inspector to pack potato tubers originating in the demarcated area;

“demarcated area” means an area demarcated under paragraph 3;

“permitted potato tubers” means potato tubers originating in a demarcated area that have been grown in fields—

- (a) which have been subjected to insecticide treatments against the plant pest at appropriate times during the growing season; and
- (b) in which the plant pest has not been detected by pre-harvest official inspections carried out at appropriate times at those fields;

“plant pest” means one or more of the following plant pests—

- (a) *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris);
- (b) *Epitrix papa* Orlova-Bienkowskaja;
- (c) *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.);
- (d) *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner);

“unwashed potato tubers” means potato tubers that have not—

- (a) been washed or brushed so that there is no more than 0.1% of soil remaining; or
- (b) undergone an equivalent method which has been specifically applied to ensure the removal of the plant pest and ensure that there is no risk of the plant pest spreading.

PART B

Establishment of a demarcated area

3. The appropriate UK plant health authority must by notice and without delay demarcate an area in relation to the infestation consisting of—

- (a) an infested zone and a buffer zone around the infested zone;
- (b) where two or more buffer zones around the infested zones overlap or are geographically close, an area encompassing those infested zones and buffer zones and the areas between the buffer zones.

4. The infested zone must include the fields in which a finding of the plant pest or signs of infestation by the plant pest on potato tubers has been confirmed and fields in which potato tubers infested with the plant pest have been grown.

5. The boundary of the buffer zone must be at least 500 m beyond the boundary of the infested zone, but must extend to the boundary of each field mentioned in paragraph 4 where the boundary of the field is less than 500 m beyond the boundary of the infested zone.

6. The demarcation of the infested zone and the buffer zone must be based on the biology of the plant pest, the level of infestation, the distribution of host plants in the area concerned, evidence of establishment of the plant pest and the capacity of the plant pest to spread naturally.

7. If there is a confirmed finding of the plant pest or signs of infestation by the plant pest on potato tubers outside the infested zone, the appropriate UK plant health authority must either demarcate a further area or amend the original demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 6 to take account of that finding.

8. Paragraph 3 does not apply in so far as any part of the area to be demarcated would be in Scotland.

PART C

Measures to be taken in a demarcated area

9. Where an area is demarcated under paragraph 3, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that—

- (a) measures are taken to eradicate or contain the plant pest, which must include the treatment and disinfestation of infested potato tubers and host plants and, where necessary, a prohibition on the planting of host plants;
- (b) intensive monitoring for the presence of the plant pest or signs of infestation by the plant pest on potato tubers through appropriate inspections is carried out;
- (c) surveillance of the movement of potato tubers out of the demarcated area is carried out; and
- (d) any vehicle and packaging which has been used to transport any unwashed potato tubers originating in the demarcated area is decontaminated and cleaned in an appropriate manner before leaving the demarcated area.

10. Where permitted potato tubers from an officially registered place of production, warehouse or dispatching centre or permitted potato tubers produced by an officially registered producer are moved from a demarcated area to an authorised packing facility, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that—

- (a) the potato tubers are not moved to the packing facility unless the appropriate UK plant health authority is given advance notice of the date of the intended movement;
- (b) the potato tubers are—
 - (i) transported to the packing facility in closed vehicles, or in closed and clean packaging, in such a manner to ensure that the plant pest cannot escape or spread;
 - (ii) accompanied by a document identifying their origin and destination; and
 - (iii) immediately on arrival at the packing facility, washed or brushed so that there is no more than 0.1% of soil remaining or subjected to an equivalent method to remove the plant pest and eliminate any risk of the plant pest spreading;
- (c) any vehicle and packaging which has been used to transport any unwashed potato tubers to the packing facility is decontaminated and cleaned in an appropriate manner before leaving the facility;
- (d) any machinery at the packing facility which is used to handle the potato tubers is decontaminated and cleaned in an appropriate manner after each use;

- (e) any waste soil or other waste material arising from the cleaning of unwashed potato tubers or the decontamination and cleaning mentioned in sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) is disposed of in a manner that ensures that the plant pest cannot establish or spread outside the demarcated area;
- (f) the packing facility keeps records of all potato tubers handled at the facility for a period of one year beginning on the date of their arrival at the facility;
- (g) the intensive monitoring mentioned in paragraph 9(b) includes appropriate inspections on potato plants and, where appropriate, other host plants, including fields where those plants are growing within a radius of 100 m of the packing facility; and
- (h) activities to raise public awareness of the threat of the plant pest and the measures adopted to prevent its introduction and spread in the vicinity of the packing facility are carried out.

PART D

Lifting of demarcation

11. The appropriate UK plant health authority may by notice lift the demarcation that applies to a demarcated area if the official surveys carried out pursuant to paragraph 1(e) of Schedule 9 show that the plant pest or signs of infestation by the plant pest have not been detected in the demarcated area in the two years prior to the lifting of the demarcation.

SCHEDULE 13

Regulation 5(6)

Emergency measures: *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
(Steiner et Buhner) Nickle et al. (the pinewood nematode)

PART A

Application and interpretation

1. This Schedule applies where there is evidence that *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Buhner) Nickle et al. is present in a susceptible plant in a relevant UK territory in which it was previously not known to occur or where there is evidence that it is present in a relevant UK territory by other means.

2. In this Schedule—

“appropriate samples”, in relation to a susceptible plant, means samples from several parts of the plant, including the crown, and any part where signs of activity of insect vectors are visible;

“appropriate sampling scheme” means a sampling scheme which is able to confirm with 99% reliability that the level of the plant pest in the plants being sampled and tested is below 0.1%;

“appropriate time”, in relation to the felling of susceptible plants, means—

(a) in the case of any plant identified outside the flight season of the vector, before the start of the next flight season;

(b) in the case of any plant identified during the flight season of the vector, immediately;

“authorised treatment facility” means a treatment facility authorised by an appropriate UK plant health authority for the purposes of this Schedule;

“demarcated area” means an area demarcated under paragraph 3;

“exempt plant” means any susceptible plant which the appropriate UK plant health authority has concluded it would be inappropriate to fell;

“flight season of the vector” means the period beginning on 1st April and ending on 31st October or such other period as the appropriate UK plant authority considers appropriate;

“pest free area” means a demarcated area in respect of which there is evidence from surveys carried out for the presence of the vector in accordance with ISPM No. 4 that the vector has not been present in the area for at least three consecutive years;

“the plant pest” means *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Buhrer) Nickle et al. (the pinewood nematode);

“relevant movement restrictions”, in relation to susceptible plants, susceptible wood or susceptible bark, mean any restrictions that apply to their movement under the relevant Plant Health Order;

“residual material” means cut stems, cutting residues and naturally occurring debris showing signs of activity of insect vectors which are located in a part of the demarcated area where wilt symptoms of the susceptible plants are not expected to occur or are expected to be delayed;

“susceptible bark” means bark of conifers (Coniferales);

“susceptible plants” means plants, other than fruit and seeds, of *Abies* Mill., *Cedrus* Trew, *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carr. or *Tsuga* Carr.;

“susceptible wood” means wood of conifers (Coniferales), other than sawn wood or logs of *Taxus* L or *Thuja* L., which—

- (a) retains part or all of its natural round surface, with or without bark, or is in the form of chips, particles, shavings, sawdust, wood waste or scrap;
- (b) has not retained its round surface; or
- (c) is in the form of beehives or bird nesting boxes;

“the vector” means beetles belonging to the genus *Monochamus* Megerle in Dejean, 1821.

PART B

Establishment of a demarcated area

3. The appropriate UK plant health authority must by notice and without delay demarcate an area in relation to the infestation consisting of—

- (a) the infested zone (being the area in which the plant pest was found to be present); and
- (b) a buffer zone around the infested zone.

4. The buffer zone must have a diameter of at least 20 km, which may be reduced to 6 km, if the eradication measures referred to in paragraph 9 are being taken and the appropriate UK plant health authority considers that the reduction will not jeopardise the effectiveness of the eradication measures.

5. Where the plant pest is found to be present in the buffer zone and eradication measures are not being taken in the demarcated area, the appropriate UK plant health authority must demarcate a further area in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 to take account of that finding.

6. Where the plant pest is found to be present in the buffer zone and eradication measures are being taken in the demarcated area, the appropriate UK plant health authority must either demarcate a further area or amend the original demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 to take account of that finding.

7. This Part does not apply in so far as any part of the area to be demarcated would be in Scotland.

PART C

Eradication measures

8. This Part applies where an area is demarcated under paragraph 3 by an appropriate UK plant health authority.

9. The appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that the following measures are taken under official supervision to eradicate the plant pest—

- (a) the establishment of a clear-cut zone around each susceptible plant in which the plant pest has been found to be present in accordance with paragraph 10;
- (b) the felling, removal and disposal of all susceptible plants, other than any exempt plants, in a clear-cut zone, taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading the plant pest and the vector during felling;
- (c) the taking of appropriate samples from the susceptible plants felled and any residual material in the clear-cut zone;
- (d) the testing of those samples for the presence of the plant pest;
- (e) the carrying out of the following surveys—
 - (i) surveys of the susceptible plants and residual material in the demarcated area, during and outside the flight season of the vector, in accordance with paragraph 11; and
 - (ii) surveys of the vector itself during the flight season of the vector in accordance with paragraph 12, which must be intensive in any area affected by fire or storm;
- (f) the identification of all susceptible plants in the demarcated area which are infested with the plant pest or which are dead, in poor health or affected by fire or storm;
- (g) the felling, at the appropriate time, of—
 - (i) all susceptible plants in the demarcated area which have been found to be infested with the plant pest;
 - (ii) in the case of any plants in a pest free area, all susceptible plants which have been found to be infested following their sampling and testing using an appropriate sampling scheme; and
 - (iii) in the case of any plants in a demarcated area which is not a pest free area, all susceptible plants in the demarcated area which are dead, in poor health or affected by fire or storm;
- (h) in the case of felled susceptible plants in the demarcated area in which the plant pest has not already been found to be present, the sampling and testing of those plants using an appropriate sampling scheme;
- (i) the disposal of all felled susceptible plants and the resulting logging remains, taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading the plant pest and the vector during felling, by their destruction on site or their removal and the treatment of their wood and bark in accordance with paragraph 13;
- (j) in the case of any place of production of plants for planting in which the plant pest has been detected on susceptible plants grown at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete growing cycle, the removal and disposal of those plants, taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading the plant pest and the vector;
- (k) the identification of all felled susceptible plants in the buffer zone which are not subject to the preceding measures and the removal of those plants and their logging remains, taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading the plant pest and the vector;

- (l) in the case of any exempt plants, the application of alternative eradication measures to their felling, removal and disposal to prevent any possible spread of the plant pest from the plants;
 - (m) in the case of any clear-cut zone which has been reduced for the reasons specified in paragraph 10(a)—
 - (i) the inspection, during or after the flight season of the vector, of those susceptible plants which are located between 100m and 500m of an infested susceptible plant for signs or symptoms of the presence of the plant pest;
 - (ii) the taking of appropriate samples of any plant inspected under paragraph (i) which shows signs or symptoms of the presence of the plant pest and the testing of those samples for the presence of the plant pest;
 - (iii) the carrying out of intensive surveys of the vector by sampling and testing individual vectors for the presence of the plant pest in the area located between 100m and 500m of an infested susceptible plant; and
 - (iv) the application of alternative eradication measures to their felling, removal and disposal to prevent any possible spread of the plant pest from the susceptible plants; and
 - (n) the production of a hygiene protocol setting out the hygiene procedures for vehicles transporting forest products and machinery for processing forest products to ensure that the plant pest cannot be spread with those vehicles and machinery.
- 10.** Any clear-cut zone must be established promptly in light of the risk of transmission of the plant pest by the vector from the susceptible plant in which it was found and must have a minimum initial radius of 500 m, which may be reduced to 100 m if—
- (a) the appropriate UK plant health authority concludes that the creation of a clear-cut zone with a radius of 500 m would have unacceptable social or environmental impacts; or
 - (b) the appropriate UK plant health authority has evidence from surveys carried out for the presence of the vector in accordance with ISPM No. 4 that the vector has not been present in the area during the preceding three years.
- 11.** When carrying out any survey of any susceptible plants and residual material in a demarcated area, the survey must—
- (a) include the inspection, sampling and testing of those plants and that material for the presence of the plant pest;
 - (b) focus in particular on susceptible plants which are dead, in poor health or affected by fire or storm; and
 - (c) be carried out at an appropriate rate which ensures that the intensity of the survey in the area lying within a radius of 3000 m of an infested susceptible plant is at least four times higher than in the rest of the buffer zone outside that area.
- 12.** When carrying out any survey of the vector in a demarcated area during the flight season, the survey must include the inspection, sampling and testing of the vector for the presence of the plant pest.
- 13.** In the case of susceptible wood identified in the demarcated area during the flight season of the vector, the logs must either—
- (a) be—
 - (i) stripped of their bark, treated with an insecticide known to be effective against the vector or covered with an insect net drenched with such an insecticide immediately after felling;

- (ii) promptly removed to a storage place or to an authorised treatment facility; and
 - (iii) in the case of any logs retaining their bark, treated with an insecticide known to be effective against the vector or covered with an insect net drenched with such an insecticide immediately on arrival at the storage place or the authorised treatment facility; or
- (b) where the appropriate UK plant health authority concludes that the actions described in paragraph (i) would not be effective, immediately destroyed on site and chipped into pieces less than 3 cm thick and 3 cm wide.

PART D

Containment measures

- 14.** This Part applies—
- (a) where—
 - (i) annual surveys carried out pursuant to paragraph 9(e) over a minimum period of four consecutive years and the experience gathered by the appropriate UK plant health authority shows that, in the particular circumstances, it is impossible to eradicate the plant pest; or
 - (ii) there is evidence of the presence of the plant pest throughout the infested zone of a demarcated area, the infested zone exceeds 20 km and the experience gathered shows that in the particular circumstances, it is impossible to eradicate the plant pest in the infested area; and
 - (b) where the appropriate UK plant health authority has concluded that it would not be appropriate to continue to apply the eradication measures in Part C.
- 15.** The appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that the following measures are taken under official supervision to contain the plant pest—
- (a) the carrying out of annual surveys of susceptible plants and the vector in the infested zone or zones in the demarcated area;
 - (b) the felling of all susceptible plants in the infested zone or zones in which the plant pest has been found to be present and the removal and disposal of those plants and their felling remains, taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading the plant pest and the vector;
 - (c) the carrying out of the following surveys in the buffer zone of the demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 17—
 - (i) surveys, during and outside the flight season of the vector, of susceptible plants and residual material; and
 - (ii) surveys, during the flight season of the vector, of the vector itself;
 - (d) the identification of all susceptible plants in the buffer zone which are infested with the plant pest or which are dead, in poor health or affected by fire or storm;
 - (e) the felling, at the appropriate time, of all susceptible plants in the buffer zone which have been found to be infested with the plant pest, taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading the plant pest and the vector during felling;
 - (f) the disposal of all felled susceptible plants and the resulting logging remains in the buffer zone, taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading the plant pest and the vector during their disposal, by—
 - (i) their immediate destruction on site;

- (ii) their movement under official control from the buffer zone into the infested zone or zones; or
- (iii) their removal and the treatment of their wood and bark in accordance with paragraph 18;
- (g) in the case of felled susceptible plants in the buffer zone in which the plant pest has not already been found to be present, the removal of those plants and their logging remains, taking all necessary precautions to ensure that they do not attract the plant pest or the vector;
- (h) the identification of all felled susceptible plants in the buffer zone which are not subject to any of the preceding measures in this paragraph and the removal of those plants and their logging remains, taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading the plant pest and the vector; and
- (i) the production of a hygiene protocol setting out the hygiene procedures for vehicles transporting forest products and machinery for processing forest products to ensure that the plant pest cannot be spread with those vehicles and machinery.

16. When carrying out a survey of susceptible plants and residual material in a demarcated area, the survey must—

- (a) include the inspection, sampling and testing of those plants and that material for the presence of the plant pest;
- (b) focus in particular on susceptible plants which are dead, in poor health or affected by fire or storm; and
- (c) be carried out at an appropriate rate which ensures that the intensity of the survey in the area lying within a radius of 3000 m of an infested susceptible plant is at least four times higher than in the rest of the buffer zone outside that area.

17. When carrying out any survey of the vector in a demarcated area during the flight season, the survey must include the inspection, sampling and testing of the vector for the presence of the plant pest.

18. In the case of susceptible wood identified in the demarcated area during the flight season of the vector, the logs must either—

- (a) be—
 - (i) stripped of their bark, treated with an insecticide known to be effective against the vector or covered with an insect net drenched with such an insecticide immediately after felling;
 - (ii) promptly removed to a storage place or to an authorised treatment facility; and
 - (iii) in the case of any logs retaining their bark, treated with an insecticide known to be effective against the vector or covered with an insect net drenched with such an insecticide immediately on arrival at the storage place or the authorised treatment facility; or
- (b) where the appropriate UK plant health authority concludes that the actions described in sub-paragraph (a) would not be effective, immediately destroyed on site and chipped into pieces less than 3 cm thick and 3 cm wide.

PART E

Other measures

19. Where an area is demarcated under paragraph 3 by an appropriate UK plant health authority, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that—

- (a) operators and the public are informed of the measures taken in accordance with Parts C and D; and
- (b) frequent random checks are carried out on susceptible plants, susceptible wood and susceptible bark which are being moved from the demarcated area to another demarcated area or from the infested zone to the buffer zone in the demarcated area.

20. The appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that the checks referred to in paragraph 19(b) are based on the risk that the plants or wood and bark in question carry live pinewood nematodes, taking into account the provenance of the consignment, the degree of susceptibility of the plants or wood and bark in question and past compliance by the operator of any relevant movement restrictions or any other measure imposed on the operator to eradicate or contain the plant pest.

21. Any checks must be carried out—

- (a) at the points where they are moved from the infested zone into the buffer zone;
- (b) at the points where they are moved from the buffer zone into an area outside the demarcated area;
- (c) at their place of destination in the buffer zone; and
- (d) at their place of origin in the infested zone, including sawmills.

22. The checks must include—

- (a) an examination to ascertain that the plants, wood or bark is accompanied by a UK plant passport;
- (b) an examination to ascertain the identity of the relevant material being moved; and
- (c) an examination of the plants, wood or bark to ascertain whether they meet the requirements under the relevant Plant Health Order relating to their movement, and testing for the presence of the plant pest where the movement of material is or is suspected to be in breach of restrictions on the movement of susceptible plants, susceptible wood or susceptible bark under the relevant Plant Health Order or with any other measure imposed on the operator to eradicate or contain the plant pest.

23. Each appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that random checks are carried out on susceptible plants, susceptible wood and susceptible bark moving from a demarcated area situated outside its territory into its territory.

24. Where any random check reveals that the susceptible plants, susceptible wood or susceptible bark are being moved in contravention of any movement restrictions referred to in paragraph 22(c), the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that—

- (a) the susceptible plants, susceptible wood or susceptible bark are destroyed under official supervision;
- (b) the susceptible plants, susceptible wood or susceptible bark are moved under official supervision to an authorised treatment facility for heat treatment; or
- (c) where the susceptible material consists of wood packaging material actually in use in the transport of objects, the wood packaging material is returned under official supervision to the place of dispatch or a location nearby the place of interception for repackaging those objects and destruction of the wood packaging material.

PART F

Authorisation of treatment facilities

25. Where an area is demarcated under paragraph 3 by an appropriate UK plant health authority, the appropriate UK plant health authority must by notice designate the treatment facilities that are authorised by the appropriate UK plant health authority to—

- (a) carry out appropriate heat treatment for the purposes of item 7 of Part E of Schedule 4;
- (b) issue UK plant passports for susceptible wood and bark which it has treated for the purposes of item 7 of Part E of Schedule 4;
- (c) treat wood packaging material for the purposes of item 7 of Part E of Schedule 4; and
- (d) mark beehives and bird nesting boxes for the purposes of item 7 of Part E of Schedule 4.

26. The appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that—

- (a) each treatment facility which is authorised for the purposes of paragraph 25 has systems in place to guarantee the traceability of any susceptible wood or susceptible bark that it treats;
- (b) each treatment facility which is authorised to apply the mark specified in Annex 2 to ISPM No. 15 uses wood which has been treated by an authorised treatment facility and has systems in place to guarantee the traceability of the treated wood back to the treatment facility at which it was treated.

27. The appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that the treatment facilities that it has authorised are subject to official supervision.

28. The appropriate UK plant health authority must withdraw any authorisation granted to a treatment facility where it becomes aware of the presence of the plant pest in susceptible wood, susceptible bark or wood packaging material treated by the treatment facility or in susceptible wood packaging material marked by the treatment facility.

PART G

Lifting of demarcation

29. The appropriate UK plant health authority may lift the demarcation which applies to a demarcated area if—

- (a) official surveys show that the plant pest has not been found to be present in the demarcated area in the four years prior to the lifting of the demarcation; or
- (b) the appropriate UK plant health authority has evidence from the surveys carried out for the presence of the vector in accordance with ISPM No. 4 that the vector has not been present in the area for the three years prior to the lifting of the demarcation, and the absence of the vector has been confirmed by sampling and testing.

SCHEDULE 14

Regulation 5(7)

Emergency measures: *Pomacea* (Perry)

PART A

Application and interpretation

1. This Schedule applies where there is evidence that *Pomacea* (Perry) is present in a field or watercourse in a relevant UK territory.
2. In this Schedule—
 - “the plant pest” means *Pomacea* (Perry);
 - “susceptible plants” means any plants, other than seeds intended for planting, that can only grow in water or soil that is permanently saturated in water.

PART B

Establishment of a demarcated area

3. The appropriate UK plant health authority must by notice and without delay demarcate an area in relation to the infestation consisting of—
 - (a) an infested zone and a buffer zone around the infested zone; and
 - (b) where two or more buffer zones around the infested zones overlap or are geographically close, an area encompassing those infested zones and buffer zones and the areas between the buffer zones.
4. The infested zone must include the area in which the plant pest was found to be present.
5. The buffer zone must only include watercourses and areas that are saturated with fresh water.
6. The boundary of the buffer zone must be at least 500 m beyond the boundary of the infested zone, but where the infested zone includes part of a watercourse, the buffer zone must be extended to include the stretches of the watercourse which are at least 1,000 m downstream and 500 m upstream of the location of the finding of the plant pest.
7. The demarcation of an infested zone and buffer zone must be based on sound scientific principles, the biology of the plant pest, the level of infestation, the evidence of establishment of the plant pest, the distribution of susceptible plants and the capacity of the plant pest to spread naturally.
8. If there is a confirmed finding of the plant pest in a buffer zone, the appropriate UK plant health authority must amend the original demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 7 to take account of that finding.
9. This Part does not apply in so far as any part of the area to be demarcated would be in Scotland.

PART C

Measures to be taken in a demarcated area

10. Where an appropriate UK plant health authority demarcates an area pursuant to paragraph 3, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that all measures that are necessary for the eradication of the plant pest are taken and that a hygiene protocol is produced setting out the

hygiene procedures for all agriculture and aquaculture machinery which may come into contact with the plant pest and be capable of spreading it.

11. Those measures must include—

- (a) the removal and destruction of the plant pest; and
- (b) intensive monitoring for the presence of the plant pest by inspections twice a year with a specific focus on the buffer zone.

12. Where appropriate, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that there is an awareness raising programme about the risk of the spread of the plant pest.

PART D

Lifting of demarcation

13. The appropriate UK plant health authority may by notice lift the demarcation that applies to an area which has been demarcated under paragraph 3 if official surveys show that the plant pest has not been found to be present in the demarcated area in the four years prior to the lifting of the demarcation.

SCHEDULE 15

Regulation 5(8)

Emergency measures: *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.)

PART A

Application and interpretation

1. This Schedule applies where *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.) is confirmed to be present in a relevant UK territory.

2. In this Schedule—

- “demarcated area” means an area demarcated under paragraph 5;
- “infected plant” means a plant which has been tested and found to be infected by the plant pest;
- “the plant pest” means *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.);
- “susceptible plants” means host plants, intended for planting, belonging to the genera or species listed in the list of *Xylella* host plants.

3. Any test or survey which is carried out for the purposes of paragraph 7(b), 25(b)(ii) or 26 must be based on a sampling scheme capable of identifying with 99% reliability a level of presence of infected plants of 1% or above.

4. Any survey which is carried out for the purposes of paragraph 7(c) or 16(g) must be based on a grid split of 100 m x 100 m squares within a zone of a width of at least 1 km surrounding the infected zone and a grid split of 1 km x 1 km squares within the rest of the buffer zone.

PART B

Establishment of a demarcated area

5. The appropriate UK plant health authority must by notice and without delay demarcate an area in relation to the infection consisting of an infected zone and a buffer zone around the infected zone.

6. The infected zone must include all plants known to be infected by the plant pest, all plants showing symptoms indicating possible infection by the plant pest and all other plants liable to be infected by the plant pest due to their close proximity to infected plants or a known common source of production with infected plants or plants grown from them.

7. The boundary of the buffer zone must be at least five km beyond the boundary of the infected zone, but may be reduced to one km beyond the boundary of the infected zone where the appropriate UK plant health authority concludes with a high degree of confidence that the initial presence of the plant pest has not resulted in any spread of the plant pest and the following conditions have been met—

- (a) all host plants within a radius of 100 m of the infected plant have been promptly removed;
- (b) no other plants have been found infected by the plant pest in the infected zone following official tests which have been carried out at least once during the course of the year and which targeted symptomatic plants, as well as asymptomatic plants in the proximity of the symptomatic ones;
- (c) a delimiting survey has been carried out in the zone surrounding the infected zone that extended at least 2.5 km beyond the boundary of the infected zone, which included visual inspections of susceptible plants and the sampling and testing of symptomatic plants, as well as asymptomatic plants in the proximity of the symptomatic plants; and
- (d) the possibility of natural spread of the plant pest has been excluded as a result of tests which have been carried out twice during the flight season of the relevant vector and in accordance with international guidelines in which no vectors carrying the plant pest have been detected in the infected zone.

8. The demarcation of the infected zone and the buffer zone must be based on sound scientific principles, the biology of the plant pest and its vectors, the level of infection, the distribution of the susceptible plants in the area concerned and the presence of vectors of the plant pest.

9. Where the infection is limited to one particular sub-species of the plant pest which has been identified by one positive molecular test carried out in line with international standards, the demarcation may be based on that sub-species alone.

10. If there is a confirmed finding of the plant pest in the buffer zone, the appropriate UK plant health authority must either demarcate a further area or amend the original demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 5 to 9 to take account of that finding.

11. The appropriate UK plant health authority must maintain a list of demarcated areas in its territory and publish that list.

12. Paragraph 5 is subject to paragraph 23.

13. This Part does not apply in so far as any part of the area to be demarcated would be in Scotland.

PART C

Eradication measures

14. This Part applies where an area is demarcated under paragraph 5 by an appropriate UK plant health authority.

15. The appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that measures are taken to eradicate the plant pest.

16. The eradication measures must include—

- (a) the immediate removal of the following plants within a radius of 100 m of each infected plant, other than any plants to which paragraph 17 applies—
 - (i) host plants, regardless of their health status;
 - (ii) plants known to be infected by the plant pest; and
 - (iii) plants showing symptoms indicating possible infection by the plant pest or which are suspected to be infected by the plant pest;
- (b) in the case of any plants to which paragraph 17 applies—
 - (i) the official inspection of those plants during the flight season of relevant vectors for symptoms of the plant pest and measures to ensure their physical isolation; and
 - (ii) their sampling and testing for the presence of the plant pest where symptoms of the plant pest are present;
- (c) the sampling and testing of susceptible plants within a radius of 100 m of each infected plant in accordance with ISPM No. 31;
- (d) the application of appropriate phytosanitary treatments against vectors of the plant pest and plants that may host those vectors prior to the removal of any plants under sub-paragraph (a);
- (e) the destruction of the plants removed under sub-paragraph (a) either in situ or in a nearby location designated for this purpose within the infected zone in a manner that ensures that the plant pest is not spread;
- (f) appropriate investigations to identify the origin of the infection, which must include the tracing of susceptible plants associated with the infected plants (including those that were moved before the demarcated area was established);
- (g) annual surveys to monitor the presence of the plant pest, which must include visual inspections of susceptible plants and the sampling and testing of symptomatic plants, as well as asymptomatic plants in the proximity of the symptomatic ones;
- (h) the prohibition on the planting of host plants in the infected zone, except where they are physically protected against the introduction of the plant pest by its vectors;
- (i) the raising of public awareness of the threat of the plant pest and the measures adopted to prevent its introduction and spread and the setting up of road signs to delineate the demarcated area;
- (j) where necessary, specific measures to address any particularity or complication that could reasonably be expected to prevent, hinder or delay eradication of the plant pest;
- (k) the application of appropriate agricultural practices for the management of the plant pest and its vectors; and
- (l) any other measure which may contribute the eradication of the plant pest, taking account of the guidelines in ISPM No. 9 and ISPM No. 14.

17. The appropriate UK plant health authority may decide that individual host plants officially designated as plants with historic value need not be removed if the following conditions are met—

- (a) the host plants have been sampled and tested and have been confirmed not to be infected by the plant pest;
- (b) the individual host plants have, or the area concerned has, been physically isolated in an appropriate manner from relevant vectors for the purpose of preventing the spread of the plant pest;
- (c) appropriate agricultural practices for the management of the plant pest and its vectors have been applied.

PART D

Other measures

18. Where an area is demarcated under paragraph 5 by an appropriate UK plant health authority, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that regular official checks are carried out on susceptible plants which are being moved out of the demarcated area, or from the infected zone to the buffer zone in the demarcated area.

19. The UK plant health authority must ensure that the checks referred to in paragraph 18 are carried out at—

- (a) the points where the susceptible plants are moved from the infected zone into the buffer zone;
- (b) the points where the susceptible plants are moved from the buffer zone into an area outside the demarcated area;
- (c) their place of destination in the buffer zone; and
- (d) their place of destination outside the demarcated zone.

20. The checks must include an examination of the UK plant passport accompanying the plants and an examination to ascertain the identity of the material in the consignment.

21. The intensity of the checks must be based on the risk of the plants carrying the plant pest or its known or potential vectors, taking into account—

- (a) the provenance of the lots in the consignment;
- (b) the degree of susceptibility of the plants; and
- (c) the extent to which each operator in the demarcated area has complied with the restrictions on the movement of susceptible plants under the relevant Plant Health Order and with any other official measure imposed on the operator to eradicate or contain the plant pest.

22. Where any checks carried out pursuant to paragraph 18 show that the plants do not comply with the requirements specified under the relevant Plant Health Order in relation to their movement, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that those plants are destroyed immediately in situ or in a nearby location and that all necessary precautions to avoid the spread of the plant pest and its vectors are taken during and after removal.

PART E

Measures to be taken where no demarcated area is established

23. The appropriate UK plant health authority need not demarcate an area in relation to a finding of the plant pest in a relevant UK territory where—

- (a) there is evidence—
 - (i) that the infection has been caused by the recent movement of susceptible plants to the area in which the plant pest was found; or
 - (ii) that the plant pest has been found in a site with physical protection from the vectors of the plant pest;
- (b) there is evidence that the susceptible plants were infected with the plant pest before they were introduced into that area; and
- (c) no vectors carrying the plant pest have been detected in tests carried out in accordance with internationally validated testing methods in the vicinity of those plants.

24. Where the appropriate UK plant health authority does not demarcate an area for the reasons specified in paragraph 23(a) to (c), the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that annual surveys are carried out for a period of at least two years beginning on the date of its decision not to demarcate the area, in order to determine whether any other plants are or have been infected with the plant pest.

PART F

Lifting of demarcation

24. The appropriate UK plant health authority may lift the demarcation that applies to a demarcated area if—

- (a) the plant pest is not detected in the demarcated area over a period of five years in official surveys carried pursuant to paragraph 1(h) of Schedule 9 or by the monitoring referred to in paragraph 16(g); and
- (b) where the buffer zone has been reduced in accordance with paragraph 7, one year after the date of its initial establishment if the following conditions are met—
 - (i) the measures described in paragraphs 7(a) to (d) have been taken and, as a result, the appropriate UK plant health authority is able to conclude with a high degree of confidence that the initial presence of the plant pest was an isolated case and no further spread has occurred in the demarcated area; and
 - (ii) as close as practically possible to the time of lifting, official tests have been carried out in the demarcated area in accordance with international standards, which targeted symptomatic plants and asymptomatic plants in the proximity of the symptomatic plants.

25. Where the demarcation of an area is lifted under paragraph 25(b), the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that the susceptible plants located in that area are subject to intensive surveys for a period of two years following the date of the lifting of the demarcation.

26. Those surveys must—

- (a) be carried out in accordance with international standards;
- (b) be based on scientific and technical principles relating to the potential spread of the plant pest in the immediate surroundings; and

- (c) include the targeting symptomatic plants and asymptomatic plants in the proximity of the symptomatic plants.

SCHEDULE 16

Regulation 5(9)

Emergency measures: *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)

PART A

Application and interpretation

1. This Schedule applies where *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) is confirmed to be present in a relevant UK territory.

2. In this Schedule—

“appropriate time”, in relation to the felling of susceptible plants, means—

- (a) in the case of any plant identified outside the flight season of the plant pest, before the next flight season;
- (b) in the case of any plant identified during the flight season of the plant pest, immediately;

“demarcated area” means an area demarcated under paragraph 3;

“infested plant” means a plant which has been found to be infested with the plant pest;

“the plant pest” means *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky);

“the relevant period” means four consecutive years which includes at least one life cycle of the plant pest and the year after;

“susceptible plants” means plants for planting, other than seeds, that have a stem diameter of one cm or more at their thickest point of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Cercidiphyllum* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Koelreuteria* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Tilia* spp. and *Ulmus* spp.;

“susceptible wood” means wood, obtained in whole or in part of the specified plants, other than wood packaging material, but including wood that has not retained its natural round surface which meets one of the following descriptions—

<i>CN code</i>	<i>Description</i>
CN 4401 10 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
CN 4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
CN ex 4401 39 80	Other wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
CN 4403 10 00	Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
CN 4403 92	Wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
CN ex 4403 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than, beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) or birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.)), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared

<i>CN code</i>	<i>Description</i>
CN 4403 99 10	Wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
CN 4403 99 51	Sawlogs of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
CN 4403 99 59	Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than sawlogs
CN ex 4404 20 00	Non-coniferous split poles, piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise
CN 4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
CN 4407 92 00	Wood of beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
CN 4407 93	Wood of maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
CN 4407 95	Wood of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
CN ex 4407 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) or poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.)), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
CN 4407 99 91	Wood of poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
CN 9406 00 20	Prefabricated buildings of wood

PART B

Establishment of demarcated area

3. The appropriate UK plant health authority must by notice and without delay demarcate an area in relation to the infestation consisting of an infested zone and a buffer zone around the infested zone.
4. The infested zone must include the area in which the plant pest was found and all plants showing symptoms caused by that plant pest.
5. The boundary of the buffer zone must be at least two km beyond the boundary of the infested zone, but may be reduced to one km beyond the boundary of the infested zone if the appropriate UK plant health authority concludes that eradication of the plant pest is possible and for so long as it remains of that view.
6. The demarcation of the infested zone and the buffer zone must be based on sound scientific principles, the biology of the plant pest, the level of infestation, the distribution of the host plants in the area concerned and evidence of establishment of the plant pest.

7. If there is a confirmed finding of the plant pest outside the infested zone, the appropriate UK plant health authority must either demarcate a further area or amend the original demarcated area in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 6 to take account of that finding.

8. Paragraph 3 is subject to paragraph 15.

9. This Part does not apply in so far as any part of the area to be demarcated would be in Scotland.

PART C

Measures to be taken in a demarcated area

10. Where an area is demarcated under paragraph 3, the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that measures are taken within the demarcated area to eradicate the plant pest in the area or, where it has concluded that eradication of the plant pest is longer possible, to contain the spread of the plant pest from the area.

11. The eradication measures must include—

- (a) the felling of all infested plants and plants with symptoms caused by the plant pest, and the complete removal of their roots if larval galleries are observed below the root collar of the infested plants, at the appropriate time;
- (b) the felling of all susceptible plants within a radius of 100 m of an infested plant, other than any plant to which sub-paragraph (d) applies, and the examination of those plants for any sign of infestation;
- (c) the removal, examination and disposal of plants felled in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), and where necessary their roots, taking all necessary precautions to avoid the spread of the plant pest during and after felling;
- (d) in any case where the appropriate UK plant health authority concludes that the felling and disposal of any infested plant, any plant with symptoms caused by the plant pest or any susceptible plant within a radius of 100 m of an infested plant would not be appropriate due to the particular social, cultural or environmental value of the plant, regular detailed examination of any sign of infestation and the application of measures equivalent to its felling and disposal to prevent any possible spread of the plant pest from the plant;
- (e) the prohibition of any movement of potentially infested plants out of the demarcated area;
- (f) the tracing back to the origin of the infestation and the tracing of plants and wood associated with the infestation as far as possible, along with examinations of the plants and wood traced for any sign that they are infested with the plant pest, which must include targeted destructive sampling;
- (g) where appropriate, the replacement of susceptible plants by other plants;
- (h) the prohibition on the planting of susceptible plants in the open air within a radius of 100 m of an infested plant, except in a place of production authorised by an appropriate UK plant health authority;
- (i) intensive monitoring for the presence of the plant pest on host plants by annual inspections at appropriate times on host plants, with specific focus on the buffer zone, which must include at least one inspection a year using techniques capable of detecting infestation at crown height and, where appropriate, targeted destructive sampling;
- (j) activities to raise public awareness of the threat of the plant pest and the measures adopted to prevent its introduction into and spread within the relevant UK territory, including the conditions relating to the movement of susceptible plants and susceptible wood from the demarcated area;

- (k) where necessary, specific measures to address any particularity or complication that could reasonably be expected to prevent, hinder or delay eradication of the plant pest; and
- (l) any other measure which may contribute the eradication of the plant pest, taking account of the guidelines in ISPM No. 9 and ISPM No. 14.

12. The containment measures must include—

- (a) the following measures—
 - (i) the felling of all infested plants and plants with symptoms caused by the plant pest and the complete removal of their roots if larval galleries are observed below the root collar of the infested plants, at the appropriate time; and
 - (ii) the removal, examination and disposal of plants felled in accordance with paragraph (i) and, where necessary, their roots, taking all necessary precautions to avoid the spread of the plant pest after felling; or
- (b) the prohibition of any movement of potentially infested plants out of the demarcated area;
- (c) where appropriate, the replacement of susceptible plants by other plants;
- (d) the prohibition on the planting of susceptible plants in the open air within a radius of 100 m of an infested plant, except in a place of production authorised by the appropriate UK plant health authority;
- (e) intensive monitoring for the presence of the plant pest on host plants, with specific focus on the buffer zone, which must include at least one inspection a year using techniques capable of detecting infestation at crown height and, where appropriate, targeted destructive sampling;
- (f) activities to raise public awareness of the threat of the plant pest and the measures adopted to prevent its introduction into and spread within the relevant UK territory, including the conditions relating to the movement of susceptible plants and susceptible wood from the demarcated area;
- (g) where necessary, specific measures to address any particularity or complication that could reasonably be expected to prevent, hinder or delay eradication of the plant pest; and
- (h) any other measure which may contribute to the containment of the plant pest.

13. The appropriate UK plant health authority must set time periods for the implementation of the eradication and containment measures to be carried out.

14. The appropriate UK plant health authority may only conclude that it is not possible to eradicate the plant pest from a demarcated area where the results of official surveys carried out over the relevant period have confirmed the presence of the plant pest in the demarcated area and there is evidence that the plant pest can no longer be eradicated from the area.

PART D

Measures to be taken where no demarcated area is established

15. The appropriate UK plant health authority need not demarcate an area in relation to a finding of the plant pest in a relevant UK territory—

- (a) where there is evidence that—
 - (i) the infestation has been caused by the movement of susceptible plants or susceptible wood to the area in which the plant pest was found and that the susceptible plants or susceptible wood were infested with the plant pest before that movement; or

- (ii) it is an isolated finding which is not expected to lead to the establishment of the plant pest; and
 - (b) where it has ascertained from a specific investigation that the plant pest is not established in the area and that it will not successfully breed or spread due to its biology if appropriate eradication measures are taken.
- 16.** Where the appropriate UK plant health authority does not demarcate an area for the reasons specified in paragraph 15(a) and (b), the appropriate UK plant health authority must ensure that—
- (a) measures are taken immediately for the purpose of promptly eradicating the plant pest and preventing its spread;
 - (b) monitoring is carried out over the relevant period for the presence of the plant pest in the area which lies within a radius of one km of the infested plants or infested wood or the place where the plant pest was found, which must be regular and intensive in the first year;
 - (c) all infested plants and wood are destroyed;
 - (d) tracing back to the origin of the infestation and tracing of plants and wood associated with the infestation is carried out as far as possible, along with examinations of the plants and wood traced for any sign that they are infested with the plant pest, which must include targeted destructive sampling;
 - (e) activities to raise public awareness of the threat posed by the plant pest are carried out; and
 - (f) any other measure which may contribute to the containment of the plant pest, taking account of the guidelines in ISPM No. 9 and ISPM No. 14.

PART E

Lifting of demarcation

- 17.** The appropriate UK plant health authority may lift the demarcation that applies to a demarcated area—
- (a) if the plant pest is not detected in the area over a relevant period during official surveys carried pursuant to paragraph 1(i) of Schedule 9 and the monitoring referred to in paragraph 11(i); or
 - (b) in any case where, following further investigation, it is clear that the area need not have been demarcated for the reasons specified in paragraph 15(a) and (b).

SCHEDULE 17

Regulation 6

Revocation of retained direct EU legislation

EU regulations

1. [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1040/2002](#) establishing detailed rules for the implementation of the provisions relating to the allocation of a financial contribution from the Community for plant-health control and repealing [Regulation \(EC\) No 2051/97](#).

2. [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1756/2004](#) specifying the detailed conditions for the evidence required and the criteria for the type and level of the reduction of the plant health checks of certain plants, plant products or other objects listed in Part B of Annex V to Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#).

3. [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 690/2008](#) recognising protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community.

EU decisions

4. Commission [Decision 91/261/EEC](#) recognising Australia as being free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. et al.

5. Commission [Decision 93/360/EEC](#) authorising the Member States to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Council [Directive 77/93/EEC](#) in respect of wood of *Thuja* L., originating in Canada.

6. Commission [Decision 93/365/EEC](#) authorising the Member States to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Council [Directive 77/93/EEC](#) in respect of heat-treated coniferous wood, originating in Canada, and establishing the details of the indicator system to be applied to the heat-treated wood.

7. Commission [Decision 93/422/EEC](#) authorising the Member States to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Council [Directive 77/93/EEC](#) in respect of kiln dried coniferous wood, originating in Canada, and establishing the details of the indicator system to be applied to the kiln dried wood.

8. Commission [Decision 93/423/EEC](#) authorising the Member States to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Council [Directive 77/93/EEC](#) in respect of kiln dried coniferous wood, originating in the United States of America, and establishing the details of the indicator system to be applied to the kiln dried wood.

9. Commission [Decision 98/109/EC](#) authorising Member States temporarily to take emergency measures against the dissemination of *Thrips palmi* Karny as regards Thailand.

10. Commission [Decision 2002/499/EC](#) authorising derogations from certain provisions of Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#) in respect of naturally or artificially dwarfed plants of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Juniperus* L. and *Pinus* L., originating in the Republic of Korea.

11. Commission [Decision 2002/757/EC](#) on provisional emergency phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of *Phytophthora ramorum* Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld sp. Nov.

12. Commission [Decision 2002/887/EC](#) authorising derogations from certain provisions of Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#) in respect of naturally or artificially dwarfed plants of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Juniperus* L. and *Pinus* L., originating in Japan.

13. Commission [Decision 2003/248/EC](#) authorising Member States to provide for temporary derogations from certain provisions of Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#) in respect of plants of strawberry (*Fragaria* L.), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Argentina.

14. Commission [Decision 2003/249/EC](#) authorising Member States to provide for temporary derogations from certain provisions of Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#) in respect of plants of strawberry (*Fragaria* L.), intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Chile.

15. Commission [Decision 2004/200/EC](#) on measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of Pepino mosaic virus.

16. Commission [Decision 2005/51/EC](#) authorising Member States temporarily to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#) in respect of the importation of soil contaminated by pesticides or persistent organic pollutants for decontamination purposes.

17. Commission [Decision 2005/359/EC](#) providing for a derogation from certain provisions of Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#) as regards oak (*Quercus* L.) logs with bark attached, originating in the United States of America.
18. Commission Implementing [Decision 2011/787/EU](#) authorising Member States temporarily to take emergency measures against the dissemination of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. as regards Egypt.
19. Commission Implementing [Decision 2013/780/EU](#) providing for a derogation from Article 13(1)(ii) of Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#) in respect of bark-free sawn wood of *Quercus* L., *Platanus* L. and *Acer saccharum* Marsh. originating in the United States of America.
20. Commission Implementing [Decision 2014/917/EU](#) setting out detailed rules for the implementation of Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#) as regards the notification of the presence of harmful organisms and of measures taken or intended to be taken by the Member States.
21. Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/179 authorising Member States to provide for a derogation from certain provisions of Council [Directive 2000/29/EC](#) in respect of wood packaging material of conifers (Coniferales) in the form of ammunition boxes originating in the United States of America under the control of the United States Department of Defence.
22. Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1199 recognising Bosnia and Herzegovina as being free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al.
23. Commission Implementing [Decision 2017/198/EU](#) as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* Takikawa, Serizawa, Ichikawa, Tsuyuma & Goto.
24. Commission Implementing Decision 2018/638 establishing emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and spread within the Union of the harmful organism *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Smith).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations are made in exercise of the powers conferred by the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (c. 16) in order to address failures of retained EU law to operate effectively and other deficiencies (in particular the deficiencies referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d) and (g) of section 8(2)) arising from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union.

Regulation 4 makes provision for the purposes of the Plant Health (England) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/610), the Plant Health (Wales) Order 2018 (S.I. 2018/1064 (W. 223)), the Plant Health (Wood and Bark) (*Phytophthora ramorum*) Order (Northern Ireland) 2005 (S.R. 2005 No. 252), the Plant Health (Wood and Bark) Order (Northern Ireland) 2006 (S.R. 2006 No. 66) and the Plant Health Order (Northern Ireland) 2018 (S.R. 2018 No. 184). Regulation 5 makes provision about derogations from specific prohibitions and restrictions under those Orders. Regulation 6 makes provision about emergency measures in relation to England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

An impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no, or no significant, impact on the private or voluntary sector is foreseen.

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