

Phytosanitary Certificate

Additional Declaration Guide

1. Almost all plants, plant products and other objects, originating from third countries have special requirements for their introduction into the Union territory, which includes Northern Ireland under the Protocol agreement. These special requirements are listed on the phytosanitary certificate as additional declarations (ADs).

2. ISPM No.12 defines an additional declaration as ‘a statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment’. These additional declarations must be listed on the phytosanitary certificate and that specification shall include the full wording of the relevant requirement. It should be noted that several plants and plant products have more than one AD, which is dependent on a number of considerations such as country of origin. It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure all AD requirements relating to their import are met.

3. Where there is only one AD listed the PC fulfils the AD requirement and no specific statement is required. An example of this is root and tubercle vegetables, other than tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* in relation to no more than 1% by net weight of soil and growing medium.

4. There is an Index and three parts to this Guide:

 (a) The **INDEX** is an Alphabetical Plant Finder for all plants listed for ADs.

(b) **PART 1** lists the Additional Declarations that should be read in conjunction with Annex VII of [Commission Implementing Regulation (CIR) (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 Nov 19](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02019R2072-20231009#tocId2) (as amended 1 Jun 24).

(c) **PART 2** lists the Additional Declarations, which relate to Protected Zones, and should be read in conjunction with Annex X of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as amended.

(d) **PART 3** lists the Addition Declarations as directed by the Emergency Control Measures put in place by the EU for specified pests.

Sustainability at the heart of a living, working, active landscape valued by everyone.



**INDEX**

**ALPHABETICAL PLANT FINDER FOR ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS**

1. Additional Declarations given in **Part 1** (AD), Additional Declarations for Protected Zones given in **Part 2** (PZ) and Additional Declarations for Emergency Measures given in **Part 3** (EM), for plants, have been consolidated into **Table 1** below. They have been colour coded as follows:

EM

PZ

AD

2. **Table 2** lists the Taxa of *Palmae* plants for planting (PZ – 31), **Table 3** lists *Phytophthora ramorum* Susceptible Plants (EM – No 6 ) and **Table 4** lists *Xylella fastidiosa* Host Plants (EM – No 12).

**Contents**

[PART 1 6](#_Toc172111030)

[1. Growing Medium 6](#_Toc172111031)

[2. Cut Flowers 6](#_Toc172111032)

[*Chrysanthemum* 6](#_Toc172111033)

[*Dianthus* 6](#_Toc172111034)

[*Gypsophila* 6](#_Toc172111035)

[*Solidago* 6](#_Toc172111036)

[*Orchidaceae* 6](#_Toc172111037)

[3. Fruit and Vegetables 7](#_Toc172111038)

[*Apium graveolens* 7](#_Toc172111039)

[*Ocimum* 7](#_Toc172111040)

[*Beta vulgaris* 7](#_Toc172111041)

[Root and tubercle vegetables other than tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* 7](#_Toc172111042)

[*Solanum lycopersicum* 7](#_Toc172111043)

[*Solanum melongena other than fruits or seeds* 7](#_Toc172111044)

[Bulbs, corms, rhizomes, tubers, intended for planting other than tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* 7](#_Toc172111045)

[**Fruits of** 7](#_Toc172111046)

[*Capsicum AD 62* 7](#_Toc172111047)

[*Citrus AD 57,58,59,60, (not C aurantium, C latifolia,) 61, AD 62 (not C aurantifolia, C limon, C sinensis)* 7](#_Toc172111048)

[*Citrus sinensis2 AD 62.1* 7](#_Toc172111049)

[*Fortunella AD 57,58,59.60,61* 7](#_Toc172111050)

[*Mangifera AD 61* 7](#_Toc172111051)

[*Microcitrus AD 58* 7](#_Toc172111052)

[*Naringi AD 58* 7](#_Toc172111053)

[*Poncirus AD 57,58,59,60,61* 7](#_Toc172111054)

[*Prunus AD 61* 7](#_Toc172111055)

[*Prunus persica AD 62* 7](#_Toc172111056)

[*Punica granatum AD 62* 7](#_Toc172111057)

[*Swinglea AD 58* 7](#_Toc172111058)

[*Malus* 7](#_Toc172111059)

[*Prunus* 7](#_Toc172111060)

[*Pyrus* 7](#_Toc172111061)

[*Vaccinium* 7](#_Toc172111062)

[*Malus AD 64, 65, 66* 7](#_Toc172111063)

[*Pyrus* 7](#_Toc172111064)

[*Solanaceae* 7](#_Toc172111065)

[*Capsicum annuum AD68* 7](#_Toc172111066)

[*Solanum aethiopicum AD 68* 7](#_Toc172111067)

[*S lycopersicum AD 68, 69* 7](#_Toc172111068)

[*S melongena AD 68,69, 70* 7](#_Toc172111069)

[*Annona* 8](#_Toc172111070)

[*Carica papaya* 8](#_Toc172111071)

[*Psidium guajava* 8](#_Toc172111072)

[4. Plants for Planting 8](#_Toc172111073)

[*O*ther than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds, tubers, and plants in tissue culture 8](#_Toc172111074)

[With roots, grown in open air 8](#_Toc172111075)

[*O*ther than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds, tubers, and plants in tissue culture 8](#_Toc172111076)

[Herbaceous perennials of the families 9](#_Toc172111077)

[*Caryophyllaceae (except Dianthus),* 9](#_Toc172111078)

[*Compositae (except Chrysanthemum), Cruciferae, Leguminosae, Rosaceae (except Fragaria)* 9](#_Toc172111079)

[*Euphorbia pulcherrima,* 10](#_Toc172111080)

[*Chrysanthemum* 10](#_Toc172111081)

[*Solanum lycopersicum* other than seeds 10](#_Toc172111082)

[*Pelargonium* 10](#_Toc172111083)

[Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants other than seeds 10](#_Toc172111084)

[*Fragaria* 10](#_Toc172111085)

[*Ribes* 10](#_Toc172111086)

[*Palmae* 11](#_Toc172111087)

[*Chrysanthemum* 11](#_Toc172111088)

[*Dianthus* 11](#_Toc172111089)

[*Pelargonium other than seeds* 11](#_Toc172111090)

[5. Plants 11](#_Toc172111091)

[*Aegle AD 51, 53* 11](#_Toc172111092)

[*Aeglopsis AD 51, 53* 11](#_Toc172111093)

[*Afraegle AD 51, 53* 11](#_Toc172111094)

[*Amyris AD 53* 11](#_Toc172111095)

[*Atalantia AD 51, 53* 11](#_Toc172111096)

[*Balsamocitrus AD 51, 53* 11](#_Toc172111097)

[*Burkillanthus AD 51* 11](#_Toc172111098)

[*Calodendrum AD 51* 11](#_Toc172111099)

[*Casimiroa AD 52* 11](#_Toc172111100)

[*Choisya AD 51, 52* 11](#_Toc172111101)

[*Clausena AD 51, 52, 53* 11](#_Toc172111102)

[*Citropsis AD 53* 11](#_Toc172111103)

[*Eremocitrus AD 53* 11](#_Toc172111104)

[*Esenbeckia Ad 53* 11](#_Toc172111105)

[*Glycosmis AD 53* 11](#_Toc172111106)

[*Limonia AD 51, 53* 11](#_Toc172111107)

[*Merrillia AD 53* 11](#_Toc172111108)

[*Microcitrus AD 51, 53, 54* 11](#_Toc172111109)

[*Murraya AD 51, 52, 53* 11](#_Toc172111110)

[*Naringi AD 53, 54* 11](#_Toc172111111)

[*Pamburus AD 51, 53* 11](#_Toc172111112)

[*Severinia AD 51, 53* 11](#_Toc172111113)

[*Swinglea AD 51, 53, 54* 11](#_Toc172111114)

[*Tetradium AD 53* 11](#_Toc172111115)

[*Toddalia AD 53* 11](#_Toc172111116)

[*Triphasia AD 51, 53* 11](#_Toc172111117)

[*Vepris AD 52, AD 52, 53* 11](#_Toc172111118)

[*Zanthoxylem AD 52, 53* 11](#_Toc172111119)

[Other than fruit but including seeds 11](#_Toc172111120)

[*Palmae* 11](#_Toc172111121)

[Other than seeds 11](#_Toc172111122)

[6. Aquatic Plants 11](#_Toc172111123)

[*Cryptocoryne* 11](#_Toc172111124)

[*Hygrophila* 11](#_Toc172111125)

[*Vallisneria* 11](#_Toc172111126)

[7. Tree and Shrub Plants and Plants for Planting 12](#_Toc172111127)

[Trees and shrubs for planting other than seeds and plants in tissue culture 12](#_Toc172111128)

[Deciduous trees and shrubs other than seeds and plants in tissue culture 12](#_Toc172111129)

[Plants of conifers (Pinopsida), other than fruit and seeds 12](#_Toc172111130)

[Plants of conifers (Pinopsida) other than fruit and seeds over 3m in height 12](#_Toc172111131)

[Plants of *Chionanthus virginicus, Ulmus davidiana*, *Pterocarya rhoifolia, other than fruit and seeds* 15](#_Toc172111132)

[*Acer campestre, A palmatum, A platanoides, A pseudoplatanus* 16](#_Toc172111133)

[*Acer japonicum, A palmatum, A shirasawanum 16*](#_Toc172111134)

[*Fagus sylvatica 16*](#_Toc172111135)

[*Jasminum polyanthum 16*](#_Toc172111136)

[*Juglans regia 16*](#_Toc172111137)

[*Ligustrum delavayanum, L japonicum, L ovalifolium, L vulgare 16*](#_Toc172111138)

[*Malus sylvestris 16*](#_Toc172111139)

[*Malus domestica 16*](#_Toc172111140)

[*Malus sylvestris 16*](#_Toc172111141)

[*Nerium oleander 16*](#_Toc172111142)

[*Prunus persica, P dulcis, P armeniaca, P davidiana 16*](#_Toc172111143)

[*Quercus petraea, Q robur 16*](#_Toc172111144)

[8. Wood and Isolated Bark 16](#_Toc172111145)

[9. Potatoes 22](#_Toc172111146)

[Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* 22](#_Toc172111147)

[Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* for planting 22](#_Toc172111148)

[Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* other than those for planting 22](#_Toc172111149)

[10. Seeds and Grain 22](#_Toc172111150)

[Seeds of 22](#_Toc172111151)

[*Citrus* 22](#_Toc172111152)

[Seeds of 22](#_Toc172111153)

[*Zea mays* 22](#_Toc172111154)

[*Triticum* 22](#_Toc172111155)

[*Secale* 22](#_Toc172111156)

[*X Triticosecale* 22](#_Toc172111157)

[11. Machinery and Vehicles 22](#_Toc172111158)

[Machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes 22](#_Toc172111159)

[PART 2 23](#_Toc172111160)

[Used agricultural machinery 23](#_Toc172111161)

[Soil from beet and unsterilized waste from beet *(Beta vulgaris)* 23](#_Toc172111162)

[Plants of *Beta vulgaris*, intended for industrial processing 23](#_Toc172111163)

[Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum,* for planting 24](#_Toc172111164)

[Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum*, other than those mentioned in point 6 of this Annex 24](#_Toc172111165)

[Plants for planting of *Beta vulgaris*, other than seeds 24](#_Toc172111166)

[Plants for planting of *Prunus*, other than seeds 24](#_Toc172111167)

[Unrooted cuttings for planting of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* 24](#_Toc172111168)

[Plants for planting of *Euphorbia pulcherrima,* other than all of the following: 25](#_Toc172111169)

[— seeds, 25](#_Toc172111170)

[— unrooted cuttings for planting of*Euphorbia pulcherrima.* 25](#_Toc172111171)

[Plants for planting of *Begonia*, other than seeds, tubers and corms, and plants for planting of *Ajuga, Crossandra, Dipladenia, Hibiscus, Mandevilla, Nerium oleander,* other than seeds 26](#_Toc172111172)

[Plants for planting of *Cedrus, Pinus,* other than seeds 26](#_Toc172111173)

[Plants for planting of *Larix,* other than seeds 27](#_Toc172111174)

[Plants for planting of *Picea* other than seeds 27](#_Toc172111175)

[Plants for planting of *Castanea* 27](#_Toc172111176)

[Plants for planting of *Quercus,* other than seeds 27](#_Toc172111177)

[Plants for planting of *Quercus*, other than *Quercus suber*, of a girth of at least 8 cm measured at 1,2 m height from the root collar 27](#_Toc172111178)

[Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus,* and *Pseudotsuga*, over 3 m in height 27](#_Toc172111179)

[Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea and Pinus*, over 3 m in height 27](#_Toc172111180)

[Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus*, and *Pseudotsuga*, over 3 m in height 27](#_Toc172111181)

[Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea, and Pinus* over 3 m in height 27](#_Toc172111182)

[Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus*, and *Pseudotsuga*, over 3 m in height 27](#_Toc172111183)

[Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea and Pinus*, over 3 m in height 28](#_Toc172111184)

[Plants of *Castanea*, other than plants in tissue culture, fruit and seeds 28](#_Toc172111185)

[Plants for planting of *Palmae*, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: 28](#_Toc172111186)

[Plants for planting of *Palmae*, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: See Table 2 below 28](#_Toc172111187)

[Leafy vegetables of*Apium graveolens and Ocimum* 28](#_Toc172111188)

[Seeds and fodder beet seed of the species *Beta vulgaris* 28](#_Toc172111189)

[Vegetable seed of the species*Beta vulgaris* 29](#_Toc172111190)

[Wood of conifers (Pinopsida) 29](#_Toc172111191)

[Wood of *Castanea* 30](#_Toc172111192)

[Isolated bark of conifers (Pinopsida) 30](#_Toc172111193)

[Isolated bark of *Castanea* 31](#_Toc172111194)

[**Table 2 - Plants for planting of*Palmae –* taxa** 31](#_Toc172111195)

[PART 3 32](#_Toc172111196)

[Additional Declarations for Pests Subject to Emergency Control Measures 32](#_Toc172111197)

[Table 3 - *Phytophthora ramorum* Susceptible Plants 41](#_Toc172111198)

[Table 4 – *Xylella fastidiosa* Host Plants (CIR (EU) 2023/1706 of 7 Sep 2023) 42](#_Toc172111199)

**PART 1**

**ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS**

**1. Growing Medium**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| Growing medium[[1]](#footnote-1) attached to or associated with plants, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, with the exception of Sterile medium *in-vitro* plantsSee DEARA Guide below | Third countries other than Switzerland | 1(a)(b) |  |

**2. Cut Flowers**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| *Chrysanthemum*  | All third countries  | 28(a)or(b) | *Liriomyza sativae* *Nemorimyza maculosa*  |
| *Dianthus* | All third countries  | 28(a)or(b) | *Liriomyza sativae* *Nemorimyza maculosa*  |
| *Gypsophila* | All third countries  | 28(a)or(b) | *Liriomyza sativae* *Nemorimyza maculosa*  |
| *Solidago* | All third countries  | 28(a)or(b) | *Liriomyza sativae* *Nemorimyza maculosa*  |
| *Orchidaceae*  | All third countries other than Thailand | 29(a)or(b) | *Thrips palmi* |
| Thailand | 29.1(a)or(b) | *Thrips palmi* |

**3. Fruit and Vegetables**

| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Apium graveolens**Ocimum* | All third countries  | 28(a)or(b) | *Liriomyza sativae* *Amauromyza maculosa* |
| *Beta vulgaris* | All third countries | 24  | *-* |
| Root and tubercle vegetables other than tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* | Third countries other than Switzerland | 12  | - |
| *Solanum lycopersicum**Solanum melongena other than fruits or seeds* | Third countries | 23(a)or(b) | *Keiferia lycopersicella* |
| Bulbs, corms, rhizomes, tubers, intended for planting other than tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* | Third countries other than Switzerland | 13  | - |
| **Fruits of** |
| *Capsicum AD 62**Citrus AD 57,58,59,60, (not C aurantium, C latifolia,) 61, AD 62 (not C aurantifolia, C limon, C sinensis)**Citrus sinensis2 AD 62.1**Fortunella AD 57,58,59.60,61**Mangifera AD 61**Microcitrus AD 58**Naringi AD 58**Poncirus AD 57,58,59,60,61**Prunus AD 61**Prunus persica AD 62**Punica granatum AD 62**Swinglea AD 58* | Third countries | 5758(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)or(e)59(a)or(b)or(c)60(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)or(e)61(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)62(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)62.1(a)or(b)or(c)or(d) | *-**Xanthomonas citri* pv. *aurantifolii**Pseudocercospora angolensis**Phyllosticta citricarpa[[2]](#footnote-2)**Tephritidae* *Thaumatotibia leucotreta**Thaumatotibia leucotreta* |
| *Malus**Prunus**Pyrus**Vaccinium* | Canada, Mexico,US | 63(a)or(b)or(c) | *Grapholita packardi* |
| *Malus AD 64, 65, 66**Pyrus* | All third countries | 64(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)65 66(a)or(b)or(c)or(d) 66(a)or(b)or(c)or(d) | *Botryosphaeria kuwatsukai**Anthonomonus quadrigibbus**Grapholita prunivora**G inopinata**Rhagoletis pomonella* |
| *Solanaceae* | Australia,The Americas, New Zealand | 67(a)or(b)or(c)or(d) | *Bactericera cockerelli* |
| *Capsicum annuum AD68**Solanum aethiopicum AD 68**S lycopersicum AD 68, 69**S melongena AD 68,69, 70**Momordica AD 71**Momordica AD 71.1* | Third countries | 68(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)69(a)or(b)or(c)70(a)or(b)or(c)71(a)or(b)71.1(a)or(b) | *Neoleucinodes elegantis**Keiferia lycopersicella**Thrips palmi**Thrips palmi**Thrips palmi* |
| *Capsicum* *Solanum lycopersicum* | Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, US | 68.1(a)or(b)or(c) or(d) | *Prodiplosis longifila* |
| Capsicum | Third countries[[3]](#footnote-3) | 72(a)or(b) | *Anthomonus eugenii* |
| *Capsicum**Solanum* | Countries[[4]](#footnote-4) | 72.1(a)or(b)or(c) or(d) | *Bactrocera latifrons* |
| *Annona* *Carica papaya* | Countries4 | 72.2(a)or(b)or(c) or(d) | *Bactrocera dorsalis* |
| *Psidium guajava* | Countries4 | 72.3(a)or(b)or(c) or(d) | *Bactrocera dorsalis, B zonata* |

**4. Plants for Planting**

| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *O*ther than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds, tubers, and plants in tissue culture | Third countries other than Switzerland | 2.1(a)or(b) | - |
| With roots, grown in open air | Third countries | 3(a)and 3(b) | *Clavibacter sepedonicus**Synchytrium endobioticum**Globodera pallida**G rostochiensis* |
| *O*ther than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, seeds, tubers, and plants in tissue culture | Third countries  | 4(a)or(b)or(c) | Thrips palmi |
| With roots, other than plants in tissue culture | Third countries | 4.1(a)or(b)or(c) or(d) | *Meloidogyne enterolobii* |
| With growing media intended to sustain the vitality of the plants, other than plants in tissue culture and aquatic plants | Canada, China, India, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, US | 4.2(a)or(b)or(c) or(d) | Popillia japonica |
| Annual and biennial, other than Poaceae and seeds | Third countries other than  | 5(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) | - |
| Other than dormant plants, plants in tissue culture, seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms, and rhizomes | - Third countries where quarantine pests are known to occur-Where pathogen Bemisia tabaci or vectors known to occur | 7(a)or(b)or(c) | Bemisia tabaci |
| Herbaceous species other than bulbs, corms, plants from Poaceae family, rhizomes, seeds, tubers, plants in tissue culture | Third countries where pathogen known to occur | 8(a)or(b)or(c) | Liriomyza sativae Amauromyza maculosa |
| Herbaceous perennials of the families*Caryophyllaceae (except Dianthus),* *Compositae (except Chrysanthemum), Cruciferae, Leguminosae, Rosaceae (except Fragaria)* | Third countries other than5 | 9(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) | *-* |
| *Cucurbitaceae and Solanaceae* other than bulbs, corms, rhizomes, pollen, seeds, tubers, and plants in tissue culture | Third countries | 21.1(a)or(b)or(c) | *Ceratothripoides claratris* |
| *Allium cepa,* *Asparagus, Cynara scolymus,* *Citrullus lanatus, Cucurbita, Cucumis melo, C sativum, Glycine max, Gossypium, Medicago sativa, Persea americana, Phaseolus, Ricinus communis, Tagetes* other than bulbs, corms, plants in tissue culture, rhizomes, pollen, seeds and tubers. | Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, US | 21.2(a)or(b) | *Prodiplosis longifila* |
| *Capsicum annuum, Solanum lycopersicum, Musa, Nicotiana, Solanum melongena* | Third countries where pathogens known to occur | 22(a)or(b) | *Ralstonia solanacearum**R pseudosolanacearum**R syzigii* subsp. c*elebensis**R syzigii* subsp. *indonesiensis* |
| *Euphorbia pulcherrima,* *Rubus* other than plants in tissue culture, pollen and seeds | Third countries | 24.1(a)or(b)or(c) | *Eotetranychus lewisi* |
| *Chrysanthemum**Solanum lycopersicum* other than seeds | Third countries | 26(a)or(b)or(c) | Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus |
| *Pelargonium* | Third countries where pathogen is known to occur | 27 | Tomato ring spot virus |
| (a) Where pathogen and vectors not known to occur(b) Where pathogen and vectors known to occur | 27(a)or(b) | Xiphenema americanum Cobb sensu strictoX bricolenseX californicumX inequaleX intermediumX rivesi (non-EU) populationsX tarjanenseOr other vectors of Tomato ringspot virus |
| Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants other than seeds | Third countries other than5 | 30(a)(b) | *-* |
| *Diospyros kaki, Ficus carica, Hedera helix, Laurus nobilis, Magnolia, Melia, Mespilus germanica, Parthenocissus, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Pyracantha, Rosa,* other than seeds, pollen and plants in tissue culture | Countries[[5]](#footnote-5) | 30.1(a)or(b)or(c) | *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* |
| *Vaccinium* | Canada, Mexico, US | 43(a)or(b)or(c) | *Grapholita packardi* |
| *Fragaria**Ribes**Rubus* | Third countries*[[6]](#footnote-6)* where pathogen are known to occur | 45 | *Phyllosticta solitaria* (viruses, viroids, phytoplasmas) |
| *Rubus* | Third countries where viruses known to occur | 48(a)and(b) | Tomato ringspot virus, Black raspberry latent virus Raspberry leaf curl virus, Cherry rasp leaf virus |
| *Fragaria* | Third countries where pathogen known to occur | 49(a)and(b) | *Candidatus* Phytoplasma *australiense**Candidatus* Phytoplasma *fraxini**Candidatus* Phytoplasma *hispanicum* |
| *Palmae* | Third countries5 | 55(a)or(b)or(c) | Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasmas and Coconut cadang-cadang viroid |
| *Chrysanthemum**Dianthus**Pelargonium other than seeds* | Third countries | 25(a)or(b)or(c) | Spodoptera eridania, S frugiperda, S lutra |

**5. Plants**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| *A**egle AD 51, 53**Aeglopsis AD 51, 53**Afraegle AD 51, 53**Amyris AD 53**Atalantia AD 51, 53**Balsamocitrus AD 51, 53**Burkillanthus AD 51**Calodendrum AD 51**Casimiroa AD 52**Choisya AD 51, 52**Clausena AD 51, 52, 53**Citropsis AD 53**Eremocitrus AD 53**Esenbeckia Ad 53**Glycosmis AD 53**Limonia AD 51, 53**Merrillia AD 53**Microcitrus AD 51, 53, 54**Murraya AD 51, 52, 53**Naringi AD 53, 54**Pamburus AD 51, 53**Severinia AD 51, 53**Swinglea AD 51, 53, 54**Tetradium AD 53**Toddalia AD 53**Triphasia AD 51, 53**Vepris AD 52, AD 52, 53**Zanthoxylem AD 52, 53*Other than fruit but including seeds | Third countries | 5152(a)or(b)or(c)53(a)or(b)54(a)or(b) | *Candidatus* Liberibacter *africanus**C* L *americanus, C* L *asiaticus**Trioza erytreae**Diaphorina citri**Xanthomonas citri* pv*. aurantifolii**Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri* |
| *Palmae* Other than seeds | Third countries other than5  | 55(a)or(b)and(c) | Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasmas and Coconut cadang-cadang viroid |

**6. Aquatic Plants**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| *Cryptocoryne**Hygrophila**Vallisneria*Other than pollen & seeds | Third countries other than Switzerland | 56 | - |

**7. Tree and Shrub Plants and Plants for Planting**

| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogen |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trees and shrubs for planting other than seeds and plants in tissue culture | Third countries other than5 | 10(a)(b)(c) | - |
| Deciduous trees and shrubs other than seeds and plants in tissue culture | Third countries other than5 | 11  | Plants are dormant and free from leaves |
| Plants of conifers (Pinopsida), other than fruit and seeds | Third countries | 31 | *Pissodes cibriani**P fasciitis, P nemorensis,* *P nitidus, P punctatus, P strobi,* *P terminals, P yunnanensis,* *P zitacuarense* |
| Plants of conifers (Pinopsida) other than fruit and seeds over 3m in height | Third countries other than5  | 32 | *Scolytinae* spp (non-European) |
| *Acacia, Acer buergerianum, A macrophyllum, A negundo, A palmatum, A paxii, A pseudoplatanus,  Aesculus californica, Ailanthus altissima, Albizia falcate,****A julibrissin (plus see below),****Alectryon excelsus, Alnus rhombifolia, Archontophoenix cunninghamiana, Artocarpus integer, Azadirachta indica, Baccharis salicina, Brachychiton discolor, B populneus, Camellia semiserrata, C sinensis, Canarium commune, Castanospermum australe,  Cercidium floridum, C sonorae, Cocculus laurifolius, Combretum kraussii, Cupaniopsis anacardioides, Dombeya cacuminum, Erythrina corallodendron, E coralloides, E falcata, E fusca, Eucalyptus ficifolia, Fagus crenata, Gleditsia triacanthos, Hevea brasiliensis, Howea forsteriana, Ilex cornuta, Jacaranda mimosifolia, Koelreuteria bipinnata, Liquidambar styraciflua, Magnolia grandiflora, M virginiana, Mimosa bracaatinga, Morus alba, Parkinsonia aculeata,* ***Persea americana*****(plus see below)***, Pithecellobium lobatum, Platanus x hispanica, P mexicana, P occidentalis, P orientalis, P racemosa, Podalyria calyptrata, Populus fremontii , P nigra, P trichocarpa, Prosopsis articulata , Protium serratum, Psoralea pinnata, Pterocarya stenoptera, Quercus agrifolia, Q calliprinos, Q chrysolepis, Q engelmannii, Q ithaburensis, Q lobata, Q palustris****, Q robur* (plus see below)*,*** *Q suber, Ricinus communis, Salix alba, S babylonica, S gooddingii, S laevigata, S mucronata, Shorea robusta, Spathodea campanulata, Spondias dulcis, Tamarix ramosissima, Virgilia oroboides subsp. ferrugine, Wisteria floribunda, Xylosma avilae*, other than plants in tissue culture, pollen and seeds**Additional for** *Albizia Julibrissin**Persea americana* | Third countriesIsrael | 32.1(a)or(b)or(c) or(d)See CIR (EU 2020/1213 | *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* |
| *Artocarpus chaplasha,* *A heterophyllus, A intege, Alnus formosana, Bombax malabaricum,**Broussonetia papyrifera, B kazinoki, Cajanus cajan, Camellia oleifer, Celtis sinensis, Cinnamomum camphora,**Cunninghamia lanceolata, Dalbergia, Eriobotrya japonica,* ***Ficus carica* (plus see below)***, F hispida, F infectoria, F* *retusa, Maclura tricuspidata, Morus, Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix, Sapium sebiferum, Schima* *superba, Sophora japonica, Trema amboinense, T orientale, Ulmus, Vernicia fordii, Xylosma,* other than plants in tissue culture, pollen and seeds**Additional for *Ficus carica*** | Countries[[7]](#footnote-7)Israel | 32.2(a)or(b)or(c) or(d)or(e)See CIR (EU) 2020/1213 | *Apriona germari* |
| *Caesalpinia japonica, Camellia sinensis, Celtis sinensis, Cercis chinensis, Chaenomeles sinensis, Cinnamomum camphora, Cornus kousa, Crataegus cordata, Debregeasia edulis, Diospyros kaki, Eriobotrya japonica, Enkianthus, Fagus crenata, Ficus carica, Firmiana simplex, Gleditsia japonica, Hovenia dulcis, Lagerstroemia indica, Morus, Platanus x hispanica, Platycarya strobilacea, Pterocarya rhoifolia, P stenoptera, Punica granatum, Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix,* *Spiraea thunbergii, Ulmus parvifolia, Villebrunea pedunculata, Zelkova serrata*, other than plants in tissue culture, pollen, and seeds | Countries7 | 32.3(a)or(b)or(c) or(d)or(e) | *Apriona rugicollis* |
| *Debregeasia hypoleuca, Ficus, Maclura pomifer, Morus, Salix,* other than plants in tissue culture, pollen, and seeds | Countries7 | 32.4(a)or(b)or(c) or(d)or(e) | *Apriona cinerea* |
| Plants of *Acer macrophyllum, A pseudoplatanus*, *Adiantum aleuticum, A jordanii, Aesculus californica, A hippocastanum, Arbutus menziesii, A unedo, Arctostaphylos, Calluna vulgaris, Camellia*, *Fagus sylvatica, Frangula californica, F purshiana, Griselinia littoralis, Hamamelis virginiana, Heteromeles arbutifolia, Kalmia latifolia Larix decidua, L kaempferi, L × eurolepis, Laurus nobilis, Leucothoe, Lithocarpus densiflorus, Lonicera hispidula, Magnolia, Michelia doltsopa,* *Nothofagus obliqua, Osmanthus heterophyllus, Parrotia persica, Photinia x fraseri, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Rhododendron other than R simsii, Rosa gymnocarpa, Salix caprea, Sequoia sempervirens, Syringa vulgaris, Taxus, Trientalis latifolia, Umbellularia californica, Vaccinium, Viburnum*, other than fruit, pollen and  | Canada, US, Vietnam, GB | 32.5(a)or(b) | *Phytophthora ramorum* (non-EU isolates) |
| *Acer, Elaeagnus, Gleditsia, Morus, Platanus,* ***Robinia* (plus see below)***, Salix, or Ulmus*,other than scions, cuttings, plants in tissue culture, pollen, or seeds***Additional Robinia pseudoacacia*** | Afghanistan, India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, UzbekistanIS, TR | 32.6(a)or(b)See – CIR (EU) 2020/1213 | *Trirachys sartus* |
| *Castanopsis,* other than plants in tissue culture, pollen, and seeds | China, N Korea, Russia, S Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam | 32.7(a)or(b)or(c) | *-* |
| Plants of *Chionanthus virginicus, Ulmus davidiana*, *Pterocarya rhoifolia, other than fruit and seeds* | Canada, China,N Korea, Japan, Mongolia, S Korea, Russia, Taiwan, US | 36 | *Agrilus planipennis* |
| *Pterocarya* | US | 37(a)or(b)or(c) | *Geosmithia morbida**Pityophthorus juglandis* |
| *Platanus* | Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey, US | 39(a)or(b) | *Ceratocystis platani* |
| *Amelanchier**Aronia**Cotoneaster**Pyracantha* | Canada, US | 42(a)or(b) | *Saperda candida* |
| *Acer campestre, A palmatum, A platanoides, A pseudoplatanus* | GB | See - CIR(EU) 2020/1213 |  |
| Acer japonicum, A palmatum, A shirasawanum | NZ | See - CIR(EU) 2020/1213 |  |
| Fagus sylvatica | GB | See – CIR (EU) 2020/1213 |  |
| Jasminum polyanthum | IS, UG | See – CIR (EU) 2020/1213 |  |
| Juglans regia | TR | See – CIR (EU) 2020/1213 |  |
| Ligustrum delavayanum, L japonicum, L ovalifolium, L vulgare | GB | See – CIR (EU) 2020/1213 |  |
| Malus sylvestris | GB | See - CIR(EU) 2023/1511 |  |
| Malus domesticaMalus sylvestris | TR, GBGB | See – CIR (EU) 2020/1213 |  |
| Nerium oleander | TR | See – CIR (EU) 2020/1213 |  |
| Prunus persica, P dulcis, P armeniaca, P davidiana | TR | See – CIR (EU) 2020/1213 |  |
| Quercus petraea, Q robur | GB | See – CIR (EU) 2020/1213 |  |

**8. Wood and Isolated Bark**

| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wood [approved form[[8]](#footnote-8)] of Conifers (Pinopsida) except for Thuja Taxus | Countries where pathogen known to occur[[9]](#footnote-9) | 76(a)or(b)or(c)or(d) | *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* |
| Wood [approved form9] of Conifers (Pinopsida) | Countries where pathogen known to occur10 | 77(a)or(b)or(c) | *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* |
| Wood [approved form15] ofThujaTaxus | Countries where pathogen known to occur10 | 78(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)or(e) | *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* |
| Wood [approved form9] of conifers (Pinopsida) | Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkey | 79(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)or(e)or(f) | *Monochamus* spp (non-European)*Pissodes cibriani* *P fasciatus, P nemorensis,*  *P nitidus, P punctatus, P strobi,*  *P terminalis, P yunnanensis,*  *P zitacuarense**Scolytinae* spp (non-European)*Monochamus* spp (non-European) |
| Wood [approved form9] of conifers (Pinopsida) | Third countries other than [[10]](#footnote-10) and countries where pathogen known to exist[[11]](#footnote-11) | 80(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)or(e) | *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus**Monochamus* spp (non-European) |
| Wood obtained in form of 9 in whole or in part from Conifers (Pinopsida) | Third countries[[12]](#footnote-12) andcountries where pathogen known to exist12 | 81(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)or(e) | *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus**Monochamus* spp (non-European)*Pissodes cibriani* *P fasciatus, P nemorensis,*  *P nitidus, P punctatus, P strobi,*  *P terminalis, P yunnanensis,*  *P zitacuarense**Scolytinae* spp (non-European) |
| Isolated bark of Conifers (Pinopsida) | Third countries[[13]](#footnote-13) | 82(a)or(b)and(c) | - |
| Wood [approved form9] Isolated bark and wood [Approved form9] for veneer sheets of*Juglans**Pterocarya* | US | 83(a)or(b)or(c)84(a)or(b) | *Geosmithia morbida* Vector *Pityophthorus juglandis* |
| *Wood of* Acer saccharumFor veneer sheets | CanadaUS | 8586 | -*Davidsoniella virescens* |
| -Wood of [approved form 9 -Wood in the form of 8-Isolated bark/objects made from bark*Chionanthus virginicus, Fraxinus, Juglans ailantifolia, J* *mandshurica, Ulmus davidiana, Pterocarya rhoifolia* | Third countries other than10 | 87(a)or(b)or(c)8889 | *Agrilus planipennis* |
| Wood from *Quercus*[Approved form9] and | US | 90(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)91(a)or(b)or(c) | *-* |
| -Wood of *Betula*[approved form9]-Wood in the form of 9- Bark/objects made from bark | -Canada and US where pathogen known to occur-All third countries-Canada and US where pathogen known to occur | 92(a)or(b)9394 | *Agrilus planipennis**Agrilus anxius**Agrilus anxius* |
| Wood of PlatanusExcept 9 | Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey, US | 95(a)or(b) | *Ceratocystis platani* |
| Wood of *Populus*[allowable form9] | Americas | 96(a)or(b) | *-* |
| Wood in the form of 9*Acer saccharum**Populus* | -Canada, US-Americas | 97(a)or(b)or(c)or(d) | *-* |
| -Wood of[approved form9]-Wood in the form of chips*Amelanchier**Aronia**Cotoneaster**Crataegus**Cydonia**Malus**Prunus**Pyracantha**Pyrus**Sorbus* | Canada, US | 98(a)or(b)or(c)99(a)or(b)or(c) | *Saperda candida* |
| -Wood of [Approved form9]-Wood in the form of 9*Prunus* | Third countries10 | 100(a)or(b)or(c)101(a)or(b)or(c) | *Aromia bungii* |
| Wood of*Acacia, Acer buergerianum, A macrophyllum, A negundo, A palmatum, A paxii, A pseudoplatanus, Aesculus californica, Ailanthus altissima, Albizia falcate, A julibrissin, Alectryon excelsus Alnus rhombifolia, Archontophoenix cunninghamiana, Artocarpus integer, Azadirachta indica, Baccharis salicina, Bauhinia variegate, Brachychiton discolor, B populneus, Camellia semiserrata, C* *sinensis, Canarium commune, Castanospermum australe, Cercidium floridum, C sonorae, Cocculus laurifolius, Combretum kraussii, Cupaniopsis anacardioides, Dombeya cacuminum, Erythrina corallodendron, E coralloides, E falcata, E fusca, Eucalyptus ficifolia Fagus crenata, Gleditsia triacanthos, Hevea brasiliensis, Howea forsteriana, Ilex cornuta, Inga vera, Jacaranda mimosifolia,* *Koelreuteria bipinnata, Liquidambar styraciflua, Magnolia grandiflora, M virginiana, Mimosa bracaatinga, Morus alba, Parkinsonia aculeata, Persea americana, Pithecellobium lobatum, Platanus x hispanica, P mexicana, P occidentalis, P orientalis, P racemosa, Podalyria calyptrata, Populus fremontii, P nigra, P trichocarpa Prosopis articulata, Protium serratum, Psoralea pinnata, Pterocarya stenoptera, Quercus agrifolia, Q calliprinos, Q chrysolepis, Q* *engelmannii, Q ithaburensis, Q lobata, Q palustris, Q robur, Q suber, Ricinus communis, Salix alba, S babylonica, S gooddingii, S laevigata, S mucronata, Shorea robusta, Spathodea campanulata, Spondias dulcis, Tamarix ramosissima, Virgilia oroboides* *subsp. ferrugine, Wisteria floribunda, Xylosma avilae*,other than in the form of9 | All third countries | 102(a)or(b)or(c)or(d) | *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* |
| Wood of *Artocarpus chaplasha, A heterophyllus, A integer, Alnus formosana, Bombax malabaricum, Broussonetia papyrifera, B kazinoki, Cajanus cajan, Camellia oleifera, Castanea, Celtis sinensis, Cinnamomum camphora, Citrus, Cunninghamia lanceolata, Dalbergia, Eriobotrya japonica, Ficus carica, F hispida, F infectoria, F retusa, Juglans regia, Maclura tricuspidata,* Malus, Melia azedarach, Morus, Populus, Prunus pseudocerasus, Pyrus spp, Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix, Sapium sebiferum, Schima superba, Sophora japonica, Trema amboinense, T orientale, Ulmus, Vernicia fordii, Xylosma, other than in the form of9And wood in the form of chips and wood waste, obtained in whole or part from the above | Countries3 | 103(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)or(e)104(a)or(b)or(c)or(d) | *Apriona germari* |
| Wood of*Caesalpinia japonica, Camellia sinensis, Celtis sinensis, Cercis chinensis, Chaenomeles sinensis, Cinnamomum* *camphora, Citrus, Cornus kousa, Crataegus cordata, Debregeasia edulis, Diospyros kaki, Eriobotrya japonica, Enkianthus perulatus, Fagus crenata, Ficus carica, Firmiana simplex, Gleditsia japonica, Hovenia dulcis Lagerstroemia indica, Malus pumila, Morus, Platanus x hispanica, Platycarya strobilacea, Populus, Pterocarya rhoifolia, Pterocarya stenoptera, Punica granatum, Pyrus pyrifolia, Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix,* *Spiraea thunbergii Ulmus parvifolia, Villebrunea pedunculata, Zelkova serrata*, other than in the form of9And wood in the form of chips and wood waste, obtained in whole or part from the above | Countries3 | 105(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)or(e)106(a)or(b)or(c)or(d) | *Apriona rugicollis* |
| Wood of*Debregeasia hypoleuca, Ficus, pomifera, Malus domestica, Populus, Prunus, Pyrus, Salix,* other than in the form of7And wood in the form of chips and wood waste, obtained in whole or part from the above | Countries3 | 107(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)or(e)108(a)or(b)or(c) or(d) | *Apriona cinerea* |
| Wood of*Acer, Betula, Elaeagnus, Fraxinus, Gleditsia, Juglans, Malus, Morus, Platanus, Populus, Prunus, Pyrus, Quercus, Robinia, Salix, Ulmus,* other than in the form of9And wood in the form of chips and wood waste, obtained in whole or part from the above | Afghanistan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan | 109(a)or(b)or(c)or(d)110(a)or(b)or(c) | *Trirachys sartus* |
| Wood of*Acer macrophyllum, Aesculus californica, Lithocarpus densiflorus, Quercus, Taxus brevifolia*, other than in the form of9 | Canada, US, Vietnam, GB | 111(a)or(b)or(c) | *Phytophthora ramorum (*non-EU isolates) |
| Wood of *Castanea, Castaniopsis*, *Quercus* other than in the form of9Wood in the form of chips obtained in whole or part from the above | China, N Korea, RussiaS Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam | 112(a)or(b)or(c)or (d)113(a)or(b)or(c) | *Massicus raddei* |

**9. Potatoes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* | Third countries other than Switzerland | 14  | - |
| Third countries where pathogens not known to occur | 15(a)or(b)16(a)or(b) | *Tecia solanivora**Clavibacter sepedonicus* |
| Third countries where pathogen known to occur | 17(a)or(b) | *Synchytrium endobioticum* |
| Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* for planting | Third countries | 18 | *Globodera rostochiensis**G pallida* |
| 19(a)or(b) | *Ralstonia solanacearum**R pseudosolanacearum**R syzigii* subsp. c*elebensis**R syzigii* subsp. *indonesiensis* |
| 20(a)or(b)or(c)or (d) | *Meloidogyne chitwoodi, M fallax* |
| Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* other than those for planting | Third countries | 21 | *Ralstonia solanacearum**R pseudosolanacearum**R syzigii* subsp. c*elebensis**R syzigii* subsp. *indonesiensis* |

**10. Seeds and Grain**

| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Seeds of*Citrus**Fortunella**Poncirus* | Third countries | 51 | *Candidatus Liberibacter africanus**C L americanus, C L asiaticus* |
| Seeds of *Zea mays* | All third countries | 73(a)or(b)or(c) | *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* |
| *Triticum**Secale**X Triticosecale* | Countries[[14]](#footnote-14) | Seeds – 74 | *Tilletia indica* |
| Grain – 75(a)or(b) |

**11. Machinery and Vehicles**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Genus | Origin | AD Requirements | Quarantine Pathogens |
| Machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes  | Third countries other than Switzerland | 2 | - |

# PART 2

**List of plants, plant products and other objects, to be introduced into, or moved within the NI protected zone and corresponding special requirements for that protected zone**

**Annex X to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 November 2019 [**[**link**](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/2072)**]**

|  | Plants, plant products and other objects | Special Requirements |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Used agricultural machinery | The machinery has:(a)  been cleaned and free from soil and plant debris when brought to places of production, where beets are grown; OR(b)  comes from an area where BNYVV is known not to occur. |
| 2 | Soil from beet and unsterilized waste from beet *(Beta vulgaris)* | Official statement that soil or waste:(a)  has been treated to eliminate contamination with BNYVV, OR(b)  is intended to be transported for disposal in an officially approved manner, OR(c)  comes from *Beta vulgaris* plants grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur. |
| 3.1 | *Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting,* other than bulbs, corms, plants of the family *Gramineae [Poaceae]*, rhizomes, seeds and tubers | Official statement that:(a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii,* OR(b) no signs of *Liriomyza bryoniae*, *Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* have been observed at the place of production, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to the movement from this place of production, OR(c) immediately prior to the marketing, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* and have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*, OR(d) the plants originate from plant material, which is free from *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*; are grown in vitro in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with *Liriomyza bryoniae, Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii*; and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

 |
| 4 | Plants of *Allium porrum, Apium, Beta,* other than those mentioned in point 5 and those intended for animal fodder, *Brassica napus, B rapa, Daucus*, other than plants for planting | (a) The consignment or lot does not contain more than 1 % by weight of soil, or(b) official statement that the plants are intended for processing at premises with officially approved waste disposal facilities which ensures that there is no risk of spreading of BNYVV. |
| 5 | Plants of *Beta vulgaris*, intended for industrial processing | Official statement that the plants:(a)  are transported in such a manner as to ensure that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, and are intended to be delivered to a processing plant with officially approved waste disposal facilities, which ensures that there is no risk of spreading BNYVV, OR(b)  have been grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur. |
| 6 | Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum,* for planting | Official statement that the tubers:(a)  were grown in an area where Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (‘BNYVV’) is known not to occur; OR(b)  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(c)  have been washed free from soil. |
| 7 | Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum*, other than those mentioned in point 6 of this Annex | (a)  The consignment or the lot shall not contain more than 1 % by weight of soil; OR(b)  official statement that the tubers are intended for processing at premises with officially approved waste disposal facilities which ensures that there is no risk of spreading of BNYVV |
| 8 | Plants for planting of *Beta vulgaris*, other than seeds | Official statement that the plants:(a) (i)  have been officially individually tested and found free from BNYVV; OR(a) (ii)  have been grown from seeds complying with the requirements under points 33 and 34 of this Annex and— 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 holding of the material of those plants have been notified by the respective organisation or research body. |
| 11. | Plants for planting of *Prunus*, other than seeds | Official statement that the plants:(a)  have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where *Xanthomonas arboricola*pv*. pruni* is not known to occur, OR(b)  have been grown throughout their life in an area free from *Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, OR(c)  have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have shown no symptoms of *Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni*during the last complete cycle of vegetation, ANDno symptoms of *Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni* have been observed on the plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, OR(d)  for plants of *Prunus laurocerasus* and *Prunus lusitanica* for which there shall be evidence by their packing or by other means that they are intended for sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production no symptoms of *Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni* have been observed on plants at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete growing season |
| 12. | Unrooted cuttings for planting of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* | Official statement that:(a)  the unrooted cuttings originate in an area known to be free from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations), OR(b)  no signs of *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) have been observed at the place of production, including either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings are derived and held or produced in this place of production, on official inspections carried out at least each three weeks during the whole production period of these plants on this place of production, OR(c)  in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) has been found at the place of production, the cuttings and the plants from which the cuttings are derived and held or produced in this place of production have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement. |
| 13. | Plants for planting of *Euphorbia pulcherrima,* other than all of the following:— seeds,— unrooted cuttings for planting of*Euphorbia pulcherrima.* | Official statement that:(a)  the plants originate in an area known to be free from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations), OR(b)  no signs of *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) have been observed, including 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, OR(c)  in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) has been found at the place of production, the plants held or produced in this place of production have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement, AND(d)  evidence is available that the plants have been produced from cuttings which:(i)  originate in an area known to be free from *Bemisia tabaci*(European populations), OR(ii)  have been grown at a place of production where no signs of *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) have been observed, including on plants, on official inspections carried out at least once each three weeks during the whole production period of these plants, OR(iii)  in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) has been found at the place of production, have been grown on plants held or produced in this place of production having undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating *Bemisia tabaci*(European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement; OR(e)  for those plants for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower (or bract) development or by other means that they are intended for direct sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) prior to their movement |
| 14 | Plants for planting of *Begonia*, other than seeds, tubers and corms, and plants for planting of *Ajuga, Crossandra, Dipladenia, Hibiscus, Mandevilla, Nerium oleander,* other than seeds | Official statement that:(a)  the plants originate in an area known to be free from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations), OR(b)  no signs of *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) have been observed, including 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, OR(c)  in cases where *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) has been found at the place of production, the plants, held or produced in this place of production, have undergone an appropriate treatment to ensure freedom from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) and subsequently this place of production shall have been found free from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) as a consequence of the implementation of appropriate procedures aiming at eradicating *Bemisia tabaci*(European populations), in both official inspections carried out weekly during the three weeks prior to the movement from this place of production and in monitoring procedures throughout the said period. The last inspection of the above weekly inspections shall be carried out immediately prior to the above movement; OR(d)  for those plants for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower development or by other means that they are intended for direct sale to final consumers not involved in professional plant production, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations) immediately prior to their movement. |
| 16 | Plants for planting of *Cedrus, Pinus,* other than seeds | Official statement that:(a)  the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* not known to occur, OR(b)  the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* established by the NPPO in accordance with relevant ISPM, OR(c)  the plants have been produced in nurseries which, including their vicinity, have been found free from *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* on the basis of official inspections and official surveys carried out at appropriate times, OR(d)  the plants have been grown throughout their life in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* and have been inspected at appropriate times and found to be free from *Thaumetopoea pityocampa*  |
| 17 | Plants for planting of *Larix,* other than seeds | Official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from *Cephalcia lariciphila* |
| 18 | Plants for planting of *Picea* other than seeds | Official statement that the plants have been produced in nurseries and that the place of production is free from *Gilpinia hercyniae*  |
| 20 | Plants for planting of *Castanea*  | Official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life:(a)  in places of production in countries where *Cryphonectria parasitica* is known not to occur; OR (b) in an area free from Cryphonectria parasitica, established by the NPPO in accordance with relevant ISPM  |
| 21 | Plants for planting of Quercus, other than seeds | Official statement that:(a)  the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where *Cryphonectria parasitica* is known not to occur; OR(b)  the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from *Cryphonectria parasitica,* established by the NPPO in accordance with relevant ISPM; OR(c)  no symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* have been observed at the place production or in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation. |
| 22 | Plants for planting of *Quercus*, other than *Quercus suber*, of a girth of at least 8 cm measured at 1,2 m height from the root collar | Official statement that:(a)  the plants have been grown throughout their life in places of production in countries where *Thaumetopoea processionea* is not known to occur, OR(b)  the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area free from *Thaumetopoea processionea* established by the NPPO in accordance with relevant ISPM, OR(c)  the plants have been grown throughout their life in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of *Thaumetopoea processionea* and have been inspected at appropriate times and found to be free from *Thaumetopoea processionea* |
| 23 | Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus,* and *Pseudotsuga*, over 3 m in height  | Official statement that the place of production is free from *Dendroctonus micans* |
| 24 | Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea and Pinus*, over 3 m in height | Official statement that the place of production is free from Ips duplicatus |
| 25 | Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus*, and *Pseudotsuga*, over 3 m in height | Official statement that the place of production is free from *Ips typographus* |
| 26 | Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea, and Pinus* over 3 m in height | Official statement that the place of production is free from *Ips amitinus* |
| 27 | Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus*, and *Pseudotsuga*, over 3 m in height | Official statement that the place of production is free from *Ips cembrae* |
| 28 | Plants of *Abies, Larix, Picea and Pinus*, over 3 m in height | Official statement that the place of production is free from *Ips sexdentatus* |
| 29 | Plants of *Castanea*, other than plants in tissue culture, fruit and seeds | Official statement that the plants have been grown throughout their life:(a)  in places of production in countries where *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* is known not to occur, OR(b)  in an area free from *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, established by the NPPO in accordance with relevant ISPM. |
| 30 | Plants for planting of *Palmae*, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera:*Brahea, Butia, Chamaerops, Jabaea, Livistona, Phoenix, Sabal, Syagrus, Trachycarpus, Trithrinax, Washingtonia* | Official statement that the plants have been grown:(a)  throughout their life in places of production in countries where *Paysandisia archon* is known not to occur; OR(b)  throughout their life in an area free from *Paysandisia archon,* established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, OR(c)  during a period of at least two years prior to export or movement, in a place of production:(i)  which is registered and supervised by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin, AND(ii)  where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of *Paysandisia archon* AND(iii)  where, during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to movement from this place of production, no signs of *Paysandisia archon* have been observed. |
| 31 | Plants for planting of *Palmae*, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: See Table 2 below | Official statement that the plants have been grown:(a)  throughout their life in places of production in countries where *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* is known not to occur OR(b)  throughout their life in an area free from *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, established by the NPPO in accordance with relevant ISPM, OR(c)  during a period of at least two years prior to export or movement, in a place of production:(i)  which is registered and supervised by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country of origin, AND(ii)  where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, AND(iii)  where during three official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times to detect the presence of that pest including immediately prior to movement from this place of production, no signs of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* have been observed. |
| 31.1 | Leafy vegetables of*Apium graveolens and Ocimum* | Official statement that:(a) the plants originate in an area known to be free from *Liriomyza bryoniae Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii,* **or**(b) immediately prior to their marketing, the plants have been officially inspected and found free from *Liriomyza bryoniae*, *Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* bryoniae  |
| 33 | Seeds and fodder beet seed of the species *Beta vulgaris* | Without prejudice to Directive 2002/54/EC, where applicable, official statement that:(a)  the seed of the categories ‘basic seed’ and ‘certified seed’ satisfies the conditions laid down in Annex I.B.3 to Directive 2002/54/EC; OR(b)  in the case of ‘seed not finally certified’, the seed satisfies the conditions laid down in Article 15(2) of Directive 2002/54/EC, and is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid down in part B of Annex I to that Directive and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of BNYVV; OR(c)  the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur. |
| 34 | Vegetable seed of the species*Beta vulgaris* | Without prejudice to Directive 2002/55/EC, where applicable, official statement that:(a)  the processed seed contains no more than 0,5 % by weight of inert matter (in the case of pelleted seed this standard shall be met prior to pelleting); OR(b)  in the case of non-processed seed, the seed is officially packed in such a manner as to ensure that there is no risk of spread of BNYVV, and is intended for processing that will satisfy the conditions laid down in point a) and delivered to a processing enterprise with officially approved controlled waste disposal, to prevent the spread of BNYVV; OR(c)  the seed has been produced from a crop grown in an area where BNYVV is known not to occur |
| 39 | Wood of conifers (Pinopsida) | (a)  The wood is bark-free; OR(b)  official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Dendroctonus micans* OR(c)  a mark ‘Kiln-dried’, ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove 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. |
| 40 | (a)  The wood is bark-free; OR(b)  official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Ips duplicatus* OR(c)  a mark ‘Kiln-dried’, ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove 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. |
| 41 | (a)  The wood is bark-free; OR(b)  official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Ips typographus* OR(c)  a mark ‘Kiln-dried’, ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove 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. |
| 42 | (a)  The wood is bark-free; OR(b)  official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Ips amitinus* OR(c)  a mark ‘Kiln-dried’, ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove 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. |
| 43 | a)  The wood is bark-free; OR(b)  official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Ips cembrae* OR(c)  a mark ‘Kiln-dried’, ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove 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. |
| 44 | (a)  The wood is bark-free; OR(b)  official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Ips sexdentatus* OR(c)  a mark ‘Kiln-dried’, ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage to prove 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. |
| 45 | Wood of *Castanea* | (a)  The wood is bark-free; OR(b)  official statement that the wood originates in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica* OR(c)  a mark ‘Kiln-dried’ or ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage to prove 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. |
| 46 | Isolated bark of conifers (Pinopsida) | Official statement that the consignment:(a)  has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; OR(b)  originates in areas known to be free from *Dendroctonus micans* |
| 47 | Official statement that the consignment:(a)  has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; OR(b)  originates in areas known to be free from *Ips amitinus* |
| 48 | Official statement that the consignment:(a)  has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; OR(b)  originates in areas known to be free from *Ips cembrae* |
| 49 | Official statement that the consignment:(a)  has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; OR(b)  originates in areas known to be free from *Ips duplicatus* |
| 50 | Official statement that the consignment:(a)  has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; OR(b)  originates in areas known to be free from *Ips sexdentatus* |
| 51 | Official statement that the consignment:(a)  has been subjected to fumigation or other appropriate treatments against bark beetles; OR(b)  originates in areas known to be free from *Ips typographus* |
| 52 | Isolated bark of *Castanea* | Official statement that the isolated bark:(a)  originates in areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica*; OR(b)  has been subjected to an appropriate fumigation or other appropriate treatment against *Cryphonectria parasitica* to a specification approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031. When fumigation is applied, the active ingredient, the minimum bark temperature, the rate (g/m3) and the exposure time (h) thereof are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031. |

**Table 2 - Plants for planting of*Palmae –* taxa**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Areca catechu* | *Copernicia* | *Phoenix reclinata* |
| *Arenga pinnata* | *Corypha utan* | *Phoenix roebelenii* |
| *Bismarckia* | *Elaeis guineensis* | *Phoenix sylvestris* |
| *Borassus flabellifer* | *Howea forsteriana* | *Phoenix theophrasti* |
| *Brahea armata* | *Jubea chilensis* | *Pritchardia* |
| *Brahea edulis* | *Livistona australis* | *Ravenea rivularis* |
| *Butia capitata* | *Livistona decora* | *Roystonea regia* |
| *Calamus merrillii,* | *Livistona rotundifolia* | *Sabal palmetto*  |
| *Calamus cumingii* | *Metroxylon sagu* | *Syagrus romanzoffiana* |
| *Caryota maxima* | *Phoenix canariensis* | *Trachycarpus fortunei* |
| *Chamaerops humilis* | *Phoenix dactylifera* | *Washingtonia* |
| *Cocos nucifera* |  |  |

# PART 3

Additional Declarations for Pests Subject to Emergency Control Measures **[**[**link**](https://ec.europa.eu/food/plants/plant-health-and-biosecurity/legislation/control-measures_en)**]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Plant/Plant Product** | **Origin** | **AD** |
| **(a)** | **(b)** | **(c)** |
| *1. Anoplophora chinensis* Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2012/138 v 22 Nov 2022[[CIR (EU) 2022/2095]](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?toc=OJ%3AL%3A2022%3A281%3ATOC&uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2022.281.01.0053.01.ENG) |
| Plants 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*., Melia spp., Ostrya* spp., *Photinia* spp.,  *Platanus* spp*., Populus* spp*., Prunus laurocerasus, Pyrus* spp*., Rosa* spp*., Salix* spp*., Ulmus* spp., *Vaccinium corymbosum* | Third countries  | *Plants originating in a third country where the specified pest is known not to be present*Specified plants may only be introduced into the Union territory if the following conditions are fulfilled:(a) the NPPO of the third country has communicated in writing to the Commission that the specified pest is known not to be present in that country; and(b) the host plants are accompanied by a PC stating under the rubric ‘Additional Declaration’ that the specified pest is not present in the respective third country |
| *Plants originating in third countries where the specified pest is known to be present*1. Specified plants originating in third countries where the specified pest is known to be present shall be accompanied by a PC indicating under the rubric ‘Additional Declaration’ one of the following:(a) that the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production which is registered and supervised by the NPPO in the COO and situated in a pest-free area established by that organisation in accordance with relevant ISPMs and on the basis of official surveys(b) 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:(i) established as free from the specified pests in accordance with ISPMs(ii) registered and supervised by the NPPO in the COO;(iii) subjected annually to at least two official inspections for any sign of the specified pest carried out at appropriate times and no signs of the pest have been found; and(iv) where the plants have been grown in a site:— with physical protection against the introduction of the specified pest, or— with the application of appropriate preventive treatments and surrounded by a buffer zone with a width of at least 1 km where official surveys for the presence or signs of the specified pest are carried out annually at appropriate times; and(v) where immediately prior to export consignments of the plants have been subjected to an official inspection for the presence of the specified pest, in particular in roots and stems, including targeted destructive sampling; or(c) that the plants have been grown from rootstocks which meet the requirements of point (b), grafted with scions which meet the following requirements:(i) at the time of export, the grafted scions have been no larger than 1 cm in diameter at their thickest point; and(ii) the grafted plants have been inspected in accordance with point (b)(iii).The name of the pest-free area referred to in the first subparagraph, point (a), shall be mentioned under the rubric ‘place of origin’ |
| *2. Anoplophora glabripennis* Commission Implementing Decision EU 2015/893 v 9 Jun 2015 [[CID (EU) 2015/893](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2015/893)] |
| Article 1(a) Specified Plants are plants for planting that have a stem diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point, other than seeds, 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., *Ulmus* sppArticle 1(b) Specified wood means wood, obtained in whole or part, of the specified plants, other than wood packaging material, including wood that has not retained its natural round surface and [see Article 1(b)(ii) for details] | Third countries | **Specified Plants** originating in third countries where pest known to exist: (a) that the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin and situated in a pest-free area established by that organisation in the country of origin and situated in a pest-free area established by that organisation in accordance with relevant ISPMs. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric ‘place of origin’ **or**(b) 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 the *Anoplophora glabripennis* in accordance with International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures:(1) which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin; **and**(ii) which has been subjected annually to at least two meticulous official inspections for any sign of the specified organism carried out at appropriate times and no signs of the organism have been found; **and**(iii) where the plants have been grown in a site:* with complete physical protection against the introduction of the specified organism, **or**
* with the application of appropriate preventive treatments and surrounded by a buffer zone with a radius of at least 2 km where official surveys for the presence or signs of the specified organism are carried out annually at appropriate times. In case presence or signs of the specified organism are found, eradication measures are immediately taken to restore the pest freedom of the buffer zone; **and**

(iv) where immediately prior to export consignments of the plants have been subjected to a meticulous official inspection, for the presence of the specified organism, in particular in stems and branches of the plants. This inspection shall include targeted destructive sampling. Where consignments include plants originating in sites which at the time of their production were located in a buffer zone where presence or signs of the specified organism had been found, destructive sampling of the plants of that consignment shall be carried out at the level:1-4500 lot size then sample 10% of lot size; less than 4500 lot size then sample 450 plants, **or**(c) that the plants have been grown from rootstocks that meet the requirement of point (b)(i) at the time of export, the grafted scions are no more than1cm in diameter at their thickest point:(ii) the grafted plants have been inspected in accordance with point (b)(iv)**Specified wood** (1) other than in the form of chips, particles, shavings, wood waste and scrap originating in third countries, where *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known to be present(a) that the wood originates in pest-free areas, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, known to be free from the specified organism. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric ‘place of origin’; **or** (b) that the wood 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).In case (b) is applicable, there shall be evidence thereof by a mark ‘HT’ put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.(2) than in the form of chips, particles, shavings, wood waste and scrap originating in third countries, where *Anoplophora glabripennis* is known to be present(a) that the wood originates in pest-free areas, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, known to be free from the specified organism. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric ‘place of origin’; **or**(b) that the wood 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**(c) that the wood has been processed into pieces of not more than 2.5 cm thickness and width |
| *3. Aromia bungii* Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1503 v 8 Oct 2018 [[CID(EU) 2015/1503](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2018/1503/oj)] |
| Specified plants for planting, other than seeds, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point of *Prunus* spp., except *Prunus l**laurocerasus* and including the specified wood of the specified plants | Third countries | (a) the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin and situated in an area, established by that organisation, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, as known to be free from the specified organism(b) 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 the specified organism, in accordance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, and that the following conditions are fulfilled:(i) the place of production is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin(ii) the place of production has been subjected annually to at least two meticulous official inspections for any sign of the specified organism carried out at appropriate times, and no signs of the organism have been found(iii) the place of production is with complete physical protection against the introduction of the specified organism, or has been subjected to appropriate preventive treatment and surrounded by a buffer zone with a radius of at least 4 km where official surveys for the presence or signs of the specified organism are carried out annually at appropriate times(iv) where the presence or signs of the specified organism have been found, eradication measures have been immediately taken to restore the pest freedom of the buffer zone(v) immediately prior to export, consignments of the plants have been subjected to a meticulous official inspection for the presence of the specified organism, in particular in stems and branches of those plants. That inspection has included targeted destructive sampling. Where consignments include plants originating in sites which at the time of their production were located in a buffer zone, where presence or signs of the specified organism had been found, destructive sampling of the plants of that consignment has been carried out at the level set out in the following table: Number of plants in lot Level of destructive sampling (number of plants to be destroyed) 1–4 500 10 % of lot size > 4 500 450(c) that the plants have been grown from rootstocks which fulfil the requirements of point (b), grafted with scions which meet the following requirements:(i) at the time of export, the grafted scions are no more than 1 cm in diameter at their thickest point; (ii) the grafted plants have been inspected in accordance with point (b)(ii)For the purposes of point (a), the name of the area shall be mentioned under the entry ‘place of origin’. |

|  |
| --- |
| *4. Epitrix cucumeris, E papa, E subcrinata, E tuberis* Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/5 v 3 Jan18 [[CID (EU) 2018/5](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32018D0005)] |
| *Solanum tuberosum* | Third countries where one of more of the pathogens known to be present | 2(a) the potato tubers have been grown in a pest-free area established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures; **or**2(b) the potato tubers 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 specified organisms concerned and to ensure that there is no risk of spreading the specified organisms.**And**3(a) it shall include the information that the potato tubers have been found free from the specified organisms concerned and from the signs of infestation by those organisms on potato tubers, and do not contain more than 0,1 % of soil in an official examination carried out immediately prior to export3(b) it shall include the information that the packaging material in which potato tubers are imported is clean4. Where the information set out in point (2)(a) is given, the name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the heading ‘Place of Origin’. |
| *5. Fusarium circinatum*Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2032 v 26 Nov 19 [[CID (EU) 2019/2032](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019D2032)] |
| Specified plants for planting and the specified wood of the plant genus *Pinus* and species *Pseudotsuga menziesii*  | Non-European third countries | **Specified Plants**(a) they have been grown throughout their life in a country where the specified organism is known not to occur(b) they have been grown throughout their life in an area free from the specified organism, established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures(c) they originate in a place of production, including its vicinity of at least 1 km radius, where no symptoms of the specified organism have been observed during official inspections within a period of two years prior to their movement and have been sampled and tested immediately prior to export, on the basis of a representative sample for each lot, and have been found free from the specified organism on those tests**Wood and Isolated Bark of Specified Wood**other than in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, and isolated bark, obtained in whole or part from those plants, and other than in the form of wood packaging material(a) the wood or isolated bark originates in a country free from the specified organism, established by the National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures(b) it originates in an area free from the specified organism, established by the National Plant Protection Organization in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures(c) 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; the heat treatment shall be evidenced by a mark ‘HT’ put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the certificate.**Wood of conifers (Pinopsida)**in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, and of isolated bark, obtained in whole or part from these conifers originating from non-European third countries,(a) the wood or isolated bark originates in a country free from the specified organism, established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures(b) the wood or isolated bark originates in an area free from the specified organism, established by the National Plant Protection Organisation in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures(c) 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; the heat treatment shall be evidenced by a mark ‘HT’ put on the wood or any wrapping in accordance with current usage |
| *6. Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* [Commission Implementing Decision 23 Apr 2018 - notified under 2012/535/EU [CID (2012/535/EU)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02012D0535-20180423) |
| Susceptible plants, wood and bark  | EU Member States | 1. Susceptible plants may be moved provided that those plants fulfil the following conditions:(a) they have been grown in places of production where no PWN or its symptoms have been observed since the beginning of the last complete growing cycle(b) they have been grown throughout their life under complete physical protection ensuring that the vector cannot reach the plants(c) they have been officially inspected, tested, and found free from PWN and the vector(d) they are accompanied by a plant passport prepared and issued in accordance with Directive 92/105/EEC for destinations within the Union(e) they are transported outside the flight season of the vector or in closed containers or packaging ensuring that infestation with PWN or the vector cannot occur2. Susceptible wood and bark, with exception of wood packaging material, may be moved provided that that wood or bark fulfils the following conditions(a) It has undergone an appropriate heat treatment in an authorised treatment facility to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for at least 30 mins throughout that wood and bark ensuring freedom from live PWNs and live vectors. In the case of a composting heat treatment, the composting shall be carried out in accordance with a treatment specification approved in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC.(b) It is accompanied by the plant passport referred to in Directive 92/105/EEC and issued by an authorised treatment facility; as regards susceptible wood in the form of beehives and bird nesting boxes, it is accompanied by that plant passport or it is marked in accordance with Annex II to the FAO ISPM 15.(c) If it is not free from bark, it is moved either outside the flight season of the vector or with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with PWN or the vector cannot occur. |
| *7. Pomocea* [Commission Implementing Decision 2012/697/EU v 8/11/2012 [CID 2012/697/EU](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2012/697)] |
| Specified plants for planting are those that can only grow in water or soil that is permanently saturated with water | Third countries | 1. The specified plants have been found free from *Pomocea* immediately prior to leaving the third country concerned |
| *8. Rose rosette virus*[Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1265 of 20 Jul 2022 [CIR (EU) 2022/1265](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/1265/oj)] |
| Plants, other than seeds, of *Rosa* sppSpecified vector *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* | Third countries | **Article 5**1. The specified plants shall only be introduced into the Union territory if they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes, under the heading ‘Additional declaration’, an official statement containing one of the following declarations:(a) that the specified plants have been produced in an area free from the specified pest, registered and supervised by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the third country of origin, with the indication of the name of the area under the heading ‘Place of origin’;(b) in the case of specified plants for planting, that:(i) they have been produced in a place of production where neither symptoms of the specified pest nor of the specified vector have been observed during official inspections, since the start of the last growing season; and(ii) they have been sampled and tested for the specified pest before introduction in the Union territory, and found, on the basis of those tests, to be free from it;(c) in the case of the specified plants, other than plants for planting, that:(i) they have been produced in a place of production where neither symptoms of the specified pest nor of the specified vector have been observed during official inspections, since the start of the last growing season; and(ii) they have been inspected and, in case of presence of the specified vector or symptoms of the specified pest, they have been sampled and tested before introduction in the Union territory, and found, on the basis of those tests, to be free from the specified pest(d) in the case of specified plants in tissue culture, which do not originate in an area free from the specified pest, that they have been produced from mother plants tested and found free from the specified pest.2. The specified plants shall only be introduced into the Union territory if they are handled, packaged and transported in a manner to prevent infestation by the specified vector. |
| *9. Spodoptera frugiperda*[Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/638 v 1/7/2021 [CID (EU) 2018/638](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2018/638)] |
| Fruits of *Capsicum, Momordica*, *Solanum aethiopicum, Solanum macrocarpon* and *Solanum melongena*, and plants, other than live pollen, plant tissue cultures, seeds and grains, of *Zea mays*  | Africa and the Americas | (a) they originate in a third country where the specified organism is not known to be present;(b) they originate in an area free from the specified organism, as established by the national plant protection organisation concerned, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; the name of that area shall be stated in the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric ‘place of origin’;(c) they originate in areas other than those referred to in points (a) and (b), and they comply with the following conditions:(i) the specified plants have been produced in a production site which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin(ii)official inspections have been carried out in the production site during the three months prior to export, and no presence of the specified organism has been detected on the specified plants(iii) prior to their export, the specified plants have been subject to an official inspection and found free from the specified organism(iv) information ensuring the traceability of the specified plants to their site of production has been ensured during their movement prior to export(v) the specified plants have been produced in a production site which is provided with complete physical protection against the introduction of the specified organism(d) they originate in areas other than those referred to in points (a) and (b), and they comply with points (c) (i to iv) and have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from the specified organism; **or**(e) they originate in areas other than those referred to in points (a) and (b), and they have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from the specified organism, and the treatment is indicated on the phytosanitary certificate**.** |
| *10. Tomato brown rugose fruit virus* (ToBRFV)[Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1191 v 3/11/2021 [CIR (EU) 2020/1191](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2020/1191)] |
| Specified plants for planting, specified seeds, and specified fruits of *Solanum lycopersicum, Capsicum* spp  | Third countries | **Article 8 Specified Plants**1(a) an official statement that the specified plants for planting derive from specified seeds which have undergone sampling and testing for the specified pest as set out in the Annex, and these tests have shown them to be free from the specified pest; **and**1(b) an official statement that the specified plants for planting have been produced in a production site which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin and known to be free from the specified pest on the basis of official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect that pest, and, in case of symptoms, have undergone official sampling and testing for the specified pest and have been found, according to those tests, to be free from the specified pest; **and**1(c) the name of the production site B **and**2. Confirmation of resistance to specified pest**Article 9 Specified Seeds**1(a) an official statement that all of the following conditions have been fulfilled:(i) the mother plants of the seeds concerned have been produced in a production site where the pest is not known to occur, on the basis of official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect the pest **and**(ii) the seeds concerned, or their mother plants have undergone official sampling and testing for the pest and have been found, according to those tests, to be free from the pest **and**1(b) the name of the registered production site **and**2. Confirmation of resistance to specified pest |
| *11. Xylella fastidiosa* (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1201 v 12/21/2021 [CIR (EU) 2021/1201](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02020R1201-20211223)) |
| Plants for planting – see Table 4 | Third countries | **Article 28 Host plants originating in a third country where the specified pest is known not to be present**(b)statement that the specified pest is not present in the country**Article 30 host plants originating in a pest free production site of an infected country**1(c)(i) the host plants have been produced for their entire production cycle in one or more sites authorised as pest free by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with Article 31 and that the host plants have been transported in closed containers or packaging, ensuring that infection with the specified pest through its vectors cannot occur; **or**2(d)(i) the host plants have been produced *in vitro* for their entire production cycle in one or more sites authorised as pest free by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with Article 31 and that the host plants have been transported in closed containers or packaging, ensuring that infection with the specified pest or any of its known vectors cannot occur; |
| *12. Phyllosticta citricarpa* (Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/632 v 13/04/2022 [CIR(EU) 2022/632](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/632/oj) |
| Fruits of *Citrus, Fortunella, Poncirus*, and their hybrids, other than fruits of *Citrus aurantium* and *Citrus latifolia*For processing into juice | Argentina ,Brazil, S Africa,Uruguay, ZimbabweArgentina, Brazil, S Africa, Uruguay, Zimbabwe | **Article 4** Professional Operators (POs) are to submit a CHED with traceability codes of the sites of production included which, before the start of the export season, the Country of Origin (COO) NPPO has communicated to the relevant POs and the Commission **Article 5** The POs are to present for import, only consignments of fruits originating in the approved sites of production supplied by the COO NPPO and accompanied by a PC. The PC is to include the date of the last inspection and the number of packages from each approved site of production, the relevant traceability code(s) and under the heading ‘Additional Declaration’ the following statement – *The consignment complies with Annex (insert Annex number applicable to COO) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/632** *Argentina - Annex 1, Brazil – Annex II, S Africa – Annex III, Uruguay – Annex IV, Zimbabwe – Annex V*

See Chapter III of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/632. Under the heading ‘Additional Declaration’ the following statements are required:* The consignment complies with Article 6 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/632
* Fruits destined exclusively for industrial processing
 |
| *13. Ralstonia solanacearum*(Commission Implementing Decision 2011/787/EU of 29 Nov 2011 [CID 2011/787/EU](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2011/787)) |
| Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* | Egypt | **Annex**2.2(b) clearly labelled on each bag which is sealed, under the control of the competent Egyptian authorities, with an indelible indication of the relevant individual official code number given in the list of pest-free areas referred to in Article 1, and of the relevant lot number2.2(c) the official individual code number(s), referred to in point 2.2(b) |

**Table 3 - *Phytophthora ramorum* Susceptible Plants**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Acer macrophyllum* | *Acer pseudoplatanus* | *Adiantum aleuticum* | *Adiantum jordanii* |
| *Aesculus californica* | *Aesculus hippocastanum* | *Arbutus menziesii* | *Arbutus unedo* |
| *Arctostaphylos spp* | *Calluna vulgaris* | *Camellia spp* | *Castanea sativa* |
| *Fagus sylvatica* | *Frangula californica* | *F purshiana* | *Fraxinus excelsior* |
| *Griselinia littoralis* | *Hamamelis virginiana* | *Heteromeles arbutifolia* | *Kalmia latifolia* |
| *Laurus nobilis* | *Leucothoe spp* | *Lithocarpus densiflorus* | *Lonicera hispidula* |
| *Magnolia spp* | *Michelia doltsopa* | *Nothofagus obliqua* | *Osmanthus heterophyllus* |
| *Parrotia persica* | *Photinia x fraseri* | *Pieris spp* | *Pseudotsuga menziesii* |
| *Quercus spp* | *Rhododendron spp, other than R simsii* | *Rosa gymnocarpa* | *Salix caprea* |
| *Sequoia sempervirens* | *Syringa vulgaris* | *Taxus spp.* | *Trientalis latifolia* |
| *Umbellularia californica* | *Vaccinium ovatum* | *Viburnum spp* |  |
| *Susceptible wood and isolated bark of Acer macrophyllum, Aesculus californica. Lithocarpus densiflorus, Quercus spp, Taxus brevifolia* |

**Table 4 – *Xylella fastidiosa* Host Plants** (CIR (EU) 2023/1706 of 7 Sep 2023)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Acacia* | *Acer* | *Adenocarpus lainzii* | *Albizia julibrissin*  |
| *Alnus rhombifolia*  | *Amaranthus*  | *Ambrosia* | *Ampelopsis arborea*  |
| *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*  | *Ampelopsis cordata*  | *Anthyllis barba-jovis* | *Anthyllis hermanniae* |
| *Arbutus unedo* | *Argyranthemum frutescens* | *Artemisia* | *Asparagus acutifolius* |
| *Athyrium filix-femina* | *Baccharis* | *Berberis thunbergii* | *Brassica* |
| *Calicotome spinosa*  | *Calicotome villosa*  | *Callicarpa americana*  | *Callistemon citrinus*  |
| *Calluna vulgaris*  | *Calocephalus brownii* | *Carya* | *Catharanthus roseus* |
| *Celtis occidentalis* | *Cercis Canadensis* | *Cercis occidentalis*  | *Cercis siliquastrum*  |
| *Chamaecrista fasciculata* | *Chenopodium album*  | *Chionanthus* | *Chitalpa tashkentensis*  |
| *Cistus* | *Citrus* | *Clematis cirrhosa*  | *Clematis vitalba* |
| *Coelorachis cylindrica*  | *Coffea* | *Conium maculatum* | *Convolvulus cneorum* |
| *Coprosma repens*  | *Coronilla* | *Cortaderia selloana* | *Cyperus eragrostis* |
| *Cytisus* | *Digitaria* | *Dimorphotheca ecklonis* | *Dimorphotheca fruticosa* |
| *Diospyros*  | *Diplocyclos palmatus*  | *Dittrichia viscosa* | *Dodonaea viscosa* |
| *Echium plantagineum* | *Elaeagnus angustifolia*  | *Elaeagnus x submacrophylla S* | *Encelia farinosa*  |
| *Eremophila maculata.* | *Erica cinerea* | *Erigeron* | *Eriocephalus africanus* |
| *Erodium moschatum* | *Erysimum* | *Euphorbia chamaesyce*  | *Euphorbia terracina*  |
| *Euryops chrysanthemoides*  | *Euryops pectinatus*  | *Fagus crenata*  | *Fallopia japonica*  |
| *Fatsia japonica*  | *Ficus carica*  | *Frangula alnus*  | *Fraxinus* |
| *Gazania rigens* | *Genista* | *Ginkgo biloba* | *Gleditsia triacanthos* |
| *Grevillea juniperina* | *Hebe* | *Helianthus* | *Helichrysum* |
| *Heliotropium europaeum* | *Hemerocallis* | *Hevea brasiliensis*  | *Hibiscus* |
| *Humulus scandens* | *Hypericum androsaemum* | *Hypericum perforatum* | *Ilex aquifolium* |
| *Ilex vomitoria* | *Iva annua*  | *Jacaranda mimosifolia*  | *Jacobaea maritima* |
| *Juglans* | *Juniperus ashei*  | *Koelreuteria bipinnata*  | *Lagerstroemia* |
| *Laurus nobilis.* | *Lavandula* | *Lavatera cretica* | *Ligustrum lucidum*  |
| *Liquidambar styraciflua*  | *Lonicera implexa* | *Lonicera japonica*  | *Lupinus aridorum* |
| *Lupinus villlosus* | *Magnolia grandiflora*  | *Magnolia x soulangeana* | *Mallotus paniculatus* |
| *Medicago arborea* | *Medicago sativa*  | *Metrosideros* | *Mimosa* |
| *Modiola caroliniana* | *Morus* | *Myoporum insulare*  | *Myoporum laetum* |
| *Myrtus communis* | *Nandina domestica*  | *Neptunia lutea*  | *Nerium oleander*  |
| *Olea* | *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*  | *Paspalum dilatatum Poir.* | *Pelargonium* |
| *Perovskia abrotanoides* | *Persea americana*  | *Phagnalon saxatile*  | *Phillyrea angustifolia*  |
| *Phillyrea latifolia.* | *Phlomis fruticosa*  | *Phlomis italica* | *Phoenix reclinata* |
| *Phoenix roebelenii* | *Pinus taeda* | *Pistacia vera* | *Plantago lanceolata*  |
| *Platanus* | *Pluchea odorata*  | *Polygala grandiflora* | *Polygala myrtifolia*  |
| *Prunus* | *Psidium* | *Pteridium aquilinum* | *Pyrus* |
| *Quercus* | *Ratibida columnifera*  | *Retama monosperma* | *Rhamnus* |
| *Rhus* | *Robinia pseudoacacia*  | *Rosa* | *Rubus* |
| *Ruta chalapensis* | *Ruta graveolens* | *Salvia apiana* | *Salvia mellifera*  |
| *Salvia officinalis* | *Salvia rosmarinus* | *Sambucus* | *Santolina chamaecyparissus*  |
| *Santolina magonica* | *Sapindus saponaria*  | *Sassafras* | *Scabiosa atropurpurea var. maritima* |
| *Setaria magna* | *Solidago fistulosa.* | *Solidago virgaurea* | *Sorghum halepense*  |
| *Spartium* | *Stewartia pseudocamellia* | *Strelitzia reginae*  | *Streptocarpus* |
| *Symphyotrichum divaricatum*  | *Syringa vulgaris* | *Teucrium capitatum* | *Thymus vulgaris* |
| *Trifolium repens* | *Ulex* | *Ulmus* | *Vaccinium* |
| *Viburnum tinus* | *Vinca* | *Vitex agnus-castus* | *Vitis* |
| *Westringia fruticosa*  | *Westringia glabra.* | *Xanthium strumarium*  |  |

1. Growing medium includes: Biowaste (food waste, garden waste, kitchen waste, sewage sludge, manure, and sawdust), Bark, Potting composts (consisting in whole or in part of soil, or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus, including non ‘pure’ peat or bark), Humates, Humus, Soil conditioner, Soil improvers. This is provided they are free of organic material such as roots, grasses, leaf litter and other parts of plants.

But does not include: Coir, Humic acid (must be pure and unused) Inorganic soil additives, Leonardite, Lignite, Pure sand, Pure clay, Rock, Volcanic pumice, Chalk, Salt
Diatomaceous earth, Iron ore, Gravel, Pure Peat, Synthetic and inert soil conditioners, Vermiculite, Perlite, Gypsum, Zeolite

DAERA Guide – Prohibited from all third countries:

-Soil as such consisting in part of solid organic substances is prohibited from all third countries

-Growing medium as such, other than soil, consisting in whole or in part of solid organic substances, other than that composed entirely of peat or fibre of *Cocos* *nucifera* previously not used for growing of plants [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See Emergency Measures for specified *Citrus* fruits originating in Argentina, Brazil, S Africa, Uruguay, Zimbabwe [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, US, French Polynesia where pathogen known to occur [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, , India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russia (only the following parts: Far Eastern Federal District (Dalnevostochny federalny okrug), Siberian Federal District (Sibirsky federalny okrug), and Ural Federal District (Uralsky federalny okrug)), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Yemen [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei,Darussalem,Cambodia, China, Eswatini. Guam, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia, Montenegro, Nigeria, N Korea, Northern Mariana Islands, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Reunion, S Africa, S Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Vietnam, US [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Third countries where non-European viruses, viroids, phytoplasma or *Phyllostricta solitaria* are known to occur on genera listed [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Darussalem, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, N Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russia ((only the following parts: Far Eastern Federal District (Dalnevostochny federalny okrug), Siberian Federal District (Sibirsky federalny okrug), and Ural Federal District (Uralsky federalny okrug)), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, S Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Yemen [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Refer to CIR (EU) 2019/2072 for approved form [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Canada, China, Japan, Rep of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, US [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canary Islands, Faroe Islands, GB, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Canada, China, Japan, Rep of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, US [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canary Islands, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canary Islands, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, S Africa and US where pathogen is known to occur [↑](#footnote-ref-14)