



2025/1949

30.9.2025

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2025/1949

of 29 September 2025

amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 as regards certain plants for planting of *Prunus cerasus* and *Prunus canescens* originating in Ukraine and certain plants for planting of *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus incisa* and *Prunus persica* originating in the United Kingdom and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213 as regards the phytosanitary measures for the introduction into the Union territory of those plants originating in the United Kingdom

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 42(4), first and third subparagraphs, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019⁽²⁾ establishes, on the basis of a preliminary risk assessment, a list of high-risk plants, plant products and other objects.
- (2) Following a preliminary assessment, 34 genera and one species of plants for planting originating from third countries were provisionally included in the list set out in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 as high-risk plants. That list includes the genus *Prunus* L.
- (3) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213⁽³⁾ sets out the phytosanitary measures for the introduction into the Union territory of certain plants, plant products and other objects, which have been removed from the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019, but for which phytosanitary risks are not yet fully assessed. This is because one or more pests hosted by those plants, which are not yet in the list of Union quarantine pests of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072⁽⁴⁾, may fulfil the conditions to be included in that list following a complete risk assessment.
- (4) On 22 June 2023, Ukraine submitted to the Commission a request for export to the Union of up to two-year-old free of leaves, non-grafted plants for planting of hybrids of *Prunus cerasus* and *Prunus canescens* ('relevant plants from Ukraine'). That request was supported by the relevant technical dossier.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/2031/oj>.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 of 18 December 2018 establishing a provisional list of high risk plants, plant products or other objects, within the meaning of Article 42 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and a list of plants for which phytosanitary certificates are not required for introduction into the Union, within the meaning of Article 73 of that Regulation (OJ L 323, 19.12.2018, p. 10, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2018/2019/oj).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213 of 21 August 2020 concerning the phytosanitary measures for the introduction into the Union of certain plants, plant products and other objects which have been removed from the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 (OJ L 275, 24.8.2020, p. 5, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2020/1213/oj).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 November 2019 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards protective measures against pests of plants, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 (OJ L 319, 10.12.2019, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/2072/oj).

- (5) On 22 October 2024, the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') adopted a scientific opinion regarding the risk assessment of plants for planting of the relevant plants from Ukraine ⁽⁵⁾. The Authority did not identify any pests relevant for those plants.
- (6) On 28 February 2024, the United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾ submitted to the Commission three requests for export to the Union of up to two-year-old graftwood of *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus incisa* and *Prunus persica* with a maximum diameter of 12 mm; up to three-year-old bare-rooted grafted plants for planting of *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus incisa* and *Prunus persica* with a maximum diameter of 40 mm; and up to fifteen-year-old grafted plants for planting of *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus incisa* and *Prunus persica* in growing medium, with a maximum diameter of 40 mm ('the relevant plants from the United Kingdom'). Those requests were supported by the respective technical dossiers.
- (7) On 26 February 2025, the Authority adopted a scientific opinion regarding the risk assessment of the relevant plants from the United Kingdom ⁽⁷⁾. The Authority identified *Bemisia tabaci* (European population), *Candidatus* Phytoplasma aurantifolia-related strains, *Colletotrichum aenigma*, *Erwinia amylovora*, *Eulecanium excrescens* and *Scirtothrips dorsalis* as pests relevant for those plants, evaluated the risk mitigation measures described in the technical dossiers and estimated the likelihood of freedom of the relevant plants from those pests.
- (8) On the basis of the respective opinion of the Authority, the phytosanitary risk arising from the introduction into the Union territory of the relevant plants from Ukraine is considered to be acceptable, provided that the respective import requirements set out in Annex VII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 are complied with.
- (9) As no pest was identified to be relevant for the relevant plants from Ukraine, it is justified to conclude that the phytosanitary risk from the introduction of the relevant plants from Ukraine is acceptable provided that the respective import requirements set out in Annex VII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 are complied with.
- (10) On the basis of the respective opinion of the Authority, the phytosanitary risk arising from the introduction into the Union territory of the relevant plants from the United Kingdom is considered to be reduced to an acceptable level, provided that appropriate measures are applied to address the risk of pests related to those plants.
- (11) Furthermore, as the phytosanitary risk arising from the introduction into the Union territory of old trees of *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus incisa* and *Prunus persica* (fifteen-year-old) from the United Kingdom, which is the commodity possibly posing the highest phytosanitary risk, is considered to be reduced to an acceptable level, it is justified to conclude that the phytosanitary risk from the introduction into the Union of all plants for planting of those *Prunus* species from the United Kingdom, irrespective of their size, age, bare-rooted or in growing medium, grafted or not, is acceptable, provided that appropriate measures are applied to address the risk of pests related to those plants.
- (12) Consequently, up to two-year-old plants for planting of *Prunus cerasus* and *Prunus canescens* and hybrids of the two species originating in Ukraine and plants for planting of *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus incisa* and *Prunus persica* originating in the United Kingdom should no longer be considered high-risk plants. They should therefore be removed from the list of high-risk plants, plant products and other objects set out in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019.

⁽⁵⁾ EFSA Panel on Plant Health (2024). Commodity risk assessment of *Prunus cerasus* × *Prunus canescens* hybrid plants from Ukraine. *EFSA Journal*, 22(11), e9089. <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.9089>.

⁽⁶⁾ In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Windsor Framework (See Joint Declaration No 1/2023 of the Union and the United Kingdom in the Joint Committee established by the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (OJ L 102, 17.4.2023, p. 87) in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Framework, for the purposes of this Regulation, references to the United Kingdom do not include Northern Ireland.

⁽⁷⁾ EFSA Panel on Plant Health, 2025.Commodity risk assessment of *Prunus* spp. plants from United Kingdom. *EFSA Journal*, 23(4), e9306. <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2025.9306>.

- (13) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (14) The measures described by the United Kingdom in the dossiers are considered sufficient to reduce to an acceptable level the risk arising from the introduction into the Union territory of the relevant plants from the United Kingdom. Those measures should therefore be adopted as phytosanitary import requirements to ensure the phytosanitary protection of the Union territory.
- (15) *Candidatus* Phytoplasma aurantifolia-related strains and *Scirtothrips dorsalis* are listed as Union quarantine pests in Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, and *Bemisia tabaci* (European population) and *Erwinia amylovora* are listed as protected zone quarantine pests in Annex III to that Regulation.
- (16) *Colletotrichum aenigma* and *Eulecanium excrescens* are not yet included in the list of Union quarantine pests. A complete pest risk assessment of those pests needs to become available, to determine whether they are to be listed in Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, and whether as a consequence the relevant plants from the United Kingdom, together with the relevant specific requirements, are to be listed in Annex VII to that Regulation.
- (17) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213 should therefore be amended to also make plants for planting of *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus incisa* and *Prunus persica* originating in the United Kingdom, subject to the respective measures concerning *Colletotrichum aenigma* and *Eulecanium excrescens*.
- (18) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee for Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213 is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 29 September 2025.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

In the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019, in point 1, in the table, in the second column 'Description', the entry for *Prunus* L. is replaced by the following:

'*Prunus* L., other than:

- bare-rooted, dormant, free of leaves plants for planting of *Prunus domestica* grafted on *Prunus cerasifera* rootstocks originating in Ukraine;
- up to 2-year-old dormant, free of leaves, unrooted cuttings of *Prunus persica* and *Prunus dulcis* originating in Türkiye;
- up to 2-year-old bare-rooted, dormant, free of leaves plants for planting of *Prunus persica*, *Prunus dulcis*, *Prunus armeniaca* and *Prunus davidiana*, originating in Türkiye;
- plants for planting of *Prunus avium*, *Prunus canescens*, *Prunus cerasus* and *Prunus pseudocerasus* originating in the United Kingdom;
- up to 1-year-old budwood/graftwood of *Prunus spinosa* with a maximum diameter of 12 mm originating in the United Kingdom;
- up to 7-year-old non-grafted plants for planting of *Prunus spinosa* with a maximum diameter of 40 mm at the base of the stem, originating in the United Kingdom;
- up to 2-year-old bare-rooted, free of leaves, plants for planting of *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus avium*, *Prunus canescens*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus cerasus*, *Prunus davidiana*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus dulcis*, *Prunus fontanesiana*, *Prunus persica*, *Prunus salicina*, *Prunus tomentosa* and hybrids between the above species, with a maximum diameter of 17 mm at the base of the stem, originating in Moldova;
- up to 2-year-old non-grafted, free of leaves plants for planting of *Prunus cerasus* and *Prunus canescens* originating in Ukraine and hybrids of the above species; and
- plants for planting of *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus incisa* and *Prunus persica* originating in the United Kingdom.'

—

ANNEX II

In the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1213, in the table, in the first column 'Plants, plant products and other objects', the entry '*Prunus avium*, *Prunus canescens*, *Prunus cerasus* and *Prunus pseudocerasus* plants for planting' is replaced by the following:

'*Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus avium*, *Prunus canescens*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Prunus cerasus*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus incisa*, *Prunus persica* and *Prunus pseudocerasus* plants for planting'.
