

Details of planned amendments to GB retained legislation (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072) – PH/051 pest measures

Q. What are the new measures?

- The addition of new GB Quarantine Pests (QPs) which have been assessed as meeting the criteria to be a QP. Import requirements are also introduced on plants, wood, and woodchips known to be hosts to *Chrysobothris femorata* and *Chrysobothris mali* (see the summary of legislative changes for details). The host wood and woodchips will require additional checks (see table below).
- The addition of new GB Provisional Quarantine Pests (PQPs) which have been assessed as meeting the criteria to be a QP based on a provisional assessment.
- The addition of a new host, the seed of *Solanum sisymbriifolium*, of an existing Regulated Non-Quarantine Pest (RNQP) as the pest-host combination has been assessed as meeting the criteria of a RNQP. The seed of *Solanum sisymbriifolium* will require official testing to certify pest freedom. In addition, the seed of *Solanum* species will require a Phytosanitary Certificate and additional checks (see table below) unless already required.
- Providing a specific import requirement for the introduction of spruce (*Picea* spp.) Christmas trees, not intended to be placed on the market, from Norway for short term display only.

Q. Do the measures cover GB?

- Yes, we expect these measures to apply to England, Wales and Scotland.

Q. When will the instrument which gives effect to these measures be laid?

- These measures will be laid in legislation on 9 May 2024, please see their implementation dates below.

Q. Why are you introducing these measures?

Measure	Why is this measure needed?	Impact	Come into force
Pests that meet the criteria to be GB Quarantine Pests are added to the QP list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chrysobothris femorata</i> • <i>Chrysobothris mali</i> • Chilli veinal mottle virus • <i>Lycorma delicatula</i> 	Our rolling horizon scanning and risk analysis process has highlighted that these pests meet the criteria to be GB Quarantine Pests. They will be added to the GB quarantine pest list to maintain robust GB biosecurity.	Host material imported into GB will need to be free from these pests. In addition, plants, wood and woodchips known to be hosts to the <i>Chrysobothris</i> pests will need to comply with the relevant import requirements. Identity and physical checks for the affected wood and woodchips will be at 100%. The pests are also subject to increased awareness raising, surveillance and	31 May 2024

		<p>action on detection within GB to protect biosecurity.</p> <p>The horticulture and forestry sectors are expected to be affected by the proposed additions to the GB Quarantine Pest list. Stakeholder engagement on the Pest Risk Analyses (PRAs) was completed for Chilli veinal mottle virus in 2022 and for <i>Lycorma delicatula</i> in 2023 and zero comments were received. Stakeholder engagement on the remaining pests is ongoing or planned. Specific import requirements have been developed based on the outcomes of the relevant GB and EPPO PRAs.</p>	
<p>Providing a specific import requirement for the introduction of spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.) Christmas trees, not intended to be placed on the market, from Norway for short term display only.</p>	<p>Every year, a small number of culturally significant Norwegian Christmas trees are gifted to the UK government by the Norwegian government and municipalities. These measures are required to ensure high biosecurity standards to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests (<i>Ips</i> species).</p>	<p>Certain cut Christmas trees of <i>Picea</i> spp. destined for display in certain locations will be allowed to be imported into GB under specific conditions, including requirements applied within GB to ensure they are only displayed in specific locations for a short period of time and are appropriately destroyed once removed from display.</p>	<p>31 May 2024</p>
<p>The seed of a plant species (<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>, as known as sticky nightshade) will be regulated as a known host of the RNQP Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd).</p>	<p><i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i> is being grown in rotation with potatoes, meaning there is a significant risk of transfer of PSTVd to potatoes. Other <i>Solanum</i> species may also be a risk. This regulation is being introduced to combat the risk of this pest to potato crops in Great Britain.</p>	<p>Before the seed of <i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i> is issued a Phytosanitary Certificate and imported into GB, official testing requirements will need to be met to certify freedom from PSTVd.</p> <p>In addition, seed of all <i>Solanum</i> species will require a Phytosanitary Certificate. Identity and</p>	<p>9 November 2024</p>

		<p>physical checks for this commodity will increase from 1% to 5% (unless already required at higher levels).</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement on this is ongoing.</p>	
<p>Addition of the following pests to the list of provisional GB quarantine pests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Agrilus mali</i> • <i>Lonsdalea populi</i> • <i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> 	<p>Our rolling horizon scanning and risk analysis process has highlighted that these pests meet the criteria to be GB Quarantine Pests based on a preliminary assessment.</p> <p>They will be added to the provisional quarantine pest list to maintain robust GB biosecurity.</p>	<p>Pests added to the provisional GB quarantine pest list will be subject to increased, awareness raising, surveillance and action on detection on imports into GB to protect biosecurity pending a full risk assessment.</p>	<p>9 November 2024</p>