

## **Details of the amendments to GB retained legislation (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072) – PH/057 pest measures**

### **Q. What are the measures?**

- Moving *Neodiprion abietis* (known as the balsam fir sawfly) to the list of GB Quarantine Pests (QPs) from the provisional QP list.
- Moving *Pseudomonas avellanae* (hazelnut decline) to the list of QPs, from the provisional QP list, with specific import requirements.
- Updating the regulation of *Tobacco ringspot virus* and *Tomato ringspot virus*.
- Updating the list of plants regulated as hosts of the pests *Agrilus planipennis* (known as Emerald Ash Borer).
- Extending import requirements to cover not only a certain group of conifers but all conifer plants, given these could similarly be associated with high-risk pests.
- Consequential amendments will be made to ensure that the correct import controls apply to certain regulated commodities.
- Technical updates to clarify or correct the legislation.

### **Q. Do the measures cover GB?**

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

### **Q. Will there be any changes to the BTOM (Border Target Operating Model) risk categorisations as a result of these regulations?**

- Yes, a number of goods will be moving between Part A (medium-risk A) and Part B (medium-risk B) of Annex 11. Please see [here](#) for details.

### **Q. When will these measures be laid and come into force?**

- The legislation will be laid on 8 May 2025 and come into force on 30 May 2025, all except for the provision on conifer plants. This single measure would come into force on 8 November 2025.

### **Q. Why are you introducing these measures?**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Why is this measure needed?</b>	<b>Changes</b>
Moving <i>Neodiprion abietis</i> to the Quarantine Pest (QP) list.	Our rolling horizon scanning and risk analysis process has highlighted that this pest now meets the criteria to be a GB QP.	This pest would be subject to increased awareness raising, surveillance and action on detection within Great Britain to protect biosecurity.
Moving <i>Pseudomonas avellanae</i> to the QP list, alongside	Our rolling horizon scanning and risk analysis process has highlighted that this pest now meets the criteria to be a GB QP. We can apply specific import requirements to listed	Plants for planting of <i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel) imported into Great Britain would need to be compliant with the additional import requirements. This pest would also be subject to increased awareness raising, surveillance and

<p>associated import requirements.</p>	<p>QPs to address the risk of introduction.</p>	<p>action on detection within Great Britain to protect biosecurity.</p> <p>The horticulture sector is expected to be affected by the import requirements.</p>
<p>The removal of the pest <i>Tobacco ringspot virus</i> from the QP list and instead adding it to the Regulated Non-Quarantine Pest (RNQP) list.</p>	<p>Recent risk assessments have concluded that this pest is present in GB and no longer meets the criteria to be a GB QP. Instead, it meets the criteria to be a RNQP.</p>	<p>All imported host material would no longer need to be free from this pest. Instead, certain plants for planting of <i>Glycine max</i> (soybean), <i>Vaccinium</i> (such as blueberry) and <i>Vitis</i> (grape) will be regulated as RNQP hosts of <i>Tobacco ringspot virus</i> and must be free from this pest to be imported or moved in Great Britain.</p>
<p>An update to the plants regulated in relation to the RNQP, <i>Tomato ringspot virus</i>.</p>	<p>Recent risk assessments have identified plants that are hosts of this RNQP. They also concluded that the associated regulation on an existing host should be removed, due to the negligible risk.</p>	<p>Certain plants for planting of <i>Rubus</i> (such as raspberry), <i>Vaccinium</i> and <i>Vitis</i> would be regulated as hosts of <i>Tomato ringspot virus</i> and must be free from this pest to be imported or moved in Great Britain.</p> <p>Certain plants for planting of <i>Pelargonium</i> (geranium), <i>Malus</i> (apple), <i>Prunus</i> (stone fruit) would no longer be regulated as a host of <i>Tomato ringspot virus</i>. As a result, it would no longer be required to be free from this pest to be imported or moved in Great Britain.</p>
<p>An update to the plants regulated in relation to the QP, <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>.</p>	<p>A technical review has identified that the host plant list should be updated, due to the adjusted risk.</p>	<p><i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>, <i>J. mandshurica</i> (species of walnut) and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> (Japanese wignut) will no longer be regulated as hosts of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>. As a result, certain plants, wood and bark of these species will no longer need to meet specific import requirements to be imported into Great Britain.</p> <p>Conversely, <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> (fringetree) will be regulated as a host of this pest, therefore certain plants, wood and bark of this species will need to comply with specific import requirements to be imported into Great Britain.</p> <p>The forestry sector is expected to be affected by the import requirements.</p>
<p>The extension of certain import requirements to</p>	<p>Plants of conifers are currently regulated at the order level (Pinales) rather than the class level (Pinopsida). Due to</p>	<p>Imported plants of conifers will need to meet specific import requirements. This change is unlikely to have a significant impact on trade. This</p>

<p>cover all conifer plants.</p>	<p>taxonomy changes, the order level (Pinales) no longer covers all conifer plants.</p> <p>All references to Pinales for plants of conifers therefore need updating to Pinopsida.</p>	<p>single measure would come into force on 8 November 2025.</p>
<p>Consequential changes to move certain regulated commodities to Part A of Annex 11</p>	<p>These commodities are currently regulated with import requirements associated with certain QPs. As a result, they should be listed in Annex 11, Part A - though these changes were not included at the time.</p>	<p>The specific commodities will be added to Part A of Annex 11, to ensure that they require pre-notification and inspected at a rate higher than 1%, as intended in the original legislative changes.</p>
<p>Technical updates to clarify or correct the legislation.</p>	<p>Several technical changes are made to clarify certain import requirements and to formalise certain existing trade easements.</p>	<p>Although no impacts on trade are anticipated, these changes simplify the legislation and aids understanding for domestic and international stakeholders.</p>