<u>Details of planned amendments to GB assimilated legislation (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072) – PH/058 pest measures</u>

Q. What are the planned measures?

- Moving Agrilus horni (known as the aspen root girdler) and the fungal pathogen
 Heterobasidion occidentale to the list of GB Quarantine Pests (QPs) from the
 provisional QP list.
- Moving *Toumeyella parvicornis* (the pine tortoise scale) to the list of QPs, from the provisional QP list, with specific import requirements.
- Adding the pest *Homona magnanima* (oriental tea tortrix) to the provisional QP list.
- Deregulating Helicoverpa armigera (known as the cotton bollworm), from the list of QPs and withdraw its specific import requirements.
- Deregulating bark beetles, *Dendroctonus micans* (Great spruce bark beetle) and *Ips cembrae* (Large larch bark beetle), currently regulated as Pest Free Area QPs.
- Expanding the import requirements for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (the pinewood nematode) to reflect its expanded geographical range.
- Clarifying an import requirement for the medium-risk host plants of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Xylella).
- Technical update due to taxonomic name change from *Ennomos subsignarius* to *Ennomos subsignaria* (Elm spanworm moth).

Q. Do the measures cover GB?

Yes, we expect these measures to 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?

• The only change is on bark-free wood of conifers (Pinopsida) from Armenia. This would be moving from part B (medium-risk B) to part A (medium-risk A) of Annex 11.

Q. When would these measures be laid and come into force?

• We plan for the legislation to be laid on 6 November 2025 and come into force on 30 November 2025, all except for the provision on Xylella. This single measure would come into force on 6 May 2026.

Q. Why are you planning to introduce these measures?

Planned measure	Why is this measure needed?	Changes
Moving Agrilus	Our rolling horizon scanning	These pests would be subject to increased
<i>horni</i> and	and risk analysis process has	awareness raising, surveillance and action on
Heterobasidion	highlighted that these pests	detection within Great Britain to protect
occidentale to the	now meet the criteria to be GB	biosecurity.
Quarantine Pest	QPs.	
(QP) list.		

		Stakeholder engagement on the PRAs for <i>Agrilus</i> horni and <i>Heterobasidion occidentale</i> have already been completed.
Moving Toumeyella parvicornis to the QP list, alongside associated import requirements.	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 QPs to address the risk of introduction.	This pest would be subject to increased awareness raising, surveillance and action on detection within Great Britain to protect biosecurity. Plants for planting of <i>Pinus</i> (pine), other than seeds, pollen and plants in tissue culture, imported into Great Britain would also need to be compliant with the associated import requirements.
The addition of Homona magnanima to the provisional QP list.	Our rolling horizon scanning and risk analysis process has highlighted that this pest may meet the criteria to be a GB QP, pending a full risk analysis.	Our intention to take action on this pest would be clarified in legislation. A full risk analysis will be carried out in future to determine how this pest should be regulated.
The removal of the pest Helicoverpa armigera from the QP list, alongside associated import requirements.	A recent policy review indicated that the pest no longer meets the criteria to be regulated as a GB QP	All imported host material would no longer need to be free from this pest. The associated import requirements on plants for planting, of <i>Chrysanthemum, Dianthus</i> and <i>Pelargonium</i> would be withdrawn.
The removal of the bark beetles, Dendroctonus micans and Ips cembrae, currently regulated as Pest Free Area (PFA) QPs.	These beetles are regulated as Pest Free Area QPs, on the basis that they are not found in a defined region (known as a PFA) that may be found elsewhere in GB. Recent evidence no longer supports the absence of these beetles in the PFA (in the west of Scotland).	These pests need to be removed from the legislation as they are now present in the PFA. The presence of these pests would impact the export of conifer roundwood, bark and conifers over 3 metres from the west of Scotland to countries that maintain a PFA for these pests (Greece, Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Ireland).
Applying the existing import requirements for Bursaphelenchus	This pest has now been found in Armenia. To address the risk of this pest from spreading on imports,	Wood and bark of conifers imported from Armenia would need to meet the associated import requirements.

xylophilus on Armenia.	the existing import requirements need to be updated so that they apply to the relevant imports of wood from Armenia.	
Clarifying an import requirement for the medium-risk host plants of Xylella fastidiosa.	A typo needs correcting on the existing import requirements for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> , on the medium-risk host plants for planting. A single asterisk was incorrectly placed in option (c) of that specific entry against <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> , rather than option (b) as intended.	Making this correction would require countries utilising option (b) to include the name of the PFA on the phytosanitary certificate, rather than countries utilising option (c).
Name change of the pest <i>Ennomos</i> subsignarius.	Changes need to be made to update a pest's taxonomic name to ensure consistency with the internationally recognised name. New scientific name is Ennomos subsignaria.	No impacts on trade are anticipated. This change aids understanding for domestic and international stakeholders.