

Details of amendments to GB retained legislation (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072) – PH/058 pest measures

Q. What are the 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* to the provisional QP list.
- Deregulating *Helicoverpa armigera* (known as the cotton bollworm) from the list of QPs and withdrawing its specific import requirements.
- Deregulating bark beetles, *Dendroctonus micans* and *Ips cembrae*, 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*.
- Technical updates to a pest name.
- Clarifying the requirements for the seed of *Solanum sisymbriifolium*.

Q. Do the measures cover GB?

- Yes, they 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 will be moving from part B to part A of Annex 11.

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

- These measures have now been laid and will come into force on 30 November 2025, all except for the provision on *Xylella fastidiosa*. This single measure will come into force on 6 May 2026.

Q. Why are you introducing these measures?

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

Moving <i>Toumeyella parvicornis</i> (the pine tortoise scale) 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 will 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 will also need to be compliant with the associated import requirements.
The addition of <i>Homona magnanima</i> 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 will 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 <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> 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 Quarantine Pest.	All imported host material will no longer need to be free from this pest. The associated import requirements on plants for planting, of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , <i>Dianthus</i> and <i>Pelargonium</i> will be withdrawn.
The removal of the bark beetles, <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> and <i>Ips cembrae</i> , currently regulated as Pest Free Area 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 Pest Free Area) that may be found elsewhere in GB. Recent evidence no longer supports the absence of these beetles in the Pest Free Area (in the west of Scotland).	These pests need to be removed from the legislation as they are now present in the Pest Free Area. The presence of these pests will impact the export of conifer roundwood, bark and conifers over 3 metres from the west of Scotland to countries that maintain a Pest Free Area for these pests (Greece, the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland).
Applying the existing import requirements for <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (the pinewood nematode) on Armenia.	This pest has now been found in Armenia. To address the risk of this pest from spreading on imports, the existing import requirements need to be updated so that they apply to the relevant imports of wood from Armenia.	Wood and bark of conifers imported from Armenia will need to meet the associated import requirements.

Clarifying an import requirement for the medium-risk host plants of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> .	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 will require countries utilising option (b) to include the name of the Pest Free Area on the phytosanitary certificate, rather than countries utilising option (c).
Minor update to a pest name.	Changes need to be made to update a pest's taxonomic name to ensure consistency with the internationally recognised name. The name of the pest <i>Ennomos subsignarius</i> is being updated to <i>Ennomos subsignaria</i>.	No impacts on trade are anticipated. This change aids understanding for domestic and international stakeholders.
Clarifying the requirements for seed of <i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i> (known as sticky nightshade).	A UK plant passport is required for this seed to be moved within Great Britain, or introduced from a Crown Dependency territory, following its regulation in 2024 as a host of potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd). An amendment that would have mandated this requirement was missed in 2024.	This seed must now be free from the pest to be moved within, or introduced into, GB, as originally intended by the legislation in 2024.