

Annex

New measures to be introduced through the Official Controls (Plant Health and Genetically Modified Organisms) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

Xylella fastidiosa

The measures concern:

- *Olea europaea*
- *Coffea* (coffee)
- *Lavandula sp.* (lavender)
- *Nerium oleander*
- *Polygala myrtifolia*
- *Prunus dulcis* (almond)
- *Rosmarinus officinalis*¹ (rosemary)

New measures:

Prohibited imported material

Relevant material whose entry into UK territories is prohibited

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Countries of origin
	Plants, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Coffea sp.</i> , <i>Olea europaea</i> *, <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> and <i>Prunus dulcis</i> *	Any third country and the EU-27

*imports to be permitted under derogation arrangements (see below)

¹ Rosemary has recently been reclassified as a species of Sage - *Salvia rosmarinus* Spenn..

Regulated material

Relevant material which may only be brought into the United Kingdom if specified requirements are met

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, <i>Lavandula sp.</i> , <i>Nerium oleander</i> and <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> ² originating in any third country or the EU-27	The plants must be accompanied by an official statement ³ that: 1. (a) Plants intended for planting of <i>Lavandula sp.</i> , <i>Nerium oleander</i> and <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> originate in a place of production which is included in a list of registered places of production provided by the relevant National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)/EU competent authority to the NPPO of the United Kingdom, this should include the business name and full address. and (b) Plants intended for planting of <i>Lavandula sp.</i> , <i>Nerium oleander</i> and <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> have been grown in a place of production which has been registered and supervised by the relevant NPPO for at least one year prior to export to the UK and details of the place of production should be provided on the phytosanitary certificate and (c) During at least one year immediately prior to export of <i>Lavandula sp.</i> , <i>Nerium oleander</i> and <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> to the UK, the place of production, along with at least a 200m surrounding the place of

² Rosemary has recently been reclassified as a species of Sage - *Salvia rosmarinus* Spenn..

³ This official statement would be required (i) in the case of consignments originating in a third country, in place of the official statement required under Articles 16 and 17 of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/789 and (ii) in the case of consignments originating in the EU, in place of the official statement required under Article of Decision (EU) 2015/789.

For all national measures included in this Annex, the official statement for a consignment of plants, plant products or other objects originating in a third country would be included in the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment. Official controls would be carried out on any such consignments on arrival at the border control post in the UK territory and the provisions in Regulation (EU) 2017/625 relating to official controls at border control posts would be extended, to the extent necessary, to enable UK competent authorities to verify that consignments met these national requirements.

production, is known to be free from *Xylella fastidiosa* on the basis of official inspections and where appropriate testing carried out at the appropriate times to detect *Xylella fastidiosa*.

and

(d) *Lavandula sp.*, *Nerium oleander* and *Rosmarinus officinalis* at the place of production have been subject to an annual official inspection at the appropriate times when symptoms are likely to be visible, with sampling and testing carried out on those plants for the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.) and in accordance with international standards, confirming the absence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.), using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 5%.

and

(e) Prior to their movement out of the place of production and as close to that time as possible, plants of *Lavandula sp.*, *Nerium oleander* and *Rosmarinus officinalis* to be exported to the UK should be subject to an additional official visual inspection and where symptoms giving rise to suspicion of the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.) are observed, these should be tested, in line with international standards for the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.), confirming the absence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.).

and

(f) If there is evidence of the presence of the vector of *Xylella fastidiosa* on the place of production chemical and cultural controls should be used to suppress the population.

and

(g) i) In the case of areas where *Xylella fastidiosa* is known to occur, plants must also be grown throughout their life under complete physical protection, to exclude the entry of vector of *Xylella fastidiosa*.

and

ii) Appropriate hygiene measure should be implemented to ensure that *Xylella fastidiosa* is not transmitted by tools and equipment

or

2. In the case of unrooted cuttings, they have been derived from mother plants which meet the requirements in a to g (above)

***Derogations for imports from third countries and the EU**

Olives (*Olea europaea*) and Almond (*Prunus dulcis*)

Measures to be applied in the Country of origin to be included in an official statement accompanying the plants⁴:

1. Plants intended for planting of *Olea europaea* and *Prunus dulcis* originate in a place of production which is included in a list of registered places of production provided by the relevant National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)/EU competent authority to the NPPO of the United Kingdom.
2. Plants intended for planting of *Olea europaea* and *Prunus dulcis* have been grown in a place of production which has been registered and supervised by the relevant NPPO for at least one year prior to export to the UK and details of the place of production should be provided on the phytosanitary certificate.
3. During at least one year immediately prior to export of *Olea europaea* and *Prunus dulcis* to the UK, the place of production is, along with at least a 200m surrounding the place of production, known to be free from *Xylella fastidiosa* on the basis of official inspections and where appropriate testing carried out at the appropriate times to detect *Xylella fastidiosa*.
4. *Olea europaea* and *Prunus dulcis* at the place of production have been subject to an annual official inspection at the appropriate times when symptoms are likely to be visible, with sampling and testing carried out on those plants for the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.) and in accordance with international standards, confirming the absence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.), using a sampling scheme able to identify with 99% reliability the level of presence of infected plants of 1%.
5. Prior to their movement out of the place of production and as close to that time as possible, *Olea europaea* and *Prunus dulcis* to be exported to the UK should be subject to an additional official visual inspection and where symptoms giving rise to suspicion of the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.) are observed, these should be tested, in line with international

⁴ See footnote 3.

standards for the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.), confirming the absence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.).

6. In the case of areas where *Xylella fastidiosa* is known to occur, plants must also be grown under complete physical protection, for 4 years or in the case of plants younger than 4 years throughout their life, to exclude the entry of vector of *Xylella fastidiosa*.
7. Trees should be individually labelled with a tamper proof label or other secure seal that cannot be re-used, giving the detail of the exporting place of production, which is also indicated on the phytosanitary certificate

Agrilus planipennis

The measures concern:

- *Fraxinus* sp.
- *Juglans ailantifolia*
- *Juglans mandshurica*
- *Ulmus davidiana*
- *Pterocarya rhoifolia*

New measures:

Regulated material

Relevant material which may only be brought into the United Kingdom if specified requirements are met

(1) Item	(2) Description of relevant material	(3) Requirements
	Wood of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. or <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., other than in the form of: —chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, obtained in whole or part from these trees, or —wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, furniture or other objects made of untreated wood, originating in Belarus, Canada, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine or the USA	The wood must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate which includes: (a) an official statement ⁵ that the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, (b) an official statement that the wood originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and is not within 100km of a known outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. A phytosanitary certificate may not include the official statement referred to in paragraph (b) unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas. * The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”

⁵ This official statement would be required in place of the official statement in point 87 of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 (where applicable).

<p>Wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap obtained in whole or part from <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. or <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., originating in Belarus, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine or the USA</p>	<p>The wood must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes an official statement⁶ that it originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and is not within 100km of a known outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
<p>Isolated bark or objects made out of bark of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. or <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., originating in Belarus, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine or the USA</p>	<p>The bark or objects made out of bark must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes an official statement⁷ that the bark or objects made out of bark originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and is not within 100km of a known outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration"</p>
<p>Plants, other than fruit or seeds, including cut branches with or without foliage, of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. or <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., originating in Belarus, Canada, China, Democratic People's</p>	<p>The plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which includes an official statement⁸ that they originate in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and is not within 100km of a known outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant</p>

⁶ This official statement would be required in place of the official statement in point 88 of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 (where applicable)

⁷ This official statement would be required in place of the official statement in point 89 of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 (where applicable).

⁸ This official statement would be required in place of the official statement in point 36 of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 (where applicable).

Republic of Korea, Japan,
Kazakhstan Mongolia, Republic
of Korea, Russia, Taiwan Ukraine
or the USA

protection organisation of the country of origin
has previously provided the national plant
protection organisation of the United Kingdom
with written details of the area or areas.

* The name of the area(s) must be included in
the phytosanitary certificate under the heading
“Additional declaration”

Ceratocystis platani

The new measures revert to the Protected Zone requirements which applied until 14 December 2019. For plants of *Platanus* L., intended for planting, other than seeds, this means that they must have been grown throughout their life in a pest free area or EU protected zone (point 12.1 of Annex IVB of Directive 2000/29). The requirements apply to imports to the UK from Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States and the EU-27 and would be confirmed by an official statement.

Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi

Plants of *Ulmus* L. intended for planting, other than seeds, must be from a place of production where no symptoms of the pathogen have been observed, including in the immediate vicinity, since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation (point 14 of Annex IVA I and point 8.1 of Annex IVA II of Directive 2000/29). The requirements apply to imports to the UK from third countries and the EU-27 and must be confirmed by an official statement.