

EU plant health import requirements that will be applied to plants and plant products originating, grown or harvested the United Kingdom if the UK leaves the EU on 31st October 2019 without a withdrawal deal in place.

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This document provides a list of all plants and plant products originating in the UK that will require a phytosanitary certificate when exported to the EU if the UK were to leave the EU on 31st October without a withdrawal deal in place.

The list is correct as of August 2019, but may change in the future as a result of EU decisions on controlled plants and plant products. Individual member states may also apply domestic legislation that impose additional requirements in additions to those import controls that apply for all parts of the EU.

It is the responsibility of the exporter to check the latest import requirements that apply to any EU member state that they wish to export to.

Definitions:

<p>Plant In the EU Plant Health Directive* “Plant” is defined as a whole living plant.</p> <p>“Plant” is also defined as any fresh leaves, stems, fruit, bark etc., that have been detached from a living plant (<i>See right-hand column for a definitive list</i>)</p> <p>Therefore where official controls are applied to ‘plants’ of a named botanical family or species, this means they apply to both whole living plants and anything in the right hand column that has been taken from those plants.</p> <p>*Directive 2000/29/EC</p> <p>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32000L0029</p>	<p>The EU Plant Health Directive defines any of the following as “living parts of plants”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit, in the botanical sense, other than that preserved by deep freezing • Vegetables, other than that preserved by deep freezing • Tubers, corms, bulbs rhizomes • Cut flowers • Branches with foliage • Cut trees retaining foliage • Leaves, foliage • Plant tissue cultures • Live pollen • Bud-wood, cuttings, scions • Seeds
<p>Plants intended for planting</p>	<p>The EU Plant Health Directive defines these as plants which are already planted and are intended to remain planted or to be replanted after their introduction, (<i>so the importer who receives the plant is going maintain it in active growth rather than process it for human or animal consumption</i>)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Plants which are not planted at the time of</p>

	introduction, but are intended to be planted thereafter (<i>this would be unrooted cuttings, bare-rooted nurse stock, seed potatoes, onion sets, corms and bulbs etc.</i>).
Wood	Wood that retains all or part of its natural round surface, with or without bark, or as it is in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, wood waste or scrap
Wood packing material	Wood packing material in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except raw wood of 6mm thickness or less, processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, and dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment

Plants and plant products that would be prohibited.

Meaning that they would not be allowed to enter into any EU member states.

Categories of plants and plant products that would be included in the prohibitions	Which plants belonging to these categories would be prohibited?
Isolated bark	Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> (Chestnut)
Potatoes (Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed potatoes • Ware potatoes
Plants intended for planting* *See the definition of this category on page 2	Stolon – or tuber forming species of <i>Solanum L.</i> or their hybrids, intended for planting, (not including tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum L.</i>)
Plants*, <u>excluding fruit</u> , intended for planting (So in this case the actual fruits taken from the plants in the right-hand column are not included in the prohibition) *See the definition of this category on page 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Citrus L.</i>, (orange, lemon, lime etc.) • <i>Fortunella</i> (kumquat) • <i>Poncirus</i> (trifoliate orange) • <i>Vitis</i> (grape) • <i>Aegle</i> (bael/bitter orange/Bengal quince) • <i>Aeglopsis</i> (genus of plants within the in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Afraegle</i> (genus of plants within the in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Atalantia</i> (genus of flowering plants in the in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Balsamocitrus</i> (genus of plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Burkillanthus</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family, containing single species <i>Burkillanthus malaccensis</i>) • <i>Calodendrum</i> (genus of medium-sized evergreen trees comprising two species from Africa. <i>Calodendrum capense</i> (Cape Chestnut), <i>Calodendrum eickii</i>, a rare forest tree from Tanzania. • <i>Choisya</i> (evergreen shrub known as the Mexican orange) • <i>Clausena</i> (genus of flowering plants in the in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Limonia</i> (Wood Apple/Elephant Apple) • <i>Microcitrus</i> (Australian Finger Lime) • <i>Murraya</i> (Flowering plants belonging to the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Pamburus</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Severinia</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Swinglea</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Triphasia</i> (small genus of three species

	<p>in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vepris</i> (genus of plants in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)
<p>Soil and growing medium*</p> <p><i>*This does not include pure peat or compost that is solely composed of pure cocoa fiber (See the definition in the right hand column).</i></p>	<p>The EU Plant Health Directive defines this as:</p> <p>Soil as such, consisting in part of solid organic substances and growing medium as such, which consists in whole or in part of solid organic substances, other than that composed entirely of peat or fibre of <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., previously not used for growing plants or any agricultural purposes.</p>

Plants and plant products that could be exported to the EU from the UK, but would not be allowed under any circumstances to enter those areas within the EU called ‘protected zones’, where certain pests do not occur.

EU Protected Zones (PZs) allow EU member states to place controls on imports and intra-EU movements between member states. This prevents the introduction or spread of plant pests and diseases which are present elsewhere in the EU but absent from the Protected Zone.

Plants and plant products that would not be allowed into certain protected zones	Where are the protected zones that they would be prevented from entering?
<p><i>Amelanchier</i> (Snowy Mespilus) <i>Chaenomeles</i> (Flowering Quince) <i>Cotoneaster</i> (ornamental shrubs) <i>Crataegus</i> (Hawthorn) <i>Cydonia</i> (Quince) <i>Eriobotrya</i> (Loquat) <i>Malus</i> (Apple) <i>Mespilus</i> (Medlar) <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (ornamental shrubs) <i>Pyracantha</i> (Firethorn) <i>Pyrus</i> (Pear) <i>Sorbus</i> (Rowan, Whitebeam)</p> <p>NB This prohibition does not include the fruits and seeds of the plants in the right-hand column. So fruits and seeds harvested from these plants <u>can be exported</u> to the protected zones in the right-hand column. However this prohibition does apply to live pollen for pollination of the hosts listed above.</p>	<p>Spain: (except the autonomous communities of Andalusia, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)),</p> <p>Estonia</p> <p>France: Corsica</p> <p>Republic of Ireland: (except Galway city)</p> <p>Italy: (Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua, Milano, Sondrio and Varese, and the communes of Bovisio Masciago, Cesano Maderno, Desio, Limbiate, Nova Milanese and Varedo in Monza Brianza Province), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo, Scarnafigi, Tarantasca and Villafalletto in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (excluding the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the</p>

communes of Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and, Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the south of highway A4 in the province of Verona)

Latvia

Lithuania:

(except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)),

Portugal

Slovenia

(except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, the communes of Lendava, Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4) and Velika Polana, and the settlements Fužina, Gabrovčec, Glogovica, Gorenja vas, Gradiček, Grintovec, Ivančna Gorica, Krka, Krška vas, Male Lese, Malo Črnelo, Malo Globoko, Marinča vas, Mleščevo, Mrzlo Polje, Muljava, Podbukovje, Potok pri Muljavi, Šentvid pri Stični, Škrjanče, Trebnja Gorica, Velike Lese, Veliko Črnelo, Veliko Globoko, Vir pri Stični, Vrhpolje pri Šentvidu, Zagradec and Znojile pri Krki in the commune Ivančna Gorica),

Slovakia:

(except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zatín (Trebišov County)),

Finland

Plants and plant products that would require a phytosanitary certificate to enter any part of the EU when exported from the UK.

Categories of plants that would require a phytosanitary certificate	Which plants are included in these categories?
<p>Plants, intended for planting*</p> <p>*See definition of 'plants for planting' on page 2</p>	<p>All plants</p>
<p>Seeds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> (Shallots) • <i>Allium cepa</i> (Onions) • <i>Allium porrum</i> (Leeks) • <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> (Chives) • <i>Capsicum</i> spp. (Peppers) • <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (sunflower) • <i>Medicago sativa</i> (Alfalfa) • <i>Oryza</i> spp. (Rice) • <i>Phaseolus</i> (Bean) • <i>Prunus</i> (Includes plums, both flowering and fruiting cherries and various flowering shrubs). • <i>Rubus</i> (Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry etc.) • <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (Tomato) • <i>Zea mays</i> (Maize)
<p>Parts of plants*</p> <p>*See the definition on page 2</p> <p>BUT in this one category the fruits are not included. So the actual fruits from any of the plants listed in the right-hand column would not require a phytosanitary certificate to enter the EU.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Amyris</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Casimiroa</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Castanea</i> (Chestnut) • <i>Citropsis</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Dendranthema</i> (Chrysanthemum) • <i>Dianthus</i> (Carnation) • <i>Eremocitrus</i> • <i>Esenbeckia</i> (genus of flowering plant within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Glycosmis</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Gypsophila</i> (Baby's breath) • <i>Merrillia</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Naringi</i> • <i>Pelargonium</i> (genus of flowering plants which includes perennials, succulents and shrubs) • <i>Phoenix</i> spp. (Palm) • <i>Populus</i> (Poplar) • <i>Quercus</i> (Oak)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Solidago</i> (Goldenrod) • <i>Tetradium</i> (genus of trees in the family Rutaceae) • <i>Toddalia</i> (Orange climber) • <i>Zanthoxylum</i> (genus of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • Conifers (All trees within <i>coniferales</i> family) <p>Cut flowers of <i>Orchidaceae</i> (Orchids)</p>
Leafy Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Apium graveolens</i> (Celery) • <i>Eryngium</i> (genus of flowering plant in the family Apiaceae. Young shoots and leaves are sometimes used as vegetables like asparagus) • <i>Limnophila</i> (Marshweeds – annual or perennial herbs growing in wet environments) • <i>Ocimum</i> (Basil)
Leaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Manihot esculenta</i> (Includes cassava, manioc, yucca)
Cut branches with or without foliage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Betula</i> (Birch)
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Actinidia</i> (Kiwi fruits) • <i>Citrus and their hybrids</i> (Lemon, Lime, Orange etc.) • (All fruit from the <i>Rutaceae</i> (<i>Citrus</i>) family are included in this category.) • <i>Annona</i> (Pawpaw) • <i>Carica papaya</i> (Papaya) • <i>Cydonia</i> (Quince) • <i>Diospyros</i> (Persimmon) • <i>Fragaria</i> (Strawberries) • <i>Fortunella and their hybrids</i> (Kumquat) • <i>Microcitrus</i> and their hybrids (Australian Finger Lime) • <i>Malus</i> (Apples) • <i>Mangifera</i> (Mangoes) • <i>Momordica</i> (Bitter Melon) • <i>Naringi and their hybrids</i> (Mandarin Orange) • <i>Passiflora</i> (Passion fruit) • <i>Persea Americana</i> (Avocado) • <i>Poncirus and their hybrids</i> (Trifoliate Orange) • <i>Prunus</i> (Plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, almonds etc.) • <i>Psidium</i> (Guava) • <i>Pyrus</i> (Pears) • <i>Ribes</i> (Gooseberries, blackcurrants, redcurrants,

	<p>whitecurrants)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rubus</i> (Raspberries, blackberries, tayberries, logan berries etc.) • <i>Solanaceae</i> (Family of plants that includes fruit such as tomatoes, bell peppers, chilli peppers, aubergines etc.) • <i>Swinglea</i> and their hybrids (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family) • <i>Syzygium</i> (Cloves) • <i>Vaccinium</i> (cranberry, blueberry, bilberry, lingonberry, huckleberry etc.) • <i>Vitis</i> (Grapes)
Isolated bark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acer saccharum</i> (Sugar maple, rock maple) • <i>Populus</i> (Poplar) • <i>Quercus</i> (Oak) other than <i>Quercus suber</i>
Wood, excluding wood which is bark free	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Castanea</i> (Chestnut) and Conifers
*See definition page 16 for export conditions	
Growing medium attached to or associated with plants, intended to sustain the vitality of those plants.	
Machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes.	
Wood packing material	
*See definition of 'wood packing' on page 2	

Plants and plant products that need a phytosanitary certificate to enter certain protected zones when exported from the UK.

Certain plants and plant products could be exported to most parts of the EU with a phytosanitary certificate. However, they would also need a phytosanitary certificate bearing additional declarations to enter the EU's 'protected zones', where certain pests do not occur.

Plants and plant products that would require a phytosanitary certificate bearing certain additional declarations, in addition to those normally required, to allow entry into certain protected zones	Where are the protected zones that can only be entered with a phytosanitary certificate bearing certain additional declarations?
Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (Beet), intended for industrial processing.	<p>France: Brittany</p> <p>Portugal: Azores</p> <p>Finland</p> <p>Republic of Ireland</p>
Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (Beet), intended for planting, other than seeds.	<p>France: Brittany</p> <p>Portugal: Azores</p> <p>Finland</p> <p>Republic of Ireland</p>
Soil from beet and unsterilized waste from beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>)	<p>France: Britany</p> <p>Portugal: Azores</p> <p>Finland</p> <p>Republic of Ireland</p>
Seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L (Beet).	<p>France: Brittany</p> <p>Portugal: Azores</p> <p>Finland</p> <p>Republic of Ireland</p>

<p>Vegetable seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L (Beet).</p>	<p>France: Brittany Portugal: Azores</p> <p>Finland</p> <p>Republic of Ireland</p>
<p>Seeds of <i>Mangifera</i> (genus of flowering plants in the cashew family, Anacardiaceae. Includes Mango) spp.</p>	<p>Spain: Granada Malaga</p> <p>Portugal: Alentejo, Algarve Madeira</p>
<p>Seeds of <i>Dolichos</i> and <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i></p>	<p>Spain</p> <p>Greece</p>
<p>Seeds and fruits (bolls) of <i>Gossypium</i> spp. (genus of flowering plants of the mallow family. Includes Cotton) and unginned cotton</p>	<p>Spain: Andalucía Catalonia Extremadura Murcia Valencia</p> <p>Greece</p>
<p>Unrooted cuttings of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> (Poinsettia), intended for planting.</p>	<p>Republic of Ireland</p> <p>Portugal: Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral Entre Douro e Minho Trás- os-Montes</p> <p>Sweden</p>
<p>Plants of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd. (Poinsettia), intended for planting, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeds - Those for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower (or bract) development or by other means that they are intended for sale to the final consumers not involved in professional plant production - Unrooted cuttings 	<p>Republic of Ireland</p> <p>Portugal: Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral Entre Douro e Minho Trás- os-Montes</p> <p>Sweden</p>

<p>Plants of <i>Begonia</i> L., intended for planting, other seeds, tubers and corms, and plants of <i>Ajuga</i> L (Bugle), <i>Crossandra</i> Saisb (a species of flowering plant in the family Acanthaceae), <i>Dipladenia</i> A.DC (Rocktrumpet)., <i>Ficus</i> L. (fig), <i>Hibiscus</i> L (genus of flowering plants in mallow family, Malvaceae)., <i>Mandevilla</i> Lindl (genus of flowering vines belonging to the dogbane family) and <i>Nerium oleander</i> L. (commonly known as Nerium or oleander), intended for planting other than seeds.</p>	<p><u>Republic of Ireland</u></p> <p><u>Portugal:</u> Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral Entre Douro e Minho Trás-os-Montes</p> <p><u>Sweden</u></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill.(Fir), <i>Larix</i> Mill. (Larch), <i>Picea</i> A. Dieter (Spruce) and <i>Pinus</i> L. (Pine), over 3 metres in height, other than fruit and seeds or intended for planting.</p>	<p><u>Greece</u></p> <p><u>Republic of Ireland</u></p> <p><u>Cyprus</u></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> (Includes Douglas-fir, Oregon pine)., over 3 metres in height, other than fruit and seeds or intended for planting</p>	<p><u>Greece</u></p> <p><u>Republic of Ireland</u></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Quercus</i> (Oak) other than <i>Quercus suber</i> of a girth of at least 8cm intended for planting</p>	<p><u>IE</u></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Eucalyptus</i> (Eucalypts), other than fruit and seeds.</p>	<p><u>Greece</u></p> <p><u>Portugal:</u> Azores</p>
<p>Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. (Chestnut), intended for planting.</p>	<p><u>Czech Republic</u></p> <p><u>Republic of Ireland</u></p> <p><u>Sweden</u></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Palmae</i> (Palm), intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the back of over 5 cm belonging to certain genera.</p>	<p><u>Malta</u></p> <p><u>Republic of Ireland</u></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Palmae</i> (Palm), intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the back of over 5 cm belonging to specific taxa.</p>	<p><u>Republic of Ireland</u></p> <p><u>Portugal:</u> Azores</p>
<p>Plants of <i>Allium porrum</i> L. (Leeks) , <i>Apium</i> L. (celery, celeriac etc), <i>Beta</i> L. (Beet), other than those mentioned in</p>	<p><u>France:</u> Brittany</p> <p><u>Portugal:</u></p>

<p>Annex IV(B)(25) and those intended for animal fodder, <i>Brassica napus</i> L. (Rapeseed), <i>Brassica rapa</i> L. (turnip, napa cabbage, pak choy etc), <i>Daucus</i> L. (carrot etc), other than plants intended for planting</p>	<p>Azores</p> <p><u>Finland</u></p> <p><u>Republic of Ireland</u></p>
<p>Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air.</p>	<p><u>Finland</u></p> <p><u>Latvia</u></p> <p><u>Slovenia</u></p> <p><u>Slovakia</u></p> <p><u>Portugal:</u> Azores</p>
<p>Fruits of <i>Vitis</i> L. (Grape)</p>	<p><u>Cyprus</u></p>
<p>Isolated bark of conifers</p>	<p><u>Greece</u></p> <p><u>Republic of Ireland</u></p> <p><u>Cyprus</u></p>
<p>Beehives (15 March to 30 June)</p>	<p><u>Spain:</u> except the autonomous communities of Andalucia, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)),</p> <p><u>Estonia</u></p> <p><u>France:</u> Corsica</p> <p><u>Republic of Ireland:</u> except Galway city)</p> <p><u>Italy:</u> Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna (the provinces of Parma and Piacenza), Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua, Milano, Sondrio and Varese), Marche, Molise, Piedmont except the communes of Busca, Centallo and Tarantasca in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except</p>

	<p>the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes of Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and, Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the south of highway A4 in the province of Verona)</p> <p><u>Latvia</u></p> <p><u>Lithuania:</u> except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)), P, SI (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4)</p> <p><u>Slovakia</u> except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zatín (Trebíšov County)</p> <p><u>Finland</u></p>
Used agricultural machinery	<p><u>France:</u> Brittany</p> <p><u>Finland</u></p> <p><u>Republic of Ireland</u></p> <p><u>Portugal:</u> Azores</p>