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.

Contents:
Definitions ........................................................................................................................................Page 2
Plants and plant products that would be prohibited .................................................................Page 4
Plants and plant products that would be prohibited from certain protected zones.........Page 6
Plants and plant products that would require a phytosanitary certificate.......................Page 8
Plants and plant products that would require a phytosanitary certificate to enter certain protected zones ..................................................................................................................Page 12
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>The EU Plant Health Directive defines any of the following as “living parts of plants”:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Fruit, in the botanical sense, other than that preserved by deep freezing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Vegetables, other than that preserved by deep freezing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Tubers, corms, bulbs rhizomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cut flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Branches with foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cut trees retaining foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Leaves, foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Plant tissue cultures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Live pollen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bud-wood, cuttings, scions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Seeds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Directive 2000/29/EC


2000L0029

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants intended for planting</th>
<th>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, (so the importer who receives the plant is going to maintain it in active growth rather than process it for human or animal consumption)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plants which are not planted at the time of introduction or reaching the EU member state by any other means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood packing material</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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 |

| introduction, but are intended to be planted thereafter (this would be unrooted cuttings, bare-rooted nursery stock, seed potatoes, onion sets, corms and bulbs etc.). |
Plants and plant products that would be prohibited. Meaning that they would not allowed to enter into any EU member states.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of plants and plant products that would be included in the prohibitions</th>
<th>Which plants belonging to these categories would be prohibited?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isolated bark</td>
<td>Isolated bark of <em>Castanea</em> (Chestnut)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Potatoes (Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum*) | • Seed potatoes  
• Ware potatoes |
| Plants intended for planting* | Stolon – or tuber forming species of *Solanum L.* or their hybrids, intended for planting, (not including tubers of *Solanum tuberosum L.*) |

*See the definition of this category on page 2 |

| Plants*, excluding fruit, 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)* | • *Citrus L.*, (orange, lemon, lime etc.)  
• *Fortunella* (kumquat)  
• *Poncirus* (trifoliate orange)  
• *Vitis* (grape)  
• *Aegle* (bael/bitter orange/Bengal quince)  
• *Aeglopsis* (genus of plants within the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family)  
• *Afraegle* (genus of plants within the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family)  
• *Atalantia* (genus of flowering plants in the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family)  
• *Balsamocitrus* (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family, containing single species *Balsamocitrus malaccensis*)  
• *Calodendrum* (genus of medium-sized evergreen trees comprising two species from Africa. *Calodendrum capense* (Cape Chestnut), *Calodendrum eickii*, a rare forest tree from Tanzania.  
• *Choisyia* (evergreen shrub known as the Mexican orange)  
• *Clausena* (genus of flowering plants in the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family)  
• *Limonia* (Wood Apple/Elephant Apple)  
• *Microcitrus* (Australian Finger Lime)  
• *Murraya* (Flowering plants belonging to the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family)  
• *Pamburus* (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family)  
• *Severinia* (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family)  
• *Swinglea* (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family)  
• *Triphasia* (small genus of three species) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil and growing medium*</th>
<th>The EU Plant Health Directive defines this as:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*This prohibition applies to soil and growing medium as a separate commodity, not growing medium associated with growing plants. Growing medium composed of pure peat or compost that is solely composed of pure coconut fiber (Coir) is not prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to the growing medium in pots with growing plants. But the growing medium associated with pot plants will require a phytosanitary certificate (please refer to the phytosanitary requirements for growing medium associated with plants, on page 10 of this guidance document).</td>
<td>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 Cocos nucifera L., previously not used for growing plants or any agricultural purposes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants and plant products that would not be allowed into certain protected zones</th>
<th>Where are the protected zones that they would be prevented from entering?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Amelanchier (Snowy Mespilus) Chaenomeles (Flowering Quince) Cotoneaster (ornamental shrubs) Crataegus (Hawthorn) Cydonia (Quince) Eriobotrya (Loquat) Malus (Apple) Mespilus (Medlar) Photinia davidiana (ornamental shrubs) Pyracantha (Firethorn) Pyrus (Pear) Sorbus (Rowan, Whitebeam) | **Spain:** (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 de 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)), **Estonia** **France:** Corsica **Republic of Ireland:** (except Galway city) **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, Adriano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d’Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the

**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 can be exported to the protected zones in the right-hand column. However this prohibition does apply to live pollen for pollination of the hosts listed above.
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 Fuzina, 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), Hrňov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svátuše 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of plants that would require a phytosanitary certificate</th>
<th>Which plants are included in these categories?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants, intended for planting*</td>
<td>All plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*See definition of ‘plants for planting on page 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>• <em>Allium ascalonicum</em> (Shallots)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Allium cepa</em> (Onions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Allium porrum</em> (Leeks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Allium schoenoprasum</em> (Chives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Capsicum spp.</em> (Peppers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Helianthus annuus</em> (Sunflower)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Medicago sativa</em> (Alfalfa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Oryza spp.</em> (Rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Phaseolus</em> (Bean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Prunus</em> (Includes plums, both flowering and fruiting cherries and various flowering shrubs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Rubus</em> (Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Solanum lycopersicum</em> (Tomato)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Zea mays</em> (Maize)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of plants*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*See the definition on page 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUT</strong> 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Amyris</em> (Genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (Citrus) family)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Casimiroa</em> (Genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (Citrus) family)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Castanea</em> (Chestnut)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Citropsis</em> (Genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (Citrus) family)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Dendranthema</em> (Chrysanthemum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Dianthus</em> (Carnation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Eremocitrus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Esenbeckia</em> (Genus of flowering plant within the Rutaceae (Citrus) family)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Glycosmis</em> (Genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (Citrus) family)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Gypsophila</em> (Baby’s breath)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Merrillia</em> (Genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (Citrus) family)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Naringi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Pelargonium</em> (Genus of flowering plants which includes perennials, succulents and shrubs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Phoenix spp.</em> (Palm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Populus</em> (Poplar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Quercus</em> (Oak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidago (Goldenrod)</td>
<td>Leafy Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetradium (genus of trees in the family Rutaceae)</td>
<td>Apium graveolens (Celery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toddalia (Orange climber)</td>
<td>Eryngium (genus of flowering plant in the family Apiaceae. Young shoots and leaves are sometimes used as vegetables like asparagus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanthoxylum (genus of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs within the Rutaceae (Citrus) family)</td>
<td>Limnophila (Marshweeds – annual or perennial herbs growing in wet environments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conifers (All trees within coniferales family)</td>
<td>Ocimum (Basil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut flowers of Orchidaceae (Orchids)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leafy Vegetables</th>
<th>Root and tubercle vegetables (carrots, parsnips, turnips, sweet potatoes etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apium graveolens (Celery)</td>
<td>This requirement relates to soil and growing medium that might be adhering to root vegetables and tubers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryngium</td>
<td>There must be no more than 1% by net weight of soil and growing medium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limnophila</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaves</th>
<th>Cut branches with or without foliage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manihot esculenta (Includes cassava, manioc, yucca)</td>
<td>Betula (Birch)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actinidia (Kiwi fruits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus and their hybrids (Lemon, Lime, Orange etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(All fruit from the Rutaceae (Citrus) family are included in this category.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annona (Pawpaw)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carica papaya (Papaya)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydonia (Quince)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diospyros (Persimmon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria (Strawberries)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortunella and their hybrids (Kumquat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcitrus and their hybrids (Australian Finger Lime)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malus (Apples)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangifera (Mangoes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Momordica (Bitter Melon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naringi and their hybrids (Mandarin Orange)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- *Passiflora* (Passion fruit)
- *Persea Americana* (Avocado)
- *Poncirus and their hybrids* (Trifoliate Orange)
- *Prunus* (Plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, almonds etc.)
- *Psidium* (Guava)
- *Pyrus* (Pears)
- *Ribes* (Gooseberries, blackcurrants, redcurrants, whitecurrants)
- *Rubus* (Raspberries, blackberries, tayberries, logan berries etc.)
- *Solanaceae* (Family of plants that includes fruit such as tomatoes, bell peppers, chilli peppers, aubergines etc.)
- *Swinglea* and their hybrids (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (*Citrus*) family)
- *Syzygium* (Cloves)
- *Vaccinium* (cranberry, blueberry, bilberry, lingonberry, huckleberry etc.)
- *Vitis* (Grapes)

**Isolated bark**

- *Acer saccharum* (Sugar maple, rock maple)
- *Populus* (Poplar)
- *Quercus* (Oak) other than *Quercus suber*

**Wood, excluding wood which is bark free**

*See definition page 16 for export conditions*

- *Castanea* (Chestnut) and Conifers

**Growing medium attached to or associated with plants, intended to sustain the vitality of those plants.**

All types of growing medium except sterile medium of *in-vitro* plants.

Before a phytosanitary certificate can be issued stringent requirements must be met:

i) Only new, unused growing medium

ii) The growing medium is composed of pure peat or pure coconut fiber (coir). Or if another medium was used, that medium was treated to ensure freedom from harmful organisms.

iii) If treatments were used, appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the growing medium has not become contaminated since treatments were applied.
Alternatively, two weeks prior to export, plants were root washed and replanted in a growing medium that meets the above requirements.

| Machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes. | Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports-ground rollers.  
(CN Code ex 8432)  
Root or tuber harvesting machines.  
(CN Code ex 8433 53)  
Forestry machinery.  
(CN Code ex 8436 80 10)  
Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709): Road tractors used for semi-trailers.  
(CN Code ex 8701 20 90)  
Agricultural tractors and forestry tractors, wheeled, of an engine power not exceeding 18 kW’.  
(CN Code ex 8701 91 10)  
**Must be completely free from soil and plant debris.** |
| 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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</th>
<th>Where are the protected zones that can only be entered with a phytosanitary certificate bearing certain additional declarations?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Plants of *Beta vulgaris* (Beet), intended for industrial processing. | France: Brittany  
Portugal: Azores  
Finland  
Republic of Ireland |
| Plants of *Beta vulgaris* (Beet), intended for planting, other than seeds. | France: Brittany  
Portugal: Azores  
Finland  
Republic of Ireland |
| Soil from beet and unsterilized waste from beet (*Beta vulgaris*) | France: Brittany  
Portugal: Azores  
Finland  
Republic of Ireland |
| Seed of the species *Beta vulgaris* L (Beet). | France: Brittany  
Portugal: Azores  
Finland  
Republic of Ireland |
<p>| Vegetable seed of the species | France: |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Betavulgaris</strong> L (Beet).</th>
<th>Brittany Portugal: Azores Finland Republic of Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seeds of Mangifera</strong> (genus of flowering plants in the cashew family, Anacardiaceae. Includes Mango) spp.</td>
<td>Spain: Granada Malaga Portugal: Alentejo, Algarve Madeira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seeds of Dolichos and Phaseolus vulgaris</strong></td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seeds and fruits (bolls) of Gossypium spp.</strong> (genus of flowering plants of the mallow family. Includes Cotton) and unginned cotton</td>
<td>Spain: Andalucía Catalonia Extremadura Murcia Valencia Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unrooted cuttings of Euphorbia pulcherrima</strong> (Poinsettia), intended for planting.</td>
<td>Republic of Ireland Portugal: Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral Entre Douro e Minho Trás- os-Montes Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plants of Euphorbia pulcherrima</strong> Willd. (Poinsettia), intended for planting, other than:</td>
<td>Republic of Ireland Portugal: Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral Entre Douro e Minho Trás- os-Montes Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Seeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Unrooted cuttings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plants of Begonia</strong> L., intended for</td>
<td>Republic of Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>planting, other seeds, tubers and corms, and plants of <em>Ajuga</em> L. (<em>Bugle</em>), <em>Crossandra</em> Saisb (a species of flowering plant in the family Acanthaceae), <em>Dipladenia</em> A.DC (Rocktrumpet), <em>Ficus</em> L. (fig), <em>Hibiscus</em> L (genus of flowering plants in mallow family, Malvaceae), <em>Mandevilla</em> Lindl (genus of flowering vines belonging to the dogbane family) and <em>Nerium oleander</em> L. (commonly known as Nerium or oleander), intended for planting other than seeds.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Portugal:**
Azores,
Beira Interior,
Beira Litoral
Entre Douro e Minho
Trás-os-Montes |
| **Sweden** |

| **Plants of *Abies* Mill. (*Fir*), *Larix* Mill. (Larch),
*Picea* A. Dieter (*Spruce*) and *Pinus* L. (*Pine*), over 3 metres in height, other than fruit and seeds or intended for planting.** |
| **Greece** |
| **Republic of Ireland** |
| **Cyprus** |

| **Plants of *Pseudotsuga* (Includes Douglas-fir, Oregon pine) , over 3 metres in height, other than fruit and seeds or intended for planting** |
| **Greece** |
| **Republic of Ireland** |

| **Plants of *Quercus* (Oak) other than *Quercus suber* of a girth of at least 8cm intended for planting** |
| **IE** |

| **Plants of *Eucalyptus* (Eucalypts), other than fruit and seeds.** |
| **Greece** |
| **Portugal:**
Azores |

| **Plants of *Castanea* Mill. (*Chestnut*), intended for planting.** |
| **Czech Republic** |
| **Republic of Ireland** |
| **Sweden** |

| **Plants of *Palmae* (Palm), intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the back of over 5 cm belonging to certain genera.** |
| **Malta** |
| **Republic of Ireland** |

| **Plants of *Palmae* (Palm), intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the back of over 5 cm belonging to specific taxa.** |
| **Republic of Ireland** |

| **Plants of *Allium porrum* L. (*Leeks*), *Apium* L. (*celery, celeriac etc*), *Beta* L. (*Beet*), other than those mentioned in Annex IV(B)(25) and those intended** |
| **France:**
Brittany |
| **Portugal:**
Azores |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air.</th>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Republic of Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruits of <em>Vitis</em> L. (Grape)</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated bark of conifers</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Republic of Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beehives (15 March to 30 June)</td>
<td>Spain: except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, 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 Turis in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)), Estonia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>France: Corsica</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Republic of Ireland: except Galway city</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italy: 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 the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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), P, SI (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4)

**Slovakia**
except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Malinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhýňa, Malý Horeš, Svátuše and Zatín (Trebišov County)

**Finland**

Used agricultural machinery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France:</td>
<td>Brittany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Ireland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal:</td>
<td>Azores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>