

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/1134****of 8 June 2023****on measures to prevent the introduction into, establishment and spread within the Union territory of *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Smith), amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 and repealing Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/638**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 28(1), points (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (h) and (i), and Article 41(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Smith) ('the specified pest') is listed in Part A of Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 <sup>(2)</sup> as a pest not known to occur in the Union territory. It is also listed as a priority pest in the Annex to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702 <sup>(3)</sup>.
- (2) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/638 <sup>(4)</sup> establishes emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union territory of that pest.
- (3) Since the adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/638, the specified pest has continued to spread fast worldwide and towards the Union territory. In January 2023, its presence was officially confirmed in Cyprus.
- (4) Furthermore, the number of cases of non-compliance with Union legislation as regards the presence of the specified pest on imported commodities has remained high, and the number of plant species on which the specified pest is intercepted, has been increasing.
- (5) Given the continuing spread of the specified pest, its recent finding in the Union territory and the cases of non-compliance with Union legislation in the trade with certain plants, measures are needed to protect the Union from that pest.
- (6) Certain plants ('specified plants') should therefore be listed in this Regulation and be subject to specific requirements. The list of specified plants should include plant species whose introduction into the Union has been related to non-compliance with Union legislation as regards the presence of the specified pest.
- (7) Member States should perform annual surveys for the presence of the specified pest, employing a risk-based approach in line with the latest scientific and technical information and based on the Pest Survey Card on *Spodoptera frugiperda* <sup>(5)</sup> published by the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority'). To ensure a better overview of the presence of the specified pest, Annex I to this Regulation lists the host plants of the specified pest, which should be surveyed.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 November 2019 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards protective measures against pests of plants, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 (OJ L 319, 10.12.2019, p. 1).

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702 of 1 August 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing the list of priority pests (OJ L 260, 11.10.2019, p. 8).

<sup>(4)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/638 of 23 April 2018 establishing emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of the harmful organism *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Smith) (OJ L 105, 25.4.2018, p. 31).

<sup>(5)</sup> Pest survey card on *Spodoptera frugiperda*. EFSA supporting publication 2020:EN-1895. 29 pp. doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2020.EN-1895

- (8) Member States should draw up and keep up to date a contingency plan for the specified pest in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2031. To achieve a harmonised approach amongst Member States, it is necessary to adopt specific rules implementing Article 25 of that Regulation as regards contingency plans for the specified pest ensuring that the plan contains all the elements needed in case of new findings of the specified pest.
- (9) In order to eradicate the specified pest and prevent its spread in the Union territory, Member States should establish demarcated areas consisting of an infested zone and a buffer zone and apply eradication measures. The buffer zone should be at least 5 km and maximum 100 km wide, as such a large range is appropriate considering the migratory capacity of the specified pest, the presence of the host plants and the geographic characteristics of the area.
- (10) However, in cases of isolated findings of the specified pest, the establishment of a demarcated area should not be required if the specified pest can be eliminated from those plants and if there is evidence that those plants were infested before their introduction into the area or that it is an isolated finding not expected to lead to establishment of the specified pest or a finding in a site of production with physical isolation against the specified pest or in a greenhouse in areas where the pest cannot be established outdoors. This is the most proportionate approach if the surveys carried out in the area concerned confirm the absence of the specified pest.
- (11) In order to prevent further spread of the specified pest to the rest of the Union territory, the surveys of the buffer zones should be carried out annually at the most appropriate time of the year and with sufficient intensity. Lifting of the demarcation should occur after surveys for a sufficient time to confirm the absence of the specified pest.
- (12) Specific eradication measures should be taken by the competent authorities in the infested zones to eradicate the specified pest. Those measures include the control measures to eradicate the specified pest and the movement of soil from the infested area.
- (13) As the specified pest was found in the Union territory, it is justified to establish special requirements for the movement of the specified plants out of the demarcated areas.
- (14) The special requirements for the import into the Union of fruits of *Capsicum* L., *Momordica* L., *Solanum aethiopicum* L., *Solanum macrocarpon* L. and *Solanum melongena* L. and plants of *Zea mays* L., and the provisions regarding the survey obligations of the Member States laid down in Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/638, should be included in this Regulation. This is necessary to improve clarity and legal certainty concerning the application of all temporal requirements regarding the specified pest. For the same reason, that Implementing Decision should be repealed and succeeded by this Regulation.
- (15) The phytosanitary risk of the specified pest is not yet fully assessed, because the range of its specified plants remains uncertain. It needs to be completed following the current finding in the Union territory and its spread and establishment in third countries. This Regulation should therefore apply until 31 December 2025 to allow further evaluation and review of the range of the specified plants, the cases of non-compliance with Union legislation in relation to the specified pest and the effectiveness of the measures taken in the Union territory.
- (16) Plants of *Asparagus officinalis* L., other than stems covered during their entire life by soil, live pollen, plant tissue cultures and seeds, should be listed in Part A of Annex XI to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. This is necessary in order to comply with Article 72(1), points (c) and (e) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, which sets out the respective listing of plants subject to the provisions referred to in those points.
- (17) In order to address the risk of the specified pest as soon as possible, this Regulation should enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. The provision concerning the contingency plans should apply from 1 August 2023.

- (18) The requirements concerning the introduction of the specified plants into the Union and their movement out of the demarcated areas to the rest of the Union territory, should apply from 1 July 2023, in order to give competent authorities, business operators and third countries sufficient time to adapt to requirements resulting from those provisions.
- (19) The requirements concerning the introduction into the Union of plants of *Asparagus officinalis* L., other than stems covered during their entire life by soil, live pollen, plant tissue cultures and seeds, should apply from 1 September 2023. This is necessary in order to give the competent authorities of the third countries sufficient time to conduct the respective surveys for the presence of the specified pest on those plants.
- (20) Consequently, Articles 3 and 4 of Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/638 concerning the introduction into the Union of the specified plants should continue to apply until 30 June 2023, in order to avoid any legal gap and ensure that the introduction into the Union of the respective plants remains subject to appropriate requirements against the presence of the specified pest.
- (21) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

##### Subject matter

This Regulation sets out measures to prevent the introduction into the Union territory, and establishment and spread within that territory of *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Smith).

#### Article 2

##### Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'specified pest' means *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Smith);
- (2) 'specified plants' means:
- (a) fruits of *Capsicum* L., *Momordica* L., *Solanum aethiopicum* L., *Solanum macrocarpon* L. and *Solanum melongena* L.;
  - (b) plants of *Asparagus officinalis* L., other than stems covered during their entire life by soil, live pollen, plant tissue cultures and seeds;
  - (c) plants of *Zea mays* L., other than live pollen, plant tissue cultures, seeds and grains;
  - (d) plants of *Chrysanthemum* L., *Dianthus* L. and *Pelargonium* l'Hérit. ex Ait., other than seeds;
- (3) 'host plants' means plants listed in Annex I.

#### Article 3

##### Surveys of the Union territory

1. The competent authorities shall, without prejudice to the obligations provided for in Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, conduct annual risk-based surveys for the presence of the specified pest on host plants, at appropriate times of the year, on the basis of the scientific and technical information referred to in the Authority's Pest Survey Card on *Spodoptera frugiperda*.
2. Those surveys shall be conducted in particular:
  - (a) on the basis of the level of the corresponding phytosanitary risk;

- (b) at areas close to regions where the pest is known to be present;
  - (c) at areas where host plants enter the Union territory, where they are handled and repacked, and where their waste is disposed of;
  - (d) at airports and seaports;
  - (e) at nurseries, garden centres and retail shops, as appropriate;
  - (f) in sites of production with physical isolation against the specified pest and in greenhouses, on the basis of visual inspections.
3. The surveys shall in particular consist of:
- (a) the use of traps, such as pheromone or light traps, and in the case of any suspicion of infestation by the specified pest, collection of samples and identification;
  - (b) visual examination, where appropriate.

#### *Article 4*

#### **Contingency plans**

1. Each Member State shall, in addition to the obligations provided for in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, include in its contingency plan the actions to be taken in its territory concerning:
- (a) the procedures for identifying the owners of the plants to be destroyed, accessing private properties and notifying the order of destruction;
  - (b) the procedures to mobilise the needed financial support to eradicate the specified pest;
  - (c) where appropriate, the information on the wind patterns in the Member States' territory that would facilitate the migration of the specified pest;
  - (d) the list of appropriate control methods for the pest, which shall be kept updated based on the latest scientific and technical information.
2. Member States shall update their contingency plans, as appropriate, by 31 December of each year.

#### *Article 5*

#### **Establishment of demarcated areas**

1. Where the presence of the specified pest is confirmed, the Member State concerned shall, without delay, establish a demarcated area consisting of:
- (a) an infested zone, including the location with the infested plants and all plants which are liable to become infested within a 100 m radius around the finding of the specified pest; and
  - (b) a buffer zone of at least 5 km and maximum 100 km wide, beyond the boundary of the infested zone.

The buffer zone may be expanded to more than 100 km if the Member State considers that necessary for the protection of its territory from the specified pest.

2. The delimitation of the demarcated area shall take into account the scientific principles, the biology of the specified pest, including data on migration ability, the level of infestation, the geographic characteristics of the area, the particular distribution of the host plants in the area concerned, and the evidence of establishment of the specified pest.
3. Within the demarcated areas, the competent authorities shall raise public awareness concerning the threat of the specified pest and the measures adopted to prevent its further spread outside those areas. They shall ensure that the general public and professional operators are aware of the delimitation of the demarcated areas.

*Article 6***Derogations from the establishment of demarcated areas**

1. By way of derogation from Article 5, the competent authorities may choose not to establish a demarcated area, if at least one of the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - (a) there is evidence that the specified pest has been introduced into the area with the plants on which it was found, and those plants were infested before their introduction into the area concerned and no multiplication of the specified pest has occurred;
  - (b) there is evidence that it is an isolated finding not expected to lead to establishment of the specified pest;
  - (c) the specified pest is officially confirmed in a site of production with physical isolation against it;
  - (d) the specified pest is officially confirmed in a greenhouse, and there is evidence that the specified pest is not capable to survive the winter conditions outside of that greenhouse.
2. Where the competent authority uses the derogation provided for in paragraph 1, it shall:
  - (a) take measures to ensure the prompt eradication of the specified pest and to exclude the possibility of its spread;
  - (b) immediately increase the number of traps and the frequency with which the traps are checked in that area;
  - (c) intensify the visual examinations, including scouting in the sites of production;
  - (d) carry out a survey by means of traps in an area of at least 5 km wide around the infested plants, or the site of production where the specified pest was found, regularly and intensively for at least two years. In areas where the specified pest is not capable to survive the winter conditions, the survey period may be limited to the period before the start of the winter conditions;
  - (e) raise public awareness of the threat of the specified pest; and
  - (f) take any other appropriate measure to eradicate the specified pest.

*Article 7***Surveys in demarcated areas**

Surveys carried out in the demarcated areas shall, in addition to the requirements specified for surveys in Article 3, include the following measures:

- (a) increased number of traps and higher frequency with which the traps are checked;
- (b) scouting in sites of production where host plants are grown; and
- (c) survey design and sampling scheme used for detection surveys, which is able to identify with at least 95 % of confidence, a level of presence of the specified pest of 1 %.

*Article 8***Lifting of demarcation**

The demarcation may be lifted when, on the basis of the surveys referred to in Article 7, the specified pest is not detected in the demarcated area for at least two consecutive years.

In areas where the specified pest is not capable to survive the winter conditions, that period may be limited to the period before the start of the winter conditions.

*Article 9***Eradication measures**

In the infested zones, the competent authorities shall take all of the following measures to eradicate the specified pest:

- (a) appropriate treatments against the specified pest, in all the stages of its development, where the migratory nature of the adult pests, the distribution of host plants and the feeding habits of its larvae shall be considered;
- (b) prohibition of the movement of the upper layer of the soil and of used growing media out of the infested zone, unless one of the following conditions has been fulfilled by the professional operators concerned, under the supervision of the competent authorities:
  - (i) the soil or growing medium has been subject to appropriate measures to eliminate the specified pest and transported within closed vehicles ensuring that the pest cannot spread;
  - (ii) the soil or growing medium is transported in closed vehicles ensuring that the specified pest cannot spread and is deeply buried in landfill.

*Article 10***Introduction into the Union of the specified plants**

1. The specified plants, other than plants of *Chrysanthemum* L., *Dianthus* L. and *Pelargonium* l'Hérit. ex Ait., may only be introduced into the Union if they fulfil one of the following requirements:

- (a) they originate from a country where the pest is not known to occur;
- (b) they originate from an area free from the specified pest, as established by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) concerned, in accordance with the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 4; the name of that area shall be stated in the phytosanitary certificate under the rubric 'place of origin';
- (c) prior to export they have been subject to an official inspection and found free from the specified pest, and originate from a site of production complying with the following conditions:
  - (i) it is registered and supervised by the NPPO in the country of origin;
  - (ii) official inspections have been carried out during the last three months prior to export, and no presence of the specified pest has been detected on the specified plants;
  - (iii) it has physical isolation against the introduction of the specified pest;
  - (iv) information ensuring traceability of the specified plants to that site of production has been ensured during their movement prior to export;
- (d) prior to their export they have been subject to an official inspection and found free from the specified pest, and they originate from a site of production complying with the following conditions:
  - (i) it is registered and supervised by the NPPO in the country of origin;
  - (ii) official inspections have been carried out during the three months prior to export, and no presence of the specified pest has been detected on the specified plants;
  - (iii) the specified plants have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from the specified pest;
  - (iv) information ensuring the traceability of the specified plants to that site of production has been ensured during their movement prior to export;
- (e) they have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from the specified pest, and that treatment is indicated on the phytosanitary certificate.

2. The specified plants shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating, under the heading 'Additional Declaration', a reference to this Regulation, a reference to the respective point of paragraph 1 which it complies with, and the full wording of the respective option referred to in that paragraph.

#### Article 11

##### **Movement within the Union territory of the specified plants**

1. The specified plants, other than plants of *Chrysanthemum* L., *Dianthus* L. and *Pelargonium* l'Hérit. ex Ait., which have spent part of their lives in demarcated areas established in accordance with Article 5, may only be moved out of the demarcated areas if they fulfil one of the following requirements and are accompanied by a plant passport issued after it is attested that one of those requirements has been fulfilled:

- (a) prior to their movement, they have been subject to an inspection and found free from the specified pest, and originate from a site of production complying with the following conditions:
  - (i) it is registered for the purpose of controlling the requirements of this Regulation;
  - (ii) official inspections have been carried out during the three months prior to movement, and no presence of the specified pest has been detected on the specified plants;
  - (iii) it is with physical isolation against the introduction of the specified pest;
  - (iv) information ensuring the traceability of the specified plants to that site of production has been ensured prior to movement out of the demarcated areas;
- (b) prior to their movement, they have been subject to an inspection and found free from the specified pest, and they originate from a site of production complying with the following conditions:
  - (i) it is registered for the purpose of controlling the requirements of this Regulation;
  - (ii) official inspections have been carried out during the three months prior to movement, and no presence of the specified pest has been detected on the specified plants;
  - (iii) the specified plants have been subjected to an effective treatment to ensure freedom from the specified pest;
  - (iv) information ensuring the traceability of the specified plants to that site of production has been ensured prior to movement out of the demarcated areas;
- (c) they have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from the specified pest.

2. Plants of *Chrysanthemum* L., *Dianthus* L. and *Pelargonium* l'Hérit. ex Ait., other than seeds, originating in demarcated areas established in accordance with Article 5, may only be moved out of the demarcated areas, if they fulfil one of the following requirements and are accompanied by a plant passport issued after it is attested that one of those requirements has been fulfilled:

- (a) no sign of the specified pest has been observed at the place of production since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation;
- (b) the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to protect them from the specified pest.

#### Article 12

##### **Reporting**

By 30 April of each year, Member States shall submit to the Commission and the other Member States:

- (a) the results of the surveys carried out pursuant to Article 3(1), outside of the demarcated areas, during the preceding calendar year, using the templates referred to in Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1231 <sup>(6)</sup>;

<sup>(6)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1231 of 27 August 2020 on the format and instructions for the annual reports on the results of the surveys and on the format of the multiannual survey programmes and the practical arrangements, respectively provided for in Articles 22 and 23 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council (OJ L 280, 28.8.2020, p. 1).

- (b) a report on the measures taken during the preceding calendar year pursuant to this Regulation, and on the results of the measures provided for in Articles 5 to 9;
- (c) the results of the surveys carried out, pursuant to Article 7, in the demarcated areas, during the preceding calendar year, using one of the templates referred to in Annex II.

*Article 13*

**Amendment of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072**

The following point 13 is added in Part A of Annex XI to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072:

‘13. Plants of <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L., other than stems covered during their entire life by soil, live pollen, plant tissue cultures and seeds	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled: — <i>Asparagus</i> <b>ex 0709 20 00</b>	Third countries other than Switzerland’
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*Article 14*

**Repeal of Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/638**

Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/638 is repealed.

Articles 3 and 4 of that Decision shall apply until 30 June 2023.

*Article 15*

**Entry into force and application**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 4 shall apply from 1 August 2023.

Articles 10 and 11 shall apply from 1 July 2023.

However, Article 10 shall apply from 1 September 2023 regarding the introduction into the Union of plants of *Asparagus officinalis* L., other than stems covered during their entire life by soil, live pollen, plant tissue cultures and seeds.

This Regulation shall apply until 31 December 2025.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 8 June 2023.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Ursula VON DER LEYEN



## ANNEX I

**List of host plants**

<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.
<i>Acalypha</i> L.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> Roth	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> L.	<i>Cucurbita argyrosperma</i> K.Koch
<i>Alcea rosea</i> L.	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Lam.
<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill.
<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L.
<i>Amaranthus quitensis</i> Kunth	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> L.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i> Cav.
<i>Asclepias</i> L.	<i>Dendranthema grandiflorum</i> (Ramat.) Kitam.
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	<i>Dianthus</i> L.
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> L.	<i>Digitaria</i> Haller
<i>Atropa belladonna</i> L.	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop.
<i>Avena sativa</i> L.	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> (L.) Link
<i>Avena strigosa</i> Schreb.	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (L.) P.Beauv.
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.
<i>Brassica napus</i> L.	<i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> Hack.
<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	<i>Eriochloa punctata</i> (L.) Ham.
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huth	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> L.
<i>Capsicum</i> L.	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnh.
<i>Carduus</i> L.	<i>Eucalyptus urophylla</i> S.T.Blake
<i>Carex</i> L.	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench
<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.
<i>Carya illinoensis</i> (Wangenh.) K.Koch	<i>Ficus</i> L.
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i> M.A.Curtis	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i> (Duchesne ex Weston) Duchesne ex Rosier
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> (L.) Mill.
<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> Willd.	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.
<i>Chloris gayana</i> Kunth	<i>Gladiolus</i> L. and <i>Gladiolus</i> L. hybrids
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> L.	<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr.
<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> L.
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	
<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck	
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> (L.) A.Juss.	
<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	

<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Willd. ex Juss.) Müll.Arg.	<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (L.) Roth	<i>Pueraria montana</i> (Lour.) Merr.
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.
<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> Turcz.	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> Lam.	<i>Rosa</i> L.
<i>Malpighia glabra</i> L.	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.
<i>Malus domestica</i> (Suckow) Borkh.	<i>Schlumbergera truncata</i> (Haw.) Moran
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	<i>Secale cereale</i> L.
<i>Maranta</i> L.	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	<i>Setaria italica</i> (L.) P.Beauv.
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> (Jacq.) B.K.Simon & S.W.L.Jacobs	<i>Setaria parviflora</i> (Poir.) Kerguélen
<i>Melilotus albus</i> Medik.	<i>Setaria viridis</i> (L.) P.Beauv.
<i>Miscanthus giganteus</i> J.M.Greef & Deuter ex Hodk. & Renvoize	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L.
<i>Momordica</i> L.	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.
<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.
<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.	<i>Sorghum caffrorum</i> (Retz.) P.Beauv.
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> L.	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> Poir.	<i>Sorghum sudanense</i> (Piper) Stapf
<i>Paspalum distichum</i> L.	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.
<i>Paspalum fimbriatum</i> Kunth	<i>Tanacetum cinerariifolium</i> (Trevis.) Sch.Bip.
<i>Paspalum notatum</i> Flüggé	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> F.H.Wigg.
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i> Steud.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i> L.	<i>Trifolium</i> Tourn. ex L.
<i>Pelargonium</i> l'Hérit. ex Ait.	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> L.
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Hochst. ex Chiov.	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.
<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> (L.) R.Br.	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.
<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> L.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.
<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> L.	<i>Urochloa decumbens</i> (Stapf) R.D.Webster
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	<i>Urochloa mutica</i> (Forssk.) T.Q.Nguyen
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.	<i>Urochloa ramosa</i> (L.) T.Q.Nguyen
<i>Pinus caribaea</i> Morelet	<i>Urochloa texana</i> (Buchl.) R.D.Webster
<i>Piper</i> L.	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.	
<i>Plumeria</i> Tourn. ex L.	
<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	
<i>Poa annua</i> L.	

*Vicia faba* L.

*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp.

*Viola* L.

*Vitis vinifera* L.

*Wisteria sinensis* (Sims) DC.

*Xanthium strumarium* L.

*Zea mays* L.

*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe

*Zoysia* Willd.

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## 2. Instructions how to fill in the template

If this template is filled, the template in Part B of this Annex is not to be filled.

- For column 1: Indicate the name of the geographical area, outbreak number or any information that allows identification of this demarcated area (DA) and the date when it was established.
- For column 2: Indicate the size of the DA before the start of the survey.
- For column 3: Indicate the size of the DA after the survey.
- For column 4: Indicate the approach: Eradication. Please, include as many rows as necessary, depending on the number of DA per pest and the approaches these areas are subject to.
- For column 5: Indicate the zone of the DA where the survey was carried out, including as many rows as necessary: Infested (IZ) or buffer zone (BZ), using separate rows. When applicable, indicate the area of the IZ where the survey was carried out (e.g. last 20 km adjacent to the BZ, around nurseries, etc.) in different rows.
- For column 6: Indicate the number and the description of the survey sites, by choosing one of the following entries for the description:
1. Open air (production area):
    - 1.1. field (arable, pasture);
    - 1.2. orchard/vineyard;
    - 1.3. nursery;
    - 1.4. forest;
  2. Open air (other):
    - 2.1. private garden;
    - 2.2. public sites;
    - 2.3. conservation area;
    - 2.4. wild plants in areas other than conservation areas;
    - 2.5. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry, wetlands, irrigation and drainage network, etc.);
  3. Physically closed conditions:
    - 3.1. greenhouse;
    - 3.2. private site, other than greenhouse;
    - 3.3. public site, other than greenhouse;
    - 3.4. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry).

- For column 7: Indicate, which are the risk areas identified based on the biology of the pest(s), presence of host plants, eco-climatic conditions and risk locations.
- For column 8: Indicate the risk areas included in the survey, from those identified in column 7.
- For column 9: Indicate plants, fruits, seeds, soil, packaging material, wood, machinery, vehicles, water, other, specifying the specific case.
- For column 10: Indicate the list of plant species/genera surveyed using one row per plant species/genera.
- For column 11: Indicate the months of the year when the survey was carried out.
- For column 12: Indicate the details of the survey, depending on the specific legal requirements of each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not applicable.
- For columns 13 and 14: Indicate the results, if applicable, providing the information available in the corresponding columns. 'Undetermined' are those analysed samples for which no result was obtained due to different factors (e.g. below detection level, unprocessed sample-not identified, old).
- For column 15: Indicate the outbreak notifications of the year when the survey took place for findings in the BZ. The outbreak notification number does not need to be included when the competent authority has decided that the finding is one of the cases referred to in Article 14(2), Article 15(2) or Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031. In this case, indicate the reason for not providing this information in column 16 ('Comments').



## 2. Instructions on how to fill in the template

Explain the underlying assumptions for the survey design per pest. Summarise and justify:

- the target population, epidemiological unit and inspection units;
- the detection method and method sensitivity;
- the risk factor(s), indicating the risk levels and corresponding relative risks and proportions of host plant population.

For column 1: Indicate the name of the geographical area, outbreak number or any information that allows identification of this demarcated area (DA) and the date when it was established.

For column 2: Indicate the size of the DA before the start of the survey.

For column 3: Indicate the size of the DA after the survey.

For column 4: Indicate the approach: Eradication. Please, include as many rows as necessary, depending on the number of DA per pest and the approaches these areas are subject to.

For column 5: Indicate the zone of the DA where the survey was carried out, including as many rows as necessary: Infested zone (IZ) or buffer zone (BZ), using separate rows. Where applicable, indicate the area of the IZ where the survey was carried out (e.g. last 20 km adjacent to the BZ, around nurseries, etc.) in different rows.

For column 6: Indicate the number and the description of the survey sites, by choosing one of the following entries for the description:

1. Open air (production area):

- 1.1. field (arable, pasture);
- 1.2. orchard/vineyard;
- 1.3. nursery;
- 1.4. forest;

2. Open air (other):

- 2.1. private gardens;
- 2.2. public sites;
- 2.3. conservation area;
- 2.4. wild plants in areas other than conservation areas;
- 2.5. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry, wetlands, irrigation and drainage network, etc.);

3. Physically closed conditions:

- 3.1. greenhouse;
- 3.2. private site, other than greenhouse;
- 3.3. public site, other than greenhouse;
- 3.4. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry).



- For column 7: Indicate the months of the year when the surveys were carried out.
- For column 8: Indicate the chosen target population providing accordingly the list of host species/genera and area covered. The target population is defined as the ensemble of inspection units. Its size is defined typically for agricultural areas as hectares, but could be lots, fields, greenhouses etc. Please justify the choice made in the underlying assumptions. Indicate the inspection units surveyed. 'Inspection unit' means plants, plant parts, commodities, materials, pest vectors that had been scrutinised for identifying and detecting the pests.
- For column 9: Indicate the epidemiological units surveyed, indicating its description and unit of measurement. 'Epidemiological unit' means a homogeneous area where the interactions between the pest, the host plants and the abiotic and biotic factors and conditions would result into the same epidemiology, should the pest be present. The epidemiological units are a subdivision of the target population that are homogenous in terms of epidemiology with at least one host plant. In some cases the whole host population in a region/area/country may be defined as epidemiological unit. They could be Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) regions, urban areas, forests, rose gardens or farms, or hectares. The choice of the epidemiological units has to be justified in the underlying assumptions.
- For column 10: Indicate the methods used during the survey including the number of activities in each case, depending on the specific legal requirements of each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not available.
- For column 11: Indicate an estimation of the sampling effectiveness. Sampling effectiveness means the probability of selecting infected plant parts from an infected plant. For vectors, it is the effectiveness of the method to capture a positive vector when it is present in the survey area. For soil, it is the effectiveness of selecting a soil sample containing the pest when the pest is present in the survey area.
- For column 12: 'Method sensitivity' means the probability of a method to correctly detect pest presence. The method sensitivity is defined as the probability that a truly positive host tests positive. It is the multiplication of the sampling effectiveness (i.e. probability of selecting infected plant parts from an infected plant) by the diagnostic sensitivity (characterised by the visual inspection and/or laboratory test used in the identification process).
- For column 13: Provide the risk factors in different rows, using as many rows as necessary. For each risk factor indicate the risk level and corresponding relative risk and proportion of host population.
- For column B: Indicate the details of the survey, depending on the specific legal requirements for each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not applicable. The information to be provided in these columns is related to the information included in the column 10 'Detection methods'.
- For column 18: Indicate the number of trapping sites in case this number differs from the number of traps (column 17) (e.g. the same trap is used in different places).
- For column 21: Indicate the number of samples found positive, negative or undetermined. 'Undetermined' are those analysed samples for which no result was obtained due to different factors (e.g. below detection level, unprocessed sample-not identified, old).
- For column 22: Indicate the outbreak notifications of the year when the survey took place. The outbreak notification number does not need to be included when the competent authority has decided that the finding is one of the cases referred to in Article 14(2), Article 15(2) or Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031. In this case, indicate the reason for not providing this information in column 25 ('Comments').

For column 23: Indicate the sensitivity of the survey, as defined in International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 31. This value of the achieved confidence level of pest freedom is calculated based on the examinations (and/or samples) performed given the method sensitivity and the design prevalence.

For column 24: Indicate the design prevalence based on a pre-survey estimate of the likely actual prevalence of the pest in the field. The design prevalence is set as a goal of the survey and corresponds to the compromise the risk managers are making between the risk of having the pest and the resources available for the survey. Typically, for a detection survey a value of 1 % is set.

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