



COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2025/659

of 3 April 2025

establishing a derogation from Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as regards the requirements for the introduction into the Union territory of veneer from several species of *Acer* L. originating in Canada and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072

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 42a(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to prevent the introduction into the Union territory of *Davidsoniella virescens* (R.W. Davidson) Z.W. de Beer, T.A. Duong & M.J. Wingfield, the pathogen causing sapstreak disease of maple, of the tea shot-hole borer *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato*, and of *Phytophthora ramorum* Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld (non-EU isolates) ('the specified pests'), wood of several species of *Acer* L., originating in Canada ('the specified wood'), may only be introduced into the Union territory if it fulfils the special requirements of points 85, 86, 102 and 111 of Annex VII to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072<sup>(2)</sup>. The species of the specified wood concerned are *Acer saccharum* Marsh, *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer buergerianum* Miq., *Acer negundo* L., *Acer palmatum* Thunb., *Acer paxii* Franch., and *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., as referred to in the respective points of that Annex.
- (2) In June 2021, Canada submitted to the Commission a request for a derogation from the special requirements laid down in Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 for the introduction of the specified wood in the form of veneer into the Union territory. This request was accompanied by a dossier containing technical and scientific information about the production process of veneer, including maple veneer, in that country and its impact on pests relevant to the specified wood, and in particular on the specified pests. That process includes steps such as heat treatment of the round wood, debarking, trimming, cutting and high-heat drying. That dossier was supplemented by additional information in January 2022.
- (3) Canada submitted the dossier to the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') in January 2022. The Authority analysed the dossier and concluded in its opinion<sup>(3)</sup> that the measures described in it are able to reduce the presence of Union quarantine pests associated with maple veneer in the specified wood to a very low level or to completely remove the specified pests. The production process for wood intended for the production of veneer in Canada therefore provides for the same level of protection against the introduction of the specified pests as the specific requirements provided for in Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 for the introduction into the Union territory of the specified wood originating from Canada.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/2031/oj>.

<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, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2019/2072/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/2072/oj)).

<sup>(3)</sup> Commodity risk assessment of maple veneer sheets from Canada. *EFSA Journal* 2024;22:e8892. <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.8892>.

- (4) Given that the production process of the specified wood intended for the production of veneer can effectively reduce the risk of introduction of the specified pests and other Union quarantine pests into the Union territory to an acceptable level, the specified wood should be allowed to be introduced into the Union territory under certain requirements. Those requirements should include examinations and treatments of both the logs used for the production of veneer and the veneer itself.
- (5) As no introduction of the specified wood from Canada, produced following the production process mentioned above, into the Union territory has taken place to date and there is no experience with that trade yet, the specified wood presents a phytosanitary risk which is not yet fully assessed. Therefore, this Regulation should have a temporary duration to allow for a full assessment of the respective risk.
- (6) 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 specific measures for the introduction into the Union territory of maple (*Acer* L.) wood in the form of veneer of a thickness of 6 mm or less, originating in Canada.

#### Article 2

##### **Definitions**

For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (a) 'specified wood' means wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh, *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer buergerianum* Miq., *Acer negundo* L., *Acer palmatum* Thunb., *Acer paxii* Franch. or *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., in the form of veneer of a thickness of 6 mm or less and originating in Canada;
- (b) 'specified pests' means *Davidsoniella virescens* (R.W. Davidson) Z.W. de Beer, T.A. Duong & M.J. Wingfield, *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* and *Phytophthora ramorum* Werres, De Cock & Man in 't Veld (non-EU isolates).

#### Article 3

##### **Derogation from Regulation (EU) 2019/2072**

By way of derogation from the special requirements set out in points 85, 86, 102 and 111 of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, the specified wood may be introduced into the Union territory if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the requirements laid down in point 1 of Annex I to this Regulation are fulfilled;
- (b) the National Plant Protection Organisation of Canada has submitted to the Commission, by 31 March of each year, an annual report on the activities carried out during the previous calendar year, containing all the elements set out in point 2 of Annex I to this Regulation.

#### Article 4

##### **Phytosanitary certificate**

The specified wood shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate bearing the following statement under the heading 'Additional declaration': 'This consignment complies with the European Union requirements laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/659'.

*Article 5***Amendment to Annex VII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072**

Annex VII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 is amended in accordance with the text set out in Annex II.

*Article 6***Entry into force and period of application**

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

It shall apply until 30 September 2029.

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

Done at Brussels, 3 April 2025.

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

## ANNEX I

**REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO THE PRODUCTION OF THE SPECIFIED WOOD AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3**

1. The specified wood may only be introduced into the Union territory, after the National Plant Protection Organisation of Canada has confirmed on the phytosanitary certificate issued in accordance with Article 4 that it complies with all of the following conditions concerning its harvest, treatment, and identification in Canada:
  - (a) the logs used for the production of the specified wood have been harvested in naturally regenerated, mixed stands with no symptoms of Union quarantine pests, and in particular of the specified pests;
  - (b) the logs have remained in the forest no longer than 2 months after felling;
  - (c) the logs have been subject to visual examination for detecting the presence of the specified pests;
  - (d) visual examination has shown that the logs are free from the symptoms of Union quarantine pests;
  - (e) the logs have been heated in a water bath for at least 20 minutes up to a core temperature of 50 °C;
  - (f) bark and cambium have been completely removed from the logs;
  - (g) the logs have been cut into veneer sheets of a thickness of 6 mm or less;
  - (h) the veneer sheets have been heat-dried in a way that the moisture content of the sheets after drying is 12 % or less;
  - (i) the relevant competent authority of Canada has systematically supervised the procedure of heating referred to in point (e) and of heat-drying referred to in point (h) at the production site in such a way as to guarantee compliance with those points.
  
2. The annual report on the activities of the preceding calendar year shall include for each processing site:
  - (a) the amount of specified wood exported to the Union;
  - (b) the overview of the official inspections carried out prior to export on the specified wood;
  - (c) the findings of the presence of the specified pests; and
  - (d) in case of findings according to point (c), an analysis on the reasons for the presence of those pests, and the actions taken to prevent their recurrence.

---

## ANNEX II

Annex VII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 is amended as follows:

(1) In point 85, the text of the first column is replaced by the following:

‘Wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, other than in the form of:

- wood intended for the production of veneer sheets,
- chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap,
- wood packaging 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 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\*

\* except for wood in the form of veneer of a thickness of 6 mm or less and originating in Canada, which may be introduced into the Union subject to the requirements set out in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/659 of 3 April 2025 establishing a derogation from Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as regards the requirements for the introduction into the Union territory of veneer from several species of *Acer* L. originating in Canada and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 (OJ L, 2025/659, 4.4.2025, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2025/659/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2025/659/oj));

(2) In point 86, the text of the first column is replaced by the following:

‘Wood of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., intended for the production of veneer sheets\*

\* except for wood in the form of veneer of a thickness of 6 mm or less and originating in Canada, which may be introduced into the Union subject to the requirements set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/659 establishing a derogation from Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as regards the requirements for the introduction into the Union territory of veneer from several species of *Acer* L. originating in Canada and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072;

(3) In point 102, the text of the first column is replaced by the following:

‘Wood of *Acacia* Mill., *Acer buergerianum* Miq., *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer negundo* L., *Acer palmatum* Thunb., *Acer paxii* Franch., *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle, *Albizia falcata* Backer ex Merr., *Albizia julibrissin* Durazz., *Alectryon excelsus* Gärtn., *Alnus rhombifolia* Nutt., *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* H. Wendl. & Drude, *Artocarpus integer* (Thunb.) Merr., *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss., *Baccharis salicina* Torr. & A.Gray, *Bauhinia variegata* L., *Brachychiton discolor* F.Muell., *Brachychiton populneus* R.Br., *Camellia semiserrata* C.W.Chi, *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze, *Canarium commune* L., *Castanospermum australe* A.Cunningham & C.Fraser, *Cercidium floridum* Benth. ex A.Gray, *Cercidium sonora* Rose & I.M.Johnst., *Cocculus laurifolius* DC., *Combretum kraussii* Hochst., *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (A.Rich.) Radlk., *Dombeya cacuminum* Hochr., *Erythrina corallodendron* L., *Erythrina coralloides* Moc. & Sessé ex DC., *Erythrina falcata* Benth., *Erythrina fusca* Lour., *Eucalyptus ficifolia* F.Müll., *Fagus crenata* Blume, *Ficus* L., *Gleditsia triacanthos* L., *Hevea brasiliensis* (Willd. ex A.Juss) Muell.Arg., *Howea forsteriana* (F.Müller) Becc., *Ilex cornuta* Lindl. & Paxton, *Inga vera* Willd., *Jacaranda mimosifolia* D.Don, *Koelreuteria bipinnata* Franch., *Liquidambar styraciflua* L., *Magnolia grandiflora* L., *Magnolia virginiana* L., *Mimosa bracaatinga* Hoehne, *Morus alba* L., *Parkinsonia aculeata* L., *Persea americana* Mill., *Pithecellobium lobatum* Benth., *Platanus x hispanica* Mill. ex Münchh., *Platanus mexicana* Torr., *Platanus occidentalis* L., *Platanus orientalis* L., *Platanus racemosa* Nutt., *Podalyria calyptata* Willd., *Populus fremontii* S.Watson, *Populus nigra* L., *Populus trichocarpa* Torr. & A.Gray ex Hook., *Prosopis articulata* S.Watson, *Protium serratum* Engl., *Psoralea pinnata* L., *Pterocarya stenoptera* C.DC., *Quercus agrifolia* Née, *Quercus calliprinos* Webb., *Quercus chrysolepis* Liebm., *Quercus engelmannii* Greene, *Quercus ithaburensis* Dence, *Quercus lobata* Née, *Quercus palustris* Marshall, *Quercus robur* L., *Quercus suber* L., *Ricinus communis* L., *Salix alba* L., *Salix babylonica* L., *Salix gooddingii* C.R.Ball, *Salix laevigata* Bebb, *Salix mucronata* Thnb., *Shorea robusta* C.F.Gaertn., *Spathodea campanulata* P.Beauv., *Spondias dulcis* Parkinson, *Tamarix ramosissima* Kar. ex Boiss., *Virgilia oroboides* subsp. *ferrugine* B.-E.van Wyk, *Wisteria floribunda* (Willd.) DC. and *Xylosma avilae* Sleumer,

other than in the form of:

- chips, sawdust, shavings and wood waste, obtained in whole or part from these plants,
- wood packaging 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 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,

but including that which has not kept its natural round surface\*

- \* except for wood of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Acer buergerianum* Miq., *Acer negundo* L., *Acer palmatum* Thunb., *Acer paxii* Franch. or *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., in the form of veneer of a thickness of 6 mm or less and originating in Canada, which may be introduced into the Union subject to the requirements set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/659 establishing a derogation from Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as regards the requirements for the introduction into the Union territory of veneer from several species of *Acer* L. originating in Canada and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072;

(4) In point 111, the text of the first column is replaced by the following:

‘Wood of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., *Quercus* L. and *Taxus brevifolia* Nutt., other than in the form of:

- wood packaging 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 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, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface\*

- \* except for wood of *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh in the form of veneer of a thickness of 6 mm or less and originating in Canada, which may be introduced into the Union subject to the requirements set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/659 establishing a derogation from Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as regards the requirements for the introduction into the Union territory of veneer from several species of *Acer* L. originating in Canada and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072’.

---