



2025/1952

3.12.2025

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2025/1952

of 29 September 2025

on measures to prevent the establishment and the spread within the Union territory of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) and for the eradication and containment of that pest within certain demarcated areas and repealing Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/893

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 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 28(1) and (2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/893 ⁽²⁾ establishes measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) ('the specified pest').
- (2) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 ⁽³⁾ lays down, in Part B of its Annex II, the list of Union quarantine pests known to occur in the Union territory.
- (3) The specified pest is included in the list contained in Part B of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, as it is known to occur in certain parts of the Union territory. It is a polyphagous pest reported to have an impact on many different plant species in the Union territory.
- (4) The specified pest is also listed in the Annex to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702 ⁽⁴⁾ as a priority pest.
- (5) Plants which are hosts of the specified pest ('host plants') should be subjected to surveys in order to ensure the earliest possible detection of the specified pest.
- (6) Several host plants could be used to attract the specified pest and thus delimit its presence in case of finding. In this respect, they should be referred to as 'sentinel plants'.
- (7) Host plants, which in the past have been found to be infested by the specified pest in the Union territory, are most likely to contribute to its spread. They should be referred to as 'specified plants'. Moreover, they should be subjected to certain measures for eradication or containment, as applicable, in the demarcated areas.

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

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/893 of 9 June 2015 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) (OJ L 146, 11.6.2015, p. 16, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2015/893/oj).

⁽³⁾ 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).

⁽⁴⁾ 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2019/1702/oj).

- (8) In order to ensure the early detection and eradication of the specified pest in the Union territory, where the specified pest is not known to occur, Member States should carry out annual surveys. Such surveys should cover all the host plants, in order to be most effective. Those surveys should be based on the scientific advice of the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') contained in the General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys for plant pests ⁽⁷⁾.
- (9) Moreover, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, each Member State is to draw up and keep up to date a contingency plan for each priority pest which is able to enter and become established in its territory. Based on the experience from previous outbreaks, it is necessary to adopt specific rules implementing Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 for drawing up a comprehensive contingency plan in case of findings of the specified pest in the Union.
- (10) To prevent the spread of the specified pest in the Union territory and bearing in mind its spread capacity, the width of a buffer zone should be at least 2 km beyond the boundaries of the infested zone.
- (11) In order to ensure the immediate application of eradication measures and to prevent the further spread of the specified pest to the rest of the Union territory, it is necessary to set out rules concerning the annual surveys of the demarcated areas. Those rules should be based on the Authority's General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys for plant pests in order to adapt to the most updated scientific and technical evidence.
- (12) In order to ensure a proportionate response to the respective phytosanitary risk from the specified pest, it is necessary to set out rules for the reduction of the size of the demarcated areas, derogations from their establishment and their abolition. Specific conditions should be established for the application of those rules, to ensure that the specified pest does not spread to the rest of the Union territory.
- (13) In cases of isolated findings of the specified pest in the Union territory, the establishment of a demarcated area should not be required if the specified pest can be eliminated from the respective plants, and if there is evidence that those plants were infested before their introduction into the area, or that the concrete finding is not expected to lead to establishment of the specified pest. This is the most proportionate approach, as long as the surveys carried out in the area concerned confirm the absence of the specified pest. However, in very specific cases, where the emergence and spread of the specified pest in the Union territory can unequivocally be excluded and the respective risk is considered negligible, such surveillance is not justified and thus should not be required.
- (14) In certain areas of the Union territory, the eradication of the specified pest is no longer possible. The Member States concerned should therefore be allowed to apply measures for the containment of that pest within those areas, instead of its eradication.
- (15) The measures in the demarcated areas under containment should be less stringent than the measures for eradication but they should ensure a diligent survey approach and taking precautionary actions, mainly in the respective buffer zones, in order to prevent the spread of the specified pest to the rest of the Union territory.
- (16) Bearing in mind that the measures concerning the demarcated areas for containment are less stringent, the width of the buffer zone should be increased to at least 4 km to ensure that the specified pest does not spread outside those demarcated areas.
- (17) Member States should notify to the Commission and to the other Member States every demarcated area for containment that they intend to designate or modify, in order for the Commission to obtain an overview of the spread of the specified pest in the Union territory and to be able to include the respective area in a list of demarcated areas for containment in Annex I to this Regulation.

⁽⁷⁾ EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys of plant pests, 8 September 2020; doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2020.EN-1919.

- (18) In order to ensure the immediate removal of the infested plants and to prevent the 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, taking into account the possibility for the competent authorities to further monitor the host plants in the infested zones for containment.
- (19) In order to prevent the possible spread of the specified pest outside demarcated areas, the intensity of the annual surveys around the places of production in the demarcated areas should be more intensive than in the rest of these areas.
- (20) The measures contained in Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/893 concerning the introduction into, and movement within, the Union territory of the specified plants, are included in Annexes VII and VIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, while its measures concerning surveys, eradication and containment of the specified pest are updated and replaced by the measures of this Regulation.
- (21) Therefore, Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/893 should be repealed and replaced by this Regulation.
- (22) The provisions of this Regulation concerning surveys on the basis of the Authority's Pest Survey Card on *Anoplophora glabripennis* ⁽⁶⁾ ('pest survey card') and the Authority's General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys should apply from 1 January 2027, in order to allow sufficient time for the competent authorities to plan, prepare the design and allocate sufficient resources for such surveys.
- (23) 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:

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT MATTER AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation sets out measures to prevent the establishment and spread within the Union territory of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky), measures for its eradication, where it is found present in that territory, and measures for its containment, when eradication is no longer possible.

Article 2

Definitions

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

- (1) 'specified pest' means *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky);
- (2) 'specified plants' means plants for planting, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point, of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Salix* spp. and *Ulmus* spp.;

⁽⁶⁾ EFSA, 2019. Story map for survey of *Anoplophora glabripennis*. EFSA Journal 2019;16(12):EN-1750. Available online: <https://efsa.maps.arcgis.com/>. Last updated: 29 May 2021.

- (3) 'host plants' means plants for planting, that have a stem or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at their thickest point, of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Albizia* spp., *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Celtis* spp., *Cercidiphyllum* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Elaeagnus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Gleditsia* spp., *Hibiscus* spp., *Koelreuteria* spp., *Malus* spp., *Melia* spp., *Morus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., *Ostrya* spp., *Quercus rubra*, *Robinia* spp., *Salix* spp., *Sophora* spp., *Sorbus* spp., *Tilia* spp. and *Ulmus* spp.;
- (4) 'specified wood and wood packaging material' means wood and wood packaging material of *Acer* spp., *Aesculus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Salix* spp. and *Ulmus* spp.;
- (5) 'sentinel plants' means specified plants specifically planted to support the early detection of the specified pest and used for surveys;
- (6) 'demarcated area for containment' means an area, where the specified pest cannot be eradicated, listed in Annex I.

CHAPTER II

ANNUAL SURVEYS FOR THE SPECIFIED PEST OUTSIDE OF DEMARCATED AREAS IN THE UNION TERRITORY AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

Article 3

Surveys of the Union territory outside of demarcated areas

1. Competent authorities shall conduct risk-based annual surveys of the host plants in the areas of their territories, where the specified pest is not known to occur, for the presence of that pest.
2. The design and sampling scheme of those surveys shall allow to detect, within the Member State concerned, with a sufficient level of confidence, a low level of presence of infested plants.

They shall be based on the Authority's General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys for plant pests.

3. The surveys shall be carried out:
 - (a) by using techniques capable of detecting infestation at crown height;
 - (b) in open air, natural and urban areas, stops along the roads and railways, as well as in nurseries, garden centres, trading centres, hardwood sawmills, and other relevant sites, where the competent authorities may consider more likely to detect the specified pest;
 - (c) taking into account the presence and biology of host plants, and the scientific and technical information referred to in the pest survey card.
4. The surveys shall consist of:
 - (a) visual examination of host plants; and
 - (b) where appropriate, collection of samples and testing of plants for planting, wood or wood packaging material.

In order to complement the visual examinations of the surveys, specifically trained sniffer dogs or trapping may be used, where appropriate.

*Article 4***Contingency plans**

Each Member State shall provide for the following in its contingency plan required under Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031:

- (a) the eradication of the specified pest, as set out in Article 9;
- (b) the necessary resources to be made available, and the procedures for making those resources available, in case of a confirmed or suspected presence of the specified pest;
- (c) the provisions for the application of the special requirements regarding the introduction of host plants into, and their movement within, the Union territory, as set out in Annexes VII and VIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072;
- (d) the procedures for identifying the owners of private properties, where measures are to be applied in case of detection of the specified pest.

Member States shall update annually their contingency plans, as appropriate.

CHAPTER III

DEMARCATED AREAS*Article 5***Establishment of demarcated areas**

1. Where the presence of the specified pest is officially confirmed, the Member State concerned shall, without delay, establish a demarcated area for the purpose of eradication of the specified pest.
2. Following an official confirmation of the presence of the specified pest and the establishment of the demarcated area referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authorities shall, without delay, determine the level of infestation through a delimiting survey.
3. When, on the basis of the results of the survey referred to in Article 8, during at least four consecutive years it is concluded that the level of infestation by the specified pest is such that makes its eradication impossible, the competent authorities shall immediately notify to the Commission the details of the new demarcated area for containment that they intend to designate or modify, in order for such area to be included in the list of demarcated areas for containment in Annex I.
4. The demarcated area shall consist of the following:
 - (a) a zone including all infested plants and all specified plants which are liable to become infested, within at least 100 m radius around infested plants ('infested zone');
 - (b) a buffer zone:
 - (i) with a width of at least 2 km beyond the boundary of the infested zone in the case of a demarcated area for the eradication of the specified pest;
 - (ii) with a width of at least 4 km beyond the boundary of the infested zone, in the case of a demarcated area for containment.
5. The delimitation of the demarcated area shall take into account the scientific principles, the biology of the specified pest, the level of infestation, the particular distribution of the host plants in the area concerned, and the evidence of establishment of the specified pest.

It shall be based on a delimiting survey with a design and sampling scheme allowing to detect with a 95 % level of confidence, a 1 % of presence of infested plants. The survey shall be based on the Authority's Guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys.

6. For the purposes of taking the eradication measures referred to in Article 9, the width of the buffer zone may be reduced to no less than 1 km where the competent authority concludes that eradication of the specified pest is possible, taking into account the circumstances of the outbreak, such as its size and location, the level of infestation or the number and distribution of host plants.

In the case of a demarcated area for containment, the width of the buffer zone may be reduced to not less than 2 km, if the competent authority considers that distance to be appropriate for the containment of the specified pest, taking into account the circumstances of the outbreak, such as its size and location, the level of infestation or the number and distribution of host plants.

Within the demarcated areas, the competent authorities shall ensure that the general public and professional operators are aware of the delimitation of the demarcated areas.

Article 6

Derogation 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, or establish it provisionally, if there is evidence that:

- (a) the specified pest has been introduced into the area with the plants, wood or wood packaging material on which it was found, and those plants, wood or wood packaging material were infested before their introduction into the area concerned and no multiplication of the specified pest has occurred or it is an isolated finding, not expected to lead to establishment; and
- (b) there is no establishment of the specified pest, and the spread or successful breeding of the specified pest is not possible due to its biology, based on the results of a specific investigation and eradication measures taken.

2. Where the competent authority uses the derogation provided for in paragraph 1, it shall:

- (a) take immediate measures to ensure the prompt eradication of the specified pest and to exclude the possibility of its spread;
- (b) during at least one life cycle of the specified pest plus one additional year, and not less than four consecutive years, survey a width of at least 1 km around the infested plants or the place where the specified pest was found and regularly and intensively, in accordance with Article 3, during at least the first flying period of the specified pest;
- (c) trace back the origin of the infestation, examining the specified plants, specified wood or wood packaging material around the finding for any sign of infestation, including by targeted destructive sampling, to discard the presence of larvae;
- (d) raise public awareness of the threat of the specified pest; and
- (e) take any other measure, which may help eradicate the specified pest, taking account of ISPM No 9 ⁽⁷⁾ and applying an integrated approach in accordance with the principles set out in ISPM No 14 ⁽⁸⁾.

The survey referred to in point 2(b) shall not be required in cases where the presence or emergence of adults of the specified pest in the host plant, specified wood or specified wood packaging material can unequivocally be excluded and the reasons for that conclusion have been communicated to the Commission in writing.

⁽⁷⁾ Guidelines for pest eradication programmes – Reference Standard ISPM No 9 by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, Rome.

⁽⁸⁾ The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management – Reference Standard ISPM No 14 by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, Rome.

*Article 7***Abolition of the demarcated area**

1. A demarcated area may be abolished when, based on the surveys referred to in Article 8, the specified pest is not detected in the demarcated area for at least four consecutive years.
2. The demarcation may also be lifted in cases where the conditions set out in Article 6(1) are fulfilled.

*Article 8***Annual surveys in demarcated areas**

1. In the demarcated areas, the competent authorities shall carry out intensive annual surveys on the host plants, as referred to in Article 19(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, to detect the presence of the specified pest taking into account the information referred to in the pest survey card and in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Article.
2. Where appropriate, the competent authority shall carry out targeted destructive sampling.
3. In the cases where sentinel plants are used, those specified plants shall be subject to inspections at least once per month. They shall be destroyed and examined, at the latest, before the specified pest is able to complete one full life cycle in the area as determined by the competent authority concerned.
4. The survey design shall take into account the Authority's General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys. The survey design and sampling scheme used for detection surveys shall be able to identify with at least 95 % of confidence, a level of presence of the specified pest of 1 %.
5. The competent authority shall carry out annual surveys at appropriate times for the presence of the specified pest through inspections on host plants, within at least a width of 1 km of a treatment or processing facility of specified wood and wood packaging material and bark.

CHAPTER IV

ERADICATION AND CONTAINMENT MEASURES*Article 9***Eradication measures**

1. In order to eradicate the specified pest, the competent authorities shall take the following measures in the demarcated areas:
 - (a) the immediate felling of infested plants and plants with symptoms caused by the specified pest, and the complete removal of their roots if larval galleries are observed below the root collar of the infested plant; in cases where the infested plants were found outside the flying period of the specified pest, the felling and removal shall be carried out before the start of the next flying period;
 - (b) the felling of all specified plants within a radius of at least 100 m around infested plants and the examination of those specified plants for any sign of infestation;
 - (c) removal, examination and safe disposal of plants felled in accordance with points (a) and (b), taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading of the specified pest during and after felling;
 - (d) removal, examination and safe disposal of the wood, bark and wood packaging material associated with the infestation, taking all necessary precautions to avoid spreading of the specified pest;

- (e) prohibition of any movement of potentially infested specified plants, specified wood and wood packaging material out of the demarcated area;
- (f) investigation of the origin of the infestation by tracing back the plants, wood, bark and other objects associated with the infestation, and examination thereof for any sign of infestation, including targeted destructive sampling;
- (g) replacement of specified plants by other non-susceptible plant species, where appropriate;
- (h) prohibition of the presence of new specified plants in the open air in the area referred to in point (b), except for places of production referred to in Annex VIII, point 17.2, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 and sentinel plants;
- (i) raising public awareness of the threat of the specified pest and the eradication measures set out in this Article, including the conditions regarding movement of specified plants from the demarcated area;
- (j) where necessary, specific measures to address any particularity or complication that could reasonably be expected to prevent, hinder or delay eradication, in particular those related to the accessibility and adequate eradication of all plants that are infested or suspected of infestation, irrespective of their location, public or private ownership or the person or entity responsible for them;
- (k) any other measure which may contribute to the eradication of the specified pest, in accordance with International Standard for Phytosanitary Measure ('ISPM') No 9 ⁽⁹⁾ and to applying a systems approach in accordance with the principles set out in ISPM No 14 ⁽¹⁰⁾.

In the case of the first subparagraph, point (a), where it is not possible to remove deeply seated stumps and surface roots, they shall be ground to at least 40 cm below surface level or covered by insect-proof material.

2. The annual official surveys within a width of at least 1 km around the places of production referred to in point 17.2 of Annex VIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 shall be based on the Authority's General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys of plant pests, and the survey design and sampling scheme used shall be able to identify, with at least 99 % confidence level, a level of presence of infested plants of 1 %.

3. In case of movement of specified wood and wood packaging material and bark outside of the demarcated area and if no treatment or processing facilities are available within the demarcated area, the specified wood and wood packaging material and bark shall be moved to the nearest suitable facility outside the demarcated area, to ensure immediate treatment or processing in accordance with points 30-32 of Annex VIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. That movement shall be carried out under official control and under closed conditions, in such a manner to ensure that the specified pest cannot spread.

The responsible official body shall carry out annual surveys at appropriate times for the presence of the specified pest through inspections on host plants within at least a width of 1 km of that treatment or processing facility.

4. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (b), where a competent authority concludes that felling is inappropriate for a limited number of individual plants, due to their particular social, cultural or environmental value, those individual plants shall be subject to a monthly individual examination for any sign of infestation and measures alternative to felling ensuring high level of protection shall be taken to prevent any possible spread of the specified pest from those plants.

⁽⁹⁾ Guidelines for pest eradication programmes – Reference Standard ISPM No 9 by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, Rome. Published 15 December 2011.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management – Reference Standard ISPM No 14 by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, Rome. Published 8 January 2014.

*Article 10***Containment measures**

1. In the infested zones of the demarcated areas for containment, as listed in Annex I, the competent authorities shall take all of the following measures:

- (a) felling of infested plants and plants with symptoms caused by the specified pest, and complete removal of their roots if larval galleries are observed below the root collar of the infested plant;
- (b) removal, examination and safe disposal of plants felled in accordance with point (a), taking the necessary precautions to avoid spreading of the specified pest during and after felling;
- (c) prohibition of any movement of potentially infested specified plants, specified wood and wood packaging material out of the demarcated area;
- (d) where appropriate, replacement of specified plants by other non-susceptible plants;
- (e) prohibition of the presence in the infested zone of new specified plants in the open air, except for places of production referred to in point 17.2 of Annex VIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 and planting of sentinel plants;
- (f) raising public awareness of the threat of the specified pest and the containment measures set out in this Article, including the conditions regarding movement of specified plants out of the demarcated area established pursuant to Article 5;
- (g) where necessary, specific measures to address any other issue or complication that could reasonably be expected to prevent, hinder or delay containment, in particular those related to the accessibility and adequate felling and destruction of all plants that are infested or suspected of infestation, irrespective of their location, ownership or the person responsible for them;
- (h) any other measure, which may help contain the specified pest.

In the case of the first subparagraph, point (a), felling activities shall start immediately, however in cases where the infested plants were found outside the flying period of the specified pest, the felling and removal shall be carried out before the start of the next flying period. Where it is not possible to remove deeply seated stumps and surface roots, they shall be ground to at least 40 cm below surface level or covered by insect-proof material.

2. The annual official surveys within a width of at least 1 km around the places of production referred to in point 17.2 of Annex VIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 shall be based on the Authority's General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys of plant pests, and the survey design and sampling scheme used shall be able to identify, with at least 99 % confidence level, a level of presence of infested plants of 1 %.

The responsible official body shall carry out annual surveys at appropriate times for the presence of the specified pest through inspections on host plants within at least a width of 1 km of that treatment or processing facility.

3. In case of movement of specified wood and wood packaging material and bark outside of the demarcated area and from the infested zone into the buffer zone, if no treatment or processing facilities are available within the demarcated area, the specified wood, wood packaging material and bark shall be moved to the nearest suitable facility outside the demarcated area to ensure immediate treatment or processing in accordance with points 30-32 of Annex VIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. That movement shall be carried out under official control and under closed conditions, in such a manner to ensure that the specified pest cannot spread.

4. Where the presence of the specified pest has been officially confirmed in the buffer zone, Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 shall apply accordingly.

CHAPTER V

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 11

Reporting obligations

1. Member States shall, by 30 April of each year, submit to the Commission and to the other Member States 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 3 to 10.

That report shall include:

- (a) the number of samples taken in accordance with Article 8(2);
- (b) the reasons for using the derogation provided for in Article 9(4), and the measures taken as a result of it.

2. The results of the surveys carried out pursuant to Article 8 shall be submitted to the Commission using one of the templates set out in Annex II.

Article 12

Repeal of Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/893

Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/893 is repealed.

Article 13

Entry into force and application

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

The following provisions shall apply from 1 January 2027:

- (a) Article 3(2);
- (b) Article 5(5), second subparagraph;
- (c) Article 8(4);
- (d) Article 9(2);
- (e) Article 10(2).

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

Done at Brussels, 29 September 2025.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

Demarcated areas for containment

ITALY

Europhyt number of demarcated area (DA)	Zone of DA	Region	Municipalities or other administrative/geographic delimitations
206	Infested zone	Marche	Part of the following municipalities: Ostra, Senigallia, Trecastelli, Corinaldo, Ostra Vetere, Belvedere Ostrense
	Buffer zone		Part of the following municipalities: Ostra, Senigallia, Trecastelli, Corinaldo, Ostra Vetere, Belvedere Ostrense, Morro d'Alba, Montecarotto
358	Infested zone	Marche	The whole territory of the following municipalities: Monte Urano, Rapagnano, Magliano di Tenna, Belmonte Piceno, Grottazzolina, Monte Vidon Corrado. Part of the following municipalities: Sant'Elpidio a Mare, Torre San Patrizio, Monte San Pietrangeli, Francavilla d'Ete, Montegiorgio, Falerone, Servigiano, Montottone, Monte Gilberto, Ponzano di Fermo, Fermo
	Buffer zone		The whole territory of Porto San Giorgio Part of the following municipalities: Porto Sant'Elpidio, Sant'Elpidio a Mare, Montegranaro, Torre San Patrizio, Monte San Pietrangeli, Monte San Giusto, Corridonia, Francavilla d'Ete, Mogliano, Montegiorgio, Massa Fermana, Montappone,, Monsampietro Morico, Loro Piceno, Sant'Angelo in Pontano, Falerone, Penna San Giovanni, Servigiano, Monteleone di Fermo, Monsampietro Morico, Montottone, Monte Vidon Combatte, Monte Giberto, Petritoli, Ponzano di Fermo, Fermo, Monterubbiano, Lapedona, Santa Vittoria in Matenano.
866	Infested zone	Marche	The whole territory of the following municipalities: Civitanova Marche, Montecosaro. Part of the following municipalities: Morrovalle, Montegranaro, Sant'Elpidio a Mare, Porto Sant'Elpidio.
	Buffer zone		Part of the following municipalities: Porto Sant'Elpidio, Sant'Elpidio a Mare, Potenza Picena, Montelupone, Morrovalle, Monte San Giusto, Montegranaro.

ANNEX II

Templates for the reporting of the results of the surveys carried out pursuant to Article 8

PART A

1. Template for the reporting of the results of annual surveys

1. Description of the Demarcated Area (DA)		2. Initial size of DA (ha)	3. Updated size of DA (ha)	4. Approach (eradication or containment)	5. Zone	6. Survey sites		7. Risk areas identified	8. Risk areas inspected	9. Plant material / Commodity	10. List of host plant species	11. Timing	12. Survey details										13. No of symptomatic samples analysed: i: Total ii: Positive iii: Negative iv: Undetermined	14. No of asymptomatic samples analysed: i: Total ii: Positive iii: Negative iv: Undetermined	15. Notification number of the outbreaks notified, as applicable, in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 ⁽¹⁾		16. Comments
Name	Date of establishment					Description	Number						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	i			ii	iii	

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 of 30 September 2019 laying down rules for the functioning of the information management system for official controls and its system components (the IMSOC Regulation) (OJ L 261, 14.10.2019, p. 37, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/1715/oj).

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 or Containment. 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: Infected (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) 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);
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').

1. Description of the Demarcated Area (DA)																					
Name	Date of establishment																				
2. Initial size of DA (ha)																					
3. Updated size of DA (ha)																					
4. Approach																					
5. Zone																					
6. Survey sites																					
Description	Number																				
7. Timing																					
A. Survey definition (input parameters for RiBESS+)																					
8. Target population																					
9. Epidemiological units																					
10. Detection methods																					
11. Sampling effectiveness																					
12. Method sensitivity																					
13. Risk factors (activities, locations and areas)																					
Risk factor																					
Risk levels																					
Number of locations																					
Relative risks																					
Proportion of the host population																					
14. Number of epidemiological units inspected																					
15. Number of visual examinations																					
16. Number of samples																					
17. Number of traps																					
18. Number of trapping sites																					
19. Number of tests																					
20. Number of other measures																					
21. Results																					
Positive																					
Negative																					
Undetermined																					
Number																					
Date																					
22. Notification number of the outbreaks notified, as applicable, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715																					
23. Achieved Confidence level																					
24. Design prevalence																					
25. Comments																					

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

- 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 or Containment. 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: Infected 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) 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.);
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.
