



RIGENESI

SCIENCE DIPLOMACY & COMMUNICATION FOR OLIVE SECTOR REGENERATION



Initiative in the framework of the Cooperation Agreement between Regione Puglia and CIHEAM Bari for the implementation of the “Extraordinary Plan for the Regeneration of Olive Growing in Puglia,” Article 18 “Communication and Information” – Action 4.2.

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Regione Puglia

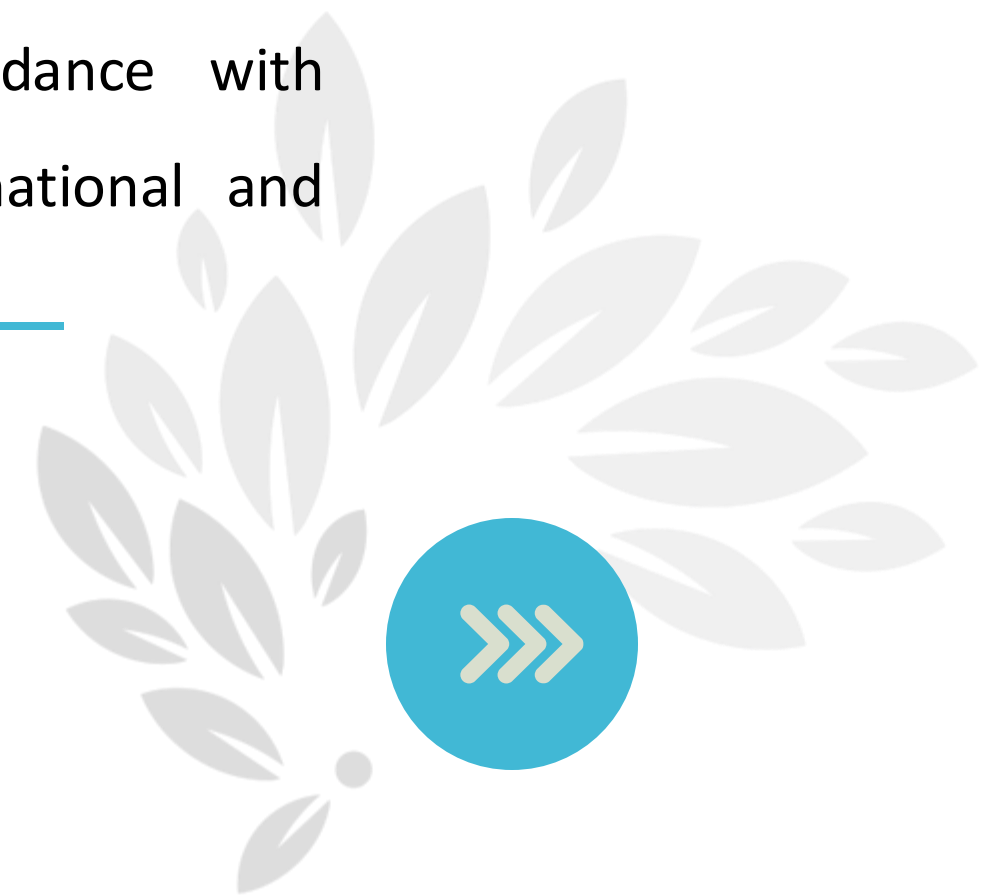
Qualified Expert – Regional Coordination of Official Controls on Professional Operators -Management of the Register of Professional Operators (*R.U.O.P.*)

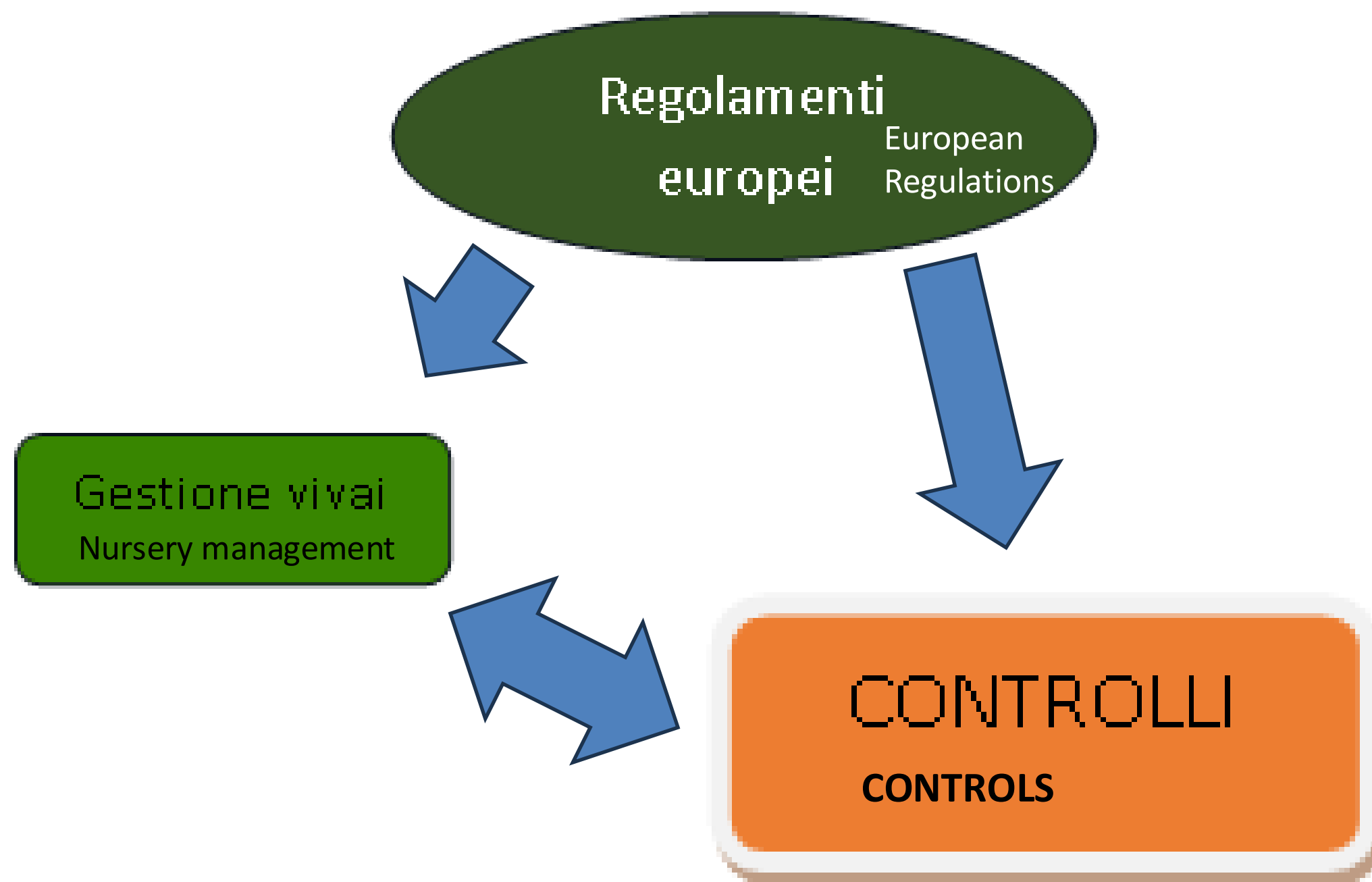


Nursery Regulation and Official Controls



A clear understanding the activities carried out to prevent the spread of *Xylella* in the nurseries requires consideration of the nursery's overall management and of the controls implemented in accordance with European legislation and the relevant national and regional regulations.





Main regulations on nursery management



- Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016, on protective measures against pests of plants;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2313 of 13 December 2017 **setting out the format specifications of the plant passport** for movement within the Union territory and the plant passport for introduction into, and movement within, a protected zone;
- Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, **plant health** and plant protection products;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/66 of 16 January 2019 on rules on uniform practical arrangements for the performance of official controls on plants, plant products and other objects in order to verify compliance with Union rules on protective measures against pests of plants applicable to those goods
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/827 of 13 March 2019 on criteria to be fulfilled by the professional operators in order to comply with the conditions set out in Article 89(1) point (a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council and procedures to ensure that those criteria are met
- 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
- 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

Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 andnursery Management



The phytosanitary legal framework in force since 2019 is based on Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 on protective measures against pests of plants, which also introduced the Official Register of Professional Operators (“*R.U.O.P.*”), replacing the former Official Register of Producers “*R.U.P.*”.

Article 65 identifies the **categories of professional operators that must be registered**, namely those who:

- **introduce into or move within the Union plants** and plant products for which a phytosanitary certificate or a plant passport is required;
- **are required to issue plant passports pursuant to Article 89;**
- **request** the Regional Plant Health Service to issue **certificates for export** from the Union, re-export from the Union, and pre-export, as provided for in Articles 100, 101 and 102;
- are **authorised to apply marking for wood packaging material** within the Union territory, as set out in Article 98, etc.

It also stipulates that a professional operator must be registered only once.

In Italy, the registration is based on the professional operator’s **registered office**.

Official Register of Professional Operators (*'R.U.O.P.'*)



The Regional Plant Health Service competent for the operator's registered office assigns a single national official registration number.

For example, in Puglia the format is: **IT-16-000...**, where 16 is the ISTAT (Italy's National Institute of Statistics) regional numeric code, followed by sequential digits.

In Puglia, an online registration portal has been established, and a national portal is currently under development.

Upon completion of the registration, a certified email is sent to the professional operator, confirming their registration number.

The portal has been developed to ensure full compliance with the requirements set out in the regulation:

“ The competent authorities shall register a professional operator **without delay ...**”



Obligations of professional operators



Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 emphasises the importance of raising awareness and accountability of stakeholders, primarily professional operators (POs) and the competent authorities.

In particular, it lays down specific **requirements** and establishes progressively higher levels of responsibility for professional operators, depending on the activities they carry out and the use they make of plants and plant products, whether regulated or not.

Who is a Professional Operator?

A professional operator is any person who, on a professional basis, carries out one or more activities relating to plants, plant products and other objects, and is legally responsible for those activities, including:

- planting;
- breeding;
- production, i.e. growing, propagation and maintenance;
- introduction into, and movement within, the territory of the Union, as well as export from the Union;
- making such materials available on the market;
- storage, collection, dispatching and processing.

Obligations of professional operators



All professional operators	Registered professional operator	Professional operator authorised for plant passports (PP)
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Immediately notify the competent authority (Regional Plant Health Service) of any suspected or confirmed presence of a quarantine pest.2. Take immediate measures to eradicate the pest.3. Withdraw and recall the plants and related materials from all operators within the supply chain.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Be registered in the Official Register of Professional Operators.2. Ensure the establishment of an effective traceability system.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Be registered in the Official Register of Professional Operators .2. Ensure the establishment of an effective traceability system.3. Implement controls at critical points in all operational processes4. Record all control data5. Provide appropriate staff training

Plant Passports

(Articles 78 to 95 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031)



What is a Plant Passport?

- a) A plant passport (PP) is an official label used for the movement of plants and plant products within the territory of the European Union, as well as for their introduction into and movement within protected zones (PZs).
- b) It certifies compliance with all requirements laid down in Articles 85 and 86 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, in particular concerning the absence of harmful organisms, and its content and format must conform to Article 83.
- c) The plant passport also ensures traceability of the plants and plant products concerned.

Although plant passports are not new in the European framework, their use has now been extended to virtually all plants. They are also required for citrus fruit with peduncles and leaves, and for seed potatoes.

The plant passport must be affixed to the trade unit* as a separate label, integrated into existing labels, or printed directly on pots or packaging.

Information relating to the plant passport is no longer required to appear on accompanying documents (such as invoices or delivery notes); however, it is recommended to attach copies of the issued plant passports for reference.

*Trade Unit

A trade unit means the smallest commercial or other useable unit applicable to the marketing stage concerned, which may be the subset or the whole of a lot**

**Lot

A lot means a number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin and other relevant elements, forming part of a consignment

Plant passports



What does the Plant Passport look like?

It is a label that:

- a. may be produced on any medium** (e.g. pot, tray, or integrated into an existing label);
- b. is clearly distinguishable** from any other information or label displayed on the same medium;
- c. is easily visible** and clearly legible, and the information it bears must be durable and resistant to alteration.

Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 introduced provisions concerning the format of the plant passport issued by professional operators, with the aim of standardising it across the European Union.

This allows operators to verify more easily the presence of the plant passport on the products they receive and to ensure that those goods comply with the plant health requirements laid down by the Union.

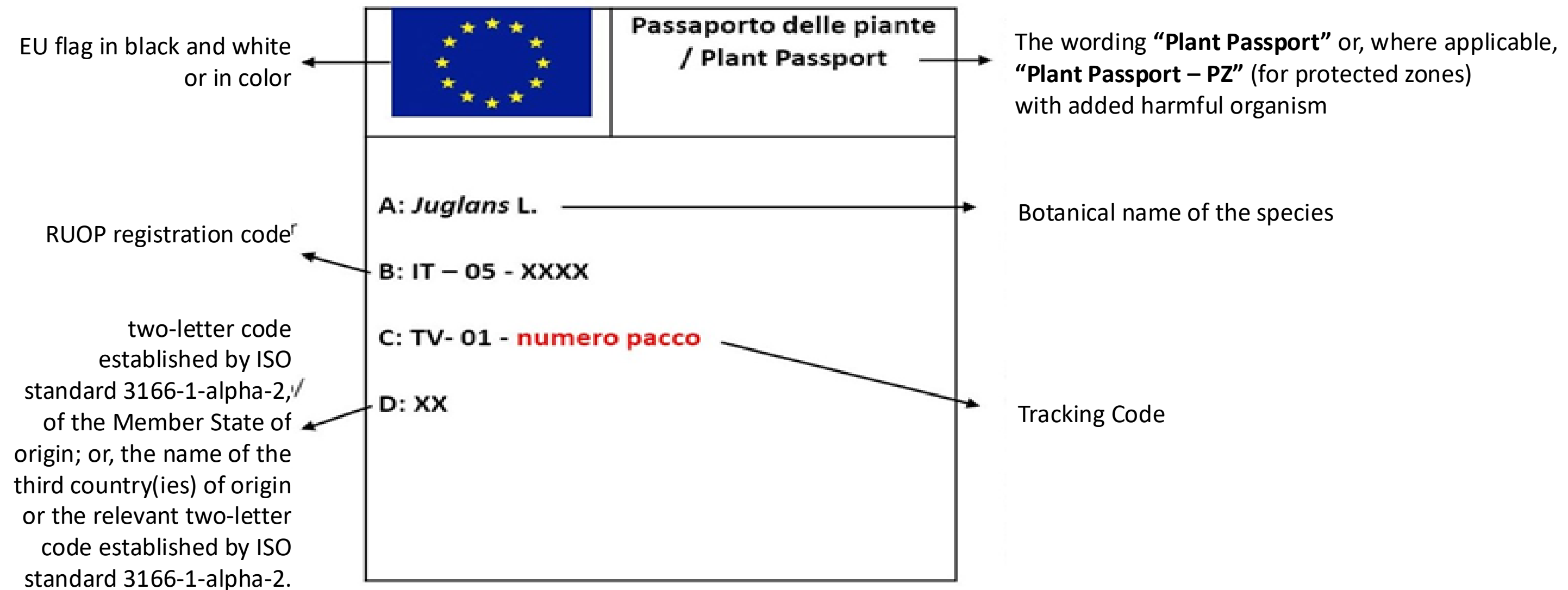
The format specifications of the plant passport are laid down in Regulation (EU) **2017/2313**. In view of the differences in the size and characteristics of plants, plant products and other objects for which a plant passport is required, it was necessary to provide for alternative models.



Plant passports



The plant passport shall contain the following information, arranged within a square or rectangular frame and must be readable without the use of visual aids.




Plant passports



The Annex to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2017/2313](#) sets out the models of plant passports that are considered to be compliant. These passports must be issued by authorised professional operators and vary according to the type of nursery material concerned, including:

- **CAC (*Conformitas Agraria Communitatis*) propagation material;**
- **standard seeds.**

Variety
Rootstock
valid card forn° plants

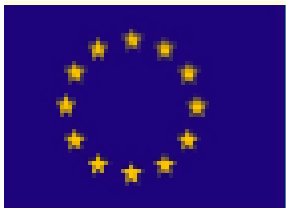
	
PASSAPORTO DELLE PIANTE o PASSAPORTO DELLE PIANTE ZP / PLANT PASSPORT o PLANT PASSORT PZ (organismi nocivi da quarantena o codici organismi art. 32 reg 2016/2031)	
SERVIZIO FITOSANITARIO REGIONE XXX DEN. BOTANICA XXXX VARIETA' XXXX PORTINNESTO XXX CARTELLINO VALIDO PER N. X PIANTA/E	NORME E REGOLE UE – ITALIA ANNO EMISSIONE O DATA DI EMISSIONE MATERIALI CAC CODICE FORNITORE IT-XX-XXX COD. ID. XXXX + CODICE A BARRE O QCODE

Plant passports



- As regards **pre-basic, basic and certified** material within the European Union certification schemes (fruit plants, vine and seeds), in accordance with the relevant sector legislation, the combined model shall be used — that is, the Plant Passport (PP or PZ) integrated with the official certification tag/label.

Example: European Union Certificate


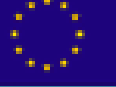

	
PASSAPORTO DELLE PIANTE / PLANT PASSPORT	
SERVIZIO FITOSANITARIO REGIONE XXXX	NORME E REGOLE UE—ITALIA
DEN. BOTANICA XXXXX	ANNO EMISSIONE XXXX
VARIETÀ: XXXXXXXXX	CATEGORIA: CERTIFICATO
PORTINNESTO: XXXXX	CODICE FORNITORE: IT-XX-XXXX
CARTELLINO VALIDO PER N. X PIANTA/E	COD. ID. XXXXXXXXXXXXX




Concerning fruit plants, in addition to the Plant Passport, a supplier's document is also required, providing further information. In many cases, the two documents are combined.

Plant passports



Below are examples of certification labels associated with the Plant Passport, which attest to compliance with the “*Qualità Vivaistica Italia*” (QVI) certification scheme. This national certification provides a higher level of assurance than the standard European Union scheme, owing to more stringent quality controls.

 QUALITÀ VIVAISTICA ITALIA		PASSAPORTO DELLE PIANTE / PLANT PASSPORT		 QUALITÀ VIVAISTICA ITALIA
		SERVIZIO FITOSANITARIO REGIONE XXXX	NORME E REGOLE UE - ITALIA	
		DEN. BOTANICA XXXXX	ANNO DI EMISSIONE XXXX	
		VARIETÀ: XXXXXXXX	CATEGORIA: CERTIFICATO	
		PORTINNESTO: XXXXX	CODICE FORNITORE: IT-XX-XXXX	
		CARTELLINO VALIDO PER N. X PIANTE/E	COD. ID. XXXXXXXXXXXXX	

 QUALITÀ VIVAISTICA ITALIA		PASSAPORTO DELLE PIANTE o PASSAPORTO DELLE PIANTE ZP / PLANT PASSPORT o PLANT PASSPORT PZ (organismi nocivi da quarantena o codici organismi art. 32 reg 2016/2031)		 QUALITÀ VIVAISTICA ITALIA
		SERVIZIO FITOSANITARIO REGIONE XXX DEN. BOTANICA XXXX VARIETÀ' XXXX PORTINNESTO XXX CARTELLINO VALIDO PER N. X PIANTE/E	NORME E REGOLE UE - ITALIA ANNO EMISSIONE O DATA DI EMISSIONE MATERIALI CAC CODICE FORNITORE IT-XX-XXX COD. ID. XXXX+ CODICE A BARRE O QCODE	

Plant passports



Which plants are subject to the Plant Passport?


The plant passport is required for those plants listed in **Annex XIII of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072**, “List of plants, plant products and other objects for which a plant passport is required for movement within the territory of the Union”.

This applies to all material intended for planting: rooted plants (whether in pots or not); rooted and unrooted cuttings; rootstocks; grafts; scions; tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, and plant tissue cultures, etc.

Most seeds are excluded from the plant passport requirement, as they generally do not pose a phytosanitary risk (except as specified in the Annex).

In addition, a plant passport is required for the introduction and movement of certain plants, plant products and other objects into or within specific Protected Zones (PZs).

*A Protected Zone (PZ) is a defined geographical area in which specific protection is established for certain plant species against a particular pest. (For example, in Puglia, only against *Erwinia amylovora*.)

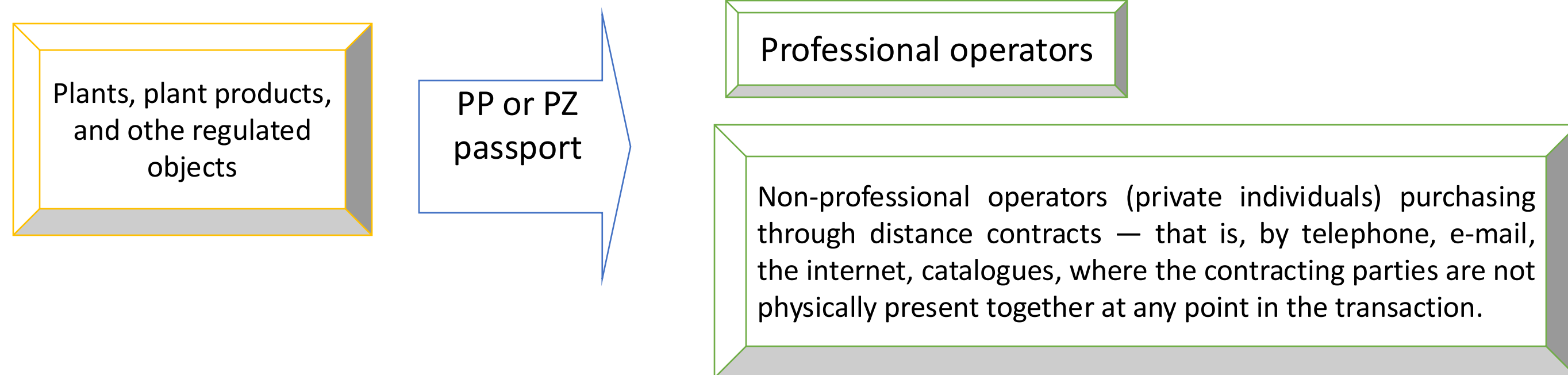
	Passaporto delle piante - ZP / <u>Plant</u> Passport – PZ ERWIAM		
A <u>Malus</u>	B IT - 06 – 1634	C UD01	D IT

Plant passports

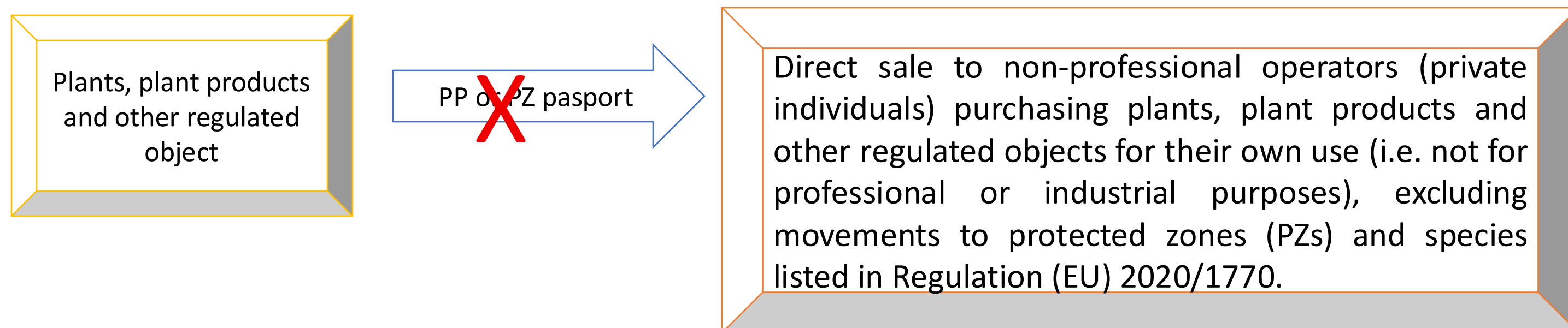


When is the plant passport required?

It is mandatory in the following cases:



A plant passport shall be attached to each individual trade unit.



Traceability code



The traceability code of the consignment is an integral part of the plant passport.

Its format and composition are, in principle, determined by the professional operator authorised to issue the plant passport.

The traceability code may also be complemented by a reference to a single barcode, hologram, microchip or other traceability data carrier affixed to the trade unit.

In order to ensure full traceability, the operator shall maintain appropriate records and be able to provide to the competent plant health authority the following information:

- the origin of the consignment, including the professional operator who supplied the trade unit;
- the recipient, where applicable, being the professional operator to whom the trade unit was supplied;
- any other relevant information.

AUTHORISATION for the issuance of the PLANT PASSPORT

(Articles 89 et seq. of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031)



Professional operators whose activities include:

- acting as a professional operator **authorised to issue plant passports for plants, plant products and other objects in accordance with Article 89 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;**
- acting as a professional operator **introducing into, or moving within,** the Union plants, plant products and other objects for which a **phytosanitary certificate** or a **plant passport** is required, respectively.

Before commencing their activities, professional operators must be authorised to issue plant passports by the competent authority (the Regional Plant Health Service), **following verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in:**

- Article 89 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;
- Regulation (EU) 2019/827; and
- Article 37 of Legislative Decree No. 19 of 2 February 2021.



AUTHORISATION for the issuance of the PLANT PASSPORT

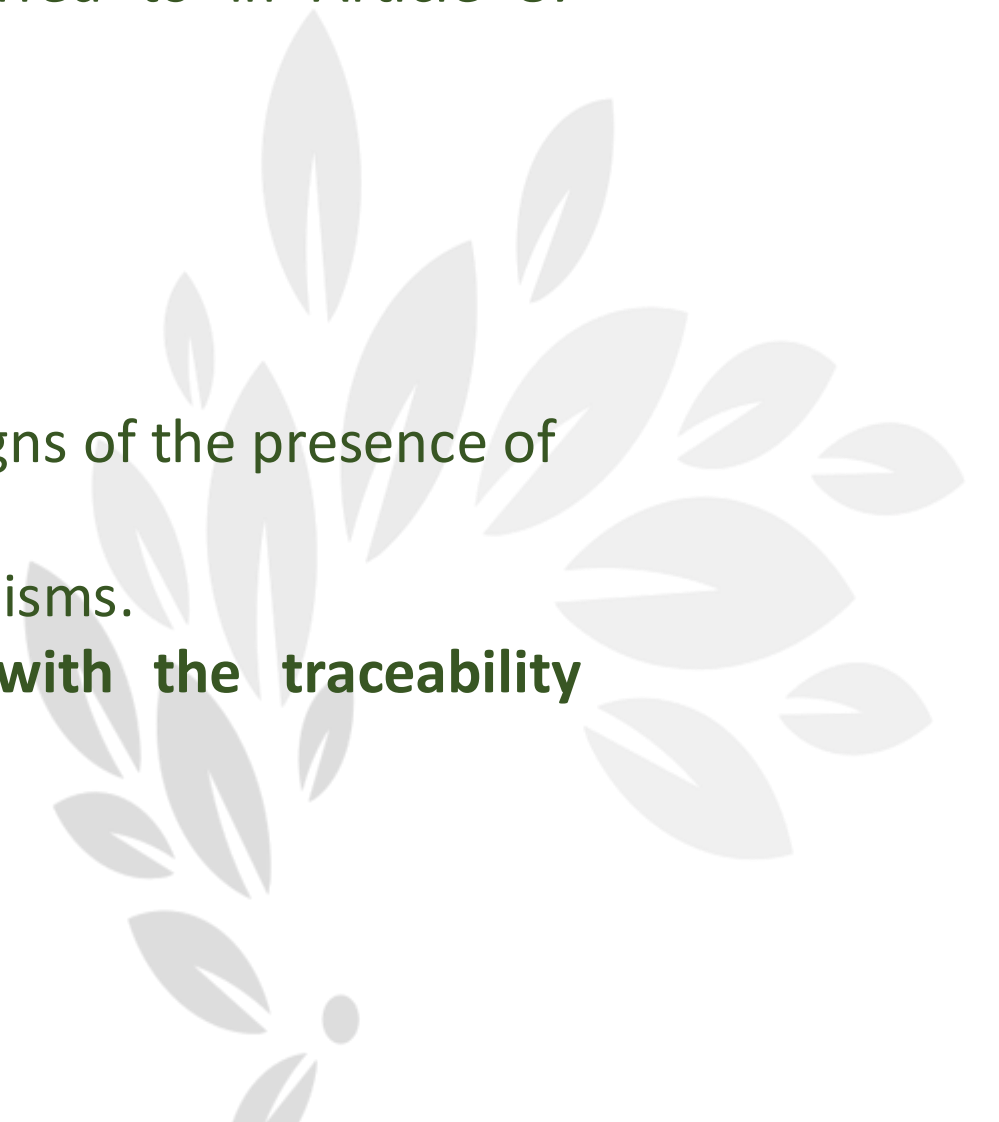


What is required for professional operators registered in the Official Register of Professional Operators to be authorised by the competent Regional Plant Health Service for each production site to issue plant passports?

(Elements verified during the authorisation process and subsequent nursery inspections)

Professional operators shall:

1. Possess the necessary **knowledge** to carry out the examinations referred to in Article 87 concerning harmful organisms, including:
 - quarantine pests relevant for the Union;
 - pests subject to other adopted measures;
 - quarantine pests relevant for protected zones; and
 - regulated non-quarantine pests relevant for the Union;which may affect plants, plant products and other objects, as well as the signs of the presence of such harmful organisms and their associated symptoms.
2. Have the **means** to prevent the presence and spread of such harmful organisms.
3. Have in place **systems and procedures enabling them to comply with the traceability obligations** laid down in Articles 69 and 70 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.



AUTHORISATION for the issuance of the PLANT PASSPORT



In Italy, professional operators registered in the Official Register of Professional Operators and authorised by the competent Regional Plant Health Service for each production site to issue plant passports shall prepare and **print the plant passports** to be used in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2313.

In doing so, **they shall prefix the traceability code** — as referred to in Annex VII, Part A, point (e) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 — with the **abbreviation of the province in which the production site or field is located**.

The competent authority, “where it becomes aware that an authorised operator does not comply with the relevant provisions....., **shall, without delay, take the necessary measures** to bring such non-compliance to an end”..... including, where appropriate, the withdrawal of the authorisation to issue plant passports.

(Article 92 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031)

OFFICIAL CONTROLS — Regulation (EU) 2017/625



Official controls on:

- harmful organisms, plants, plant products and other objects;
- professional operators;

are carried out to verify compliance with plant health legislation.

The Regulation, in particular, sets out provisions concerning:

- **Frequency of controls (Article 9):** based on risk assessment.
- **Transparency (Article 11):** ensuring that relevant information on the organisation and performance of official controls is made available to the public, including through publication on the internet.
- **Documented control procedures (Article 12):** such procedures shall include instructions for the staff performing official controls.

✓ **Written documentation of official controls (Article 13):**

The competent authorities shall prepare written documentation of all official controls carried out, including:

- a description of the objectives of the controls;
- the control methods applied;
- the results of the official controls; and
- an indication of the actions that the competent authorities require the concerned operator to take on the basis of the control results.

✓ **Methods and techniques of official controls (Article 14):**

- ✓ **Obligations of operators (Article 15):** within the limits necessary for the performance of official controls or other official activities, operators shall, upon request by the competent authorities, grant personnel of those authorities access to: their equipment, means of transport, premises and information management systems; the goods under their control; and their documents and any other relevant information.

NURSERY INSPECTIONS

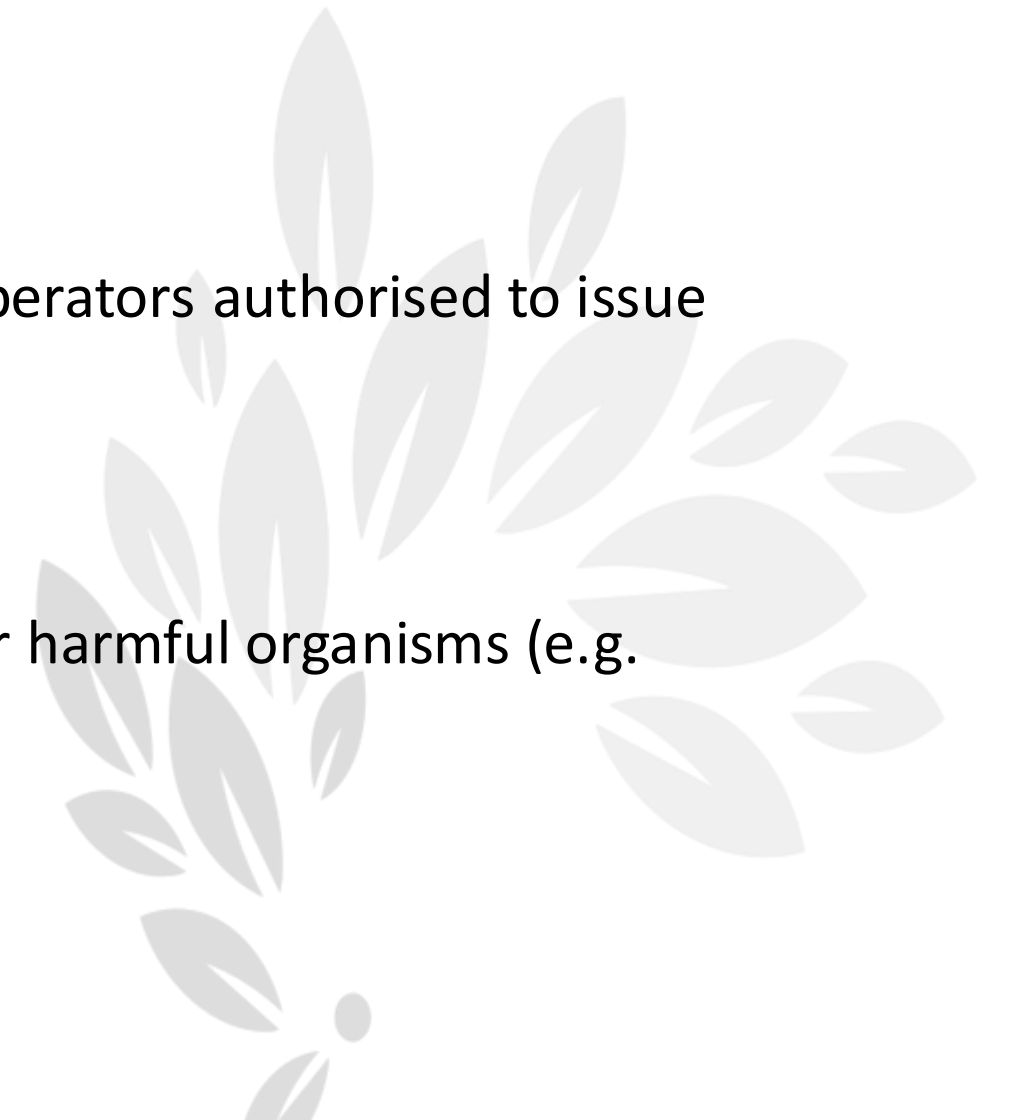
Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/66 of 16 January 2019



Rules ensuring the uniform performance of **official controls on plants, plant products and other objects**, to verify compliance with Union legislation, provide that: “The competent authorities shall carry out official controls **at least once a year** in the premises, and where appropriate in other locations, **used by professional operators authorised to issue plant passports** in accordance with Article 84(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.”

Nursery inspection activities are carried out as official controls on professional operators authorised to issue plant passports, and include, where applicable:

- pre-export controls;
- pre-movement controls, in cases where specific measures related to particular harmful organisms (e.g. *Xylella fastidiosa*) are in place.



NURSERY INSPECTIONS



Professional operators authorised to issue plant passports shall:

- Identify and monitor the points in their **production process** and in the movement of plants, plant products and other objects that are **critical** for compliance with plant health requirements.
- Possess the necessary **knowledge**, either directly or through the support of technical experts.
- Adapt their systems and business processes, establishing **traceability** systems, whether electronic or paper-based, for production and movement, in such a way as to ensure:
 - ✓ the storage and availability of individual records for a period of at least three (3) calendar years, including records of plant passports for materials acquired and dispatched;
 - ✓ the provision of data relating to specific records to the competent Regional Plant Health Service, upon specific request, in accordance with Article 69(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;
 - ✓ the identification of production lots.

NURSERY INSPECTIONS



As well as the following records:

- origin, stock, and dispatch of individual lots or trade units (including purchase and sales invoices, plant passports, transport documents, etc.);
- growing operations, such as sowing, transplanting, and treatments;
- examinations (visual inspections, sampling, laboratory analyses) for each species or production lot;
- analytical reports;
- symptoms or findings of harmful organisms, or any other information that may help to determine how visual and analytical checks on pathogens were carried out;
- any sanitation or decontamination measures undertaken.

They shall also provide **appropriate training to their personnel** involved in the controls carried out for the purpose of issuing plant passports.

NURSERY INSPECTIONS



During official inspections, the Regional Plant Health Services inspectors shall verify that:

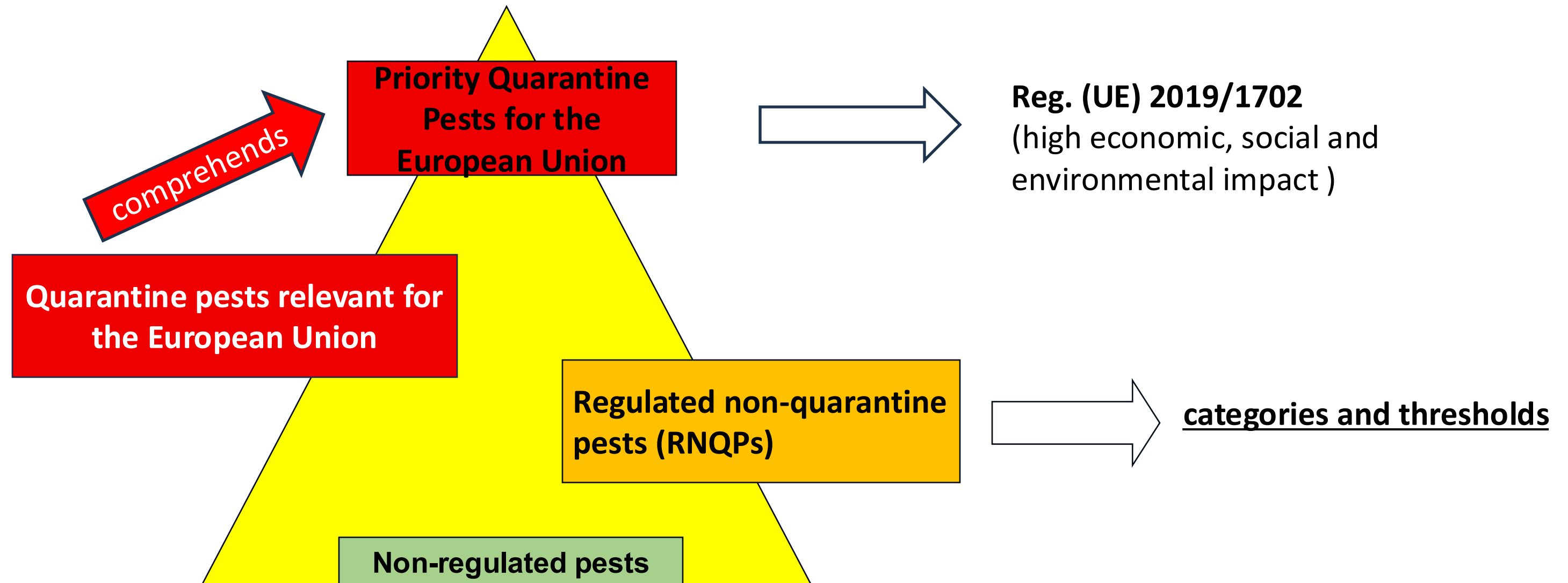
1. The designated technical manager possesses the required technical and professional competence and, where this person is not the professional operator, that a formal annual appointment agreement, duly signed by both parties, is in place.
2. Documented procedures are established for recording examinations, including visual inspections, sampling and analyses, for each species or production lot.
3. Supporting documents are available demonstrating ownership or lawful tenure of the land and/or premises used for the declared activity, where such documents have not already been uploaded to the system as part of the registration application.
4. Suitable documents are available demonstrating the production process, including the identification of critical control points and the control measures to be implemented prior to the issuance of the plant passport, in accordance with Article 90 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.
5. Traceability records for product batches intended for sale or dispatch are maintained, together with a sample (*facsimile*) of the plant passport, as specified in the ministerial guidance and in Section C of the application submitted by the operator.
6. All other records previously listed are available and up to date..

Harmful organisms to be controlled



Which harmful organisms must be controlled?

This is established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, which sets out the technical provisions necessary for the application of the plant health regulations.



Xylella fastidiosa: Management of Nursery Activities



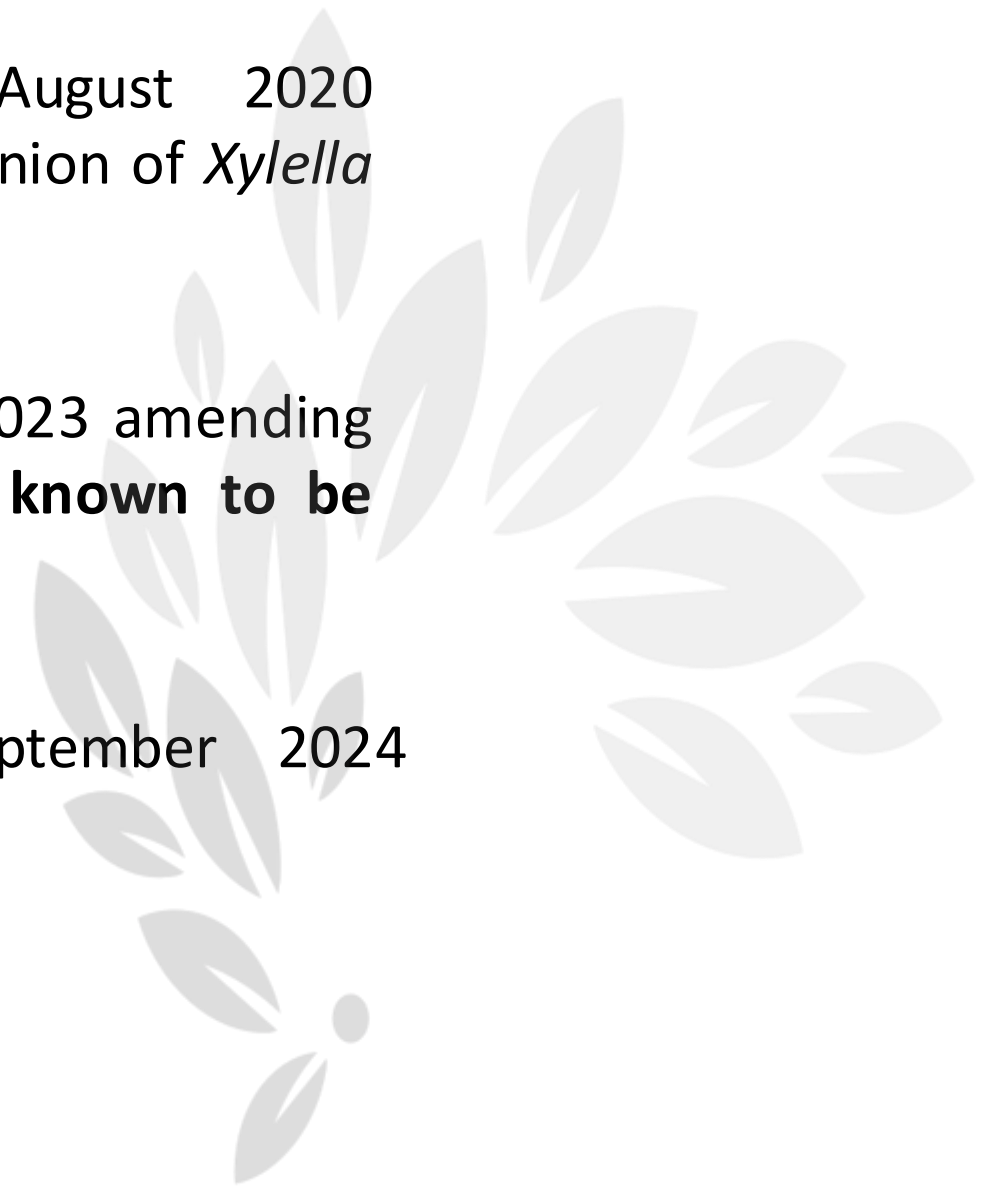
MAIN EU reference legislation

Regulations (EU)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 of 14 August 2020 on measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.), which entered into force on 20 August 2020.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1706 of 7 September 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 as regards **the lists of plants known to be susceptible to *Xylella fastidiosa***

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2507 of 26 September 2024 amending and correcting Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201



Nursery activities and containment of the spread of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Europe

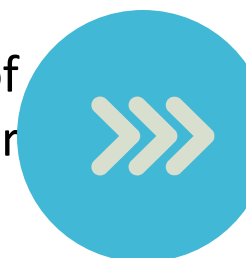


Effective containment of the spread of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Europe continues to rely on the strict implementation of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended.

The main focus is on nursery activities. Several provisions in this Regulation refer to the planting and movement of plants.

Two definitions from Regulation (EU) 2016/2031:

- **Planting:** the operation of placing plants in a growing medium, or of grafting or performing similar operations, in order to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation;
- **Plants for planting:** plants intended to remain planted, or to be planted or replanted.



Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201

First focus: pest-free areas



Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as subsequently amended, concerning measures against *Xylella fastidiosa*, lays down the conditions to be fulfilled by production sites located in pest-free areas for the movement of specified plants within the Union.

In particular:

- a) the site shall belong to a professional operator **registered** in accordance with **Article 65** of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and shall be subject to an annual inspection carried out by the competent regional plant health service;
- b) according to the assessed level of risk, the site shall be subject to **sampling and testing** for the detection of *Xylella fastidiosa*, using one of the diagnostic methods set out in Annex IV, and taking into account the information provided in the EFSA Plant Health Surveillance Factsheet

Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201



Plants for planting (excluding seeds) that are considered to be highly susceptible to the various European subspecies of *Xylella fastidiosa*, namely:

1. *Coffea* L.
2. *Lavandula dentata* L.
3. *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.
4. *Lavandula* × *intermedia* Emeric ex Loisel.
5. *Lavandula latifolia* Medik.
6. *Lavandula stoechas* L.
7. *Nerium oleander* L.
8. *Olea europaea* L.
9. *Polygala myrtifolia* L.
10. *Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D.A. Webb
11. *Salvia rosmarinus* Spenn.

shall be subject to a **reinforced inspection** prior to the first movement within the Union. A sampling scheme shall be used enabling the **detection of a 1% infection rate with a confidence level of at least 80%** (International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 31).

Plant passports may be issued by authorised operators only after receipt of official notification from the Regional Plant Health Service, confirming negative results of testing referred to in this Chapter and phytosanitary compliance of the production site.



Given the large number of samples that need to be collected, the Ministry of Agriculture has authorised the pooling of samples for each plant species identified as a host of *Xylella fastidiosa* within the scope of the procedure. An example of the sampling scheme is presented below.

(A) SPECIES	No. of plants per lot (B)	No. of plants to be sampled per lot (C)	No. of subsamples making up the pooled sample (D)	No. of pooled samples to be collected per lot (C/D)	Sampling frequency (B/C)
Almond	3,000	4	5	1	741
Lavander	18,284	25	8	3	741
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	500	1	8	1	741
<i>Olea europea</i>	95,990	130	5	26	741
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	780	1	8	1	741
total	118,554 (Y)	161		32	

rounding (Excel calculation)

<p>Total no. of plants to be sampled as indicated in ISPM 31 table</p> <p>80% confidence level - 1% prevalence</p> <p>(Z) = 160 (value over 20.000 plants)</p>	<p>$118,554 (Y) : 160 (Z) = 3,000 (B) : (C)$</p> <p>$C = Z \times B / Y = 160 \times 3000 / 118.554 \text{ ecc}$</p>
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In PUGLIA

The production and movement of plants are subject to specific restrictions owing to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa*

The relevant provisions are laid down in Articles 18 to 27 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended.

Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201



It provides that **the planting of specified plants in infected zones** may only be authorised by the Member State concerned in one of the following cases:

a) those specified plants are grown in insect-proof sites of production free from the specified pest and its vectors;

b) those specified plants preferably belong to varieties assessed as being resistant** or tolerant* to the specified pest and are planted in the infected zones listed in Annex III, but outside the area referred to in Article 15(2)(a);

~~c) those specified plants belong to the same species of plants which have been tested and found free from the specified pest on the basis of the survey activities carried out for at least the past two years in accordance with Article 10 and are planted in the infected zones established for the purpose of eradication;~~

*Tolerance: absence of symptom expression

**Resistance: demonstrated under varying infection levels.

Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 for the application of Article 24 ●●●●●

Production of specified plants known to be susceptible to *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* within the demarcated areas

Movements out of a demarcated area, and from the respective infected zones into the buffer zones, of specified plants which have been grown in a production site located in that demarcated area;

A site may be authorised **provided that it complies with all of the following conditions:**

- a) it is registered in the Official **Register** of Professional Operators;
- b) it is **physically protected** against the specified pest and its vectors;
- c) it has been subjected each year to at least two official inspections, and, as close as possible to the time of movement, the specified plants have been subjected to **molecular testing** to detect the presence of the specified pest.

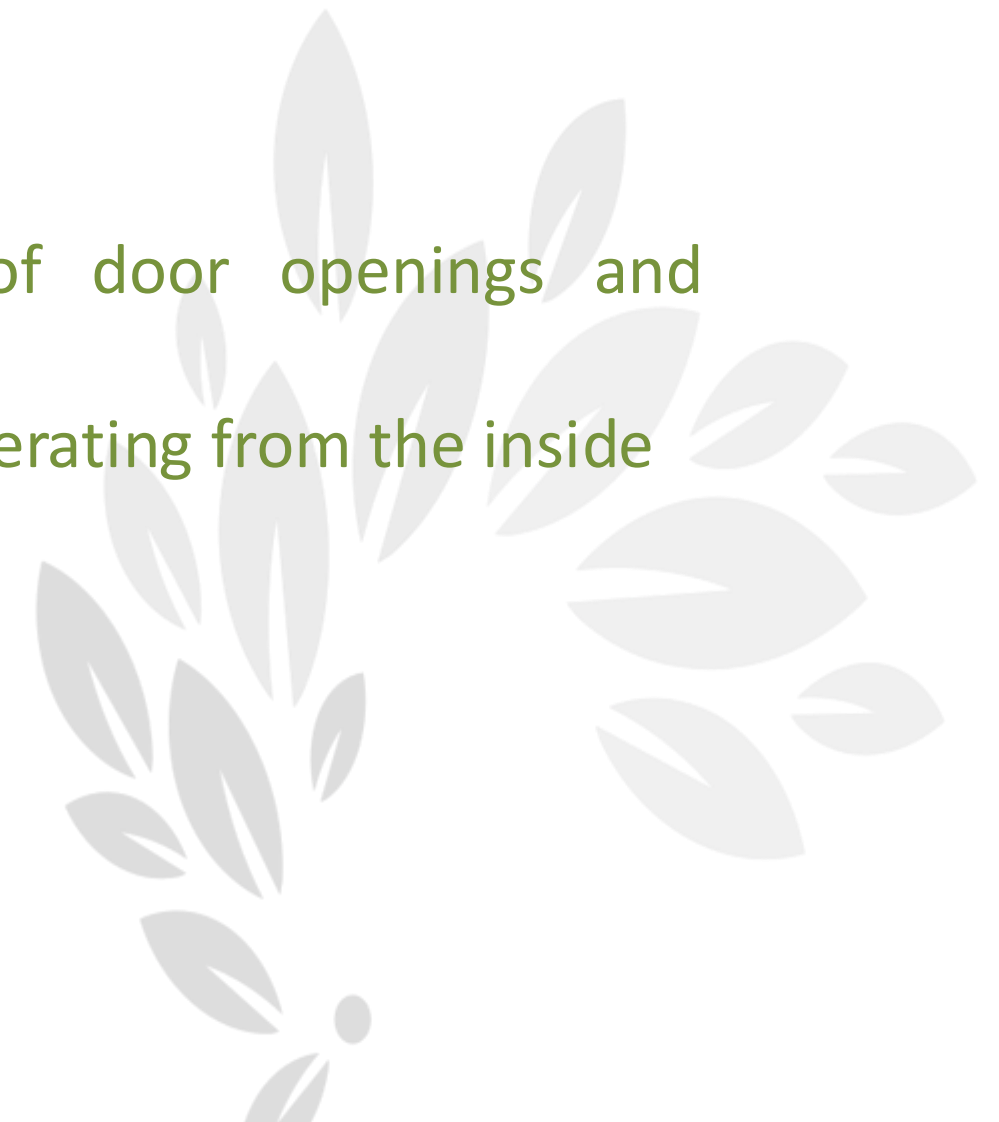
Puglia Region's Procedures for the implementation of Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 – Authorisation of “pest-free” production sites



TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FACILITIES

Conditions to be met in order to obtain and maintain authorization

- ☐ screenhouse fitted with aphid-proof netting (with a minimum mesh size of 2.4 mm, as established by recent studies);
- ☐ base curb securely anchoring the walls of the screenhouse;
- ☐ vestibule with double-door access;
- ☐ system preventing the simultaneous opening of both doors;
- ☐ electronic system for continuous recording and storage of door openings and closings;
- ☐ installation in the vestibule of a forced-air ventilation system operating from the inside towards the outside;
- ☐ adequate number of chromotropic traps;
- ☐ 3-metre buffer strip all around the greenhouse.



MOVEMENT AND TRACEABILITY OF PLANT PRODUCTION (Article 24 - Regulation EU 2020/1201)



The specified plants produced in the authorised production site shall be moved within and outside the demarcated area only in closed containers or packages designed to prevent the introduction and spread of the vector.

The specified plants may only be moved within the Union where they are accompanied by a “standard” plant passport, subject to the requirements of Articles 78 to 95 of Regulation (EU) 2016/20.



Authorisation for planting pursuant to point (b) of Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 of specified plants that have been demonstrated to be ~~immune~~, resistant, tolerant or slightly susceptible to *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* ST53, within the infected zones excluding the areas subject to containment measures.

Species	Variety	Behaviour
olive	Leccino	resistant/tolerant
	FS17	resistant/tolerant
	Lecciana	resistant
	Leccio del Corno	tolerant
Citrus, peach, plum and apricot		immune
Almond and cherry		low susceptibility
Rosemary (<i>Salvia rosmarinus</i>) Rockrose (<i>Cistus</i> spp.) Myrtle (<i>Myrtus communis</i>) Italian buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>) Bay laurel (<i>Laurus nobilis</i>) Mock privet (<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>) Geranium (<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.)		susceptible but with a low infection frequency (% infected plants / % sampled plants)

Article 20 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201



Movement out of a demarcated area, and from the respective infected zones into the buffer zones, of specified plants which have never been found infected in that demarcated area

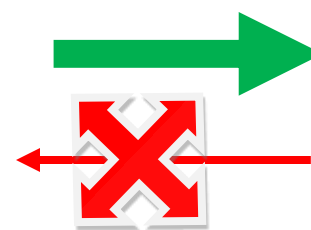
The movement **out of a demarcated area**, and from the respective infected zone into the buffer zones, of specified plants which have never been found infected in that demarcated area, may only be allowed where all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a)** the specified plants have been grown in a site that belongs to a professional operator **registered** in accordance with Article 65 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;
- (b)** the specified plants belong to species of plants which have been grown for at least part of their life in a demarcated area and have been subjected, **during three years from the establishment of the demarcated area**, to survey activities as referred to in Articles 10 and 15 and **never found to be infected** with the specified pest;
- (c)** the species of the specified plants referred to in point (b) are published in the Commission database of host plants which are not known to be infected in that specific demarcated area;
- (d)** the specified plants are subject to phytosanitary **treatments against the vector population**, in all its stages, at appropriate times of the year to maintain freedom from vectors of the specified pest. Those treatments shall include, as appropriate, efficient chemical, biological or mechanical methods based on local conditions;
- (e)** as practically close to the time of movement as possible, the lots of the specified plants were subjected to inspection and molecular testing by the competent authority, using a sampling scheme able to identify with at least **95 % confidence** a level of **presence of infected plants of 1 %**;
- (f)** as practically close to the time of movement as possible, the lots of the specified plants were subjected to **phytosanitary treatments against** all vectors of the specified pest.

Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201



Movement within the infected zones, within the buffer zones, and from the buffer zones into their respective infected zones, of specified plants which have been grown for part of their life in a demarcated area (excluding the areas where containment measures are implemented)



Article 23 del Reg. (UE) 2020/1201



Movement within the infected zones, within the buffer zones, and from the buffer zones into their respective infected zones, of specified plants which have been grown for part of their life in a demarcated area

The movement within the infected zones, within the buffer zones, and from the buffer zones into their respective infected zones, of specified plants which have been grown for at least part of their life in a demarcated area may only be allowed where all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the specified plants have been grown in a site that belongs to an operator **registered** in accordance with Article 65 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031; and in the case of an infected zone, the site fulfills the requirements of Article 18;
- (b) that site is subject to annual **sampling and testing** by the competent authority for the presence of the specified pest, taking into account the information set out in the Authority's Pest Survey Card on *Xylella fastidiosa*;
- (c) the results of the annual inspection and of the testing of a representative sample **confirm the absence of the specified pest**;
- (d) the specified plants are subject to **phytosanitary treatments** against the vector population, in all its stages, at appropriate times of the year to maintain freedom from vectors of the specified pest. Those treatments shall include, as appropriate, efficient chemical, biological or mechanical methods, taking into account the local conditions;
- (e) the professional operators shall **ask the person receiving those plants to sign a declaration** that those plants are not going to be moved out of those zones.

Article 27 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201



Plant passports

The plants referred to in Articles 19 to 26 shall only be moved within the Union if accompanied by a plant passport, subject to the requirements of Articles 78 to 95 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

In the case of the specified plants referred to in Article 23, the following additional conditions shall apply:

- a) in the case where they move within the infected zones only, the indication 'Infected Zone – XYLEFA' shall be included next to the traceability code referred to in paragraph 1(e) of Part A of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;
- b) in the case where they move within the buffer zone, or from the buffer zone into the infected zone, the indication 'Buffer Zone – XYLEFA' shall be included next to the traceability code referred to in paragraph 1 (e) of Part A of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

.....in relation these movements



Problems

The **movement** of specified plant species produced or moved within demarcated areas **into pest-free areas** shall be **prevented**, except for plants produced in authorised production sites in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended.

Professional operators producing and marketing the specified plant species shall, in all cases, ensure that the **plants are healthy**.

Based on the results of **insect vector monitoring** activities conducted in Puglia over several years, adult vector populations have been observed from late March to late October.

Possible solution

Restrict movements even when accompanied by a standard plant passport

Production facilities fitted with insect-proof netting

Between 1 November and 31 March, the **phytosanitary risk** is negligible, as adult insect vectors are not present.

This period shall be taken into account for the movement of the specified plant species.



AUTHORISED MOVEMENTS



Professional operators located in the infected zone may move specified plant species “**authorised**” by the Regional competent authority for plant health (*Osservatorio Fitosanitario Regionale*) and originating from pest-free areas or from authorised production sites, accompanied by a **standard plant passport**, only where the plants are intended directly for planting.

Subsequent movements within the same infected zone shall be permitted:

- **between 1 November and 31 March;**
- **where all the conditions laid down in Articles 23 and 27 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended, are fulfilled, and the plants are accompanied by plant passports bearing the indication “infected zone – XYLEFA.”**

In this latter case, the provision applies to producers of the specified plant species concerned.



AUTHORISED MOVEMENTS



Professional operators located in the buffer zone may move all specified plant species “originating from pest-free areas or from authorised production sites, accompanied by a **standard plant passport**, only where the plants are intended directly for planting. Subsequent movements of these plants within the same buffer zone and from the buffer zone into the infected zone shall be permitted:

- **between 1 November and 31 March;**
- **where all the conditions laid down in Articles 23 and 27 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended, are fulfilled, and the plants are accompanied by plant passports bearing the indication “buffer zone – XYLEFA.”**

In this latter case, the provision applies to producers of the specified plant species concerned.

It is specified that movements from the buffer zone to the corresponding infected zone shall be permitted only for plant species authorised by the competent authority, and under the same conditions as those described above.





Non-professional operators, including garden centres, retailers, florists, markets and fairs, as well as **professional operators** marketing specified plants at markets and fairs, shall be permitted to market only those specified plant species authorised by the competent authority within the buffer zone and/or the infected zone, provided that such plants are accompanied by a plant passport bearing the supplementary information required pursuant to Article 27 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended.

In all cases,
purchasers shall be required to sign a self-declaration of commitment.



TYPE OF PLANT PASSPORT

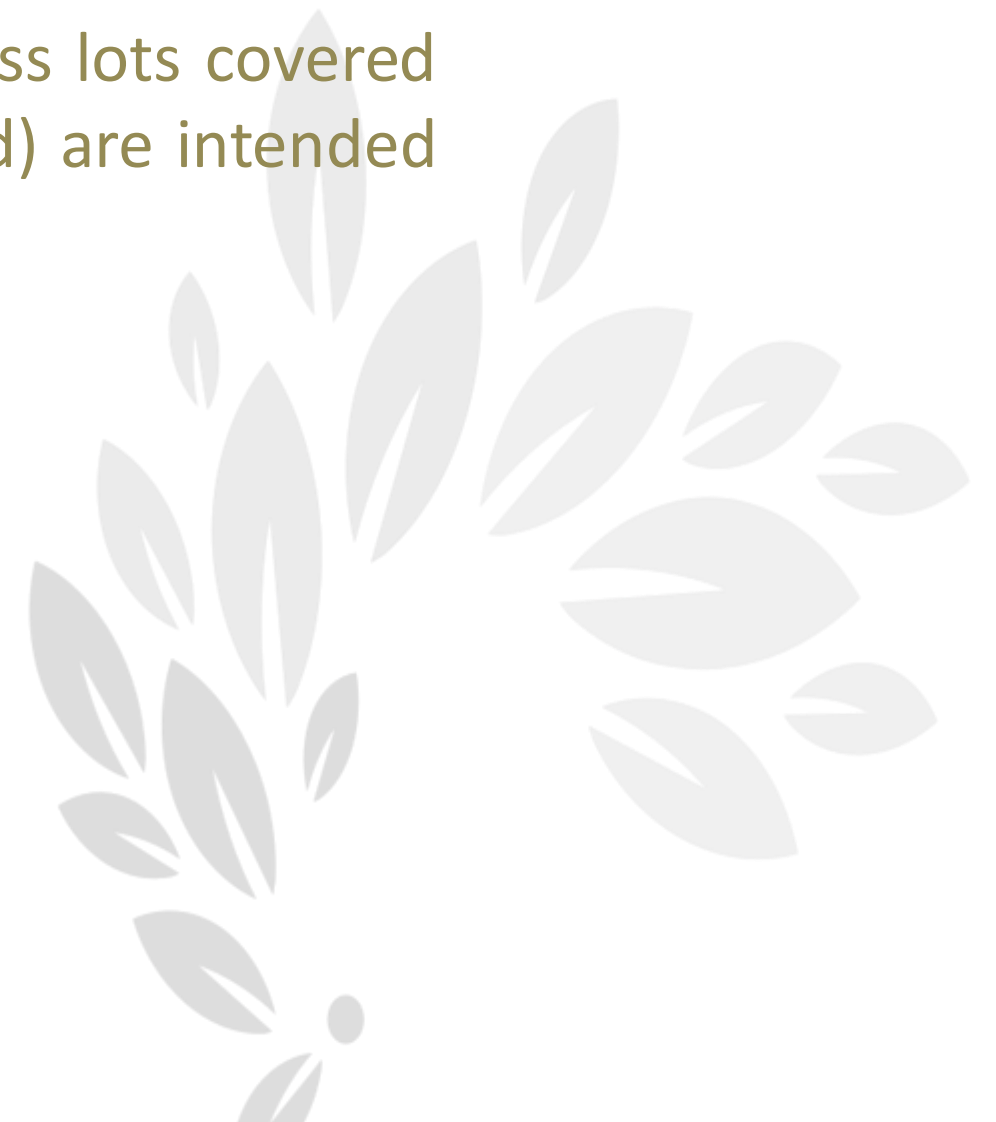


The plant passport shall:

comply with the requirements laid down in Articles 78 to 95 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, and, in addition, include the supplementary information required pursuant to Article 27 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended;

be affixed to each individual plant in order to ensure traceability, unless lots covered by a single plant passport (for those species for which this is permitted) are intended exclusively and directly for planting.

The applicable conditions vary according to the origin of the plants.

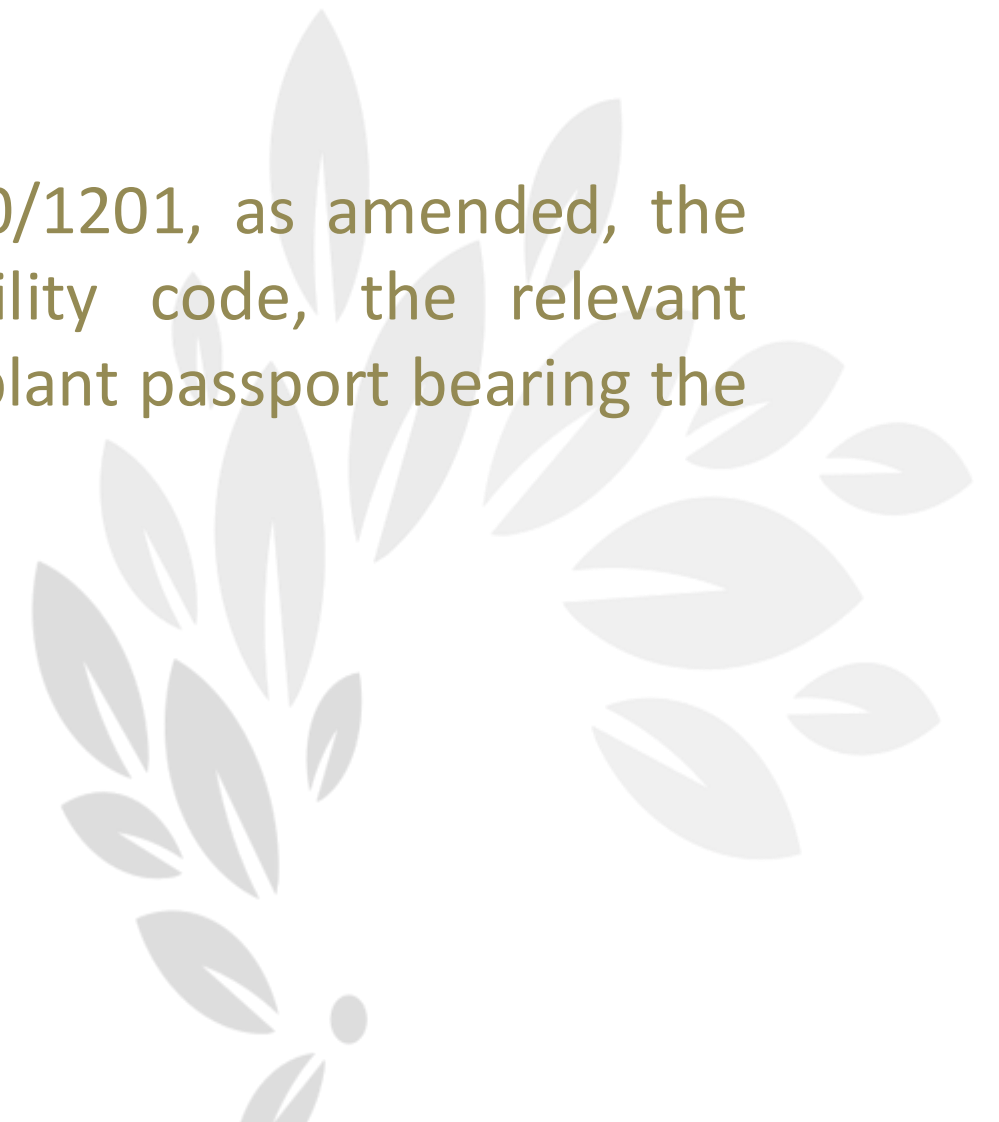




Plant passports for plants originating from pest-free areas or from production sites authorised pursuant to Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201

Plants intended directly for planting may be moved under a **standard plant passport**, in accordance with the conditions and time periods already specified.

Alternatively, to comply with Article 27 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended, the standard plant passport shall include, next to the traceability code, the relevant supplementary information, or be accompanied by an additional plant passport bearing the required indications.

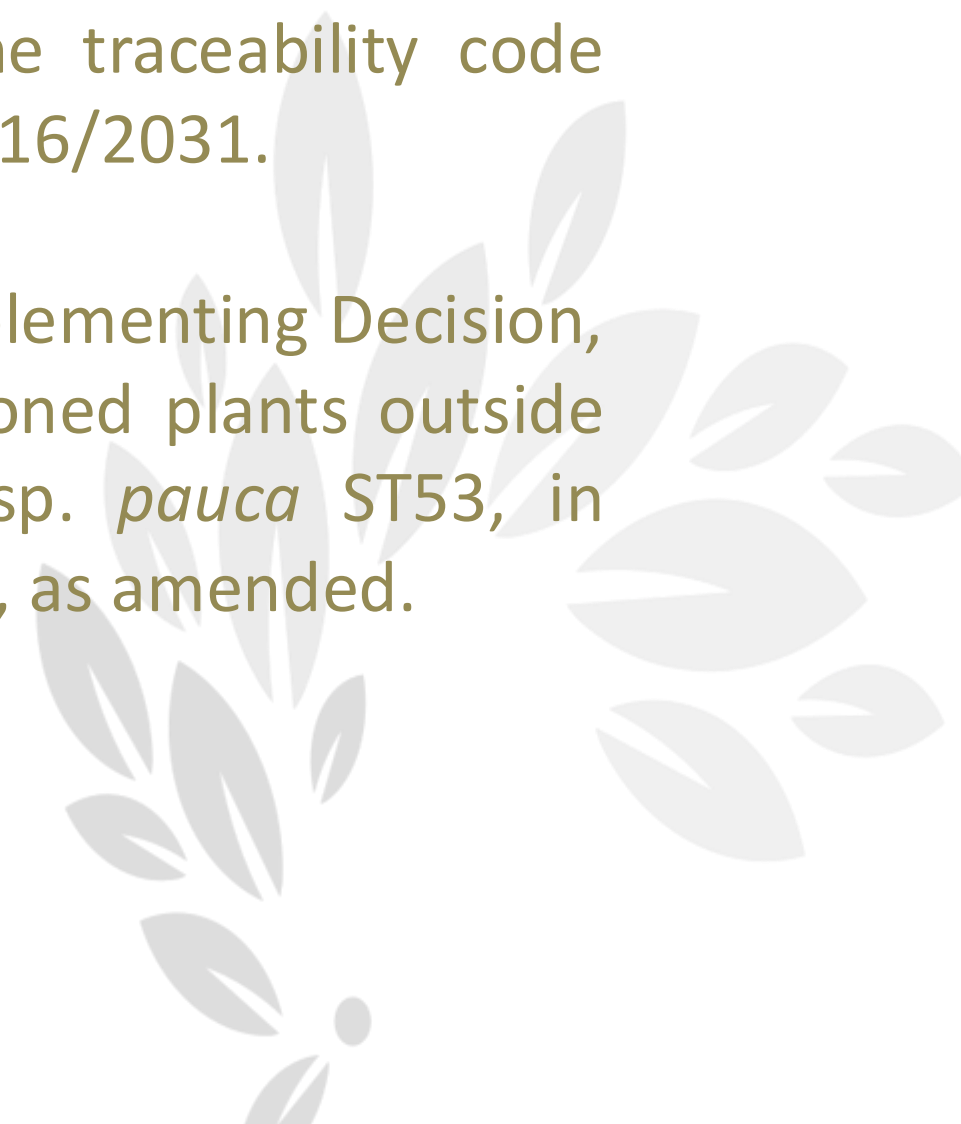




Plant passports for plants produced in the buffer zone

Where the specified plants are produced in an authorised site, pursuant to this provision, located within the buffer zone, and are moved within the buffer zone or from the buffer zone to the infected zone, individual plant passports shall be issued including the indication “**Buffer zone – XYLEFA**” next to the traceability code referred to in Annex VII, Part A, point 1(e) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

In the mandatory **declaration** referred to in Annex B to the Implementing Decision, the purchaser shall undertake not to move the above-mentioned plants outside the demarcated area established for *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* ST53, in accordance with Annex III, Part A of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended.





Plant passports for plants produced in the infected zone

Where the specified plants are produced in an authorised site, pursuant to this provision, located within the infected zone, they may be moved only within that infected zone. In such cases, individual plant passports shall be issued including the indication “**Infected zone – XYLEFA**” next to the traceability code referred to in Annex VII, Part A, point 1(e) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, as last amended.

In the mandatory **declaration** referred to in Annex B to the Implementing Decision, the purchaser shall undertake not to move the above-mentioned plants outside the demarcated area established for *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* ST53, in accordance with Annex III, Part A of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as amended, and from the "infected zone" to the "buffer zone".



NOTE THAT

The rules and procedures described here do not replace or override the phytosanitary regulations in force governing the production and marketing of plants and plant propagating material.

THANK YOU!

Vitantonio, Nicola Fornarelli

REGIONE PUGLIA

*Qualified Expert – Regional Coordination of Official Controls on Professional Operators - Management of the Register of Professional Operators
Plant Health Inspector (Decree No. 126/16)*



RIGENESI

