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COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 690/2008

of 4 July 2008

recognising protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community

(Recast)

(OJ L 193, 22.7.2008, p. 1)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Commission Regulation (EC) No 823/2009 of 9 September 2009	L 239	46	10.9.2009
► <u>M2</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 17/2010 of 8 January 2010	L 7	1	12.1.2010
► <u>M3</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 361/2010 of 27 April 2010	L 106	5	28.4.2010
► <u>M4</u>	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 436/2011 of 5 May 2011	L 118	2	6.5.2011
► <u>M5</u>	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 355/2012 of 24 April 2012	L 113	2	25.4.2012
► <u>M6</u>	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 707/2014 of 25 June 2014	L 186	56	26.6.2014

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 690/2008****of 4 July 2008****recognising protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks
in the Community**

(Recast)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 2(1)(h) thereof,

Having regard to the requests made by Ireland, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Directive 2001/32/EC of 8 May 2001 recognising protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community and repealing Directive 92/76/EEC ⁽²⁾ has been substantially amended several times. Since further amendments are to be made, it should be recast in the interests of clarity.
- (2) Under Directive 2000/29/EC, ‘protected zones’ exposed to particular plant health risks may be defined and therefore may be accorded special protection under conditions compatible with the internal market. Such zones were defined in Commission Directive 2001/32/EC.
- (3) Certain Member States or certain areas in Member States are recognised as protected zones in respect of certain harmful organisms. In some cases recognition was granted provisionally, because the full information necessary to show that the harmful organism in question was not present in the Member State or area concerned had not been provided or efforts to eradicate such an organism had not been concluded. Where the Member States concerned have provided the necessary information, the zones in question should be recognised as permanent protected zones. The provisional recognition should exceptionally be extended for a further limited period to give the Member States concerned the necessary additional time to submit information showing that that organism is not present or, where necessary, to complete their efforts to eradicate it. In other cases protected zones should no longer be recognised as such since harmful organisms are now present.
- (4) Cyprus was provisionally recognised as a protected zone with respect to *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch), *Ips sexdentatus* Börner and *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say until 31 March 2008. From information supplied by Cyprus since the provisional recognition was granted, it appears that those organisms are not present in Cyprus. Therefore Cyprus should be recognised as a permanent protected zone with respect to those organisms.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 169, 10.7.2000, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2008/64/EC (OJ L 168, 28.6.2008, p. 31).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 127, 9.5.2001, p. 38. Directive as last amended by Directive 2007/40/EC (OJ L 169, 29.6.2007, p. 49).

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- (5) Certain regions of Spain were recognised as protected zones with respect to *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* (Den. and Schiff.). From information supplied by Spain, it appears that that organism is now established in these regions. They should therefore no longer be recognised as a protected zone in respect of that organism.
- (6) Certain regions in Italy, Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia, and the whole territory of Ireland and Lithuania were provisionally recognised as protected zones with respect to *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* until 31 March 2008.
- (7) From information supplied by Ireland, Lithuania and Slovakia, it appears that the provisional recognition of the protected zones for those countries in respect of *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* should exceptionally be extended for two years to give those Member States the necessary time to submit information showing that that organism is not present or, where necessary, to complete their efforts to eradicate it.
- (8) From information supplied by Italy and Slovenia, it appears that *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* is now established in some regions, which have previously been provisionally recognised as protected zones for that organism until 31 March 2008. Those regions should therefore no longer be recognised as a protected zone for that organism.
- (9) From information supplied by Austria, it appears that due to unfavourable conditions in 2007 there were several outbreaks of *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* in some parts of its territory, which have been provisionally recognised as protected zones for this harmful organism. For this reason, the provisional recognition of the protected zones for certain regions in respect of *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* should be extended for one year to give Austria the necessary time to verify that the eradication efforts made by Austria in 2007 are efficient and submit information showing that *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.* is not present or, where necessary, to complete its efforts to eradicate that organism in 2008.
- (10) Malta was provisionally recognised as a protected zone with respect to *Citrus tristeza* virus (European strains) until 31 March 2008. From information supplied by Malta, it appears that the efforts to eradicate that organism have been successful. Therefore Malta should be recognised as a permanent protected zone with respect to that organism.
- (11) The territory of Portugal was recognised as a protected zone with respect to *Citrus tristeza* virus (European strains). From information supplied by Portugal, it appears that that organism is now established in a part of its territory. That part of the Portuguese territory should therefore no longer be recognised as a protected zone in respect of that organism.
- (12) It is therefore necessary to modify the existing designation of protected zones.
- (13) In the past protected zones were recognised and amended by Directive. To achieve a timely and simultaneous application by Member States, protected zones should be recognised by Regulation.

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- (14) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plant Health.
- (15) This Regulation should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for transposition into national law and application of the Directives set out in Annex II, Part B,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The zones in the Community listed in Annex I are recognised as protected zones within the meaning of the first subparagraph of Article 2(1)(h) of Directive 2000/29/EC, in respect of the harmful organism(s) listed against their names in Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

Directive 2001/32/EC, as amended by the acts listed in Annex II, Part A, is repealed, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for transposition into national law and application of the Directives set out in Annex II, Part B.

References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex III.

Article 3

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

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

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ANNEX I

Zones in the community recognised as 'protected zones', in respect of harmful organism(s) listed against their names

Harmful organisms	Protected zones: territory of
(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development	
1. <i>Anthonomus grandis</i> (Boh.)	Greece, Spain (Andalusia, Catalonia, Extremadura, Murcia, Valencia)
▼ <u>M6</u>	
2. <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations)	Ireland, Portugal (Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho, Ribatejo e Oeste (communes of Alcobaça, Alenquer, Bombarral, Cadaval, Caldas da Rainha, Lourinhã, Nazaré, Obidos, Peniche and Torres Vedras) and Trás-os-Montes), Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
▼ <u>B</u>	
3. <i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i> (Klug.)	Ireland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
3.1. <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)	Cyprus
▼ <u>M6</u>	
4. <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelán	Ireland, Greece (until 30 April 2016), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
4.1. <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu	Ireland (until 30 April 2016), Portugal (until 30 April 2016), United Kingdom (until 30 April 2016)
5. <i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Hartig)	Ireland, Greece (until 30 April 2016), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)
▼ <u>B</u>	
6. <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens	Latvia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland
▼ <u>M6</u>	
7. <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll	Greece (until 30 April 2016), Portugal (Azores)
8. <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof	Ireland, Greece (until 30 April 2016), United Kingdom
9. <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer	Ireland, Greece (until 30 April 2016), United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
10. <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg	Ireland, Greece (until 30 April 2016), United Kingdom
▼ <u>B</u>	
11. <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner	Ireland, Cyprus, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)
12. <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer	Ireland, United Kingdom

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Harmful organisms	Protected zones: territory of
13. <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say	Ireland, Spain (Ibiza and Menorca), Cyprus, Malta, Portugal (Azores and Madeira), Finland (districts of Åland, Häme, Kymi, Pirkanmaa, Satakunta, Turku, Uusimaa), Sweden (counties of Blekinge, Gotland, Halland, Kalmar and Skåne), United Kingdom
14. <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> (Kaltenbach)	Ireland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
15. <i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fabricius	Spain (Granada and Malaga), Portugal (Alentejo, Algarve and Madeira)

▼ M6

16. <i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i> L.	Ireland (until 30 April 2016), United Kingdom (excluding the local authority areas of Barnet; Brent; Bromley; Camden; City of London; City of Westminster; Croydon; Ealing; Elmbridge District; Epsom and Ewell District; Hackney; Hammersmith & Fulham; Haringey; Harrow; Hillingdon; Hounslow; Islington; Kensington & Chelsea; Kingston upon Thames; Lambeth; Lewisham; Merton; Reading; Richmond Upon Thames; Runnymede District; Slough; South Oxfordshire; Southwark; Spelthorne District; Sutton; Tower Hamlets; Wandsworth and West Berkshire) (until 30 April 2016)
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(b) Bacteria

1. <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> (Hedges) Col.	Greece, Spain, Portugal
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▼ M6

2. <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burrill) Winslow <i>et al.</i>	<p>— Estonia, Spain (except the autonomous communities of Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turis in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)), France (Corsica), Italy (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Marche, Molise, Piedmont, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta), Latvia, Portugal, Finland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands),</p> <p>— and, until 30 April 2016, Ireland (except Galway city), Italy (Apulia, Emilia-Romagna (the provinces of Parma and Piacenza), Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua and Sondrio), Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes</p>
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▼ M6

Harmful organisms	Protected zones: territory of
	Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the South of highway A4 in the province of Verona)), Lithuania (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)), Slovenia (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4)), Slovakia (except the communes of Blahová, Čenkovce, Horné Mýto, Okoč, Topoľníky and Trhová Hradská (Dunajská Streda County), Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málinec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätušie and Zátin (Trebíšov County)).
▼ <u>B</u> (c) Fungi	
▼ <u>M6</u> 01. <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J.M. Walter) Engelbr. & T.C. Harr.	United Kingdom (until 30 April 2016)
02. <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr	Czech Republic, Ireland, Sweden, United Kingdom (for the Isle of Man, until 30 April 2016)
▼ <u>B</u> 1. <i>Glomerella gossypii</i> Edgerton	Greece
2. <i>Gremmeniella abietina</i> Morelet	Ireland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
3. <i>Hypoxyton mammatum</i> (Wahl.) J Miller	Ireland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
(d) Viruses and virus-like organisms	
1. Beet necrotic yellow vein virus	Ireland, France (Brittany), Portugal (Azores), Finland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
2. Tomato spotted wilt virus	Finland, Sweden
▼ <u>M6</u> 3. Citrus tristeza virus (European strains)	Greece (except the Regional Units of Argolida and Chania), Malta, Portugal (except Algarve and Madeira)

▼M6

Harmful organisms	Protected zones: territory of
4. Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO	Czech Republic, France (Alsace, Champagne-Ardenne, Picardie (département de l'Aisne), Ile de France (communes de Citry, Nanteuil-sur-Marne et Saâcy-sur-Marne) and Lorraine), Italy (Apulia (until 30 April 2016), Sardinia (until 30 April 2016), and Basilicata)



ANNEX II

PART A

Repealed Directive with list of its successive amendments

(referred to in Article 2)

Commission Directive 2001/32/EC
(OJ L 127, 9.5.2001, p. 38)

Directive 2002/29/EC
(OJ L 77, 20.3.2002, p. 26)

Directive 2003/21/EC
(OJ L 78, 25.3.2003, p. 8)

Directive 2003/46/EC
(OJ L 138, 5.6.2003, p. 45)

2003 Act of Accession Article 20 and Annex II, p. 443
(OJ L 236, 23.9.2003)

Directive 2004/32/EC
(OJ L 85, 23.3.2004, p. 24)

Decision 2004/522/EC
(OJ L 228, 29.6.2004, p. 18)

Directive 2005/18/EC
(OJ L 57, 3.3.2005, p. 25)

Directive 2006/36/EC
(OJ L 88, 25.3.2006, p. 13)

Directive 2007/40/EC
(OJ L 169, 29.6.2007, p. 49)

PART B

List of time-limits for transposition into national law and application

(referred to in Article 2)

Directive	Time-limit for transposition	Date of application
2001/32/EC	21 May 2001	22 May 2001
2002/29/EC	31 March 2002	1 April 2002
2003/21/EC	31 March 2003	1 April 2003
2003/46/EC	15 June 2003	16 June 2003
2004/32/EC	20 April 2004	21 April 2004
2005/18/EC	14 May 2005	15 May 2005
2006/36/EC	30 April 2006	1 May 2006
2007/40/EC	31 October 2007	1 November 2007



ANNEX III
Correlation table

Directive 2001/32/EC	This Regulation
Article 1	Article 1
Article 3	—
—	Article 2
Article 4	—
Article 5 first paragraph	Article 3 first paragraph
Article 5 second paragraph	—
—	Article 3 second paragraph
Article 6	—
Annex, point (a), 1, 2 and 3	Annex I, point (a), 1, 2 and 3
Annex, point (a), 3.1	Annex I, point (a), 3.1
Annex, point (a), 4 to 15	Annex I, point (a), 4 to 15
Annex, point (a), 16	—
Annex, point (b), 1	Annex I, point (b), 1
Annex, point (b), 2, first indent	Annex I, point (b), 2, first indent
—	Annex I, point (b), 2, second indent
Annex, point (b), 2, second indent	—
—	Annex I, point (b), 2, third indent
Annex, point (c), 01	Annex I, point (c), 01
Annex, point (c), 1 to 3	Annex I, point (c), 1 to 3
Annex, point (d), 1 to 4	Annex I, point (d), 1 to 4
—	Annex II
—	Annex III