

**Consolidated text\* of Preserved Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) 2020/1231 on the format and instructions for the annual reports on the results of the surveys and on the format of the multiannual survey programmes and the practical arrangements, respectively provided for in Articles 22 and 23 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council**

Text of the Preserved Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) 2020/1231 on the format and instructions for the annual reports on the results of the surveys and on the format of the multiannual survey programmes and the practical arrangements, respectively provided for in Articles 22 and 23 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council, as amended, insofar as it applies to Guernsey, by:

- The Plant Health (Brexit) (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 2021 (G.S.I. No. 53 of 2021)

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This document is up to date as at the 26<sup>th</sup> April 2022 so that the reader should check for any subsequent amendments to this Regulation under later Guernsey legislation.

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\* Note: unlike the consolidated texts of legislation of domestic origin i.e. Laws, Ordinances and Statutory Instruments, this consolidation does not include notes on each amendment.

**PRESERVED COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EC) 2020/1231**

**of 27 August 2020**

**on the format and instructions for the annual reports on the results of the surveys and on the format of the multiannual survey programmes and the practical arrangements, respectively provided for in Articles 22 and 23 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council**

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 the second subparagraph of Article 22(3) and Article 23(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 establishes the obligations for Member States to carry out risk-based surveys for the presence of Union quarantine pests and signs and symptoms of any pest subject to the measures referred to in Article 29 or to measures adopted pursuant to Article 30(1), in areas where the pests concerned were not known to be present, and to report to the Commission and the other Member States each year the results of these surveys.
- (2) Likewise, Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 establishes the obligation for Member States to carry out annually the surveys of priority pests as set out in Article 22(1) and 22(2).
- (3) Upon a request of the Commission, the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') has developed a toolkit for plant pest surveillance, with pest survey cards for Union quarantine pests and specific guidelines for a statistically sound and risk-based pest survey approach and specific information on surveys for specific pests. The aim of that toolkit is to assist Member States in survey designing and implementation to ensure a coherent approach across the Union territory.
- (4) To ensure a uniform presentation of Member States' results of surveys, a standard format of the annual report should be adopted for all relevant pests, including instructions how to fill them in. That format should be based on the elements listed in Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and on the applicable survey requirements set out by the implementing acts adopted pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 for specific pests, as well as on the respective pest survey cards and, where appropriate,

specific guidelines, developed by the Authority for that purpose. In order to ensure a comprehensive approach, the format should cover the surveys on Union quarantine pests and pests subject to the measures of Articles 29 and 30 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, in those areas where the pests are not known to be present in the Union.

- (5) However, there will be some pests for which certain implementing acts of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 will require to carry out statistically based surveys. In the case of certain pests, Member States may decide to use the statistically based approach. It is therefore appropriate to establish a specific format for the statistically based surveys, because it would suit better the presentation of the elements of such surveys.
- (6) That format of the multiannual survey programmes and the practical arrangements for the application of the elements set out in Article 23(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 to specific pest risks should be based on the experience obtained so far by the Member States with regard to the design, conduct, reporting and presentation of surveys and the Authority's pest survey cards and, where appropriate, the guidelines for specific pests on surveillance.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee for Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### *Article 1*

##### **Format and instructions for the annual report on the results of surveys**

1. The format and instructions for the annual reports submitted by the competent authority to the UK National Plant Protection Organisation~~by the Member States to the Commission~~ concerning the results of the surveys of pests provided for in Articles 22 and 24 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, are set out in Annex I to this Regulation.
2. In accordance with the format and instructions referred to in paragraph 1, the annual reports on the results of the surveys shall contain the following parts:
  - (a) Part I: General information on the results of the surveys;
  - (b) Part II: Presentation of the results of the surveys;
  - (c) Part III: Summary of the results of the surveys and the update of the pest status.

#### *Article 2*

##### **Format for the multiannual survey programmes and the practical arrangements for the application of the elements concerning specific pest risks**

1. The format for the multiannual survey programmes and the practical arrangements for the application of the elements set out in Article 23(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 to specific pest risks are set out in Annex II.
2. The template of the multiannual survey programmes shall consist of the following parts:
  - (a) Part I: General information;
  - (b) Part II: Templates for the multiannual survey programmes.

### *Article 3*

#### **Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth 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.~~

Done at Brussels, 27 August 2020.

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

## ANNEX I

### Format and instructions for the annual report of surveys provided for in Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031

#### PART I

##### General information on the results of the surveys as referred to in point (a) of Article 1(2)

The template on general information on the results of the surveys as provided for in point (a) of Article 1(2) is the following:

“General information on the results of the surveys of [year]

- **Member State:**
- Competent Authority:
- Contact person (name, job held within the competent authority, organisation name, telephone number and functional email account):
- Organisations taking part in the survey programme, including laboratories:
- Publically available summary of the results (between 500 – 3000 words):
  - *Short description of the scope of the programme for that year;*
  - *Short description of the methodology used for surveys, including any new or innovative technology (if relevant);*
  - *Total number of pests surveyed that year within the scope of Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;*
  - *Number of pests detected and officially confirmed, and follow-up measures taken;*
  - *Specific objectives of the programme achieved that year;*
  - *Link to the national website with more information (if available).”*





2. Open air (other): 2.1. private gardens; 2.2. public sites; 2.3. conservation area; 2.4. wild plants in areas other than conservation areas; 2.5. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry, wetlands, irrigation and drainage network, etc.);
3. Physically closed conditions: 3.1. greenhouse; 3.2. private site, other than greenhouse; 3.3. public site, other than greenhouse; 3.4. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry).

For columns 5, 6 and 7: Optional or when applicable under specific legal pest survey requirements.

For column 5: 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 6: Indicate the total area covered by the target population (ha) in ~~the Member State~~Guernsey.

For column 7: Indicate the proportion of the surveyed area of the target population (surveyed area/target population area) in percentage.

For column 8: Indicate plants, fruits, seeds, soil, packaging material, wood, machinery, vehicles, vector, water, other, specifying the specific case. Only when the specific legal pest survey requirement specifies the list of commodities to survey, the results shall be provided using different rows.

For column 9: Indicate the list of plant species/genera that were surveyed. Only when required by the specific legal pest survey requirement, use one row per plant species/genera.

For column 10: Indicate the months of the year when the surveys were carried out. In case of pests reported per group, it is possible to aggregate the data for all pests in the group in one row. In case of pests not reported per groups, it is possible to aggregate the data in one row per pest.

For column 11: Indicate the details of the survey, taking into account the specific legal pests survey requirements of each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not applicable. With the exception of the number of visual examinations, which can be reported by group, all the other data is to be provided by pest unless a justification to report per group is included in column 14 ('Comments'). When required by the specific legal pest survey requirements, use different rows (e.g. to report different types of tests and their number).

For column 12: Indicate the number of positive results per pest. This number may differ from the number of outbreaks when several positive results are included in one outbreak notification.

For column 13: Indicate the outbreak notifications of the year when the survey took place.



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

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

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

For column 1: Indicate the scientific name of the pest (as listed in Annex II of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 or in any specific measure for a given pest).

For column 2: Indicate the geographical locations where the survey took place, using preferably the lower NUTS levels available.

For column 3: Indicate the survey sites, using more than one row per pest when required by the specific legal pest survey requirements. Please, always report the surveys carried out in Authorised places of production, in a different row. When using the option 'other', please specify what it is:

1. Open air (production area): 1.1 field (arable, pasture); 1.2. orchard/vineyard; 1.3. nursery; 1.4. forest;
2. Open air (other): 2.1. private gardens; 2.2. public sites; 2.3. conservation area; 2.4. wild plants in areas other than conservation areas; 2.5. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry, wetlands, irrigation and drainage network, etc.);
3. Physically closed conditions: 3.1. greenhouse; 3.2. private site, other than greenhouse; 3.3. public site, other than greenhouse; 3.4. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry).

For column 4: Indicate the months of the year when the surveys were carried out.

For column 5: Indicate the chosen target population providing accordingly the list of host species 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. If the area of the target population is not available, indicate N/A and include the number of inspection units that compose the target population.

For column 6: 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 plant population in a region/area/country may be defined as epidemiological unit. They could be NUTS regions, urban areas, forests, rose gardens or farms, or hectares. The choice shall be justified in the underlying assumptions.

For column 7: Indicate the methods used during the survey including the number of activities in each case, depending on the specific legal pest survey requirements of each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not available.

For column 8: 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 9: '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 is detected and confirmed as positive and it is not misidentified. 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 examinations and/or laboratory test used in the identification process).

For column 10: 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 plant population.

For column B: Indicate the details of the survey, depending on the specific legal pests survey 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 7 'Detection methods'.

For column 15: Indicate the number of trapping sites in case this number differs from the number of traps (Column 14) (e.g. the same trap is used in different places).

For column 18: 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, etc.).

For column 19: Indicate the outbreak notifications of the year when the survey took place.

For column 20: Indicate the sensitivity of the survey, as defined in 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 21: 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.

PART III

**Elements of the annual report concerning the summary of the results of the surveys and the update of the pest status of the surveyed pests, as referred to in point (c) of Article 1(2)**

The report shall summarise the results of the surveys and update the pest status of each pest included in the annual survey, in accordance with the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM 8) and the following template:

'Update of pest status for each pest included in the annual survey in accordance with the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM 8)

	Pest	Pest status at the beginning of the survey	Updated pest status after annual survey
1.			
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ANNEX II

**Format for the multiannual survey programmes provided for in Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, and the practical arrangements for the application of the elements set out in that Article**

PART I

**General information as referred to in point (a) of Article 2(2)**

1. Template

“General information for [years]

- ~~Member State:~~
- Competent Authority:
- Contact person (name, job held within the competent authority, organisation name, telephone number and functional email account):
- Specific objective of each year of the multiannual survey programme (for more details, see point (a) in the section below, ‘Practical arrangements’):
- Justification in accordance with Articles 22(1) and 24(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 in case of non-inclusion of certain ~~Union quarantine~~Guernsey quarantine pests, pests provisionally qualifying as ~~Union quarantine~~Guernsey quarantine pests or priority pests (on annual basis) in the multiannual survey programme (for more details, see point (b) in the section below, ‘Practical arrangements’):

Pest	Justification for non-inclusion in the multiannual survey programme

- Methods of recording and reporting the information collected (for more details, see point (c) in the section below, ‘Practical arrangements’):
- Summary provided by the ~~Member State~~Competent Authority available for the general public (for publication on ~~the Commission website~~an appropriate website, between 350- 2000 words) (for more details, see point (d) in the section below, ‘Practical arrangements’):”

2. Practical arrangements

- (a) Describe briefly and present reasoning for the distribution of the pests during the 5-7 years of the multiannual programme.
- (b) In accordance with Articles 22(1) and 24(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, provide justifications per pest not included in the multiannual survey programme.
- (c) In the information concerning the methods of recording and reporting the information collected include a brief description of the main methods used to carry out and report the surveys in the ~~Member State~~ territory of Guernsey.
- (d) In the summary provided for the general public include the following:
- *a short description and scope of the multiannual survey programme;*
  - *a short description of the methodology to be used for surveys, including any new or innovative technology (if relevant);*
  - *the total number of pests covered;*
  - *a link to the national competent authority's website with more information (if available).*





For column 5: Indicate the survey sites, using more than one row per pest when required by the specific legal pest survey requirements, and indicate the number of sites that will be surveyed. In case of pests reported per group, it is possible to aggregate the data for all the pests in the group in one row, and provide the total number of survey sites. In case of pests not reported in groups, it is possible to aggregate the data in one row per pest, and provide the total number of survey sites. When using the option 'other', please specify what it is:

1. Open air (production area): 1.1 field (arable, pasture); 1.2. orchard/vineyard; 1.3. nursery; 1.4. forest;
2. Open air (other): 2.1. private gardens; 2.2. public sites; 2.3. conservation area; 2.4. wild plants in areas other than conservation areas; 2.5. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry, wetlands, irrigation and drainage network, etc.);
3. Physically closed conditions: 3.1. greenhouse; 3.2. private site, other than greenhouse; 3.3. public site, other than greenhouse; 3.4. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry).

For column 6: Optional or when applicable under specific legal pest survey requirements. Indicate the risk areas based on the biology of the pest(s), presence of host plants, eco-climatic conditions and risk locations.

For column 7: Indicate plants, fruits, seeds, soil, packaging material, wood, machinery, vehicles, vector, water, other, specifying the specific case. When the specific legal pest survey requirement specifies the list of commodities to survey, the programme shall include the activities planned per commodity using different rows.

For column 8: Indicate the list of plant species/genera that will be surveyed. When required by the specific pest legal survey requirement, the programme shall include the list of plant species/genera using a different row per each plant species/genus.

For column 9: Indicate the months of the year when the surveys will be carried out. In case of pests reported per group, it is possible to aggregate the data for all pests in the group in one row. In case of pests not reported in groups, it is possible to aggregate the data in one row per pest.

For column 10: Indicate the survey details, taking into account the specific legal requirements of each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column will not be available. It is only possible to aggregate the data from this column at the same level of the group of pests for the number of visual examinations. When required by the specific legal pest survey requirements, use different rows (e.g. the plan of using different types of tests and their number).





For column 6: Indicate the chosen target population providing accordingly the list of host species 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 in column 21 ('Comments'). Indicate the inspection units surveyed. 'Inspection unit' means plants, plant parts, commodities, materials, pest vectors that will be scrutinised for identifying and detecting the pests. If the area of the target population is not available, indicate N/A and include the number of inspection units that compose the target population.

For column 7: Indicate the epidemiological units to be surveyed, indicating its description and unit of measurement. Epidemiological unit is defined as 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 plant population in a region/area/country might be defined as epidemiological unit. They could be NUTS regions, urban areas, forests, rose gardens or farms, or hectares. The choice shall be justified in the underlying assumptions.

For column 8: Indicate the methods that will be used during the survey, including the number of activities in each case, depending on the specific legal pest survey requirements of each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not available. Indicate yes/no in Visual examinations and provide details of the methods for Trapping, Testing and Other measures.

For column 9: 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 10: 'Method sensitivity' is defined as the probability of a method to correctly detect pest presence. The method sensitivity is defined as the probability that a truly positive host is detected and confirmed positive and it is not misidentified. 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 examination and/or laboratory test used in the identification process).

For column 11: 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 plant population.

For column B: Indicate the number of activities planned, specifying the type of activity. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not available. The information to be provided in these columns is related to the information included in the column 8 'Detection methods planned'.

For column 16: Indicate the number of trapping sites in case this number differs from the number of traps (Column 15) (e.g. the same trap is used in different places).

For column 20: Indicate the sensitivity of the survey, as defined in 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 21: 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.