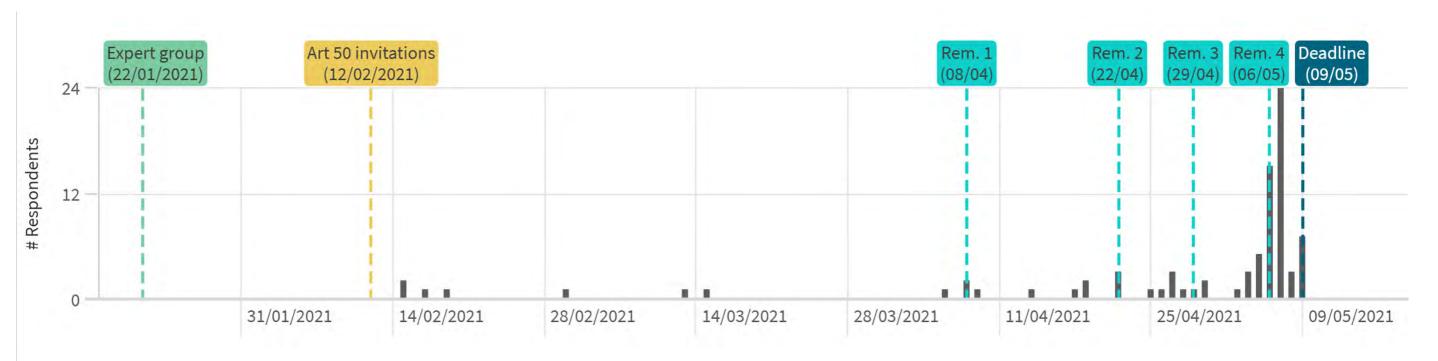


Descriptive statistics for the closed-ended questions of the Import Prohibitions Questionnaire

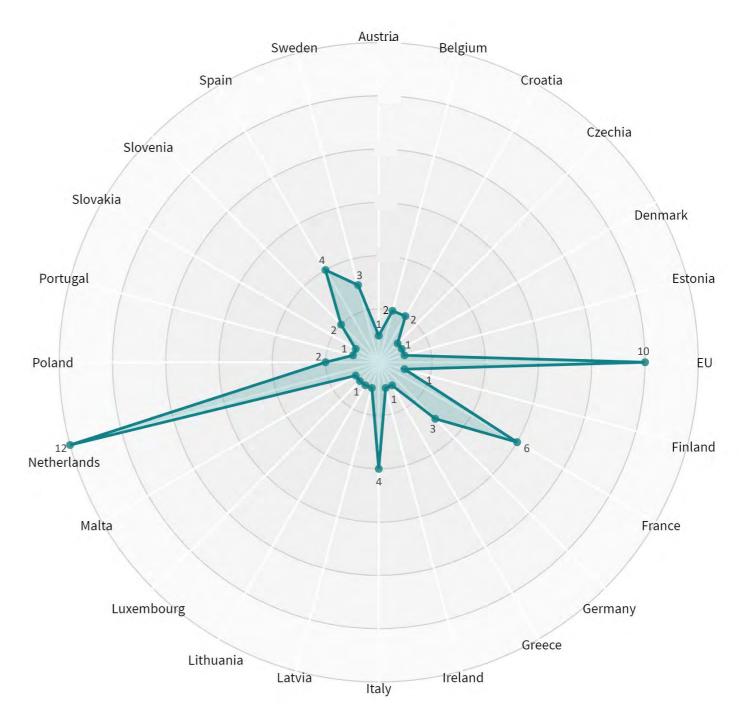
Timeline of the survey of the import prohibition questionnaire (Art.50)



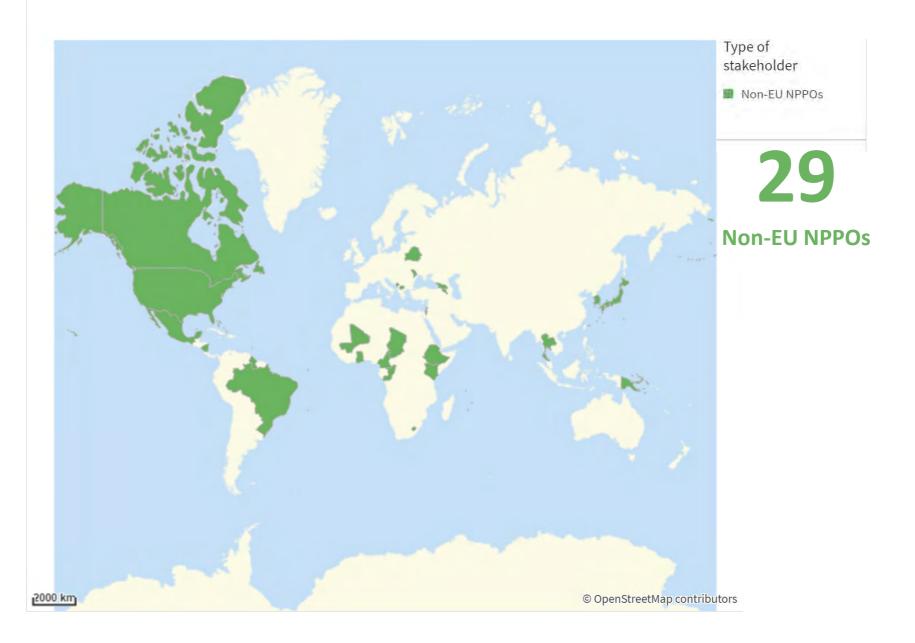


Number of respondents by Member State



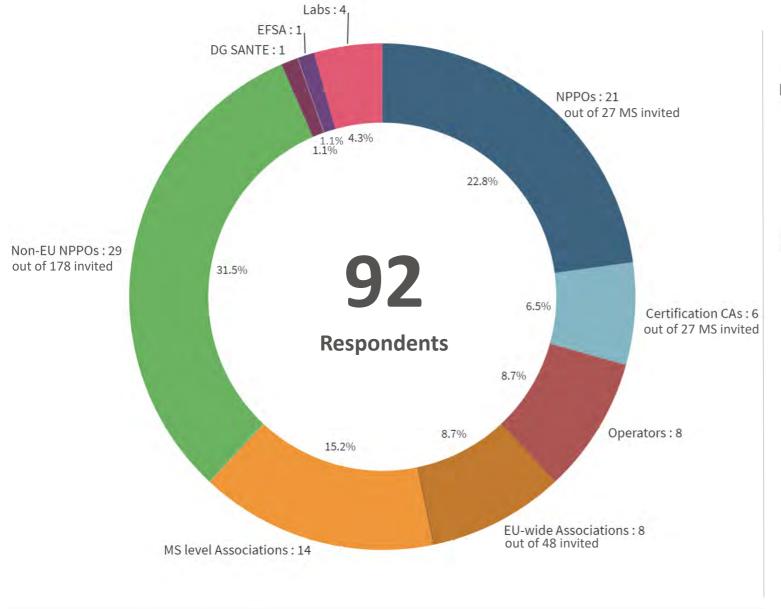


Non-EU countries that participated in the survey

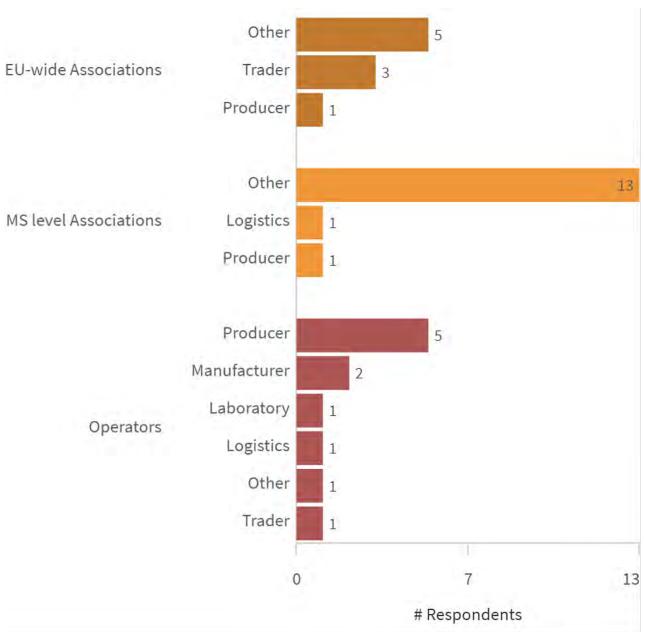




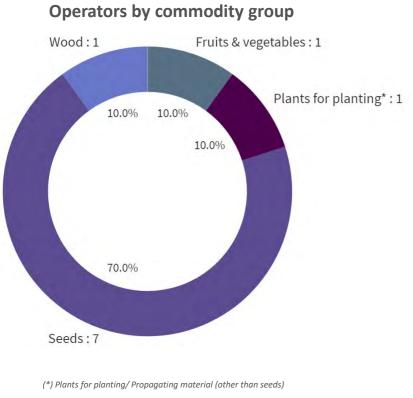
Type of stakeholder that participated in the survey

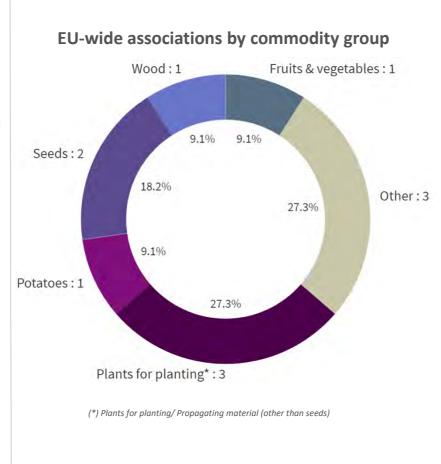


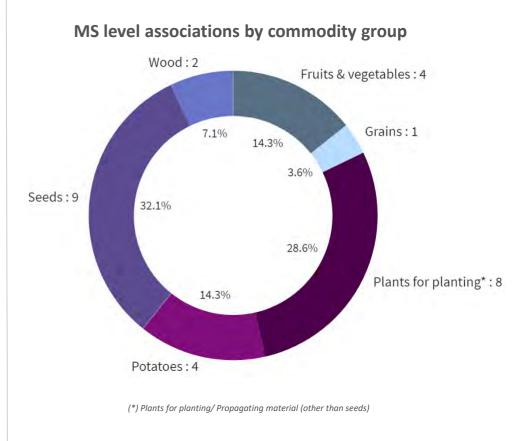
Sector of activity



Type of commodities represented by the various production groups









Questions and results

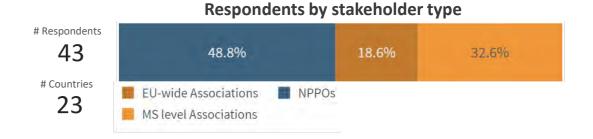


Q1

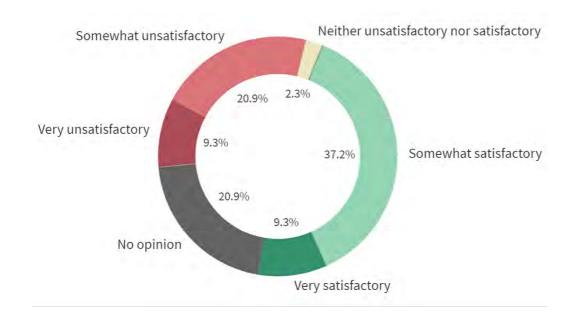
Question addressed to:

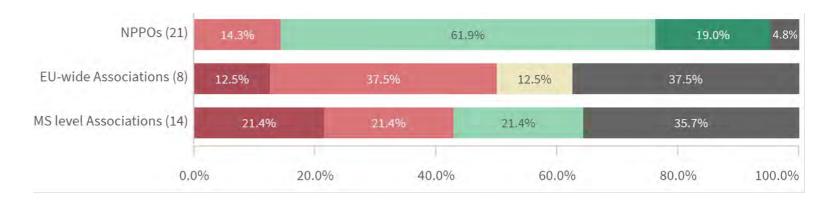
How satisfactory is the current way we grant derogations for a prohibited commodity to a non-EU country is, in your opinion?

Single choice



Responses





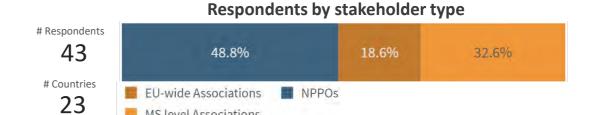


Usefulness of a standardised procedure to grant derogations from import prohibitions

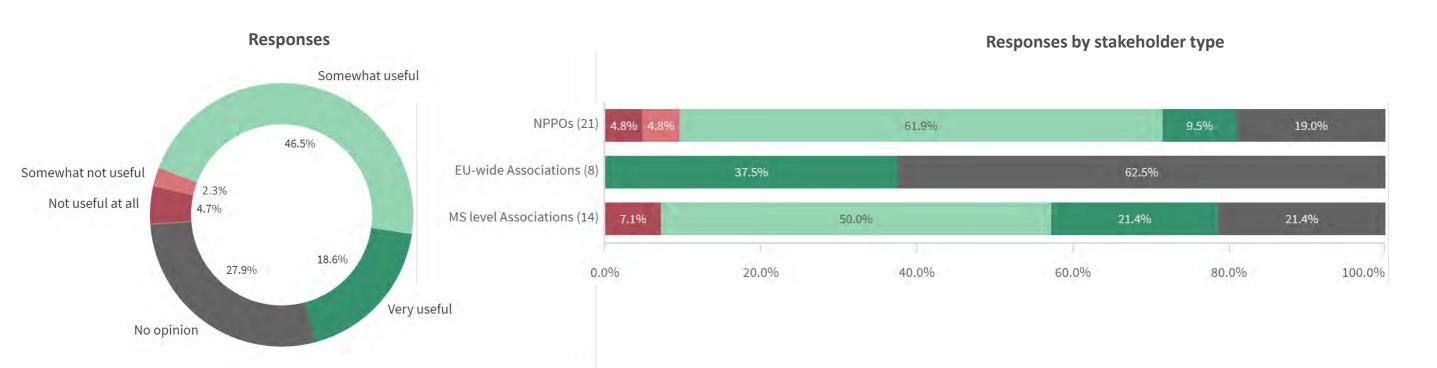
Question addressed to:

Q2

How useful would you rate the possibility of adopting a standardised procedure similar to that for High-risk plants, granting derogations for prohibited commodities for a limited period of time (e.g. 2 years) which could be extended based, among others, on the results of an audit that would assess the implementation of the measures? Single choice



MS level Associations





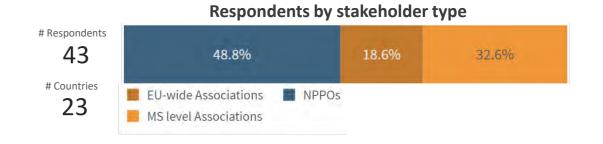
Q3

Question addressed to:

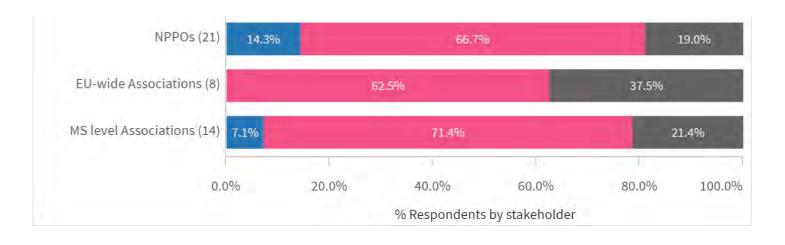


In case a non-EU country imposes a temporary self-ban on exports of certain commodities to the EU, would you find it useful to discuss further to define some rules for dealing with those self-bans imposed by non-EU countries (without prejudice to an eventual EU ban)

Single choice



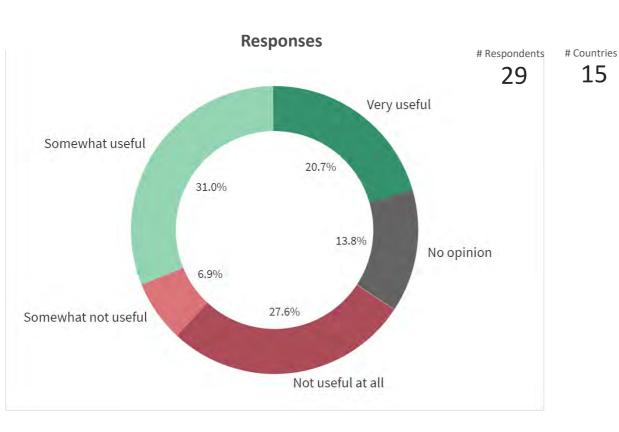
Yes 67.4% No opinion 9.3% No

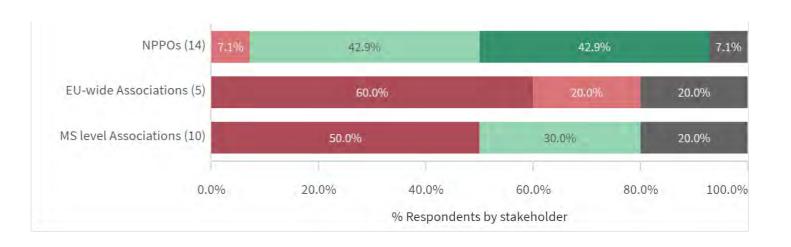




If Yes,

How would you rate the possibility that such a ban with exactly the same conditions could automatically acquire legal status in the EU territory?





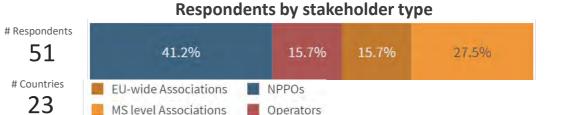


Effectiveness of the temporary import ban on imports of HRP –Art 42

Question addressed to:

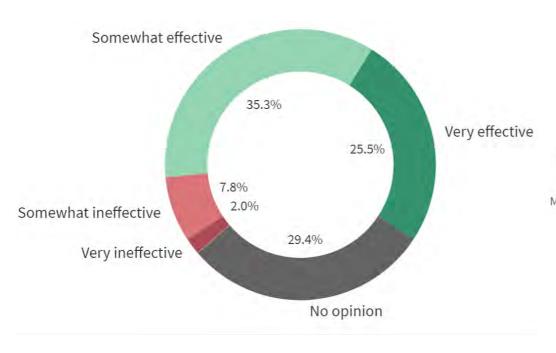
Q4

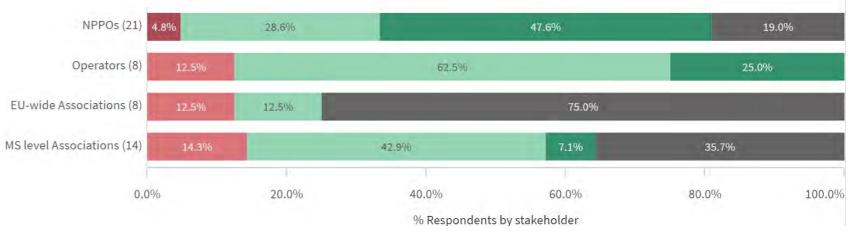
How do you rate the effectiveness of Art 42 of the New Plant Health Regulation (Regulation 2016/2031) (temporary import ban on imports of High-risk plants) in terms of protecting the EU territory from harmful pests? Single choice



Operators

Responses







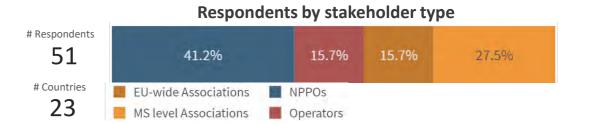
Stringency of the temporary import ban on imports of HRP –Art 42

Question addressed to:

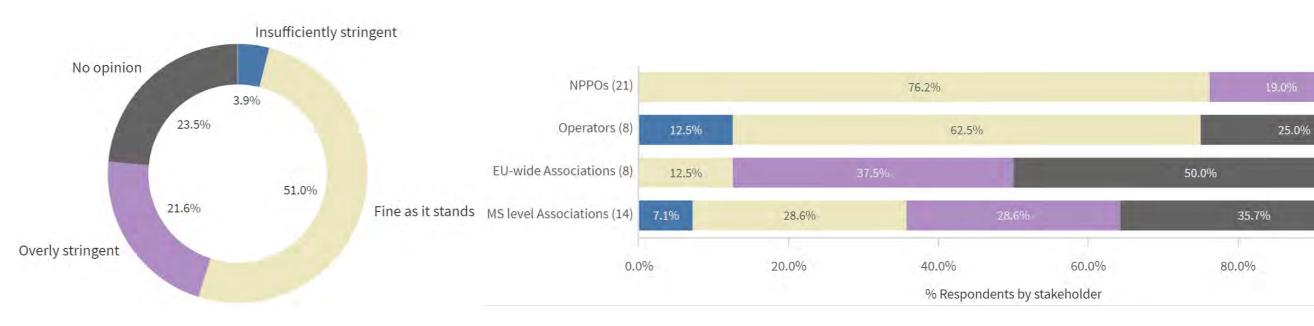
Q5

How do you rate the stringency of Art 42 of the New Plant Health Regulation (Regulation 2016/2031) (temporary import ban on imports of High-risk plants) in terms of protecting the EU territory from harmful pests?

Single choice



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



100.0%

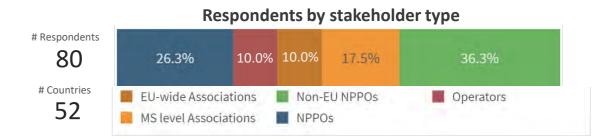
Clarity of the scope of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019

Question addressed to:

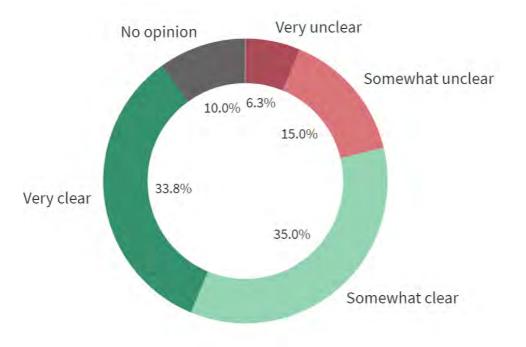
Q6

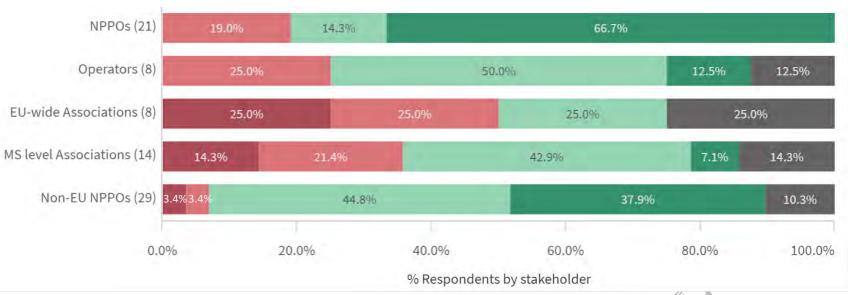
How do you rate the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 on the list of high-risk plants, in terms of clarity of scope? (i.e. clarity in terms of which commodities are prohibited to import)

Single choice



Responses

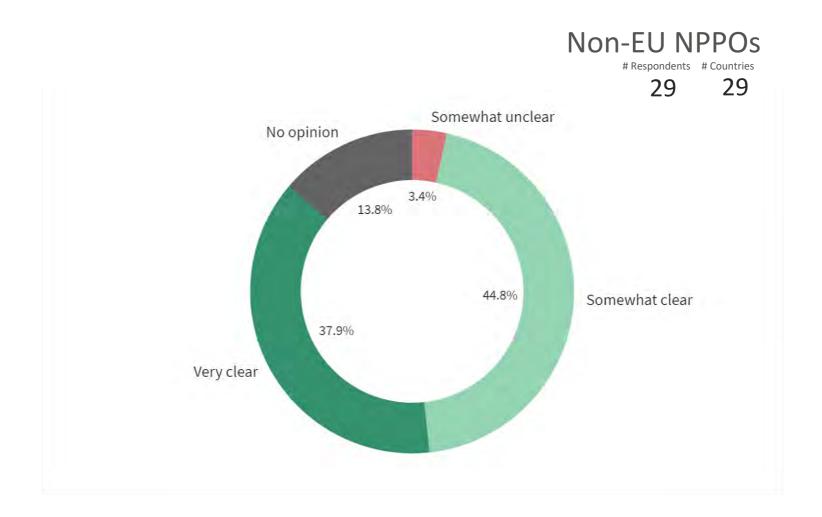






Clarity of the procedures described in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019







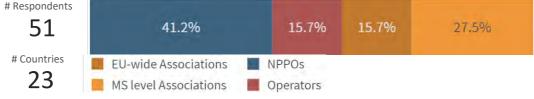
Question addressed to:

08

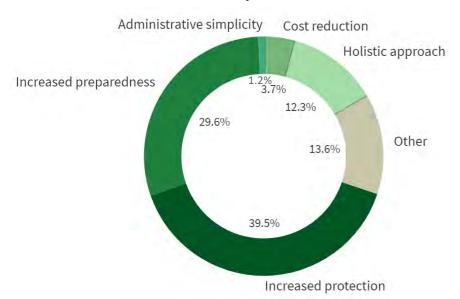
From the list below, could you please identify the two areas in which you have experienced the most significant positive impact of the implemented import ban on HRP (Art 42 of New Plant Health Regulation, Regulation 2016/2031)?

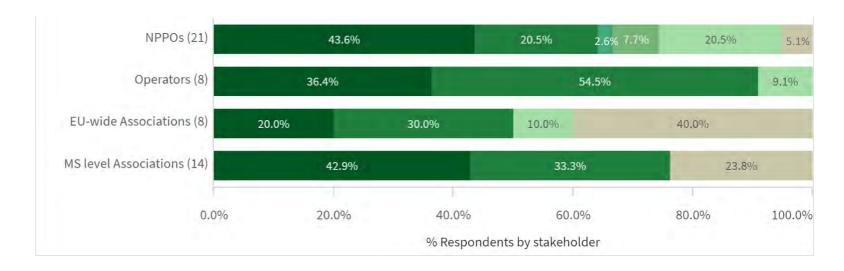
Multiple choice

Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses





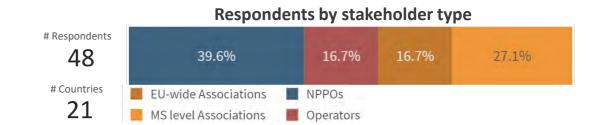
Option	% Responses	Nº Responses
Increased protection: Increase the protection of the EU territory against plant pests	39.5%	32
Increased preparedness: Increased preparedness against potential new plant pests	29.6%	24
Administrative simplicity: Reduction of the administrative burden resulting from		
reduced imports	1.2%	1
Cost reduction: Reduction of costs related to other control measures	3.7%	3
Holistic approach: A holistic approach based on commodity risk assessment	12.3%	10
Other	13.6%	11
Totals	100.0%	81



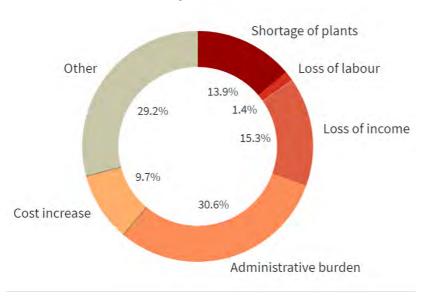
Q9

From the list below, could you please identify the two areas in which you have experienced the most significant negative impact of the implemented import ban on HRP (Art 42 of New Plant Health Regulation, Regulation 2016/2031)?

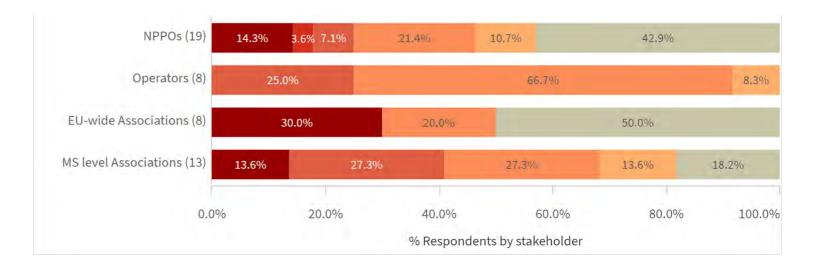
Multiple choice



Responses



Option	% Responses	Nº Responses
Shortage of plants: Shortage of the relevant regulated plants	13.9%	10
Loss of labour: Loss of labour	1.4%	1
Loss of income: Loss of income	15.3%	11
Administrative burden: Increased administrative burden	30.6%	22
Cost increase: Increased cost/price of the subsequently		
regulated plants	9.7%	7
Other	29.2%	21
Totals	100.0%	72





Awareness of the relevance of protecting the EU territory against harmful pests

Question addressed to:

Q10

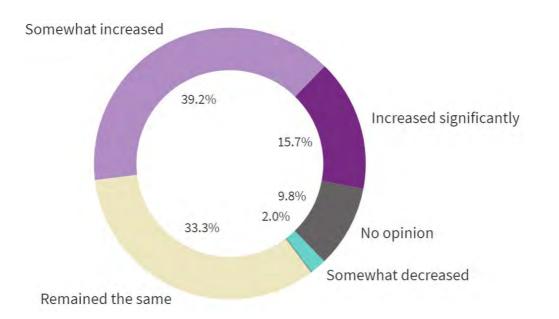
How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has affected your awareness on the relevance of protecting the EU territory against harmful pests and diseases

Single choice

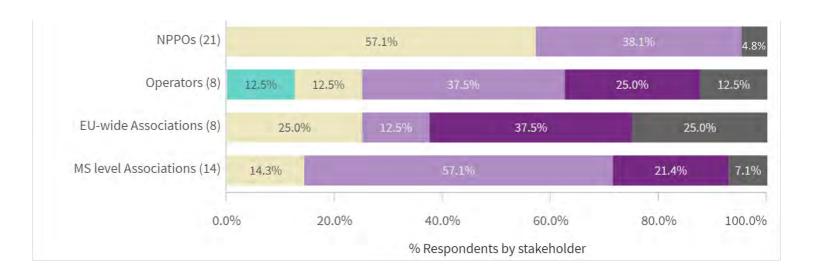
Respondents by stakeholder type # Respondents 51 # Countries EU-wide Associations NPPOs

Operators

Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



MS level Associations

23



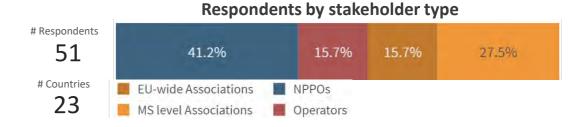
Administrative burden of the HRP import ban

Q11

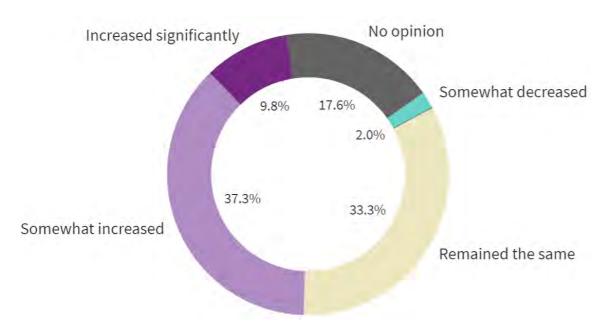
Question addressed to:

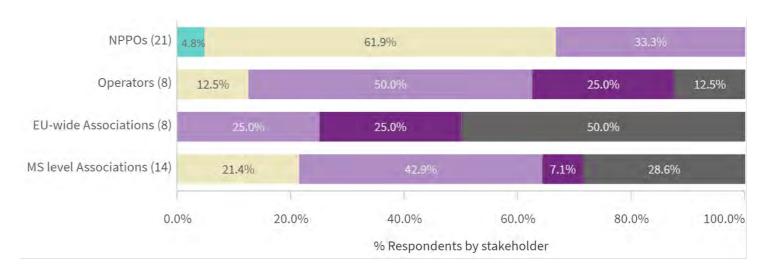
How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has affected your overall administrative burden

Single choice



Responses





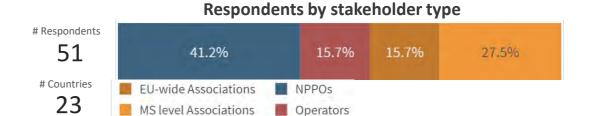


Impact of HRP on preparedness for the identification of new plant pests of concern

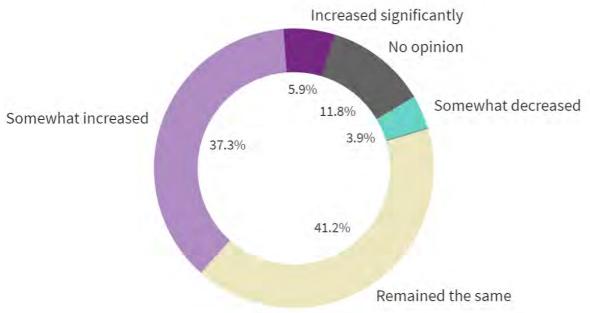
Question addressed to:

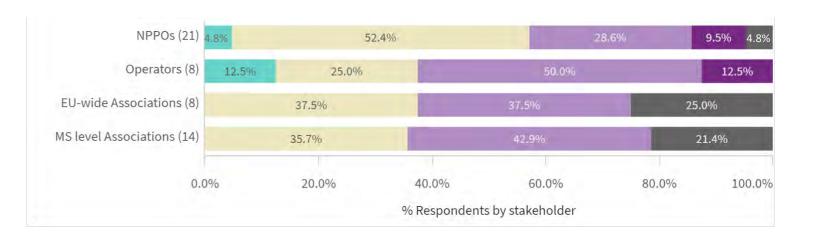
Q12

How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has affected the preparedness for the identification of new plant pests of concern and the pathways of their introduction to the Union territory? Single choice



Responses







Need for implementing other phytosanitary control measures in the EU

Question addressed to:

Q13

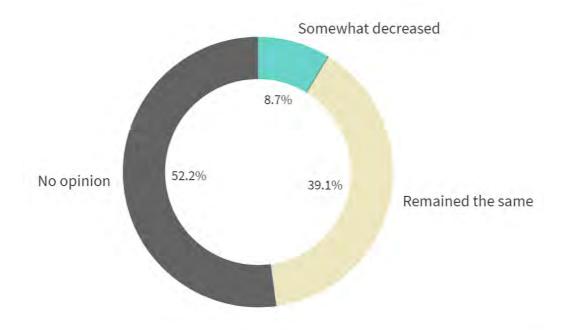
Following the import ban on High-risk plants, how has the need for implementing other phytosanitary control measures in the EU (e.g. application of pesticides) changed?

Single choice

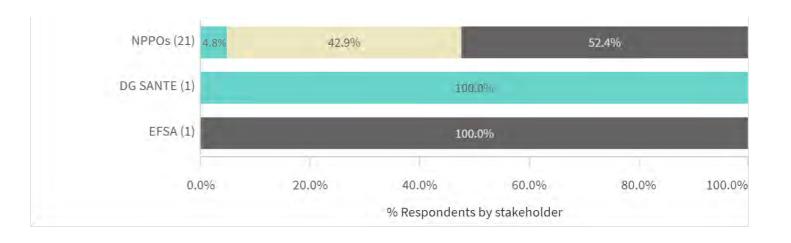


NPPOs

Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



DG SANTE

21



Preparation of dissemination of knowledge activities

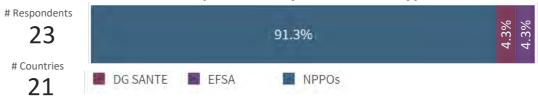
Question addressed to:

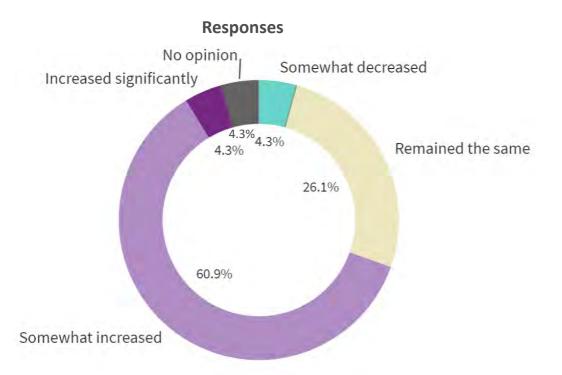
Q14

Following the import ban on High-risk plants, how has the need for disseminating knowledge (e.g. prepare training manuals, standard operating procedures and written instructions for specific activities) changed?

Single choice

Respondents by stakeholder type

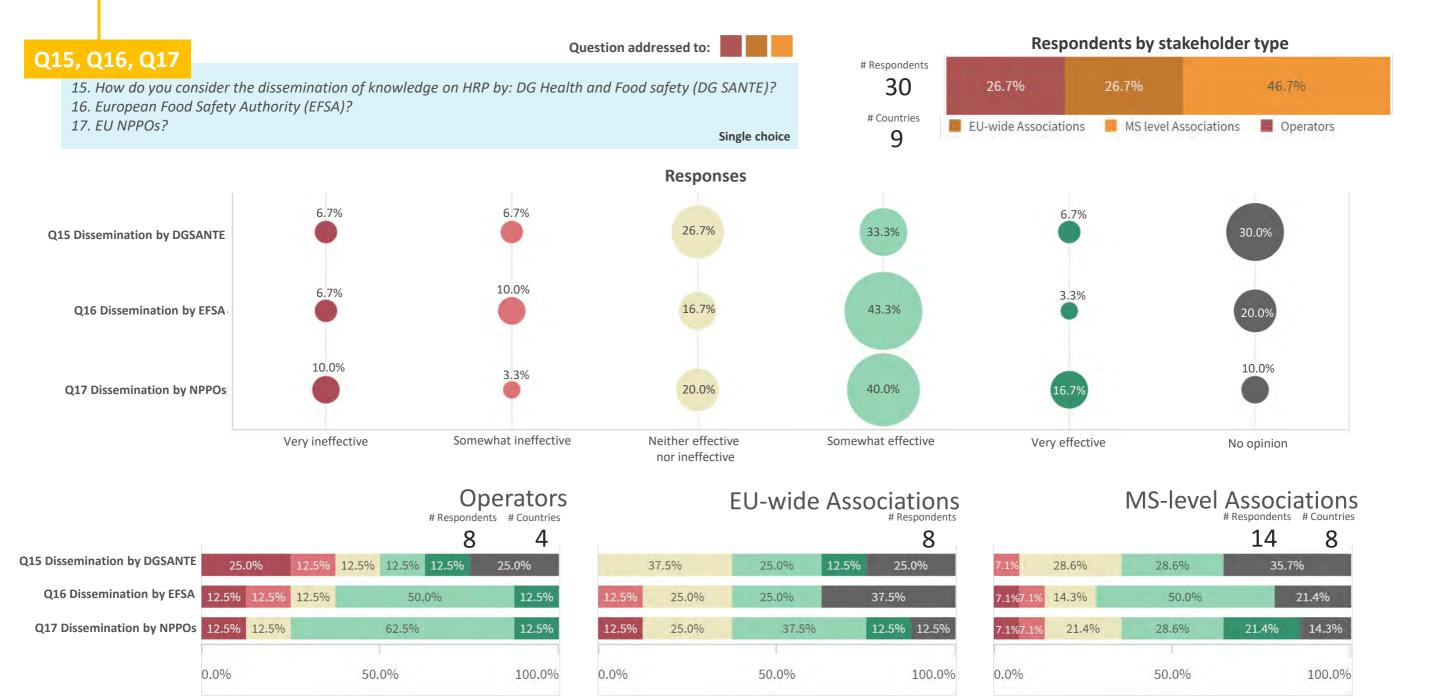








Dissemination of knowledge on HRP by EU Authorities



Need for capacity building on HRP

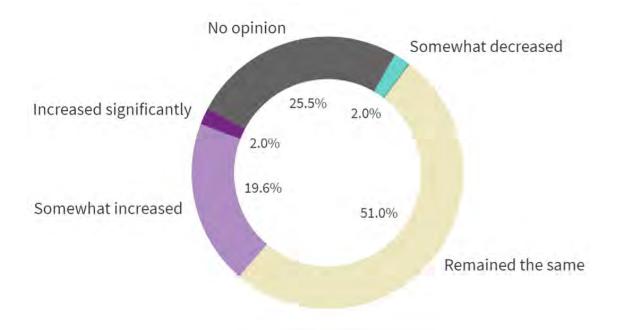
Q18

Question addressed to:

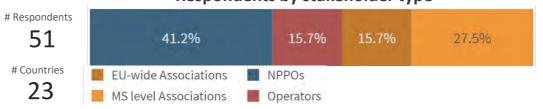
How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has affected your needs for training, obtaining new skills and acquiring knowledge? Please, provide an estimation of the total time and total costs of the training related to the High-risk plants import ban)

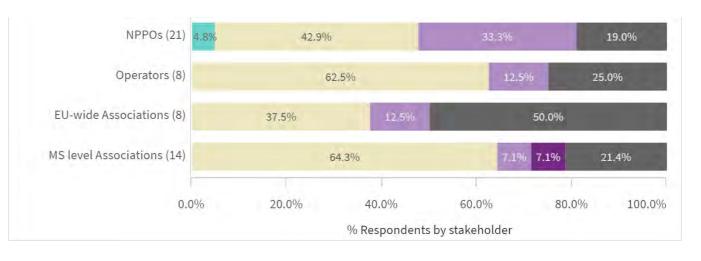
Single choice

Responses

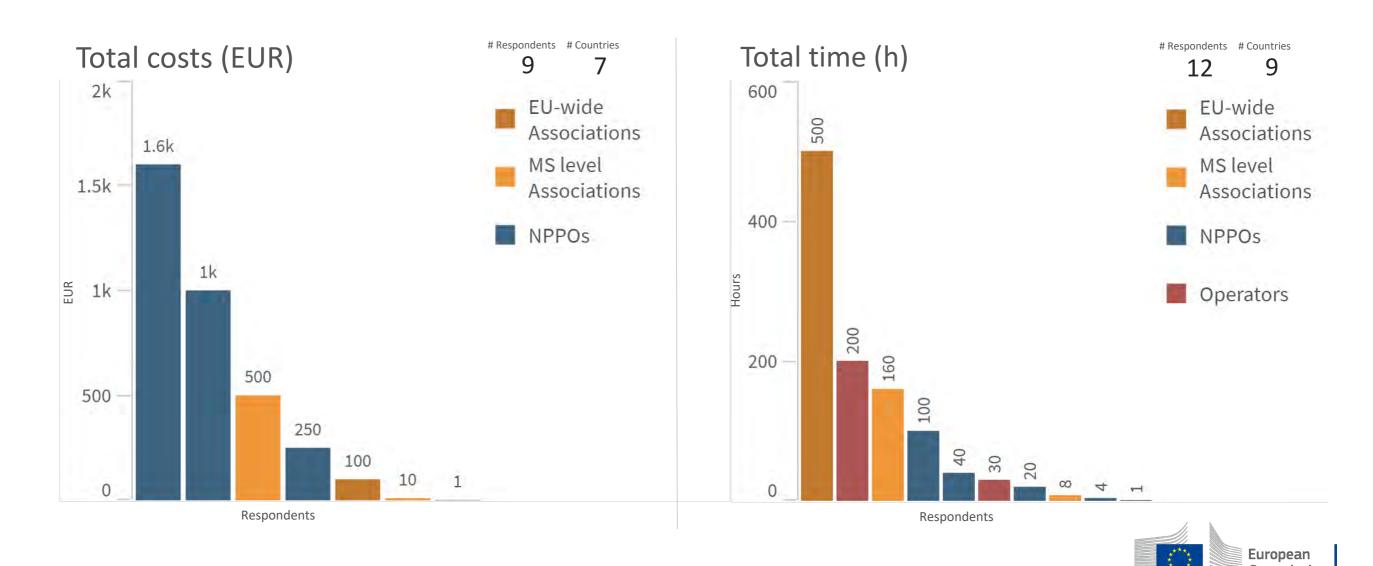


Respondents by stakeholder type









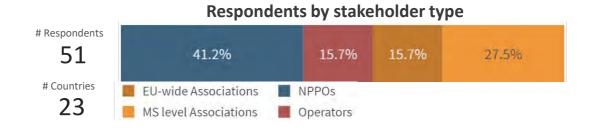
Where any other capacity building activity required?

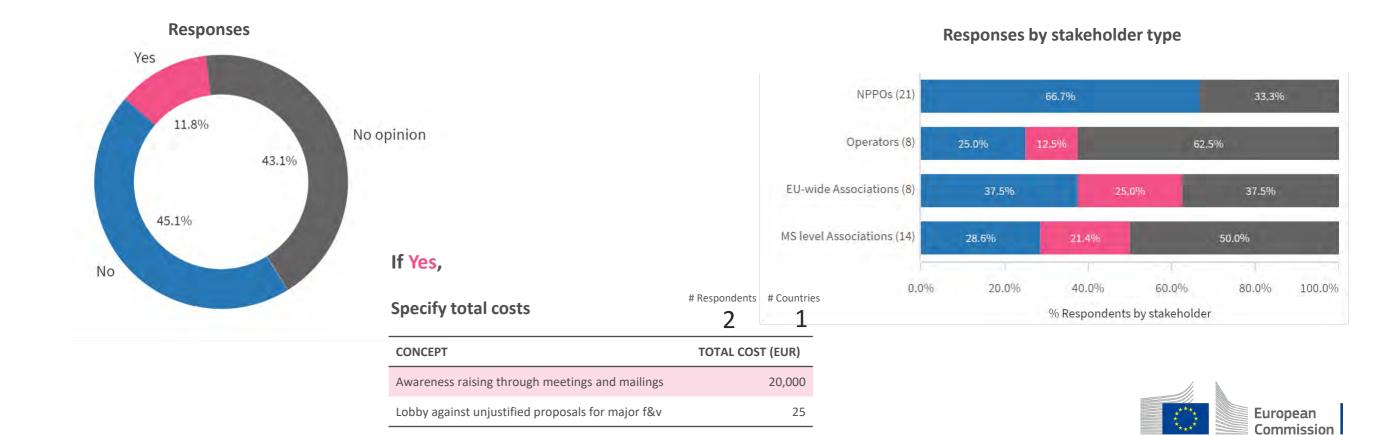
Q19

Question addressed to:

Did the new import ban on High-risk plants required any other capacity building activity? If yes, specify which ones and TOTAL costs (in EUR)

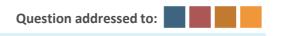
Single choice





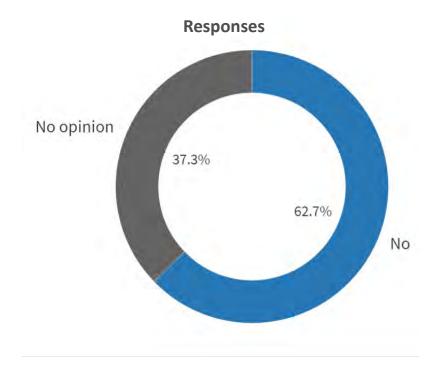
Needs for new investments due to import ban on HRP

Q20

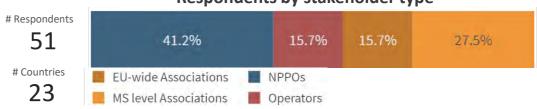


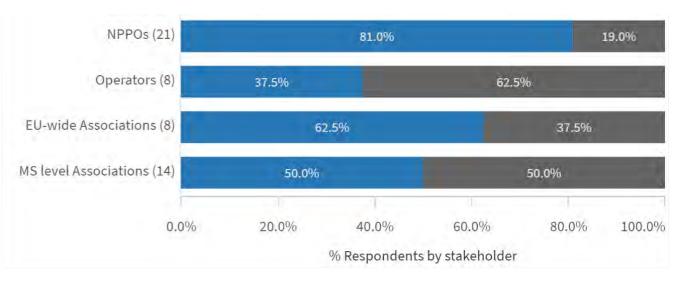
Did you have to undertake any new investment due to the import ban for High-risk plants?

Single choice



Respondents by stakeholder type







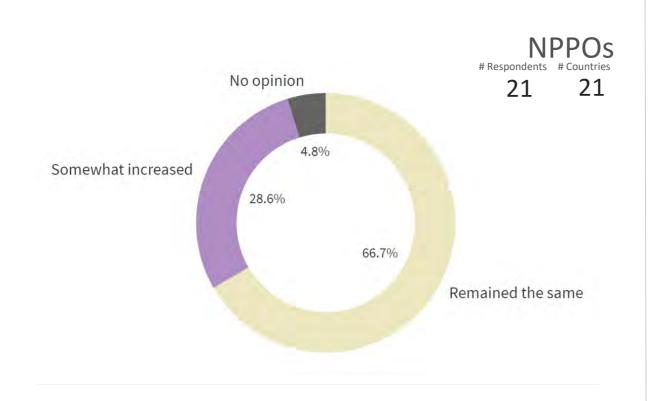
NPPOs

Question addressed to:

Following the import ban on High-risk plants, how do you consider the complexity of the official controls at the borders has changed and affected workload and staff needs?

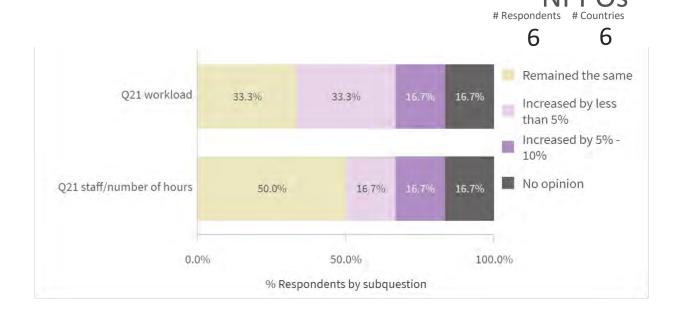
Single choice

Complexity of official controls



If changed,

How do you consider that this change in the complexity of official controls at borders has affected:





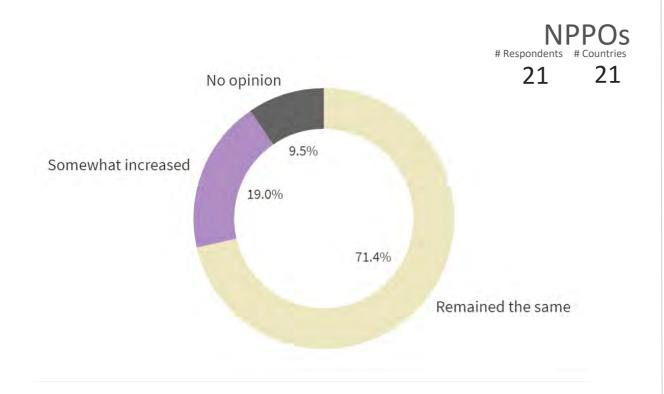
NPPOs

Question addressed to:

Following the import ban on High-risk plants, the complexity of the phytosanitary inspections and surveillance measures has changed and affected workload and staff needs?

Single choice

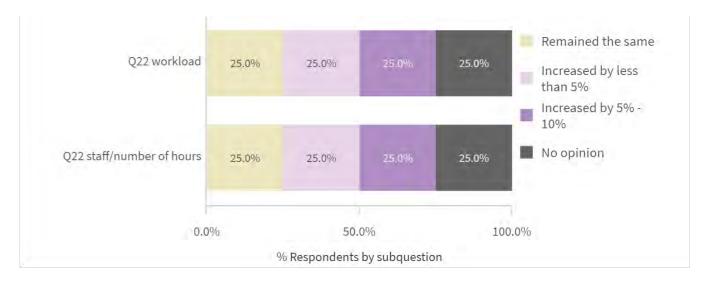
Complexity of the phytosanitary inspections and surveillance measures



If changed,

How do you consider that this change in the complexity of the phytosanitary inspections and surveillance measures has affected:







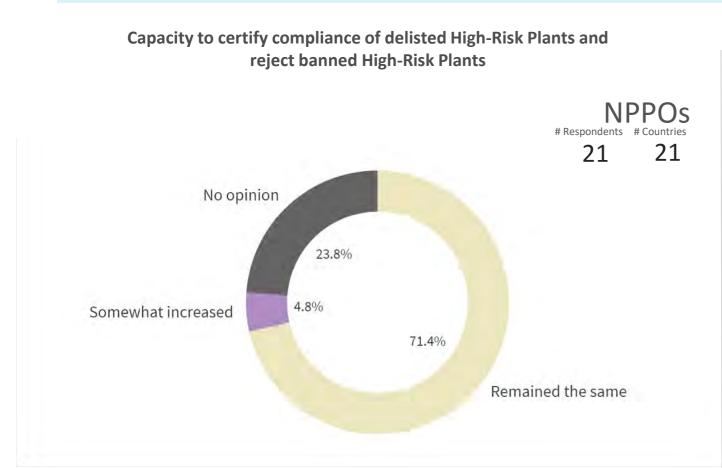
Capacity to certify compliance of delisted HRP and reject banned HRP

NPPOs
Question addressed to:

Q23

How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has changed the capacity to certify the compliance of delisted High-risk plants and reject the banned High-risk plants? How this change affected the workload and staff of your institution?

Single choice



If changed,

How do you consider that this change in the capacity to certify compliance of delisted High-Risk Plants and reject banned has affected:



1





Capacity for tracing commodities

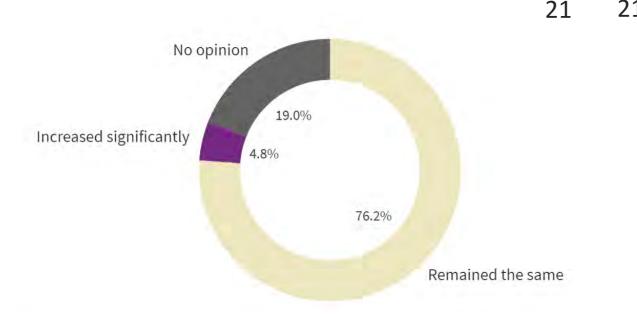
NPPOs

Question addressed to:

Following the import ban on High-risk plants, how the capacity for tracing commodities like the ones included in the list of High-risk plants in the EU market has changed? How this change affected the workload and staff of your institution? Single choice

Capacity for tracing commodities





If changed,

How do you consider that this change in the capacity for tracing commodities in the EU has affected:





Risk of outbreak due to the HRP import ban

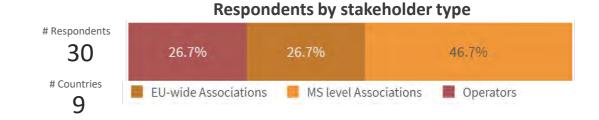
Q25

Question addressed to:



How do you consider that the prevention in the entrance of pests associated with the High-risk plants commodities has modified the risk of outbreak (and therefore the risk of productivity loss and/or quality loss of the commodities concerned by the pest)?

Single choice



No opinion 23.3% Somewhat decreased 40.0% Somewhat increased 30.0% Remained the same





Exports of products included in the HRP list (before the ban)

Non-EU NPPOs

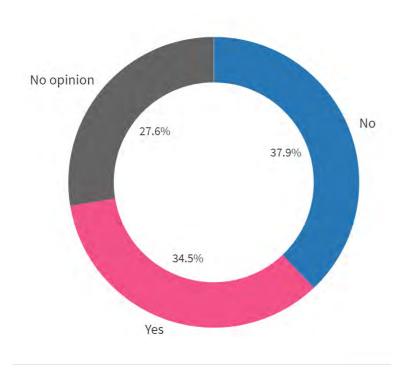
Question addressed to:



Did your country export to the EU any of the products included in the High-risk plants list during the period 2016-2019 (i.e. before 14 December 2019, when the ban entered into application)?

Single choice





If Yes,

Export value reported by non-EU NPPOs of plants and plant products included in the HRP (2016-2020 period)

Species name	Number of countries exporting	Average unitary value (EUR/plant)	Average volume (#Plants/year)	TOTAL value (EUR)
Diospyros L.	1	20	7,000	140,000
Juglans L	1	7	219,000	1,533,000
Malus Mill.	1	3	933,000	2,799,000
Prunus L.	1	3	82,000	246,000
Taxus L.	1	-	450	-
Momordica L.	4	3.6	1,302,280	4,742,447
Ulmus L.	1	-	-	-
			TOTAL (EUR)	9,460,447



Submission rates for the HRP dossier for lifting import prohibition

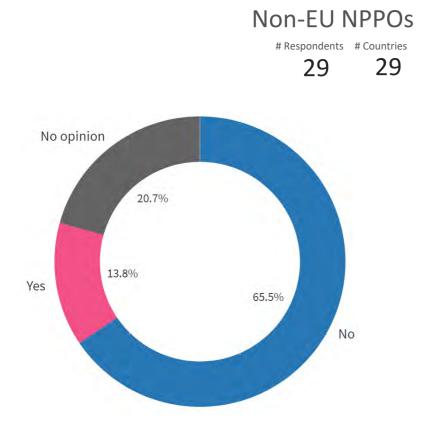
Non-EU NPPOs

Question addressed to:

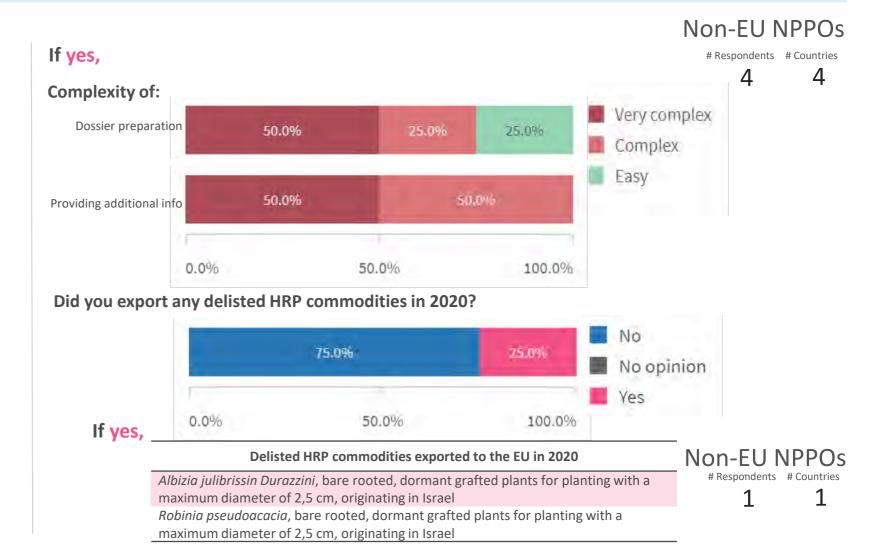


Did you submit a High-risk plants dossier requesting to lift the import prohibition from your country to the European Commission? If yes, how do you consider the complexity of the different aspects needed to request the lift of the import prohibition from your country?

Single choice



Q27



Effect of delisting commodities from the HRP list on overall sales and price of export

Non-EU NPPOs

Question addressed to:



Question addressed to:

Non-EU NPPOs

.

How has the delisting of that commodity from the High-risk plants list affected the overall sales of the sector in your country? Provide an approximate value of the % change and the reasons for your choice

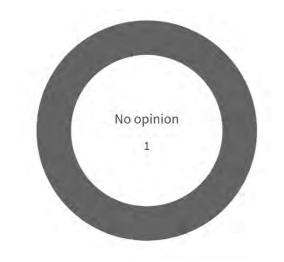
Q28

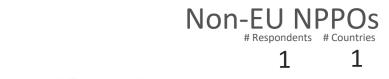
Single choice

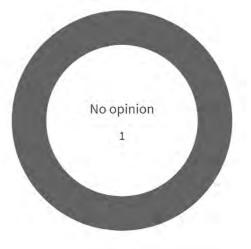
How has the delisting of that commodity from the High-risk plants list affected the price of your exports to the EU?

Single choice

Non-EU NPPOs #Respondents #Countrie









Complexity of the official border controls, phytosanitary inspection, and capacity to certify compliance of delisted HRPs

Non-EU NPPOs

Question addressed to:



Q30, Q31, Q32

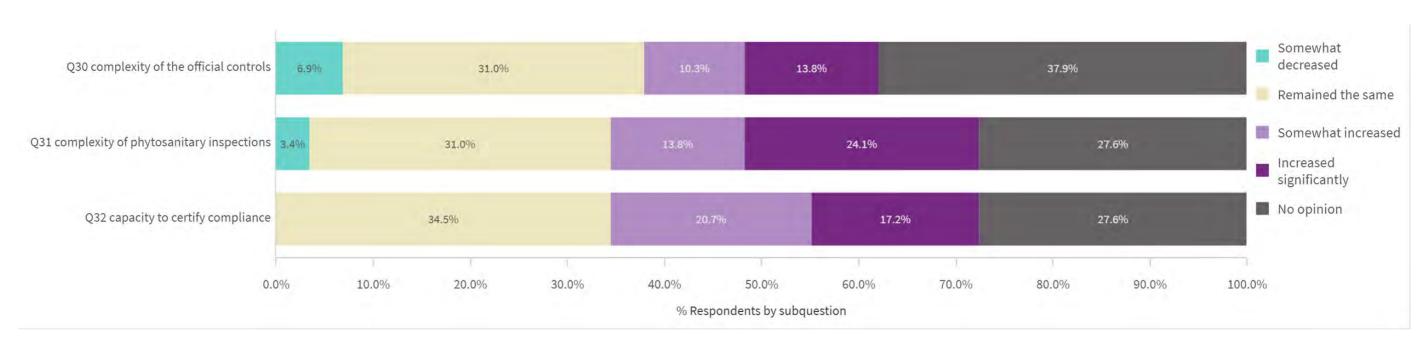
- 30. Following the import ban on High-risk plants, how has the complexity of the official controls at the borders changed?
- 31. Following the import ban on High-risk plants, how has the complexity of phytosanitary inspections and surveillance in your country changed?
- 32. Following the import ban on High-risk plants, how has your capacity to certify the compliance of delisted HRP and ensure that the non-delisted HRP commodities are not exported to the EU changed?

Single choice

Non-EU NPPOs

Respondents # Countries

29 29





Q33

EU NPPOs

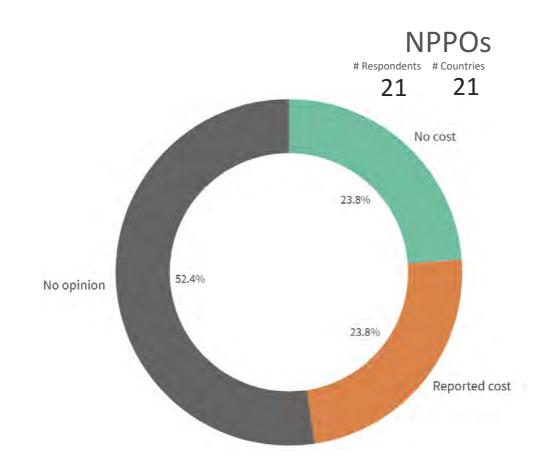
Question addressed to:



Provide an estimation of the TOTAL costs (in EUR) associated with the preparation of the high-risk plants list (e.g. revise documents, provide comments)

Numerical question

Costs of the preparation of the HRP list



Reported costs of the preparation of the HRP list

Ν	PPOs
# Respondents	# Countries

In-house labour costs (EUR)	Outsourced costs (EUR)	Other additional costs (EUR)	Total costs (EUR)
10,200	-	800	11,000
6,500	1,250	-	7,750
4,000	0	0	4,000
-	-	-	25
-	-	-	1



Costs of the dossier examination

DG SANTE

Question addressed to:



Provide an estimation of the TOTAL costs (in EUR per each submitted commodity/dossier) associated with the examination of the dossier (e.g. check completeness of the dossier, request missing data to third countries, preparation of the Commission implementing regulations for the delisted the commodities/country)

Numerical question

DG SANTE # Respondents

1

DG SANTE workload (Full Time Equivalents) allocated to the examination of risk assessment dossier for HRPs

Activity	DG SANTE Staff (FTE)	Outsourced Staff ¹ (FTE)	Number of dossiers finalised at July 2021	TOTAL FTE
Methodological preparation of the risk assessment dossier	0.4	0	20	8

¹ Experts Full-time equivalent (FTE) was calculated considering 1 FTE= 250 working days



Costs of the risk assessment dossiers (preparation, provide of support, and evaluation)

EFS/

Question addressed to:

to:

Q35, Q36, Q37

Provide an estimation of the TOTAL costs (in EUR) associated with:

- 35. The methodological preparation of the risk assessment dossiers (e.g. preparation of the guidelines, standardise the methodology, include MS comments, revise the risk assessment guidance)
- 36. Providing support to third countries with the preparation of the risk assessment dossiers (e.g. organization of webinars, reply to third countries comments)
- 37. The evaluation of the risk assessment dossier (e.g. technical revision of the dossier, deliver risk assessment)

Numerical question

Respondents

EFSA workload (Full Time Equivalents) allocated to the risk assessment dossier for HRP

Activity		
	EFSA Staff (FTE)	Outsourced Staff ¹ (FTE)
Methodological preparation of the risk assessment dossier	1.4	0.28
Support to non-EU countries - preparation of the risk assessment dossier	0.5	0.048
Evaluation of risk assessment dossier ²	4.5³	5.04 ⁴
TOTAL	6.4	5.4

¹ Experts Full-time equivalent (FTE) was calculated considering 1 FTE= 250 working days



² 20 dossiers finalised at 30.06.2021

³ Unitary EFSA FTE for each risk assessment dossier is 0.225

⁴ Unitary Outsourced FTE for each risk assessment dossier is 0.252

Impact of HRP import ban on EU production

Q38, Q39

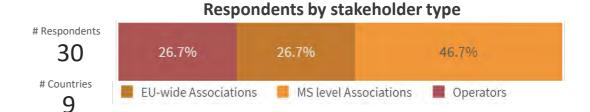
Question addressed to:

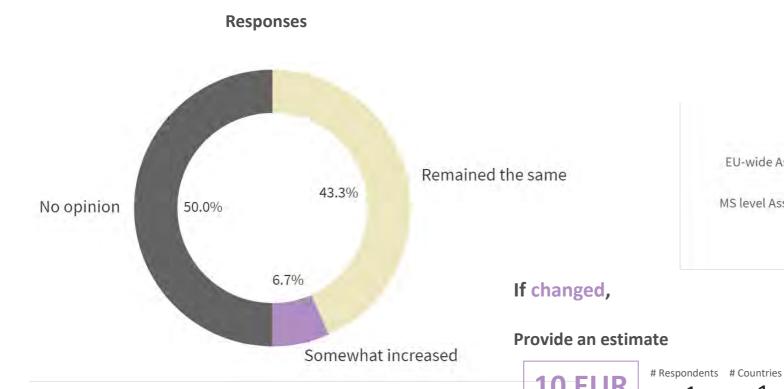
Increase

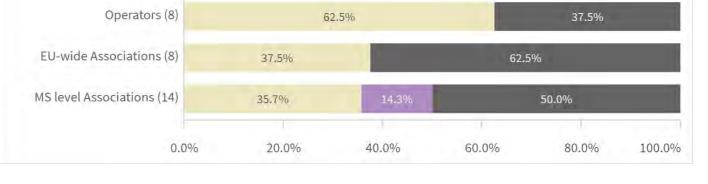


How has your production (in quantity/volume) changed since the entry into force of the import ban on High-risk plants? (Q38 for operators) (Q39 for associations)

Single choice









Impact of HRP import ban on price

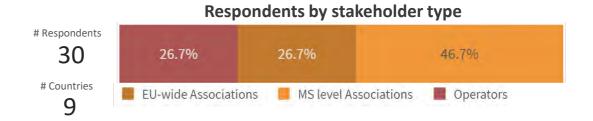
Q40, Q41

Question addressed to:

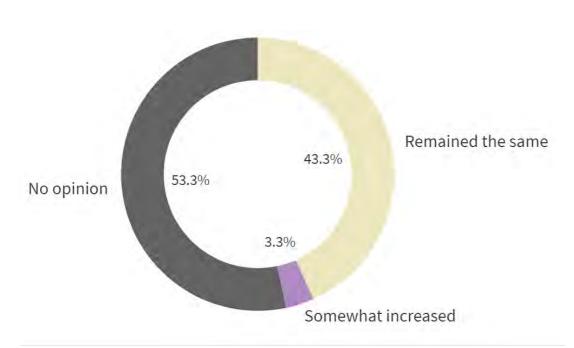
40. How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has changed the prices of your commodities you trade and included in the High-risk plants list?

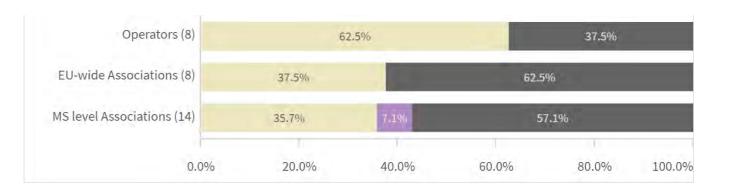
41. How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has changed the EU domestic prices of the commodities included in the High-risk plants list?

Single choice



Responses







Impact of HRP import ban on overall sales in the sector

Q42, Q43

Question addressed to:

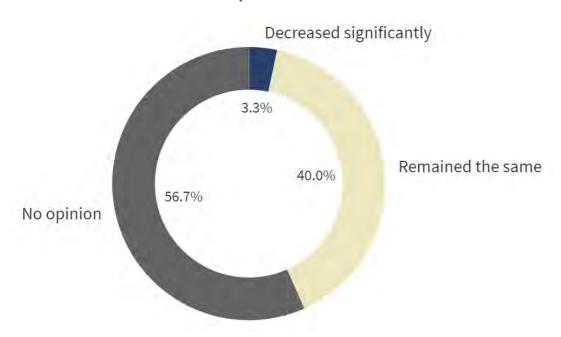
- 42. How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has affected your overall sales?
- 43. How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has affected the overall sales of the sector?

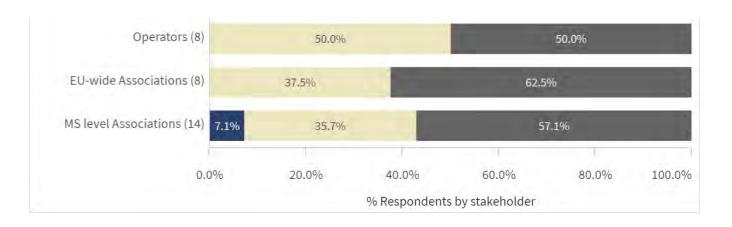
 Single choice

Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses







Impacts on trading and making long-term investment

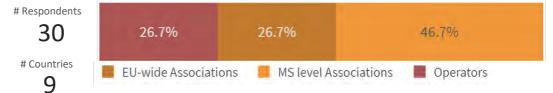
Q44, Q45

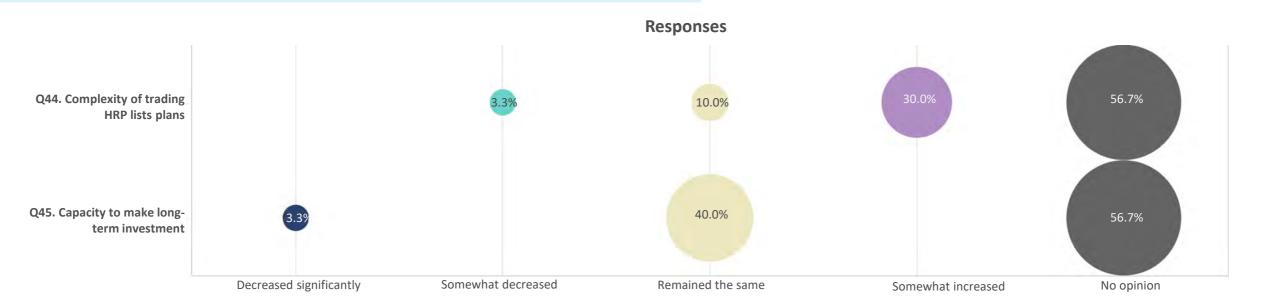
44. Following the import ban on High-risk plants, how has the complexity of trading those commodities in the EU market has change?

45. Following the import ban on High-risk plants, how the capacity of your company/organization to make long-term investment or strategic decisions has change?

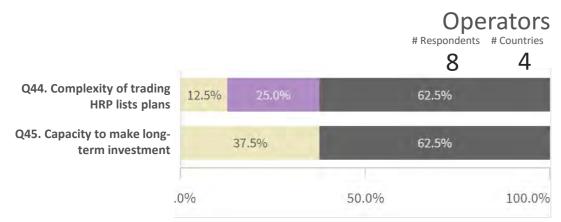
Single choice

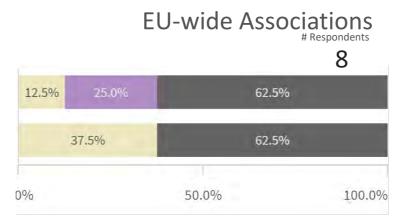


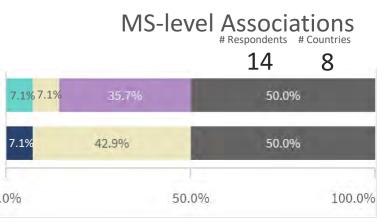




Question addressed to:







Imports of commodities included in the HRP list during 2016-2019

Q46

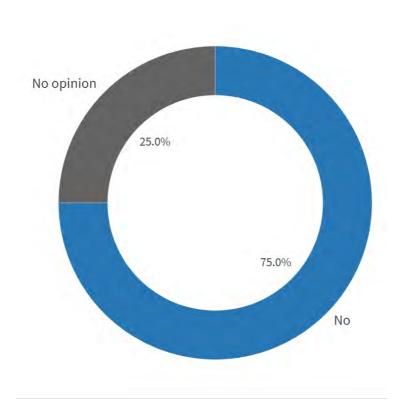
Operators

Question addressed to:



Did you import any of the commodities included in the High-risk plants list during the 2016-2019 period (i.e. before 14 December 2019 when the ban entered into application)?

Single choice



Operators
Respondents # Countries

8 4



EU import data on commodities included in the HRP list

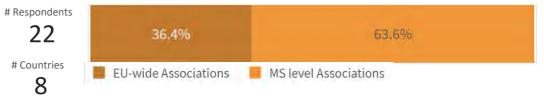
Q47

entered into application)?

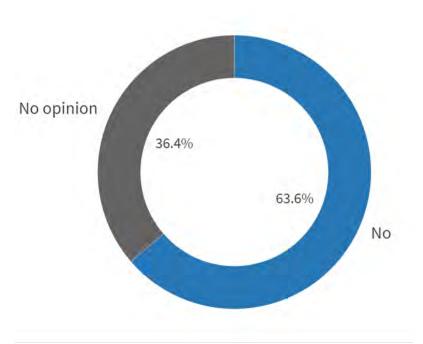
Question addressed to: Do you have data on EU import figures (i.e. volume and value) for any of the commodities included in the High-risk plants list during the 2016-2019 period (i.e. before 14 December 2019 when the ban

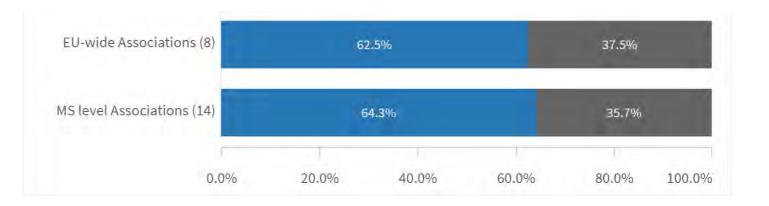
Single choice

Respondents by stakeholder type











Effect of import ban on HRPs on the income of EU-based companies

Question addressed to:

Q48

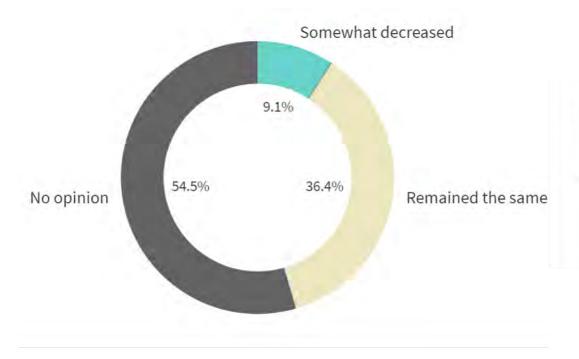
How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has affected the income of EU companies?

Single choice

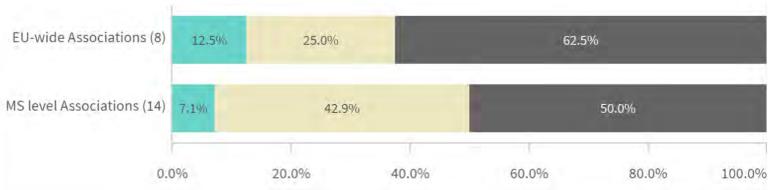
Respondents by stakeholder type 36.4% 63.6%

MS level Associations

Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



EU-wide Associations

Respondents

Countries



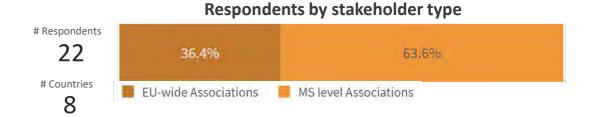
Replacement of commodities included on the HRP list

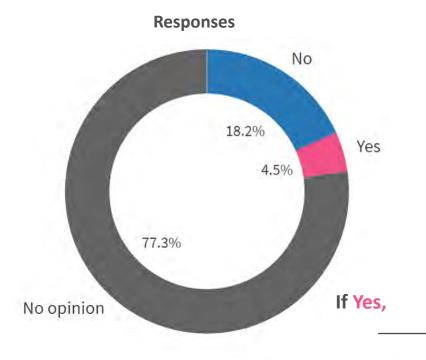
Q49

High-risk plants list?

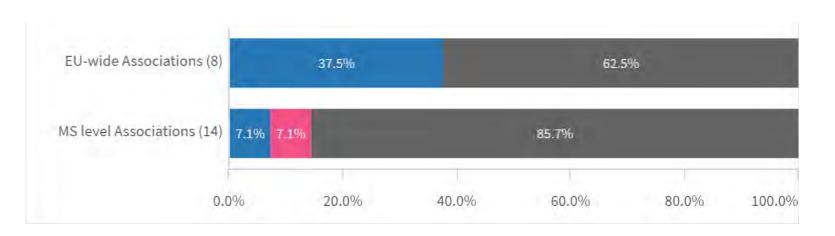
Do you think that EU companies are replacing or replaced in the past the commodities included in the Single choice

Question addressed to:





Responses by stakeholder type



Replacement of commodities

1 respondent indicated they were replacing the 38 commodities included in the HRP list by the same commodity but from EU origin

Respondents # Countries



Irreplaceable commodities

Q50

Question addressed to:

Countries

8

Are there any commodity of the High-risk plants list that you consider irreplaceable? (Indicate which and specify the reasons for its irreplaceability)

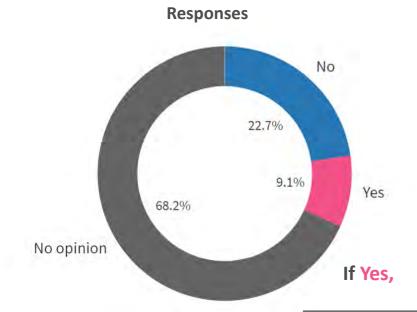
Single choice

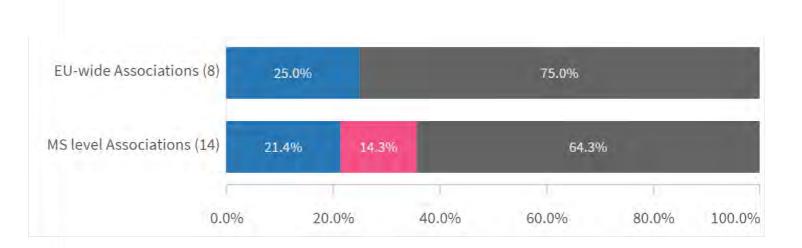


MS level Associations

Responses by stakeholder type

Respondents # Countries





EU-wide Associations

Which species are irreplaceable?	Reasons
All the ones included in the HRP list	All the species are irreplaceable but for each case, an alternative plants exists
Acer L. (Plants for planting) and Robinia L. (Plants for planting)	Those species are not ¹ irreplaceable

¹ If the wording of the respondent is taken at face value, this would mean that all other HRP are irreplaceable. However, these 2 species are indigenous from EU and it would seem harder to replace those commodities by local ones.



Anticipation of the HRP ban

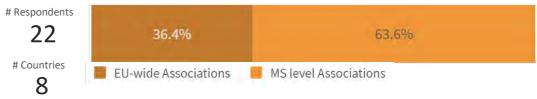
Q51

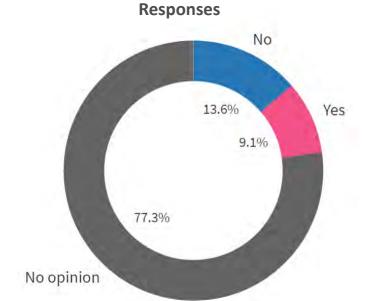
Did companies undertake additional import of commodities included in the original High-risk plants list anticipating the ban (in 2018)?

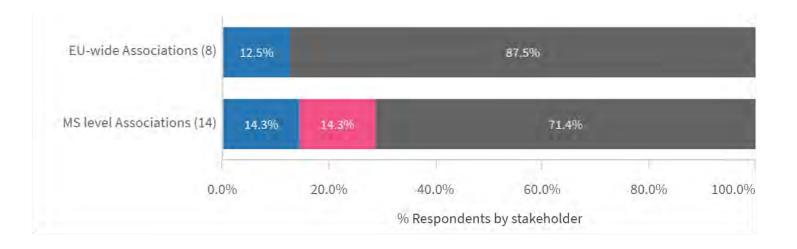
Single choice

Question addressed to:











Exports of commodities on the HRP list by EU operators

Question addressed to:

Q52

Do you export (or your members) any of the commodities included in the original High-risk plants list?

Single choice



No opinion 33.3% No 43.3% Yes

Responses by stakeholder type



Respondents

Countries



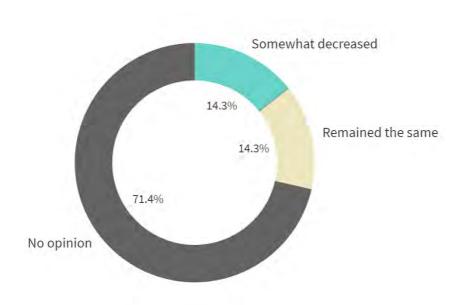
Exports of commodities on the HRP list by EU operators

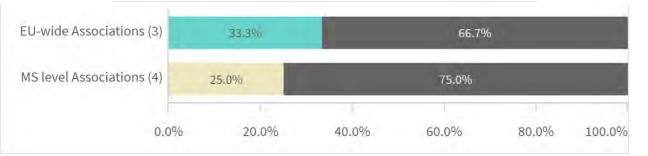
Q52 If yes,



Respondents # Countries

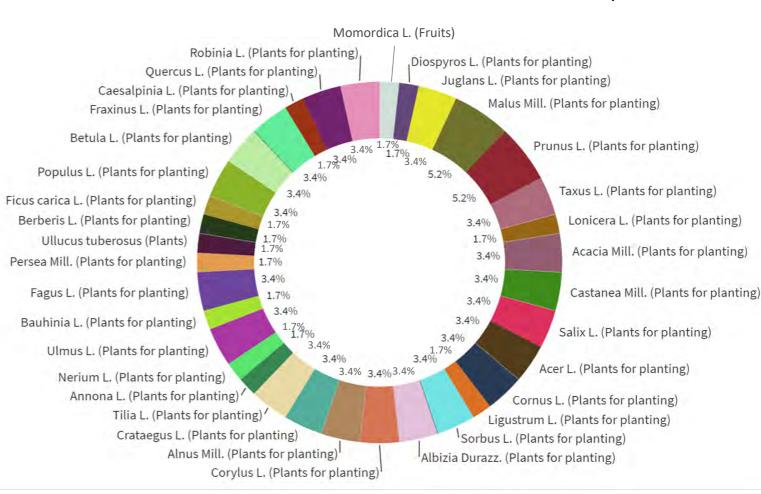
7 2





Commodities exported

Respondents # Countries



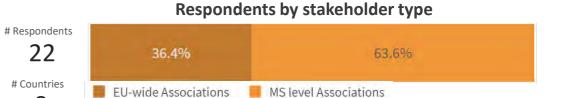
Change in the number of EU firms resulting from the HRP import ban

Question addressed to:

Q53

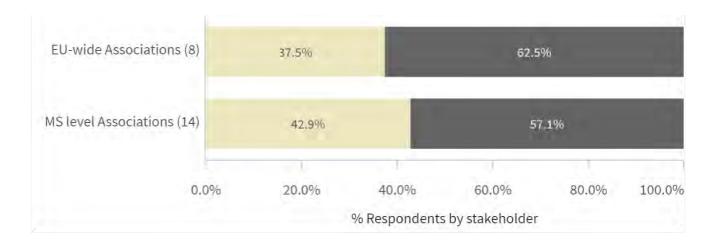
How do you consider that the import ban on High-risk plants has changed the number of firms in your sector (within the EU)?

Single choice



Responses Remained the same 40.9% No opinion

Responses by stakeholder type





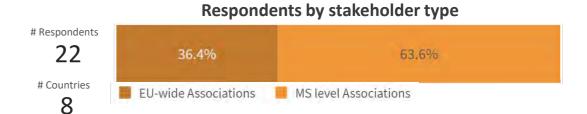
Additional aspects affected by the import ban on HRP

risk plants?

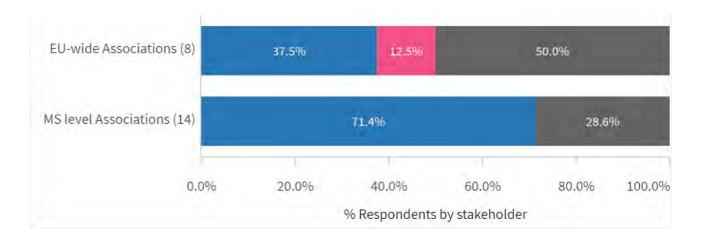
Can you mention any other elements of your activity that have been affected by the import ban on High-

Question addressed to:

Single choice



Responses No opinion 36.4% 59.1% No 4.5% Yes





Changes in the list of high risk plants

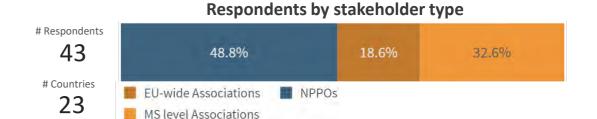
Q55

Question addressed to:

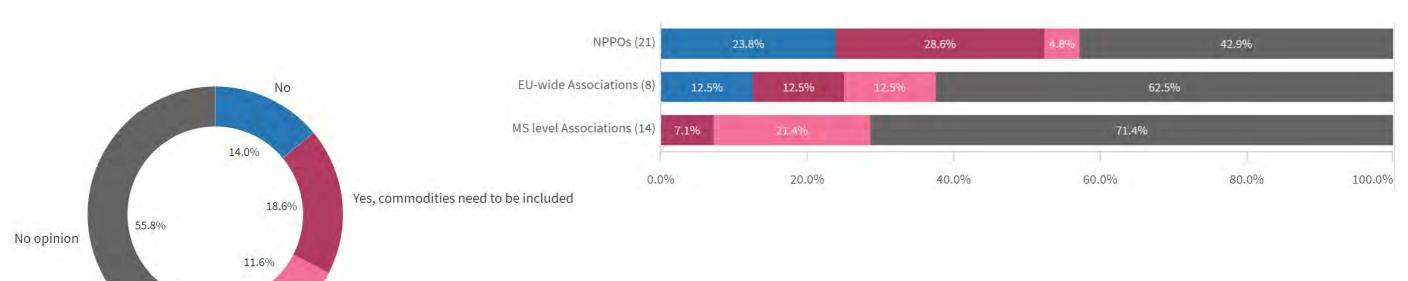
Do you consider that the commodities included in the list of High-risk plants (Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019) need to be changed in the future?

Single choice

Yes, commodities need to be removed



Responses

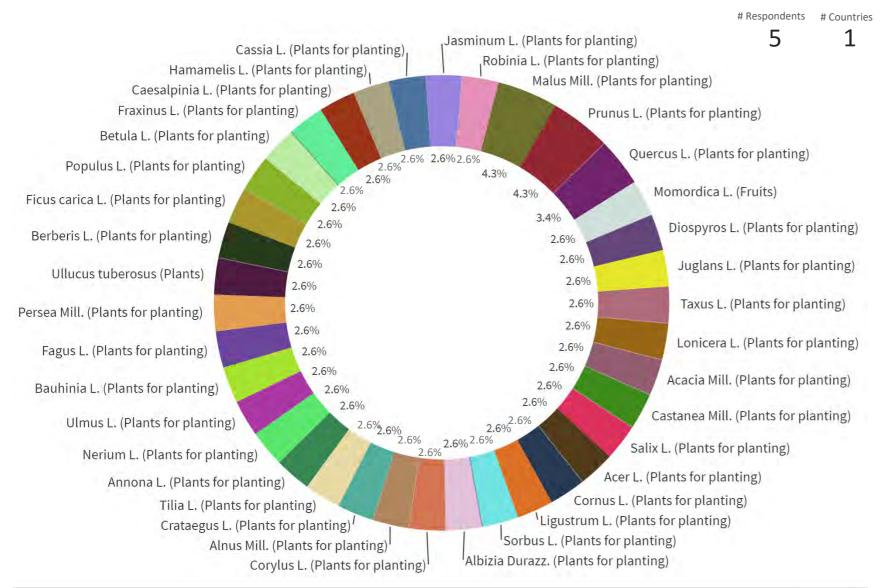




Changes in the list of high risk plants

If yes,





Commodities need to be included

Respondents # Countries 6

all untreated wood Calocedrus, Camellia, Cupressus, Hibiscus, Morus, E.g. Ficus sp. (Euwallacea) growing media as such and attached to plants Plants for planting to be identified based on TRACES data of new trade



Timing of an HRP ban entering into force

Q56

Question addressed to:



0.0%

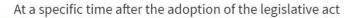
When should the import ban on any commodity added to the list of High-risk plants take place?

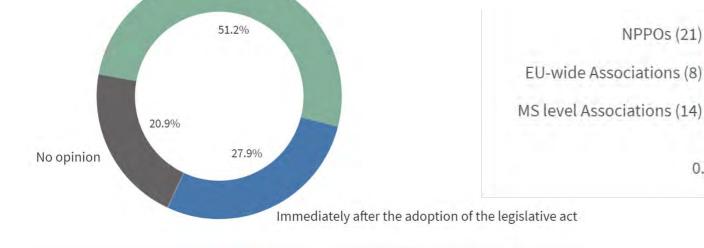
Single choice

Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses





Responses by stakeholder type

7.1%

60.0%

47.6%

20.0%

57.1%

40.0%



35.7%

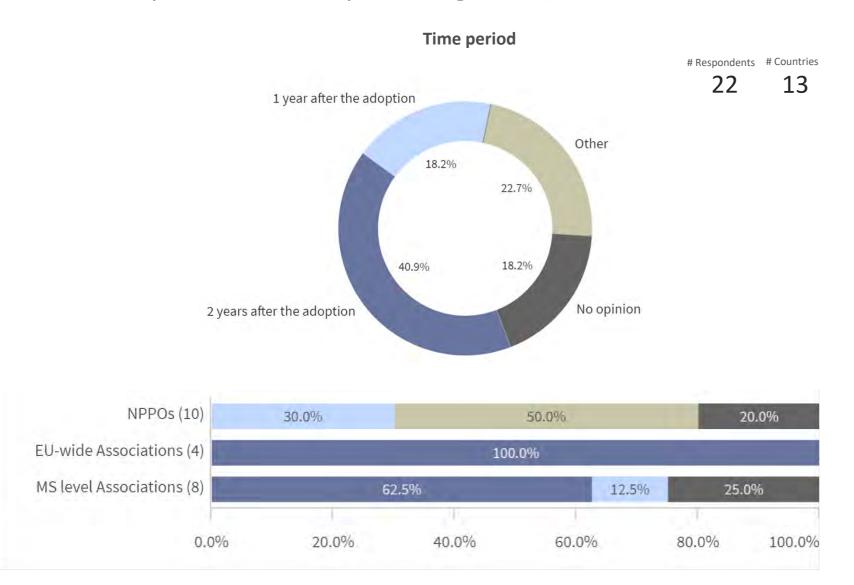
100.0%

80.0%

52.4%

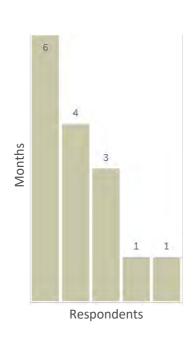
50.0%

If At a specific time after the adoption of the legislative act,



If other time,

Months



Respondents # Countries 5



Alternative procedure for HRP

Q57

Question addressed to:

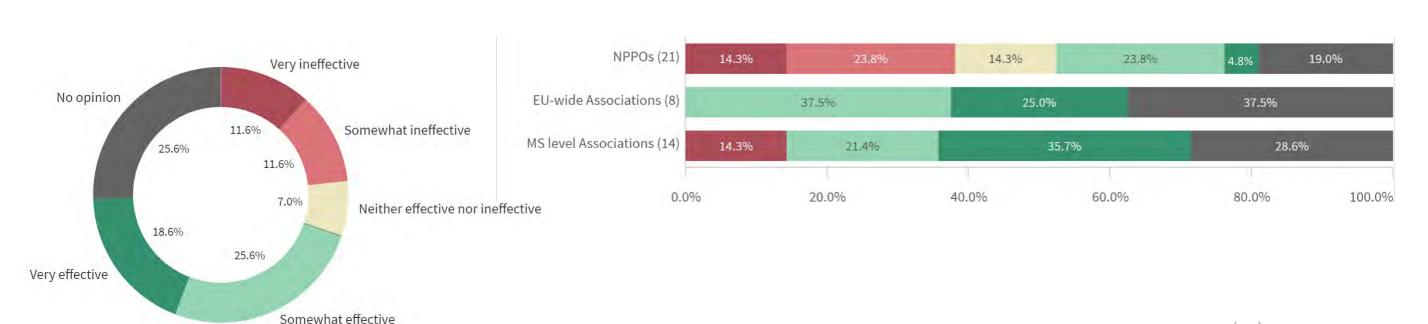
If the current procedure of High-risk plants involving temporarily trade prohibition were to be replaced by a procedure that would (i) identify high-risk plants, (ii) receive dossiers from non-EU countries and (iii) have EFSA assess them while continuing the trade, how would you rate these changes in terms of ensuring protection of EU territory from harmful plant pests?

Single choice





Responses





Rating of the new procedure for temporary authorisation of the introduction of quarantine pests

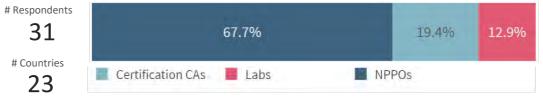
Question addressed to:

Q58

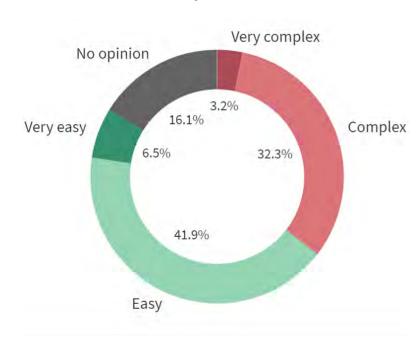
How do you rate the new procedure for temporarily authorising the introduction of quarantine pests or pests falling under Art 30 of the New Plant Health Regulation (Regulation 2016/2031), or plants, plant products and other objects, in order to use them for official testing, scientific or educational purposes, trials, varietal selection or breeding?

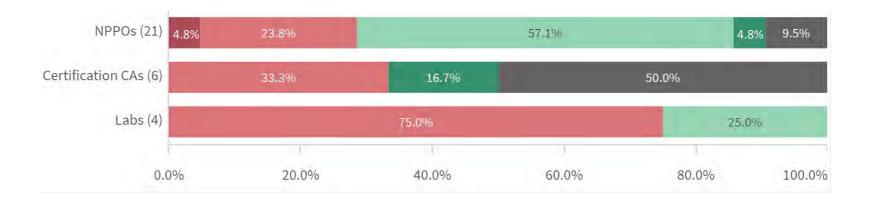
Single choice

Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses







Rating of the experience using the Letter of Authority

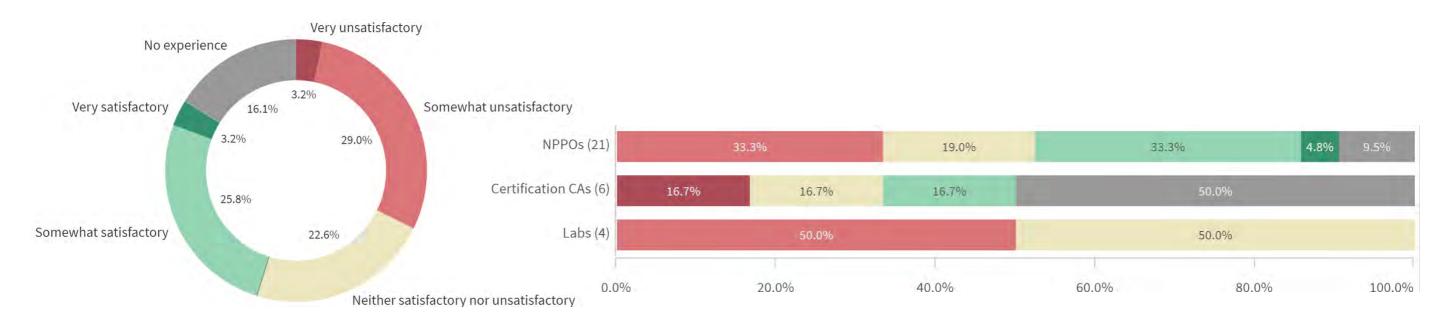
Question addressed to:

How do you rate your experience with the use of the Letter of Authority?
Single choice

Respondents by stakeholder type # Respondents 31 # Countries 23 | Certification CAs | Labs | NPPOs

Responses by stakeholder type

Responses





Rating of the need for registration of scientific material in IMSOC

Q60

Question addressed to:

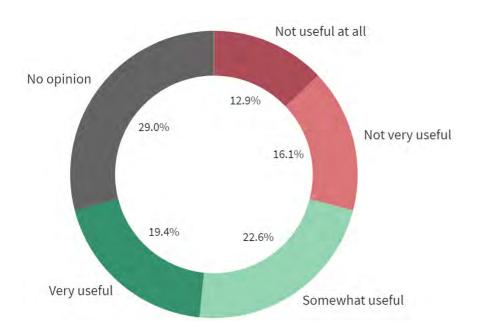
How do you rate the need (as provided in the Letter of Authority) for an IMSOC registration of internal movements and the need to link the IMSOC registration to official confirmation by authorities of third countries?

Single choice

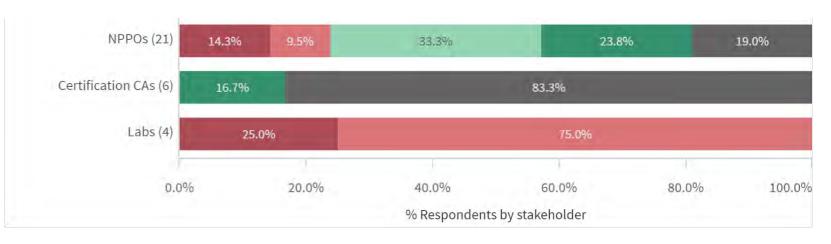
Respondents by stakeholder type
Respondents



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type





12.9%

Rating of experience with the use of quarantine stations for post-import quarantine and for scientific purposes

Question addressed to:

Q61

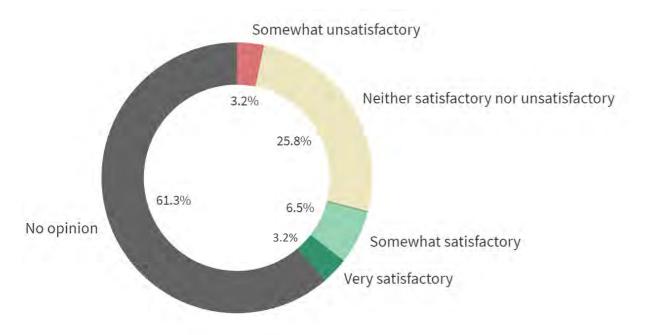
How do you rate your experience with the use of quarantine stations for post-import quarantine and for scientific purposes?

Single choice

Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses







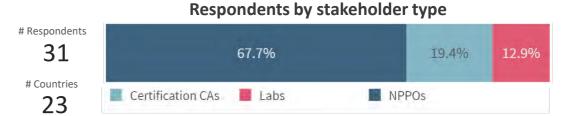
Rating of experience using confinement facilities for post-import quarantine and for scientific purposes

Question addressed to:

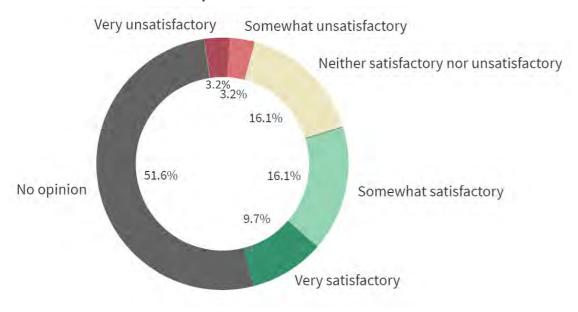
Q62

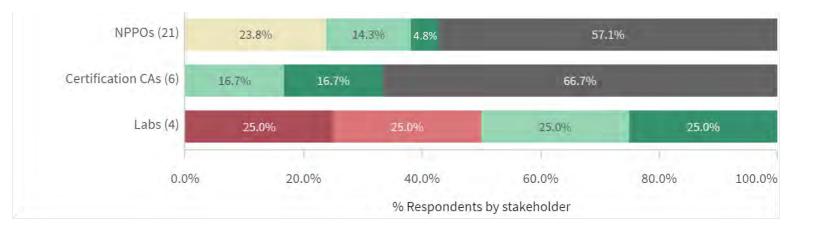
How do you rate your experience with the use of confinement facilities for post-import quarantine and for scientific purposes?

Single choice



Responses







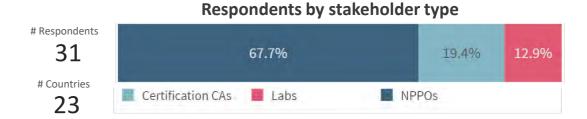
Rating the effectiveness of the new procedure for release of material from quarantine conditions

Question addressed to:

Q63

How do you consider the effectiveness of the new procedure for release of material from quarantine conditions?

Single choice



No opinion No opinion Responses Neither effective nor ineffective 16.1% 29.0% Somewhat effective





Additional guidance on quarantine conditions

Q64

Do you consider that there is need for additional guidance on quarantine conditions than what is provided in Regulation (EU) 2019/2148 and in Art 60 to 64 of New Plant Health Regulation (Regulation 2016/2031)?

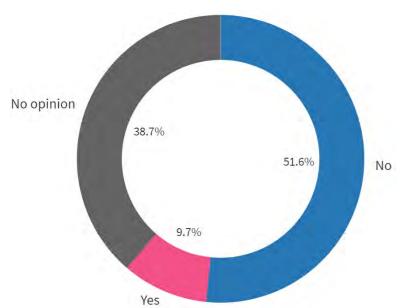
Single choice

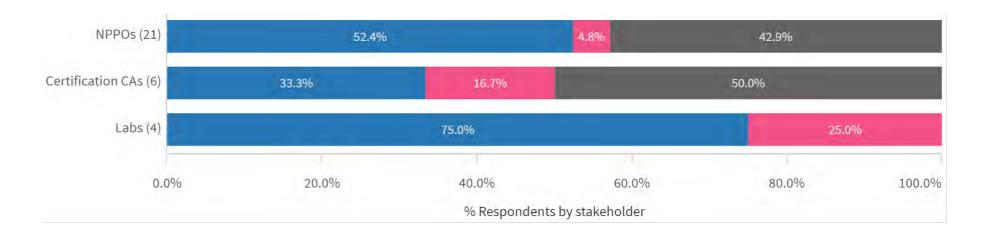
Question addressed to:

Respondents by stakeholder type











Additional comments

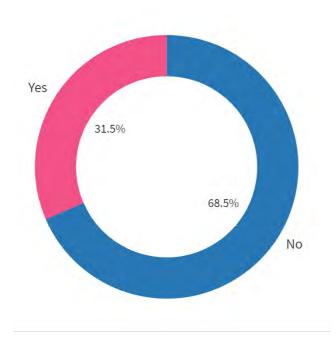
Q65

Question addressed to:

Do you have any additional comment or feedback you like to add?

Single choice

Responses



Respondents by stakeholder type



