

### **Annex 3: Professional and health surveillance of reproductive material from suppliers**

Professional and health surveillance shall be carried out on the land and facilities in cooperation with the supplier or the supplier's professional legal representative. It shall include documentary and identity checks, visual inspection, sampling and verification of the conformity of the reproductive material and of the 100-metre zone around the plant established by these Regulations and the law governing forest reproductive material.

In the case of professional and health surveillance, the inspection shall be carried out on a sample basis, by inspecting at least every fifth row of the crop of the same plant species.

The health of the root system shall also be checked on at least 1 plant per 100 000 plants by rinsing the plant, shaking off the soil and visually inspecting the root system, then removing part of the rhizome and checking for necrosis, dead tissue and insect damage (straight systems). The tools used shall be properly disinfected after each plant inspection.

In the case of a dense crop, the health status of the plants, leaves and needles shall also be checked within the crop by pulling back the plants and assessing the health and leaf apparatus.

Professional and health surveillance shall establish the presence of economically harmful organisms whose presence is not permitted in a percentage greater than that permitted, as laid down in the list of economic pests. In addition, the presence of harmful organisms regulated by plant health regulations shall be detected in the course of professional and health surveillance.

The list of economically harmful organisms and their presence is prepared and updated by the Institute and published on its website.

If the presence of an unknown harmful organism or other harmful agent is detected during professional and health surveillance, a sample shall be taken and sent to an official laboratory.

For professional and health surveillance, a facility must be prepared (e.g. weeding).

Any tools used must be disinfected when moving between crops, and footwear must be disinfected when moving between facilities.

The Institute shall draw up a record of all technical and health surveillance carried out, which shall be forwarded to the Forest Inspectorate.

After the second professional and health surveillance of the current year, the Institute shall issue a certificate of medical fitness or a certificate that the reproductive material meets the requirements of these Regulations.

The certificate of medical fitness of the reproductive material shall be drawn up in accordance with the form published on the Institute's website. The list of reproductive material for which the certificate is issued is an integral part of the certificate.

The Institute shall also forward a copy of the certificate of medical fitness of the forest reproductive material to the forest inspectorate.

A certificate of plant medical fitness for plants intended for planting shall be valid from the time of issue until the next health surveillance. At that time, the plant certificate of medical fitness shall temporarily replace the last health surveillance record of the facility.

The supplier must keep records of professional and health surveillance of the facility for an unlimited period.