

## **EU plant health import requirements after the UK leaves the EU with no deal**

**This document explains plant health import requirements that would apply to plants and plant products [originating, grown or harvested in the United Kingdom](#) after the UK leaves the EU without a withdrawal deal\***

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This document provides a list of all plants and plant products originating in the UK that require a phytosanitary certificate for export to the EU, or are prohibited, in a no-deal scenario. The list is correct as of March 2019, but may change in the future as a result of EU decisions on controlled plants and plant products. Individual member states may also apply domestic legislation that impose additional requirements in additions to those import controls that apply for all parts of the EU.

It is the responsibility of the exporter to check the latest import requirements that apply to any EU member state that they wish to export to.

## Definitions:

<p><b>Plant</b> In the EU Plant Health Directive* “Plant” is defined as a whole living plant.</p> <p>“Plant” is also defined as any fresh leaves, stems, fruit, bark etc., that have been detached from a living plant (<i>See right-hand column for a definitive list</i>)</p> <p>Therefore where official controls are applied to ‘plants’ of a named botanical family or species, this means they apply to both whole living plants and anything in the right hand column that has been taken from those plants.</p> <p>*Directive 2000/29/EC</p> <p><a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32000L0029">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32000L0029</a></p>	<p>The EU Plant Health Directive defines “living parts of plants” as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fruit, in the botanical sense, other than that preserved by deep freezing</li> <li>• Vegetables, other than that preserved by deep freezing</li> <li>• Tubers, corms, bulbs rhizomes</li> <li>• Cut flowers</li> <li>• Branches with foliage</li> <li>• Cut trees retaining foliage</li> <li>• Leaves, foliage</li> <li>• Plant tissue cultures</li> <li>• Live pollen</li> <li>• Bud-wood, cuttings, scions</li> <li>• Seeds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Plants intended for planting</b></p>	<p>The EU Plant Health Directive defines these as plants which are already planted and are intended to remain planted or to be replanted after their introduction, (<i>so the importer who receives the plant is going maintain it in active growth rather than process it for human or animal consumption</i>)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Plants which are not planted at the time of introduction, but are intended to be planted thereafter (<i>this would be unrooted cuttings, bare-rooted nurse stock, seed potatoes, onion sets, corms and bulbs etc.</i>).</p>

## Plants and plant products that would be prohibited after the UK leaves the EU with no deal

Plants or parts of plants that would not allowed into any EU member states

Categories of plants and plant products that would be included in the prohibitions	Which plants belonging to these categories would be prohibited?
Isolated bark	Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> (Chestnut)
Potatoes (Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed potatoes</li> <li>• Ware potatoes</li> </ul>
Plants intended for planting*  *See the definition of this category on page 2	Stolon – or tuber forming species of <i>Solanum L.</i> or their hybrids, intended for planting, (not including tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum L.</i> )
Plants*, <u>excluding fruit</u> , intended for planting (So in this case the actual fruits taken from the plants in the right-hand column are not included in the prohibition)  *See the definition of this category on page 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Citrus L.</i>, (orange, lemon, lime etc.)</li> <li>• <i>Fortunella</i> (kumquat)</li> <li>• <i>Poncirus</i> (trifoliate orange)</li> <li>• <i>Vitis</i> (grape)</li> <li>• <i>Aegle</i> (bael/bitter orange/Bengal quince)</li> <li>• <i>Aeglopsis</i> (genus of plants within the in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Afraegle</i> (genus of plants within the in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Atalantia</i> (genus of flowering plants in the in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Balsamocitrus</i> (genus of plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Burkillanthus</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family, containing single species <i>Burkillanthus malaccensis</i>)</li> <li>• <i>Calodendrum</i> (genus of medium-sized evergreen trees comprising two species from Africa. <i>Calodendrum capense</i> (Cape Chestnut), <i>Calodendrum eickii</i>, a rare forest tree from Tanzania.</li> <li>• <i>Choisya</i> (evergreen shrub known as the Mexican orange)</li> <li>• <i>Clausena</i> (genus of flowering plants in the in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Limonia</i> (Wood Apple/Elephant Apple)</li> <li>• <i>Microcitrus</i> (Australian Finger Lime)</li> <li>• <i>Murraya</i> (Flowering plants belonging to the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Pamburus</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Severinia</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Swinglea</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Triphasia</i> (small genus of three species in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Vepris</i> (genus of plants in the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> </ul>
<p>Soil and growing medium*</p> <p><i>*This does not include pure peat (See definition in right-hand column)</i></p>	<p>The EU Plant Health Directive define this as:</p> <p>Soil and growing medium as such, which consist in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark, other than that composed entirely of peat.</p>

## Plants and plant products prohibited from certain protected zones after the UK leaves the EU with no deal

EU Protected Zones (PZs) allow EU member states to place controls on imports and intra-EU movements between member states. This prevents the introduction or spread of plant pests and diseases which are present elsewhere in the EU but absent from the Protected Zone.

Plants and plant products that can be exported to the EU, but would not be allowed under any circumstances to enter those areas within the EU called 'protected zones'.

Plants and plant products that would not be allowed into certain protected zones	Where are the protected zones that they would be prevented from entering?
<p> <i>Amelanchier</i> (Snowy Mespilus)  <i>Chaenomeles</i> (Flowering Quince)  <i>Cotoneaster</i> (ornamental shrubs)  <i>Crataegus</i> (Hawthorn)  <i>Cydonia</i> (Quince)  <i>Eriobotrya</i> (Loquat)  <i>Malus</i> (Apple)  <i>Mespilus</i> (Medlar)  <i>Photinia davidiana</i> (ornamental shrubs)  <i>Pyracantha</i> (Firethorn)  <i>Pyrus</i> (Pear)  <i>Sorbus</i> (Rowan, Whitebeam)         </p> <p><b>NB</b> This prohibition does not include the fruits and seeds of the plants in the right-hand column. So fruits and seeds harvested from these plants <u>can be exported</u> to the protected zones in the right-hand column. However this prohibition does apply to live pollen for pollination of the hosts listed above.</p>	<p><b>Spain:</b>            (except the autonomous communities of Andalucia, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)),</p> <p><b>Estonia</b></p> <p><b>France:</b>            Corsica</p> <p><b>Republic of Ireland:</b>            (except Galway city)</p> <p><b>Italy:</b>            (Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna (the provinces of Parma and Piacenza), Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua, Milano, Sondrio and Varese), Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo and Tarantasca in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes 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)),</p>

	<p><b><u>Latvia</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Lithuania:</u></b> (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)),</p> <p><b><u>Portugal</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Slovenia</u></b> (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4)),</p> <p><b><u>Slovakia:</u></b> (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málíneec (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätuške and Zatin (Trebíšov County)),</p> <p><b><u>Finland</u></b></p>
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**Plants and plant products that require a phytosanitary certificate to enter any part of the EU after the UK leaves the EU with no deal.**

Categories of plants that would require a phytosanitary certificate	Which plants are included in these categories?
Plants, intended for planting*  *See definition of 'plants for planting' on page 2	All plants
Seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> (Shallots)</li> <li>• <i>Allium cepa</i> (Onions)</li> <li>• <i>Allium porrum</i> (Leeks)</li> <li>• <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> (Chives)</li> <li>• <i>Capsicum</i> spp. (Peppers)</li> <li>• <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (sunflower)</li> <li>• <i>Medicago sativa</i> (Alfalfa)</li> <li>• <i>Oryza</i> spp. (Rice)</li> <li>• <i>Phaseolus</i> (Bean)</li> <li>• <i>Prunus</i> (Includes plums, both flowering and fruiting cherries and various flowering shrubs).</li> <li>• <i>Rubus</i> (Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry etc.)</li> <li>• <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (Tomato)</li> <li>• <i>Zea mays</i> (Maize)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Parts of plants*  *See the definition on page 2  <b>BUT</b> in this one category the fruits are not included. So the actual fruits from any of the plants listed in the right-hand column would not require a phytosanitary certificate to enter the EU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Amyris</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Casimiroa</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Castanea</i> (Chestnut)</li> <li>• <i>Citropsis</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Dendranthema</i> (Chrysanthemum)</li> <li>• <i>Dianthus</i> (Carnation)</li> <li>• <i>Eremocitrus</i></li> <li>• <i>Esenbeckia</i> (genus of flowering plant within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Glycosmis</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Gypsophila</i> (Baby's breath)</li> <li>• <i>Merrillia</i> (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• <i>Naringi</i></li> <li>• <i>Pelargonium</i> (genus of flowering plants which includes perennials, succulents and shrubs)</li> <li>• <i>Phoenix</i> spp. (Palm)</li> <li>• <i>Populus</i> (Poplar)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Quercus</i> (Oak)</li> <li>• <i>Solidago</i> (Goldenrod)</li> <li>• <i>Tetradium</i> (genus of trees in the family Rutaceae)</li> <li>• <i>Toddalia</i> (Orange climber)</li> <li>• <i>Zanthoxylum</i> (genus of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> <li>• Conifers (All trees within <i>coniferales</i> family)</li> <li>• Cut flowers of <i>Orchidaceae</i> (Orchids)</li> </ul>
Leafy Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Apium graveolens</i> (Celery)</li> <li>• <i>Eryngium</i> (genus of flowering plant in the family Apiaceae. Young shoots and leaves are sometimes used as vegetables like asparagus)</li> <li>• <i>Limnophila</i> (Marshweeds – annual or perennial herbs growing in wet environments)</li> <li>• <i>Ocimum</i> (Basil)</li> </ul>
Leaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Manihot esculenta</i> (Includes cassava, manioc, yucca)</li> </ul>
Cut branches with or without foliage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Betula</i> (Birch)</li> </ul>
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Capsicum</i> (Peppers)</li> <li>• <i>Citrus and their hybrids</i> (Lemon, Lime. Orange etc.)</li> <li>• (All fruit from the <i>Rutaceae</i> (<i>Citrus</i>) family are included in this category.</li> <li>• <i>Fortunella and their hybrids</i> (Kumquat)</li> <li>• <i>Microcitrus</i> and their hybrids (Australian Finger Lime)</li> <li>• <i>Momordica</i> (Bitter Melon)</li> <li>• <i>Naringi and their hybrids</i> (Mandarin Orange)</li> <li>• <i>Poncirus and their hybrids</i> (Trifoliate Orange)</li> <li>• <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (Tomato)</li> <li>• <i>Solanum melongena</i> (Aubergine)</li> <li>• <i>Swinglea</i> and their hybrids (genus of flowering plants within the Rutaceae (<i>Citrus</i>) family)</li> </ul>
Isolated bark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acer saccharum</i> (Sugar maple, rock maple)</li> <li>• <i>Populus</i> (Poplar)</li> <li>• <i>Quercus</i> (Oak) other than <i>Quercus suber</i></li> </ul>

## Plants and plant products that need a phytosanitary certificate to enter certain protected zones after the UK leaves the EU with no deal

Certain plants and plant products can be exported to most parts of the EU with a phytosanitary certificate. However, they also need a phytosanitary certificate bearing additional declarations to enter the EU's 'protected zones', where certain pests do not occur.

Plants and plant products that would require a phytosanitary certificate to allow entry into certain protected zones	Where are the protected zones that can only be entered with a phytosanitary certificate?
Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (Beet), intended for industrial processing.	<p><b>France:</b> Brittany</p> <p><b>Portugal:</b> Azores</p> <p><b>Finland</b></p> <p><b>Republic of Ireland</b></p>
Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> (Beet), intended for planting, other than seeds.	<p><b>France:</b> Brittany</p> <p><b>Portugal:</b> Azores</p> <p><b>Finland</b></p> <p><b>Republic of Ireland</b></p>
Soil from beet and unsterilized waste from beet ( <i>Beta vulgaris</i> )	<p><b>France:</b> Brittany</p> <p><b>Portugal:</b> Azores</p> <p><b>Finland</b></p> <p><b>Republic of Ireland</b></p>
seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L (Beet).	<p><b>France:</b> Brittany</p> <p><b>Portugal:</b> Azores</p> <p><b>Finland</b></p> <p><b>Republic of Ireland</b></p>
Vegetable seed of the species <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L (Beet).	<p><b>France:</b> Brittany</p>

	<p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Azores</p> <p><b><u>Finland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p>
Seeds of <i>Mangifera</i> (genus of flowering plants in the cashew family, Anacardiaceae. Includes Mango) spp.	<p><b><u>Spain:</u></b> Granada Malaga</p> <p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Alentejo, Algarve Madeira</p>
Seeds of Dolichos and Phaseolus vulgaris	<p><b><u>Spain</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Greece</u></b></p>
Seeds and fruits (bolls) of <i>Gossypium</i> spp. (genus of flowering plants of the mallow family. Includes Cotton) and unginned cotton	<p><b><u>Spain:</u></b> Andalucía Catalonia Extremadura Murcia Valencia</p> <p><b><u>Greece</u></b></p>
Unrooted cuttings of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> (Poinsettia), intended for planting.	<p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral Entre Douro e Minho Trás- os-Montes</p> <p><b><u>Sweden</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Finland</u></b></p>
Plants of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd. (Poinsettia), intended for planting, other than:  - Seeds  - Those for which there shall be evidence by their packing or their flower (or bract) development or by other means that they are intended for sale to the final consumers not involved in professional plant production  - Unrooted cuttings	<p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral Entre Douro e Minho Trás- os-Montes</p> <p><b><u>Sweden</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Finland</u></b></p>

<p>Plants of <i>Begonia</i> L., intended for planting, other seeds, tubers and corms, and plants of <i>Dipladenia</i> A.DC (Rocktrumpet), <i>Ficus</i> L. (fig), <i>Hibiscus</i> L.(genus of flowering plants in mallow family, Malvaceae), <i>Mandevilla</i> Lindl (genus of flowering vines belonging to the dogbane family) and <i>Nerium oleander</i> L. (commonly known as Nerium or oleander), intended for planting other than seeds.</p>	<p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral Entre Douro e Minho Trás- os-Montes</p> <p><b><u>Sweden</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Finland</u></b></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill.(Fir), <i>Larix</i> Mill. (Larch), <i>Picea</i> A. Dieter (Spruce) and <i>Pinus</i> L. (Pine), over 3 metres in height, other than fruit and seeds or intended for planting.</p>	<p><b><u>Greece</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Cyprus</u></b></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Pseudotsuga</i> (Includes Douglas-fir, Oregon pine), over 3 metres in height, other than fruit and seeds or intended for planting</p>	<p><b><u>Greece</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Eucalyptus</i> (Eucalypts), other than fruit and seeds.</p>	<p><b><u>Greece</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Azores</p>
<p>Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. (Chestnut), intended for planting.</p>	<p><b><u>Czech Republic</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Sweden</u></b></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Palmae</i> (Palm), intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the back of over 5 cm belonging to certain genera.</p>	<p><b><u>Malta</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p>
<p>Plants of <i>Palmae</i> (Palm), intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the back of over 5 cm belonging to specific taxa.</p>	<p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Azores</p>
<p>Plants of <i>Allium porrum</i> L. (Leeks) , <i>Apium</i> L. (celery, celeriac etc), <i>Beta</i> L. (Beet), other than those mentioned in Annex IV(B)(25) and those intended for animal fodder, <i>Brassica napus</i> L. (Rapeseed), <i>Brassica rapa</i> L. (turnip, napa cabbage, pak choy etc), <i>Daucus</i> L. (carrot etc), other than plants intended for planting</p>	<p><b><u>France:</u></b> Brittany</p> <p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Azores</p> <p><b><u>Finland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p>
<p>Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air.</p>	<p><b><u>Finland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Latvia</u></b></p>

	<p><b><u>Slovenia</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Slovakia</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Azores</p>
Fruits of <i>Vitis</i> L. ( <b>Grape</b> )	<b><u>Cyprus</u></b>
Wood of conifers	<p><b><u>Greece</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Cyprus</u></b></p>
Wood of <i>Castanea</i> ( <b>Chestnut</b> )	<p><b><u>Czech Republic</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Sweden</u></b></p>
Isolated bark of conifers	<p><b><u>Greece</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Sweden</u></b></p>
Beehives (15 March to 30 June)	<p><b><u>Spain:</u></b> except the autonomous communities of Andalucia, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the Comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya), the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante and the municipalities of Alborache and Turís in the province of Valencia (Comunidad Valenciana)),</p> <p><b><u>Estonia</u></b></p> <p><b><u>France:</u></b> Corsica</p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland:</u></b> except Galway city)</p> <p><b><u>Italy:</u></b> Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna (the provinces of Parma and Piacenza), Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy (except the provinces of Mantua, Milano, Sondrio and Varese), Marche, Molise, Piedmont except the communes of Busca, Centallo and Tarantasca in</p>

	<p>the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes 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)</p> <p><b><u>Latvia</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Lithuania:</u></b> except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)), P, SI (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4)</p> <p><b><u>Slovakia</u></b> except the county of Dunajská Streda, 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 Zatín (Trebišov County)</p> <p><b><u>Finland</u></b></p>
Used agricultural machinery	<p><b><u>France:</u></b> Brittany</p> <p><b><u>Finland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Republic of Ireland</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Portugal:</u></b> Azores</p>