SPECIES	4.3.a) they are found, based on available scientific evidence, to be alien to the territory of the Union excluding the outermost regions;	4.3.b)they are found, based on available scientific evidence, to be capable of establishing a viable population and spreading in the environment under current conditions and in foreseeable climate change conditions in one biogeographical region shared by more than two Member States or one marine subregion excluding their outermost regions	4.3.c)they are, based on available scientific evidence, likely to have a significant adverse impact on biodiversity or the related ecosystem services, and may also have an adverse impact on human health or the economy;	4.3.d)it is demonstrated by a risk assessment carried out pursuant to Article 5(1) that concerted action at Union level is required to prevent their introduction, establishment or spread;	4.3.e)it is likely that the inclusion on the Union list will effectively prevent, minimise or mitigate their adverse impact.	4.6.When adopting or updating the Union list, the Commission shall apply the criteria set out in paragraph 3 with due consideration to the implementation cost for Member States, the cost of inaction, the cost-effectiveness and the socioeconomic aspects. The Union list shall include as a priority those invasive alien species that: (a) are not yet present in the Union or are at an early stage of invasion and are most likely to have a significant adverse impact; (b) are already established in the Union and have the most significant adverse impact.
Pennisetum setaceum	Yes, **see risk analysis.** Native of northern African from Morocco to Arabic peninsula reaching Zambezi Valley to the South (EPPO, 2014).	Yes. **See risk analysis.** Currently established in Spain (including Baleares and Canarias islands), France, Italy (including Sardania and Sicily) and Malta (EPPO, 2014). Also in Portugal (Valdes & Scholtz, 2009).	Yes. **See questions from 2.15 to 2.27 of the "Probability of impact" of the risk analysis"**	Yes. **See risk analysis**.	Yes. **See risk analysis.** The plant is moved between different regions due to horticultural trade as a landscape ornamental plant. If the species is not eradicated or if it is established in other areas, where it is already not present, it will likely produce high	**See questions 2.10 to 2.14 of the risk analysis.** Integrated weed control involves the use of a combination of control methods to achieve the best results in the most cost effective and practical way. Control efforts are most effective when concentrated first on peripheral or satellite populations to control

					economic cost due to reduction of natural pastures for livestock mainly for sheep and goats in sparse forests and non forestry lowlands. There should be taken into account also the risk of fire, loss of biodiversity, disruption of the landscape. Inclusion on the Union list may prevent the invasion on new 23 Member states.	spread, and then on the core of the infestation (Tunison et al. 1994) In Spain Control/eradication *of Pennisetum setaceum* was calculated on 0.62 million € per year* Andreu et al. (2009) * Values are actual expenditures and not estimates or extrapolations

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