



EU phytosanitary measures applied to citrus imports

CDG Agricultural Markets Fruit and Vegetables

12 April 2023

SANTE G1

Plant Health Law

Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protective measures against pests of plants



Protect EU agriculture/ horticulture/
environment from new plant pests



Increased vigilance for imports



Early detection and action against **pest outbreaks in EU**

Basic concepts

Pest

Any organism injurious to plants and plant products

Union quarantine pest (QP)

not present in the Union territory, or present but not widely distributed, and its establishment there would have unacceptable economic, social and environmental impacts

Protected zone quarantine pest (PZ QP)

QP, but for specific EU zones only instead of the entire Union

Regulated non-quarantine pest (RNQP)

pests widely present in the Union; regulate its presence on certain plant reproductive material if it has unacceptable economic impacts

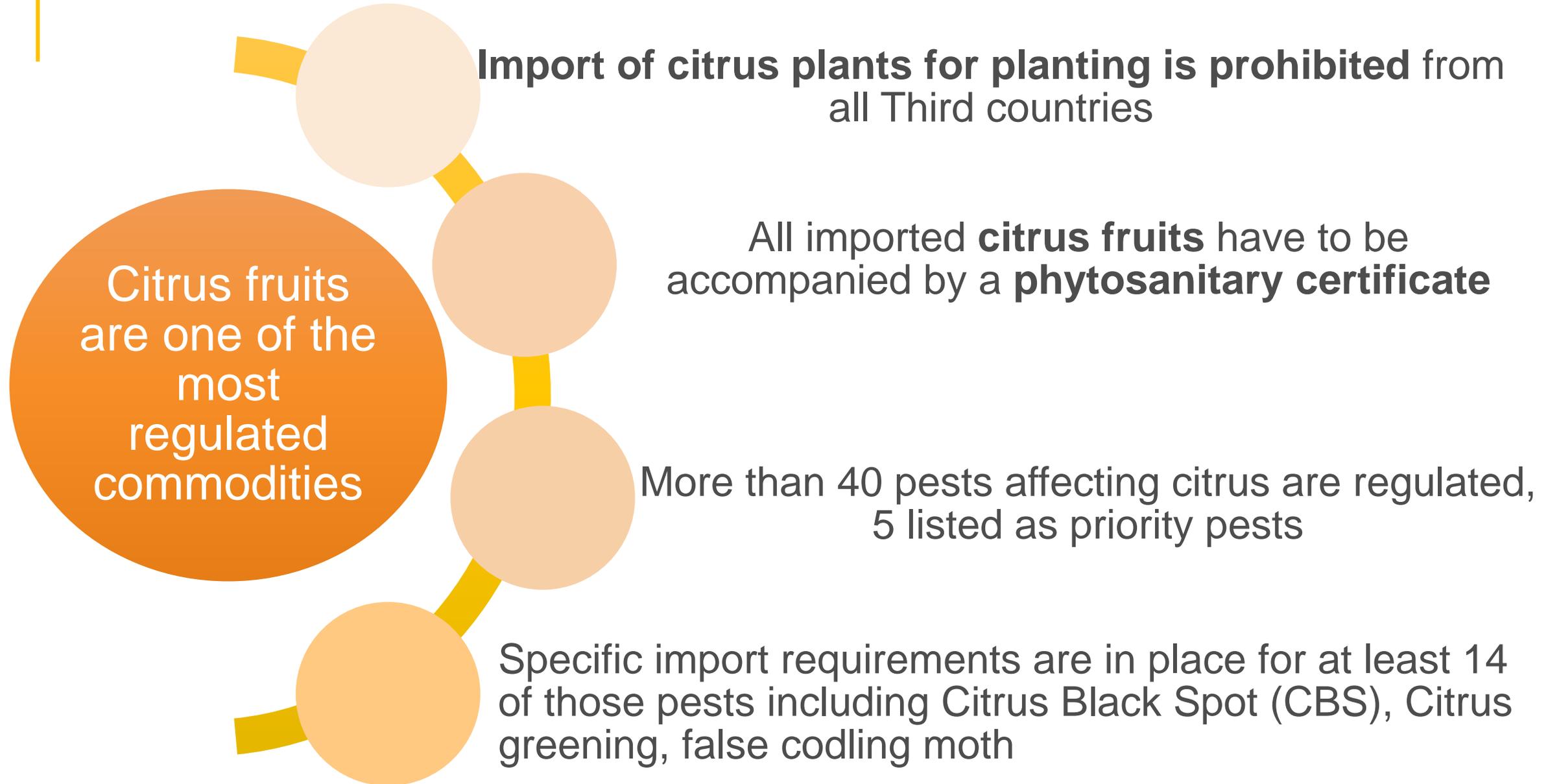
Listed in
Implementing
Regulation
(EU) 2019/2072

Priority pests

QP with most severe impacts

Delegated Regulation
(EU) 2019/1702

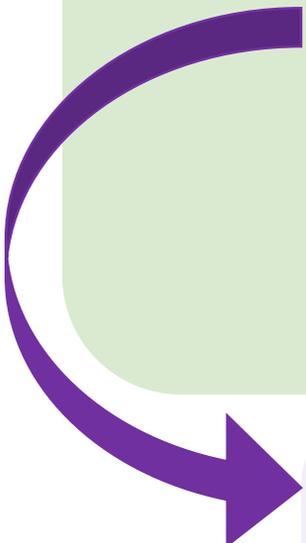
Quarantine pests for citrus



Import requirements for citrus fruits

Citrus fruits can be imported only if:

- are free from peduncles and leaves and
- fulfil special requirements for several pests such as:
 - citrus canker,
 - citrus black spot,
 - false codling moth,
 - *Elsinoe* species (*fawcettii*, *australis*, *citricola*),
 - a number of genera and species of fruit flies

- 
- Country freedom
 - Area freedom
 - Free place of production
 - Free production site in combination with other measures (treatment, systems approach, inspections, sampling etc.)

Import requirements for citrus fruits

- ❖ Huanglongbing the causal agent of citrus greening (*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus, americanus or africanus*)
 - the import of citrus plants for planting is prohibited,
 - other host material: only from countries free from the disease.

Vectors

Diaphorina citri

- Country freedom
- Area freedom

Trioza erytreae (imports and internal movement)

- Country freedom
- Area freedom
- Insect proof site of production

Import requirements for citrus fruits

❖ Citrus black spot (*Phyllosticta citricarpa*)

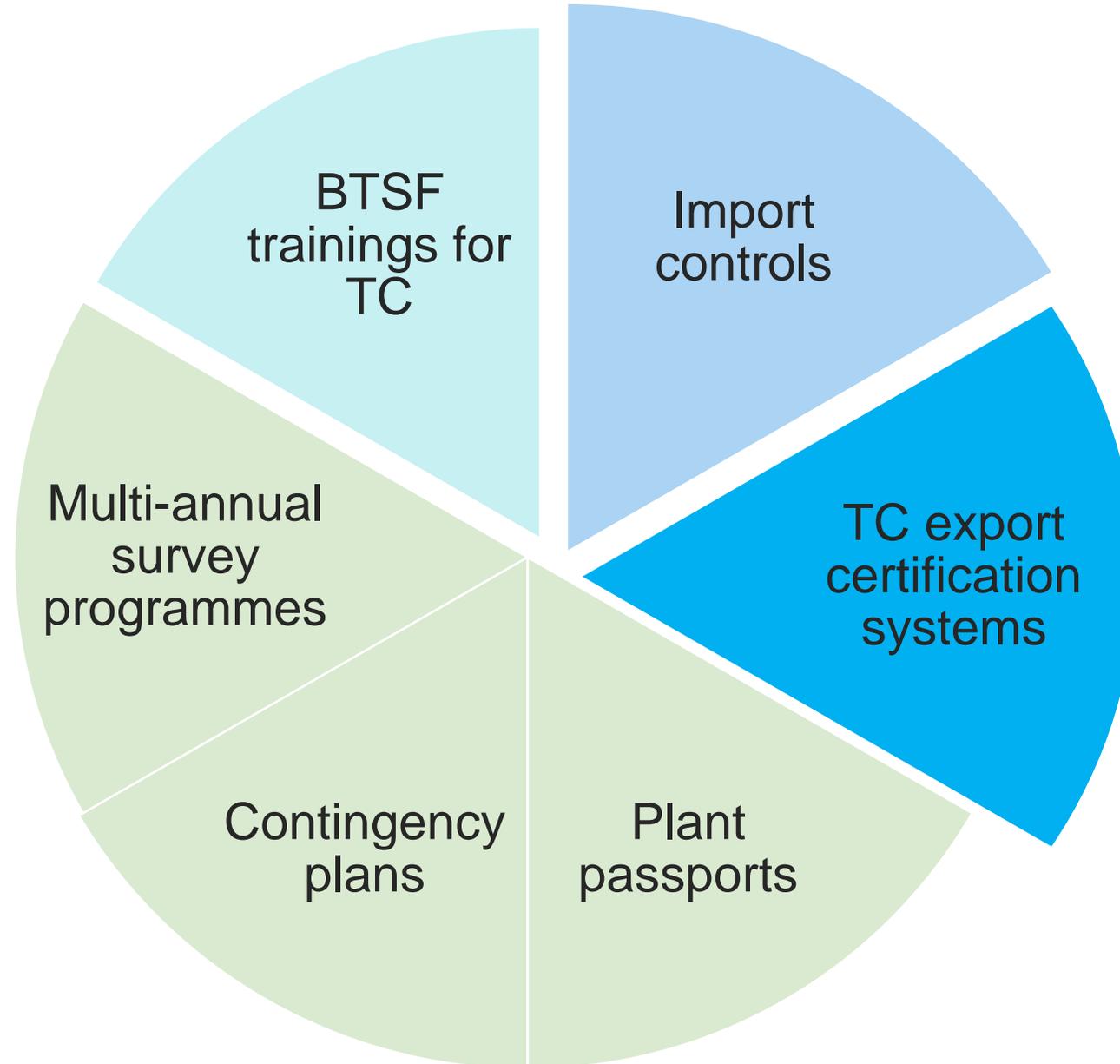
- import requirements for all Third countries
- specific measures for Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Uruguay and, since 2022, Zimbabwe (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/632).
 - reinforced the already existing measures
 - Zimbabwe was added and the other four countries were maintained with stricter requirements.
 - the Commission together with the Member States follow the non-compliances throughout the year and review the measures whenever necessary.

Import requirements for citrus fruits

❖ False codling moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*)

- import requirements for all Third countries where the pest is known to be present;
- reinforced traceability: prior communication of lists of places or sites of production and obligatory destructive sampling;
- For oranges produced under a systems approach: obligatory cold treatment step

Prevention – Commission activities



Prevention - Official controls

TRACES - Pre-notification of arrival of consignment

Controls at the border control posts (BCPs)

Documentary checks – 100%

Harmonised identity and physical checks

Sampling according to International Standards

TRACES/iRASFF - Notification of non-compliances

Controls for issuance of Plant Passport

Prevention – BTSF training for TC

EU Information management systems for official controls - non-EU

- Open to officers of National Competent Authority, involved in certification for goods exported to the EU
- 8 sessions, in 2021, 2022 and 2023

Plant health surveys

- Open, in addition to MS, to Candidate countries, potential Candidate countries and EEA/EFTA countries
- 15 sessions, in 2021, 2022 and 2023

Prevention – Commission audits

Audits to MSs
on import controls

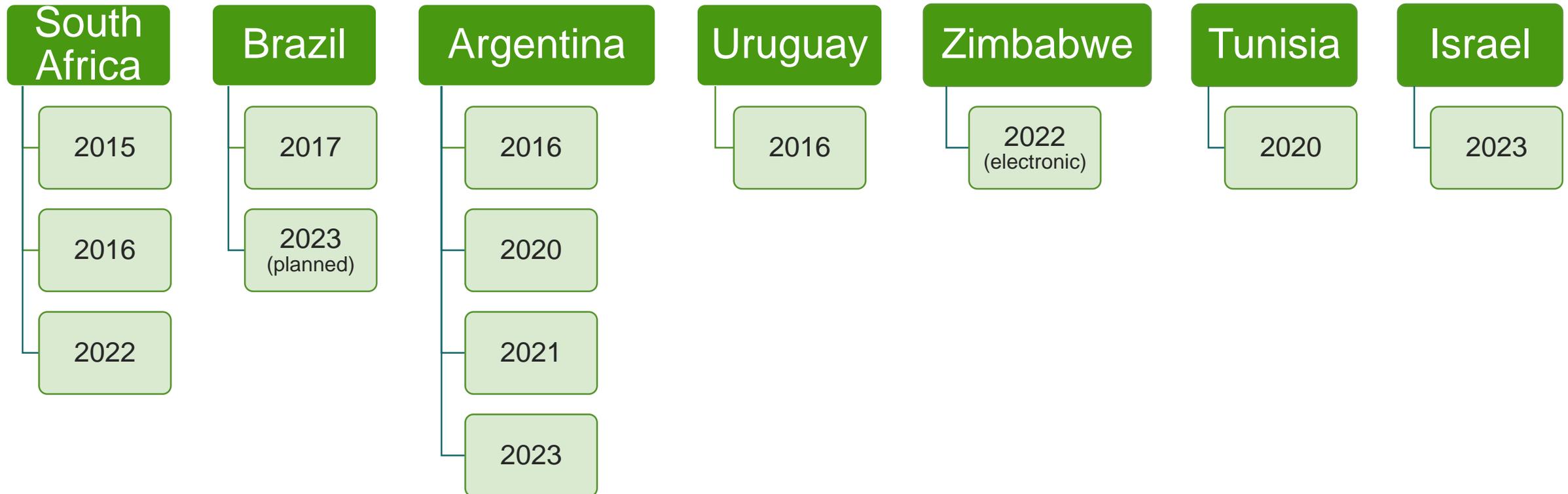


Audits to MSs
on *Trioza erytreae*



Prevention – Commission audits

Audits to third countries on citrus



Prevention - summary

Close cooperation with Member States (MS) and EFSA



Import requirements



Emergency measures for TCs



Assistance to MS



Audits to MS and TCs



Coordinated actions and assistance to TCs

In conclusion



Cooperating



Legislating



Monitoring



Informing



Assisting

Thank you



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