

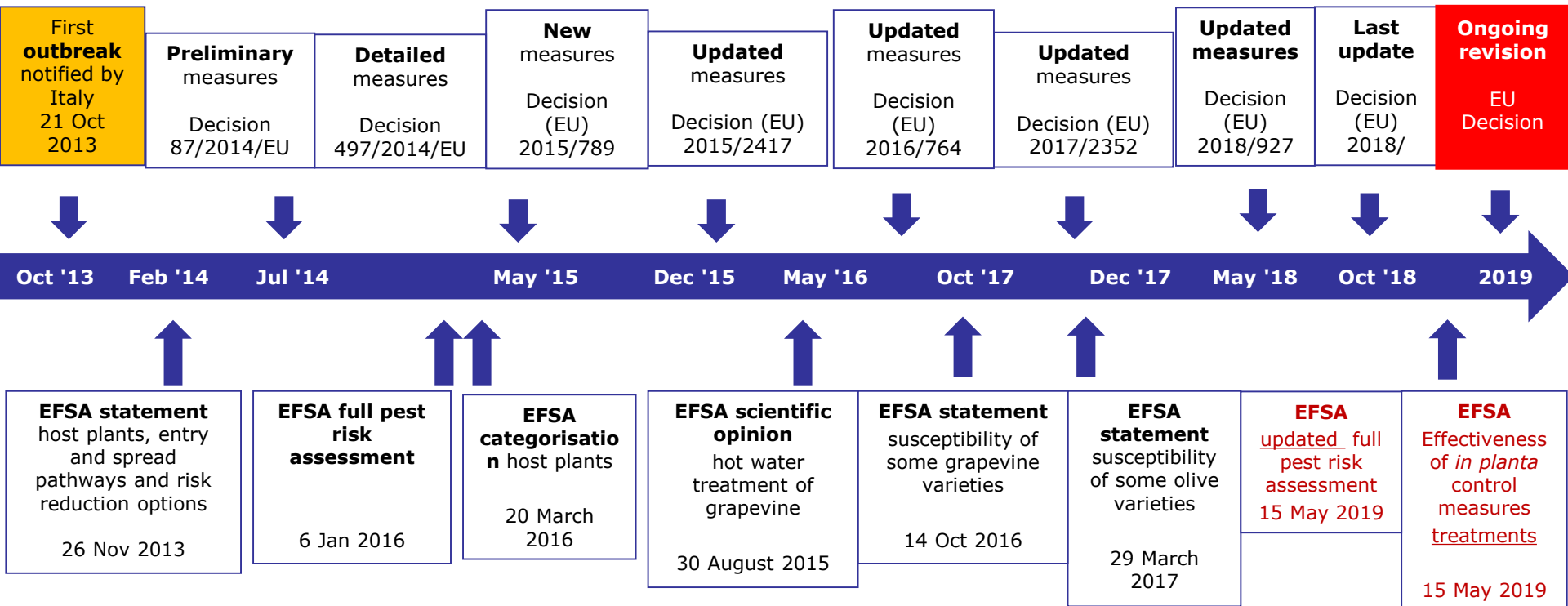
Xylella fastidiosa

- State of play -

MEETING OF THE «CDG HOS – OLIVES SECTOR»

Brussels, 22 October 2019

EU measures hand in hand with scientific developments



Recent EFSA Opinions on *Xylella* (I)

Update of the scientific opinion on the risks to plant health posed by *Xylella fastidiosa* in the EU territory (May 2019)

1. Simulation of **short and long distance spreading** under different conditions;
2. Implementation of **EU control measures crucial** to prevent further spread and even eradicate outbreaks;
3. Effectiveness of **different-sized buffer zones** to control an infected area;
4. Strong focus on the control of **insect vectors**.

Recent EFSA Opinions on *Xylella* (II)

Effectiveness of in planta control measures for *Xylella fastidiosa* (May 2019)

1. There is still **no known way of eliminating the bacterium** from a diseased plant in field conditions.
2. **Chemical and biological control** measures have been evaluated:
 - They may temporarily reduce disease severity in some situations, but
 - ...there is no evidence that they could eliminate Xf in the long term.

EFSA ONGOING ACTIVITIES

- 1. Pest Survey card on Xylella** (published on [3 June 2019](#))
- 2. Update of the Xylella Host Plant Database** (to be published by end of 2019);
- 3. EU Guidelines for the Surveillance of Xylella in the EU** (to be published in early 2020);

Demarcated Areas established in the EU

- **FRANCE**

- Corsica - containment
- PACA - eradication

- **ITALY**

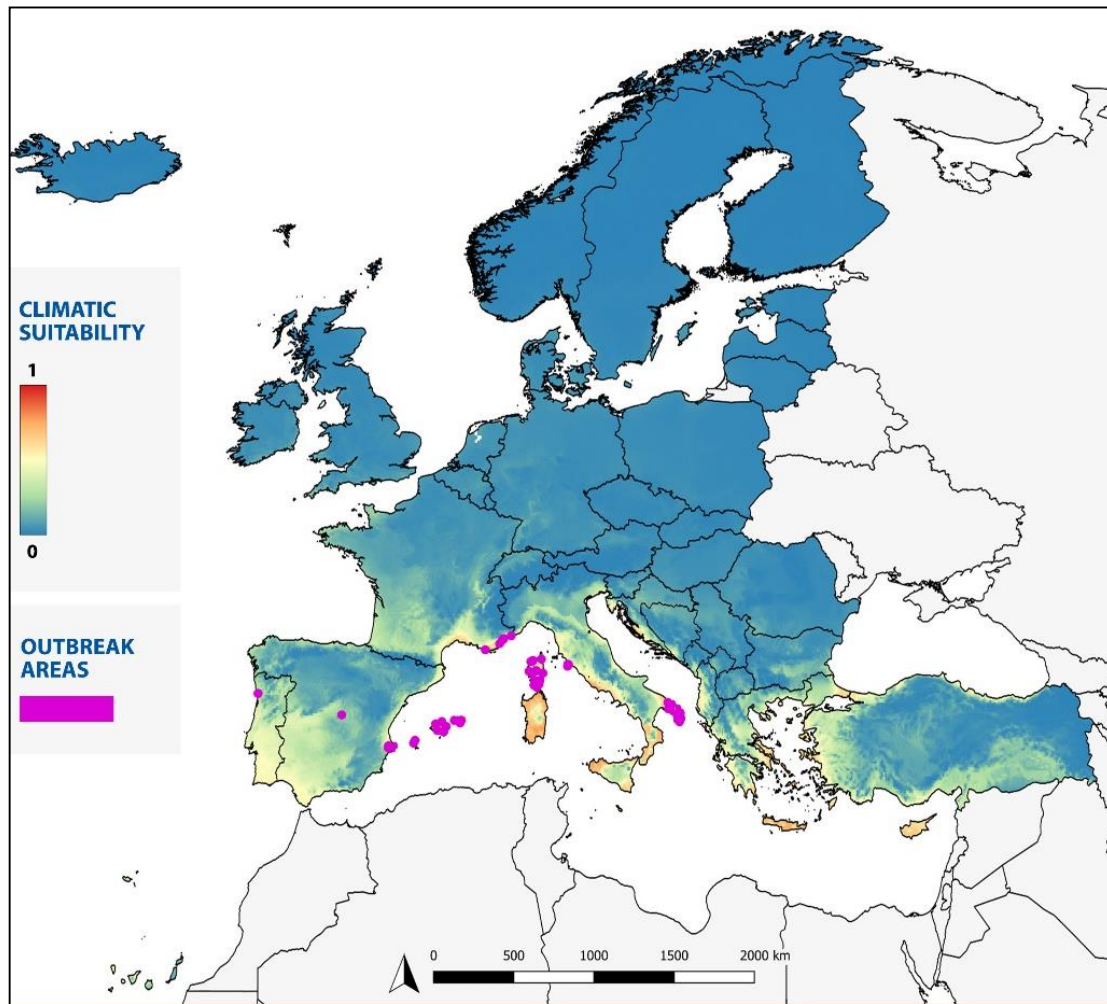
- Apulia - containment
- Tuscany - eradication

- **SPAIN**

- Madrid - eradication
- Balears - containment
- Alicante - eradication

- **PORTUGAL**

- Porto - eradication



New outbreak area: Portugal (Porto)

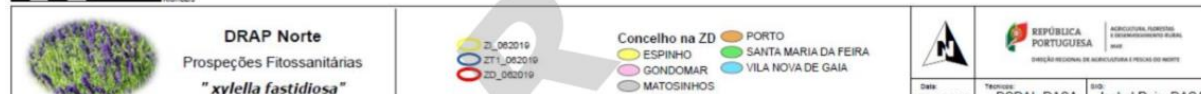


Date of first notification:
11 January 2019

Subspecies: *multiplex*

Host plants: *Quercus suber*, Rosmary, Lavander spp., Acacia, other ornamentals

EU measures: eradication ongoing, movement restrictions in place;



EFSA Conference on *Xylella fastidiosa*: 29-30 October 2019, Ajaccio (Corsica)

The conference is covering the most recent results of research on:

- Biology and pathogenicity.
- Detection and surveillance.
- Ecology, epidemiology and modelling.
- Insect vectors.
- Risk assessment and assessment of impacts (including environmental and socio-economic impact).
- Sustainable management strategies.

<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/events/event/conference-xylella-fastidiosa-29-30-october-2019>

EU List of Priority Pests

(Reg. (EU) 2019/1702 of 11 October 2019)

- Under the new Plant Health Law (applicable from 14 December 2019), 20 quarantine pests, including *Xylella*, have been listed as “**priority pests**”;
- Their economic, environmental and social impact is the most severe for the Union territory;
- Enhanced provisions for Member States:
 - *awareness campaigns to the public in case present*
 - *annual survey*
 - *contingency plans*
 - *simulation exercises*
 - *action plans for eradication*

JRC-EFSA

Methodology on Priority Pests

- Able to assess the economic, environmental and social impact of pests in the EU;
- What is the impact of Xylella for the EU in case of full spread?

Potential loss of annual production: as average 5.5 billion € (mostly Olives)

- Italy: 2.1 billion € per year
- Spain: 1.9 billion € per year
- Greece: 0.8 billion € per year
- Portugal 0.1 billion € per year

EU Olive production value affected: 70% of olive trees (over 30 years old) and 35% of younger ones

Jobs at risk: nearly 300 000 jobs involved in production

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/impact-indicator-priority-pests-i2p2-tool-ranking-pests-according-regulation-eu-20162031>

Further information on
https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/legislation/emergency_measures/xylella-fastidiosa_en