



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Health and Food Safety Directorate General

sante.ddg2.g.5(2019)2503238

**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, ANIMALS, FOOD AND FEED  
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 21 - 22 FEBRUARY 2019  
(Section *Plant Health*)**

**CIRCABC Link:** <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/dd17d0b9-165f-4ba7-8828-acfb5a7cf16c>

**A.01 Evaluation of recent import interceptions with harmful organisms by Member States and the need for further action (including situation of *Spodoptera frugiperda*).**

The Commission presented an overview of the interceptions from 10 January to 15 February, highlighting 2 interceptions of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (citrus black spot) on pomelo from China and lemon from Uganda, 6 interceptions of *Spodoptera frugiperda* (fall armyworm) on asparagus from Peru (3), pepper from Suriname (2) and maize from Senegal (1), nine interceptions of *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (false codling moth) on Roses (3) from Kenya (2) and Tanzania (1), peppers (5) from Mozambique (2), Uganda (2) and Zimbabwe (1) and on *Annona muricata* (1) from Uganda and twenty-four interceptions in wood packaging material (all ISPM 15 marked).

Furthermore, the Commission informed about the follow-up in relation to the interceptions of citrus black spot on citrus fruits originating in Brazil and false codling moth on peppers from Ghana.

The Commission presented an overview of the interceptions of *Spodoptera frugiperda* together with an overview of the trade of commodities included in the emergency measure for this pest. A further follow-up is anticipated in view of the current evolution of the presence of the pest in Africa and Asia.

**A.02 Evaluation of recent outbreaks of harmful organisms notified by Member States and of the control actions taken (including situation on *Bactrocera dorsalis*).**

The Commission presented the outbreaks notified by Member States between 14 January 2019 and 13 February 2019. Further discussion followed on the outbreak of *Fusarium circinatum* notified by Spain, the update of the situation by Italy on the outbreak of *Geosmithia morbida* and the update of the situation on the outbreaks of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* by the Netherlands. Additionally, the Commission informed the Member States of the plan to publish monthly the overview of the outbreaks at the DG SANTE website.

Following the first finding of *Xylella* in Portugal detected on 3 January 2019, the Committee was informed that 38 plants, 1 *Lavandula angustifolia* and 37 *Lavandula dentata*, have been found infected by *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* (ST7). Movement restrictions and eradication measures as foreseen by the EU Decision are currently being taken. Moreover, as part of the survey activities carried out in the demarcated area, three plants of *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Artemisia arborescens* and *Coprosma repens* located in a state owned nursery have recently been found infected by *Xylella* (subspecies to be confirmed). Trace-back activities are ongoing to confirm the source of the infection.

Italy gave a brief update about *Bactrocera dorsalis* to the Standing Committee: The national action plan had just been adopted and made available to the Commission. The measures in the action plan follow what had already been outlined in the Standing Committee meeting in January. The Commission reiterated that taking a precautionous approach is appropriate in this case. Some Member States expressed their concern of this finding and recalled the importance of having strict import requirements to avoid the need to eradicate later on. One Member State appreciated the high number of traps foreseen to be deployed in the demarcated area, but would be more reassured if fruits would be immobilised. The point will be on the agenda of a next PAFF once all Member States and the Commission will have examined the documents sent by Italy.

#### **A.03 EFSA newsletters on horizon scanning of media and literature for new and emerging plant health risks.**

EFSA presented the 23rd edition of the media monitoring newsletter. Highlights from the media were reported mainly on *Meloidogyne enterolobii*, *Spodoptera frugiperda*, Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and *Xylella fastidiosa* in relation to their distribution and the actions taken for their control. Reports on the following EU non-regulated pests were highlighted: a) the identification of the nematode *Meloidogyne floridensis* in almond plantings in California, where it was rated as actionable pest, b) the finding of *Phenacoccus solenopsis* in Cyprus in prickly pears, a new host plant and c) the finding of *Takahashia japonica* affecting magnolias in the UK.

The second pilot edition of the literature monitoring newsletter was presented focusing on the first findings of pests and new control methods reported by scientific literature.

#### **A.04 Overview of the 2017 dossiers for EU co-financing of eradication / containment campaigns.**

Postponed.

**A.05 Exchange of views on draft technical Annexes for an Implementing Regulation ('Phytosanitary Conditions Regulation'), including the lists of quarantine pests, RNQPs, regulated commodities and import and movement requirements, under the basic Plant Health Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.**

The Commission presented the updated lists of Union quarantine pests, protected zone quarantine pests and plants, plant products and other objects subject to plant health import inspections that will be included in the Annexes I, II and XI of that act. A discussion followed concerning the status of pests, which have been added or removed, codes for protected zone pests and some other aspects. The Commission will present the updated versions of the draft Annexes in one of the forthcoming meetings of the Committee.

**A.06 Exchange of views on the need to prolong Decision 2005/51/EC authorising Member States temporarily to provide for derogations for the import of contaminated soil for decontamination purposes.**

A Decision allowing Member States to import from third countries soil contaminated with unwanted or obsolete pesticides for the purpose of decontamination will expire by the end of 2019. The Commission analysed how frequently this derogation was used in the past and it appeared that it has not been used often and most recently in 2015.

Therefore, the Commission suggested not to extend the derogation again and to let it expire by 31 December 2019. The Commission invited Member States to send in comments further to this suggestion within three weeks, if any.

**B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Directive amending Annexes I to V of Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community.**

The Commission presented the comments received during the 60 days WTO-SPS consultation. Discussion followed in relation to comments on the proposed measures on *Tephritidae* and the requirement for a phytosanitary certificate for machinery and vehicles that have been operated for agricultural and forestry purposes. The bilateral meeting of the Commission with the Japanese authorities on the later issue has been detailed. It was decided to look into the request of Japan for a potential temporary solution and consider granting a derogation for accepting an alternative certification.

The draft Commission Implementing Decision was endorsed by the qualified majority of Member States.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

**B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Decision amending Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/715 setting out measures in respect of certain fruits originating in certain third countries to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of the harmful organism *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa.**

The Commission presented a draft Commission Implementing Decision amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/715 setting out measures in respect of certain fruits originating in certain third countries to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of the harmful organism *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa. The new expiration date of the measure is 31 March 2022, but it was agreed to plan a review after each export season.

The draft Commission Implementing Decision was endorsed by the qualified majority of Member States.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.