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EUROPHYT

European Union Notification System for Plant Health Interceptions

Annual Report 2014

Executive summary

EUROPHYT is the plant health interception, notification and rapid alert system for the EU Member States and Switzerland, managed by the European Commission. This report presents key statistics on the 2014 notifications and provides analysis of trends in interceptions, based on annual figures from the period 2010-2014.

In 2014, EUROPHYT received 6,662 notifications about consignments intercepted by the Member States and Switzerland due to non-conformity with EU requirements. The vast majority of which (96%) related to plants, plant products and objects from Third Countries (TCs). The 2014 total was slightly down on the 2013 level (6,997).

Interceptions from Third Countries

In the case of goods from TC, approximately 37% of the interceptions were due to the presence of harmful organisms (HO), approximately 30% due to non-compliance of wood packaging material (WPM) with international phytosanitary requirements for the treatment of wood material (ISPM 15), and approximately 25% attributable to documentary problems.

For interceptions due to the presence of HOs, the main commodities intercepted were fruit and vegetables (73%), WPM (11%), cut flowers (7%) and planting material (4%).

Almost two thirds of the HO interceptions related to nine TCs, each having more than 100 interceptions, namely, Ghana, Cambodia, India, China, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Uganda and Kenya.

*Seven commodities accounted for 71% of the interceptions on fruit and vegetables: mango, peppers, gourds (*Momordica *spp.,* Luffa *spp.), basil, eggplant, and citrus fruit. The consignments were mainly infested with non-European fruit flies, white flies and thrips. 2014 saw a very significant increase in the interceptions of false codling moth and this HO is being considered for listing as a regulated pest.*

Commission emergency measures with regard to citrus black spot on imports of citrus fruit from South Africa remained in place for the 2014 season. In spite of efforts made by South Africa to implement these measures, and other additional measures, there was only a limited decrease in the level of interceptions in 2014 compared to previous years.

The main sources of interceptions for the presence of HOs in Wood Packaging Material were China, India and Vietnam. There was a consistent increase in the number of HO interceptions associated with WPM from TCs since 2011. Most of the HO interceptions were attributable to India and China, where HOs continued to be encountered in ISPM 15 marked consignments, raising wider plant health and export system concerns from these TCs. The main HOs were longhorn beetles and other wood and bark insects, and pinewood nematodes.

As regards cut flowers, the main HOs intercepted were Gypsophila *spp.,* Rosa *spp.,* Solidago *spp., orchids,* Eryngium *spp. and* Chrysanthemum *spp., infested mainly with* Liriomyza *spp.,* Spodoptera *spp.,* Thrips *spp. and* Bemisia *spp.*

Bemisia tabaci *(non-European populations) was the most intercepted HO with planting material.*

In response to the risks posed by certain interceptions, the Commission took a number of measures to address the high level of interceptions from a number of TCs. These measures have resulted in a drop in the number of interceptions of imports from Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, India and the Dominican Republic. For other TCs, such as Ghana, Bangladesh and Uganda, there has been no improvement, or even deterioration despite measures taken. Specific measures taken in relation to WPM from China have not yet resulted in a reduced level of interceptions.

In the cases of China and India, there was a high number of interceptions due to the presence of HOs in WPM bearing the ISPM15 mark. This situation is a cause for concern as it means that the presence of the ISPM15 mark cannot always be taken as providing an assurance of compliance.

Four HOs, considered not present or recorded from within the EU where intercepted for the first time in 2014: Tinthia cymbalistis, Psylliodes punctifrons, Acalolepta *spp. and* Anastrepha fraterculus.

The second largest category of interceptions from TCs concerns non-compliance with the ISPM standard for the treatment of WPM (1,918 cases) originating mainly from Russia, USA, China, India, Turkey and Belarus. Such interceptions account for most of the interceptions from the Russian Federation (88%) and most of the interceptions from the USA and China (46% and 48% respectively).

Interceptions in intra-EU trade

As regards interceptions in trade between EU Member States, the number of intercepted consignments continued to decline. Interceptions concerned mainly planting material, followed by fruit and vegetables (including ware potatoes) and cut flowers.

The overall decline reflects a reduction in interceptions of WPM and pinewood from Portugal and in ware potatoes from Poland demonstrating the effectiveness of improved control measures (the number of interceptions for the presence of ring rot reduced to one in 2014). On the other hand, there were increased interceptions of commodities from NL most of which were of planting material with HOs, including Bemisia tabaci *(intercepted by an EU protected zone for such),* Phytophthora ramorum *and a number of cases with* Xylella fastidiosa *(on ornamental coffee plants originating in Central America).*

Due to on-going efforts by MS the delays in making EUROPHYT notifications has decreased considerably since 2010, and appears to be stabilising at or around an EU average of 10 working days since 2012, although still above the two working days stipulated under EU legislation.

EU measures

New complimentary initiatives introduced by the Commission in 2014, including the publication on a non-EU trade Alert List, and the establishment of a Commission working group on Response to Emerging Risks from Imports (RERI), are helping the Commission, together with Member States, to timely identify where action needs to be taken to address risks from imports. In addition, the ongoing development of a HO outbreak database is anticipated to offer enhanced data management and plant health overview towards more integrated assessments of both import risk and outbreak management.

Notification of interceptions to the Commission

As regards notifications by Member States, 80% of all notifications were accounted for by nine MS and just three MS (UK, DE and NL) accounted for almost half of the total. Some MS (such as ES, IT, BE, GR, PT and RO) appear to have a low level of notifications relative to trade volumes.

Acronyms

CH	Switzerland
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
EUROPHYT	The EU notification and rapid alert system dealing with interceptions for plant health reasons of consignments of plants and plant products imported into, or traded within, the EU
HOs	Harmful organisms
IPPC	International Plant Health Convention
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures
MSs	EU Member States (are also, except United Kingdom, referred to individually in tables and figures of the report by their two-letter ISO code)
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
PC	Phytosanitary Certificate
PHMD	Plant health movement document
RA	Risk Assessment
RERI	Response to Emerging Risks from Imports
RM	Risk Management
TCs	Third countries, i.e. non-EU countries, other than Switzerland (are also referred to individually in tables and figures of the report by their two-letter ISO code)
TRACES	Trade Control and Expert System
UK	United Kingdom
WPM	Wood packaging material

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

EUROPHYT is an on-line web-based notification and rapid alert system for plant health interceptions in the European Union (EU), originally established according to the provisions of Commission Directive 94/3/EC of 21 January 1994[1].

The basic premise for EUROPHYT is the obligation for EU Member States (MSs) (including Switzerland) to rapidly notify harmful organisms (HOs) and other plant health risks found during import controls. Notifications of such interceptions are in turn disseminated EU wide and to the country of export. Similarly, interceptions made in intra-EU trade of material that does not meet EU phytosanitary requirements, are also subject to notification.

The standard format and content of the EUROPHYT notification form conforms to the International Plant Health Convention's (IPPC) International Standard for Phyto-sanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 13. It has changed little from the initial model of the Annex to the original Directive from 1994, except that the system was fully automated in 1999, allowing for rapid web based-interface notification and real-time dissemination capabilities to all principal stakeholders (MS and Switzerland National Plant Protection Organisations (NPPOs)), as well as border inspection points, all of which have on-line access). Interceptions from TCs, are also automatically notified back to their respective NPPOs.

Since its inception, EUROPHYT has been continuously hosted, managed and developed by DG Health and Food Safety via a dedicated group of specialised personnel and IT staff ensuring day-to-day monitoring and management of the system and database, as well as co-ordinating on-going system maintenance and upgrades. The total number of notifications as at the end of 2014, after over 20 years' activity, stood at 96,782.

As well as a functioning rapid alert system, the EUROPHYT database, through interactive data interrogation approaches, or specific queries, doubles as the basis for an effective and informative Risk Assessment (RA) (with the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) having direct on-line access) and Risk Management (RM) policy support tool, finding increasing use in widening policy spheres.

Extracts of interception data are provided regularly to the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) and, when requested, to NPPOs, professional organisations and stakeholders in MSs and TCs, including the new Non-EU Trade Alert List initiative which commenced in November 2014. Furthermore, NPPOs of MS regularly receive specific and aggregated data on interceptions via an EU internal network (CIRCA-BC). In addition, monthly and annual data extracts, as well as the new non-EU Trade Alert Lists (see also section 9.1), are published on-line, along with other pertinent EU plant health related information at http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosafety/index_en.htm.

[1] Commission Directive 94/3/EC of 21 January 1994 establishing a procedure for the notification of interception of a consignment or a harmful organism from third countries and presenting an imminent phytosanitary danger. OJ L 32, 5.2.1994, p. 37.

1.1 Objective / Aim

Although the EUROPHYT database is constantly used and interrogated in support of risk management and policy support activities and initiatives on an on-going basis throughout the year (not least through various periodic and *ad hoc* reporting platforms as previously mentioned), this report aims to provide an annual overview of the highlights and most pertinent interceptions during 2014, and, based on selected statistics, explores and evaluates the overall and principal trends within the period 2010-2014 and, where appropriate, actions/measures taken. All public data of EUROPHYT, including those in this annual report, are prepared in line with Regulation EC (No) 45/2001 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data[2].

Building on the expanding role of EUROPHYT in support of EU plant health policy and plant biosecurity measures, the report further highlights a number of major developments directly linked, or developed in parallel, and complimentary to, the EUROPHYT platform towards a more comprehensive and integrated suite of tools towards improved plant health monitoring and surveillance for the EU.

2. Notifications

EUROPHYT received an overall total of 6,662 notifications, covering all non-conformities, during 2014, approximately 5% lower than that recorded for 2013, and reversing a slight successive upward trend observed over the period 2011 to 2013. Of this figure, 6,409 originated from third country consignments, whilst the remaining 253 represented interceptions recorded within the EU (i.e. between MSs), representing an approximate 4 and 21% reduction on the previous year, respectively. **Figure 2.1** gives an overview of the number of interceptions for TCs and MSs over the period 2010 to 2014.

[2] Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data. OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p.1.

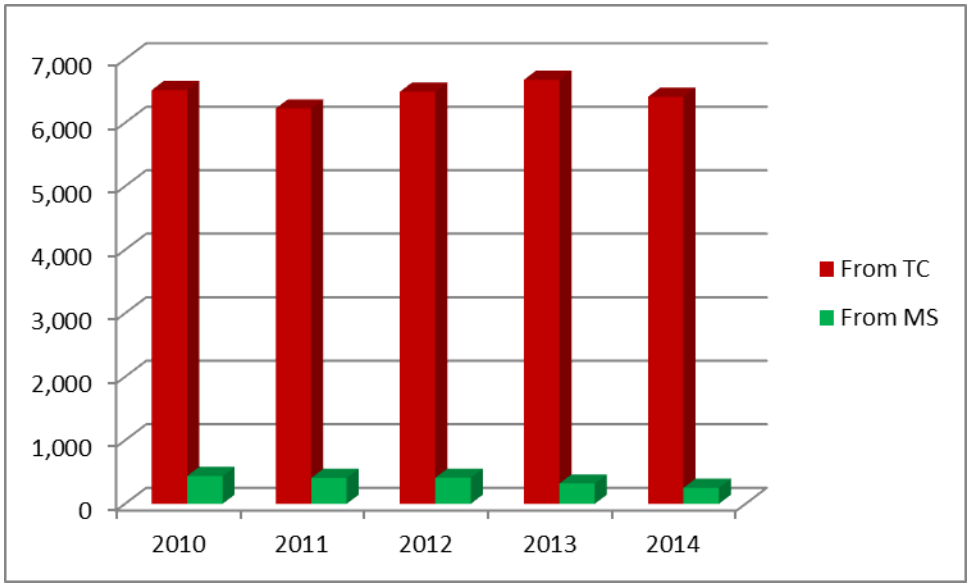


Fig. 2.1. Numbers of notifications of interceptions to EUROPHYT (2010-2014) arranged as a total of non-conformities attributable to TCs or MSs (see also Table 2.1 of the Annex).

2.1 Reasons for interceptions

Although there is an apparent fall in the overall total number of interceptions in 2014, it is important to consider where and how this fall has occurred. In the first instance, in consideration of all interceptions from TCs and MSs**, Figs. 2.2** and **2.3**, respectively, give a comparative breakdown of the relative contributions of the differing non-conformities to the interceptions recorded for 2014, with a comparative evolution over the reference period 2010-2014. The basic data are provided in the Annex (Tables 2.2 and 2.3)[3].

2.1.1 TCs

The four principal areas of non-conformity, responsible for interceptions from TCs, remains (in descending order of incidence); HOs, treatment of wood packaging material (WPM (other than HOs)), non-conforming Phytosanitary Certificates (PCs), including problems with declaration(s), and absence of PCs. As in previous years, the principal trigger for notifications in 2014 was the detection of HOs, reflected in 37% of all interceptions from TCs.

Figures for WPM, as regards the special conditions under ISPM No. 15, have decreased from 35% to 30%, of the total number of TC interceptions, but remaining at around 2,000 per year.

Issues related to PCs, as a whole, have also registered a noticeable overall decline since 2010 (with the exception of 2011). Of these, issues related to declaration problems have decreased since 2012, although those attributable to fake or false declarations have remained steady

[3] In this report the totals always refer to the number of intercepted consignments in that particular category. If there was more than one reason of interception in the case of a consignment (e.g. presence of a harmful organism and absence of phytosanitary certificate) or more than one HO was intercepted, the interception is counted separately in each of the relevant categories, however only once concerning the overall number of interceptions. Consequently the totals may be lower than the sum of subcategories. Furthermore, some sub-categories include more than one reason of interception, depending on the construction of the data table, and therefore, there could be slight differences in numbers reflected in different data tables and/or figures.

since 2013, with little improvement since 2012. Absence of PCs remains an area effectively static since 2012, with no observable improvements (11.7% share of overall total TC interceptions in each year).

Section 3 will consider the status and evolution of HO interceptions from TCs in more detail.

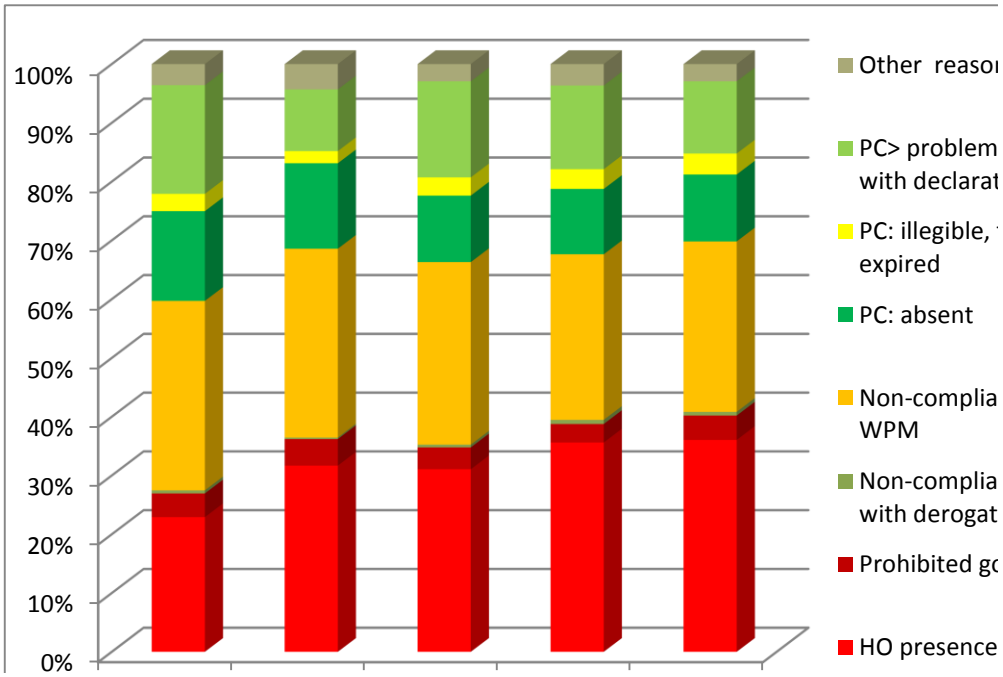


Fig.2.2. Reasons and evolution of interceptions of consignments from Third Countries over the reference period 2010-2014).

2.1.2 MSs

The three principal reasons for MS interceptions remained the same in 2014 as in previous years; HOs, treatment of WPM (other than HOs), and plant health movement documentation (PHMD). In 2014 the detection of HOs was the main reason for interceptions (55.7%), followed by missing ISPM 15 mark on WPM (25.3%), and issues related to plant health movement documents (PHMD) (17.8%) (see **Fig. 2.3** and Table 2.3 of the Annex).

The number of interceptions with HOs has fallen, year-on-year, since 2011, likewise non-conformity with respect to PHMD has fallen, year-on-year, since 2012. WPM material has also registered a clear year-on-year decrease since 2012, with the exception of 2012 (principally with regard to a decrease in the absence of ISPM mark No. 15).

Section 4 will consider the status and evolution of HO interceptions from MSs in more detail.

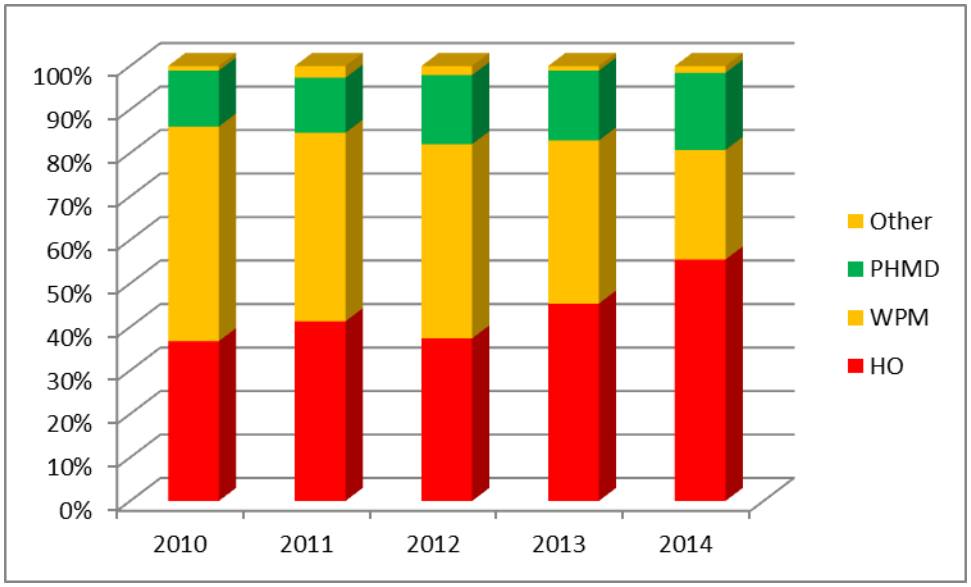


Fig. 2.3. Reasons for interceptions of commodities from intra-EU trade (2010-2014).

In the reference period 2010 to 2014, nine MSs referred to in **Fig. 2.4** were responsible for approximately 80% of all interceptions reported to EUROPHYT. Of these nine MSs, the UK, DE and NL had the most, reporting 1,379, 1,006 and 802 interceptions, respectively, in 2014 (together accounting for approximately 48% of the total number of all interceptions). UK is still the MS with the highest number of reported interceptions, even if the total number of UK interceptions in 2014 represented a slight fall on the previous year (reversing an observed increasing trend since 2010). Conversely, DE, which has exhibited a clear and consecutive year-on-year reduction in notifications since 2010, reversed this falling trend with an approximate 14% increase in notifications over that recorded for 2013. NL continued a negative trend since 2012, with a considerable drop in notifications from 2013. AT is the only MS to report a consistent year-on-year increase since 2010, while FR and LV represent the only two MSs to record a consistent and yearly negative trend since 2010, with falls of approximately 43 and 50%, respectively, since then. Figures for both ES and CH represent a relatively stable slightly oscillating pattern, but with a slight overall negative trend for ES.

Concerning the number of interceptions relative to the estimated volume of imports of regulated articles[4], LV, AT and CH appear to intercept consignments in relatively high numbers, while other MSs, such as ES, IT, BE, PL, GR, PT, and RO reported relatively low number of interceptions (Table 2.4 of the Annex).

[4] Regulated articles as described by Council Directive 2000/29/EC, subject to specific requirements, such as phytosanitary certificates and mandatory import control.

Currently no exact information is available at EU level on the volume of imports, subject to phytosanitary controls. EUROSTAT data provides only indicative information, as the customs codes (TARIC) only to a limited extent correspond to the regulated articles, defined by the EU plant health legislation as subject to phytosanitary controls.

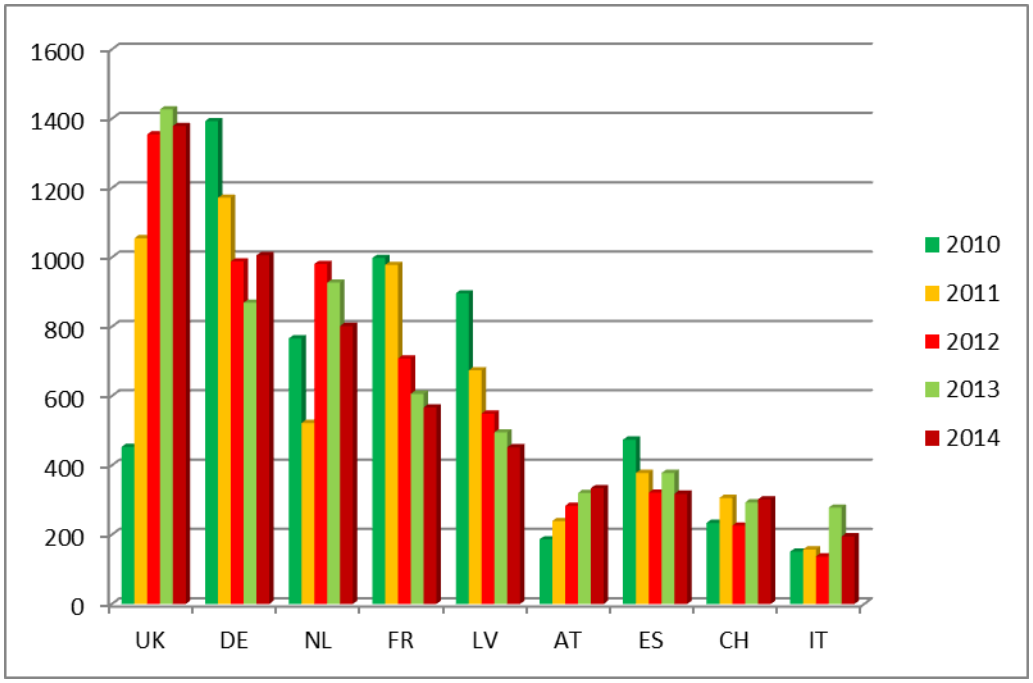


Fig. 2.4. MSs with the overall largest number of notified interceptions in the period 2010-2014.

3. Interceptions of consignments imported from Third Countries

Key points

There were a total of 6,409 interceptions from third countries. These may be broken down as follows:

- Presence of Harmful Organisms: 2,385 (37%)
- WPM (treatment): 1.918 (30%)
- Absence of or non-conforming phytosanitary certificates: 1.802 (28%)

For interceptions due to the **presence of HOs**, the main commodities intercepted were fruit and vegetables (73%), Wood packaging material (11%), cut flowers (7%) and planting material (4%).

The main countries of origin of intercepted fruit and vegetables were Ghana, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

The main countries of origin of intercepted wood packaging material were China and India.

The main countries of origin of intercepted cut flowers were Kenya and Ecuador.

The main countries of origin of intercepted planting material were Serbia, China, Sri Lanka and Costa Rica.

3.1 Type and origin of the consignments

In 2014 MSs reported 6,409 interceptions of consignments from TCs, of which 4,173 covered plants and plant products (including planting material, seeds, fruits and vegetables, cut flowers, ware potatoes, wood/bark, and other plant products), and 2,245 objects (WPM and other objects)[5]. Although the overall share of plants and plant products in interceptions has fallen by 6.5% from 2013, reversing an overall increasing trend since 2011, there has been an increase in wood/bark by approximately 22% and a slight increase in other plant products, by 0.9% (see **Fig. 3.1.** and Table 3.1 from the Annex).

Again, as in previous years, in the reference period 2010-2014, fruit and vegetable interceptions constituted the largest number of notifications in 2014 followed by WPM. Ware potatoes, cut flowers, planting material, and seeds have each exhibited falls since 2013 by 74%, 19%, 14% and 11%, respectively. Interceptions of WPM increased by 4.6% over the previous year.

[5] Plants. plant products and objects as defined by Article 2 and annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EC.

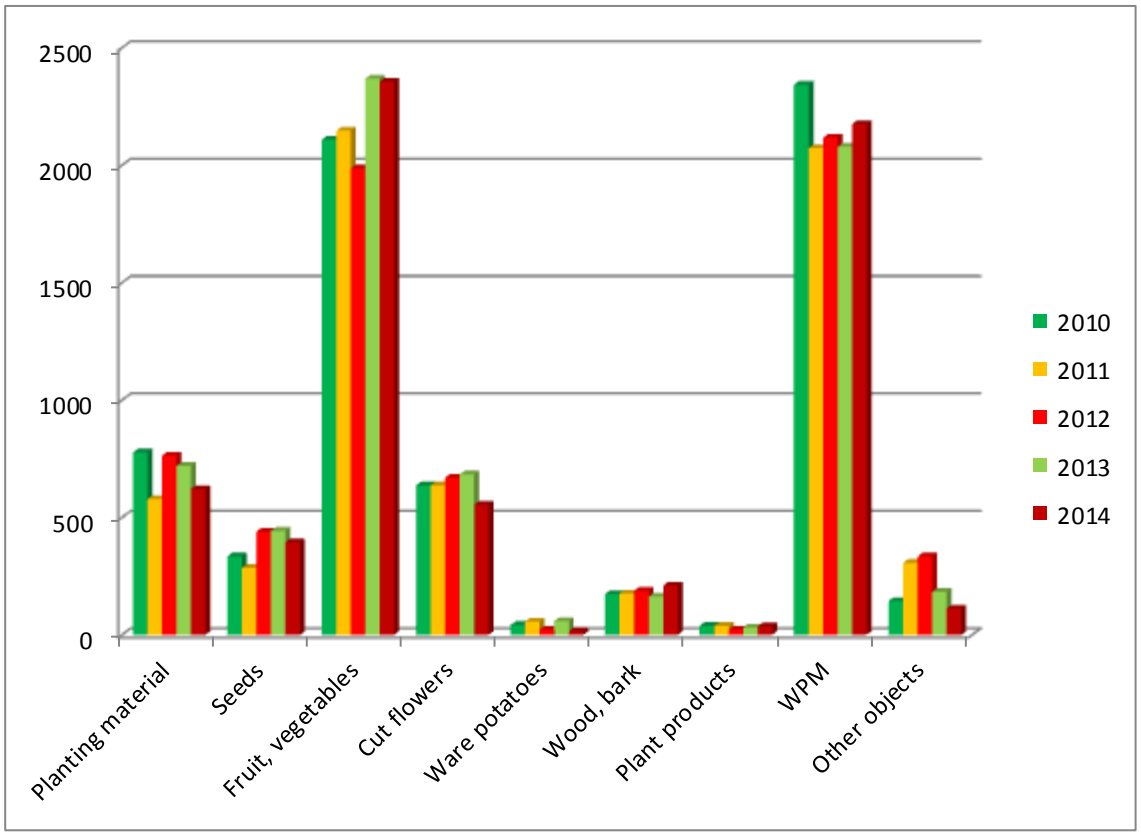


Fig. 3.1. Type of intercepted commodities from Third Countries (2010-2014).

EUROPHYT recorded interceptions from 123 different exporting TCs in 2014 (down from a total of 158 in 2013). As in the previous two years (2012 and 2013), the largest number of TC interceptions originated from the Russian Federation (RU) - 10% of the total of all interceptions from TCs, followed by, in descending order, USA (US) – 9.6%, China (CN) – 6.6%, India (IN) – 5.5%, Ghana (GH) – 5.3%, Cambodia (KH) – 4.4%, Thailand (TH) – 4.2%, Turkey (TR) -4.2%, Kenya (KE) - 3.3%, and Bangladesh (BD) -3% (see **Fig. 3.2** and Table 3.2 of the Annex). Taken together, these ten countries account for approximately 57% of all TC interceptions in 2014. Overall, the 27 countries listed in Table 3.2 of the Annex account for 81% of all intercepted consignments in 2014.

A number of noticeable and significant changes to the numerical ranking of the most prominent TCs with respect to their respective number of interceptions took place during 2014. Russia remains in first position, but interceptions have fallen by approximately 11% since 2013. India, which was in second position in 2013, has replaced China in 4th position in 2014. This fall can be largely attributable to the EU import ban (Commission Decision 2014/237/EU[6]) on mango and other frequently intercepted fruits and vegetables (*Colocasia* spp., *Momordica* spp., *Solanum melangena* and *Trichosanthes* spp.) from India during 2014. In turn, China, exhibiting a consecutive year-on-year increase in interceptions since 2010,

[6] Commission Implementing Decision of 24 April 2014 on measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of harmful organisms as regards certain fruits and vegetables originating in India. OJ L 125, 26.4.2014, p. 93

and a 6.3% increase between 2013 and 2014, replaced the United States in 3rd position. The United States, due to an approximate 20% increase in interceptions, is now ranked second. These increases for China and United states relate primarily to WPM interceptions. For China, EU emergency measures for WPM are in place (Commission Decision 2013/92/EU[7]). They have so far not resulted in a reduction of interceptions, but since these measures consist solely of increased inspection obligations for MS, it could be expected that, at least in the short term, they could result in an increased number of interceptions as the level of inspections intensifies. Thailand, following concerted efforts due to a range of Commission actions in 2011 and 2013, has followed an overall negative trend. Effective bi-lateral communication continued during 2014 which helped maintain high awareness and overall momentum with respect to improvements of plant health export controls.

Both Cambodia and Bangladesh emerged as problematic with respect to their overall interception count for 2014, each exhibiting a clear upward trend with increases of 56.8 and 27.7% over 2013 figures, respectively. In response to Commission action, Cambodia introduced a temporary self-ban on some of the most problematic commodities and following additional Commission action, including an FVO audit in November 2014, interceptions virtually stopped at the end of the year, i.e. no interceptions were recorded in December 2014, with only 1 for November 2014. Measures implemented by Bangladesh in response to FVO audits and Commission correspondence appear not to have been effective and interceptions have continued at a high rate. In addition, there have been on-going issues of fraudulent and/or absent PCs. The Commission took additional action towards the end of 2014 with a view to improving the situation in 2015. Similarly, Ghana, with a considerable increase of 53.8% over its 2013 figures, increased its overall ranking from 9th in 2013 to 5th in 2014 (with a total of 313 interceptions). Although a concerted series of Commission communications resulted in the introduction of an Action Plan and a unilaterally imposed self-ban on a range of the most critical commodities (including *Capsicum* spp., *Luffa* spp., and *Solanum melongena*, etc.) as identified from EUROPHYT analysis, the overall number of interceptions during 2014 were up over 2013 figures. By comparison, both Turkey and Kenya, both ranked 8th and 9th, respectively, have continued an overall upward trend, albeit less pronounced than for other TCs, and only slightly so for Kenya (see **Fig. 3.2**). Interceptions of Turkish exports are largely due to documentary issues and not for the presence of HOs.

[7] Commission Implementing Decision of 18 February 2013 on the supervision, plant health checks and measures to be taken on wood packaging material actually in use in the transport of specified commodities originating in China. OJ L 47, 20.2.2013, p. 74

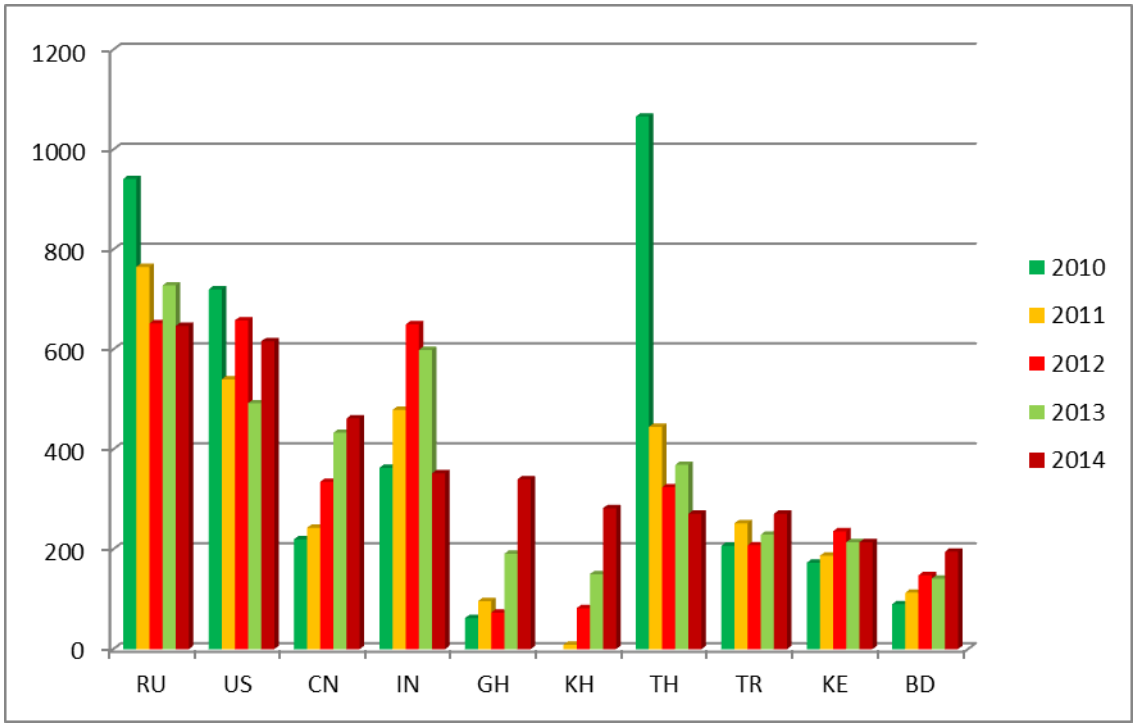


Fig. 3.2. Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions (2010-2014).

3.2 Intercepting MS

In 2014, 21.5% of interceptions of consignments from TCs were made by the UK, followed by DE (15.7%), NL (12.5%), FR (8.8%), LV (7%), AT (5.2%), ES (5%), CH (4.7%), and IT (3%) (see **Fig. 2.4**). The ranking of other MSs, and the evolution in the number of interceptions of consignments from TCs are very similar to those referred to in chapter 2.1.2 and Figure 2.4 (see Table 2.4 of the Annex for the total number of interceptions).

3.3 Interceptions with harmful organisms

2,385 notifications of consignments intercepted from TCs in 2014 were attributable to HOs (4.3% lower than in 2013, reversing a general upward trend from 2010), of which 2,102 represented consignments of plants and/or plant products (6.4% lower than in 2013). Conversely, 284 interceptions were attributable to objects (14% higher than in the previous year) (see **Fig. 3.3** and Table 3.3 of the Annex).

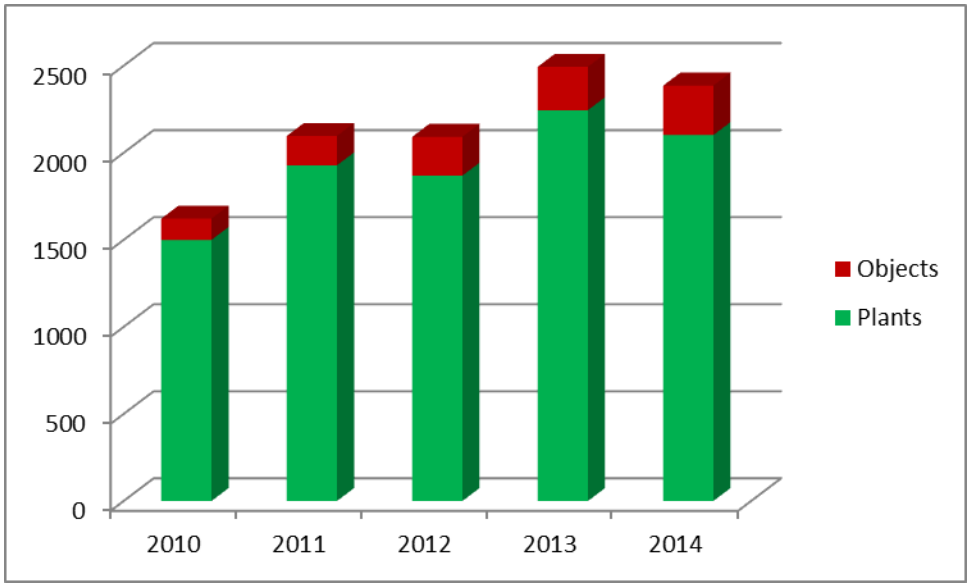


Fig. 3.3. Consignments from Third Countries intercepted with harmful organisms (2010-2014).

Approximately 73% of all interceptions from TCs involved fruit and vegetables, followed by treatment of WPM (11.5%), cut flowers (7.6%) and planting material (4.4%). Seeds and wood bark registered only a very slight increase over the previous year (representing 0.8 and 1.9% of total interceptions, respectively) (see **Fig. 3.4.** and Table 3.4 in the Annex).Ware potatoes registered just 1 interception in 2014, down from 9 in 2013.

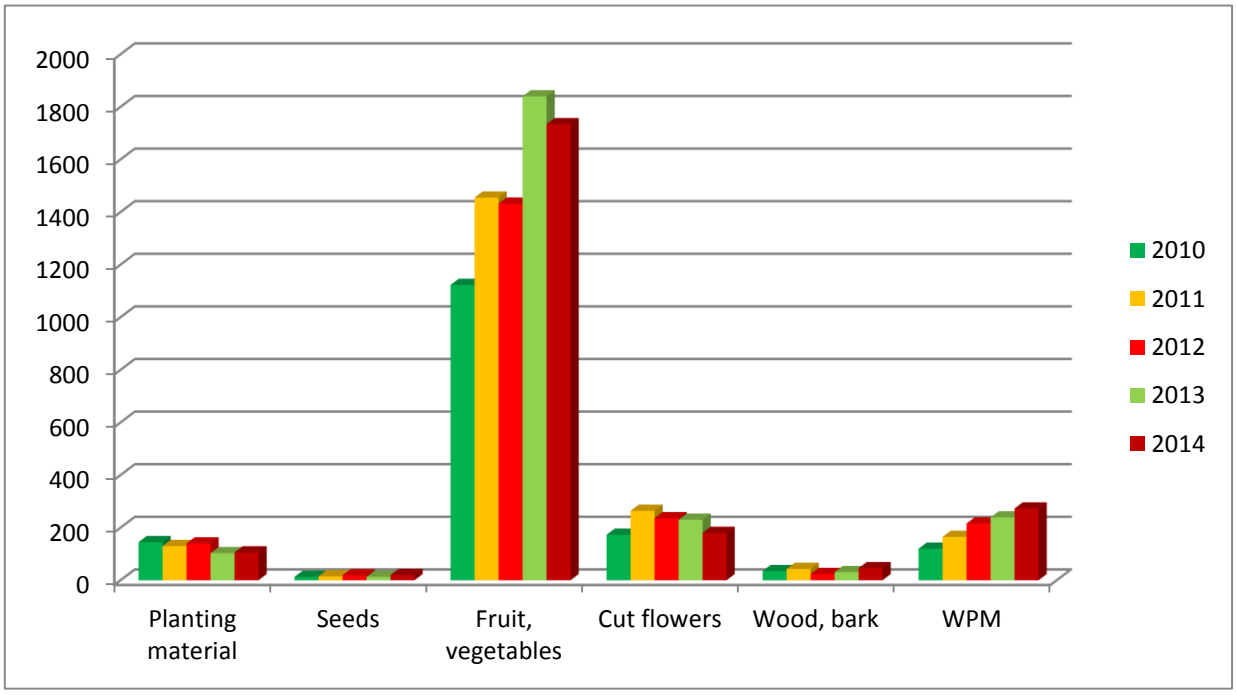


Fig. 3.4. Type of consignments from Third Countries, intercepted with harmful organisms (2010-2014).

HOs were intercepted from 75 TCs exporting countries during 2014, with 9 TCs, registering 100 or more interceptions, responsible for 61.2% of all TC HO interceptions, 14 TCs with between 20 to 99 interceptions (representing 23.9%), and 52 TCs representing 19 or lower (representing 14.8%). The TCs with the highest number of interceptions of HOs in 2014 are given in **Fig. 3.5** (see also Table 3.5 from the Annex). Ghana, Cambodia, China and Uganda all exhibit a clear and consistent upward trend in interceptions, which continued in 2014. Dominican Republic and India, on the contrary, exhibit a 28.3 and 56.7% fall in HO interceptions, respectively compared to 2013. India was responsible for 15.5% of all TC HO interceptions in 2013; this was reduced to 7% in 2014. For India, these figures are, as already referred to in chapter 3.1, represent a reflection of Commission Implementing Decision 2014/237/EU, which banned the import of mango (*Mangifera* spp.), *Momordica* spp., eggplant (*Solanum melongena*), *Trichosanthes* spp. and leaves of *Colocasia* spp. and thus prevented the introduction of the main HOs for which these plants are hosts: fruit flies (Tephritidae), thrips (Thripidae) and white flies (*Bemisia tabaci).* Similarly, Pakistan responded positively to EU action in 2014, targeted at *Citrus* spp., *Mangifera* spp., *Momordica* spp., *Psidium* spp., and *Solanum melongena.* The action plans for both mango and citrus provided by Pakistan in June and November 2014, respectively, proved satisfactory, with only two mango Tephriditae interceptions recorded for mango in all of 2014 (as opposed to 102 interceptions in 2013) following the introduction of a pre-export heat treatment step. With regard to the Dominican Republic, an FVO audit in 2012 and subsequent increasing Commission interaction has had some effect in addressing the amount of interceptions. The reduction in interceptions started only in the latter months of 2014 and it

remains to be seen if this trend continues into 2015. Mango, *Momordica* spp. and *Solanum melongena* comprised the most critical commodities with respect to HOs. Mango interceptions with HOs (fruit flies) dropped from 45 in 2013 to 27 in 2014, whilst *Momordica* spp. interceptions with HOs (thrips) dropped from 68 to 48 over the same period. All TCs that continued to have high numbers of interceptions during 2014 will be subject to on-going evaluation and possible further measures as deemed appropriate (also see section 9.1).

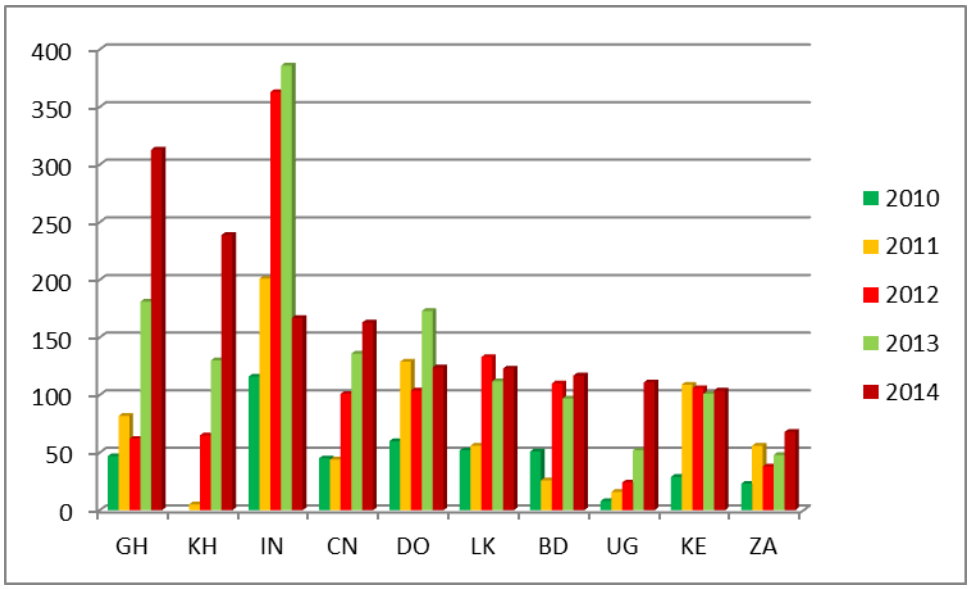


Fig. 3.5. Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions with harmful organism (2010-2014).

In 2014, the MS with the greatest number of HO interceptions from TCs was the UK (991 interceptions or 41.5%), followed, in descending order, by NL (348, or 14.6%), DE (239, or 10%) and FR (202, or 8.5%), with the ten MS highlighted in **Fig.3.6** being responsible for 96.3% of all TC HO interceptions in 2014. Overall, and reversing a general downwards trend, the UK and NL recorded a 13.8 and 20.9% fall from the previous year, respectively, while both DE and FR recorded an increase, of 29.7 and 6% respectively, over the previous year, reversing a general downward trend over the reference period (see **Fig. 3.6**). ES recorded an increase of 41.2% over the previous year, whilst IT recording a 12.1% increase over 2013. The number of HO interceptions by SE (106), CH (125) and AT (31) appears relatively high, while interceptions by IT (66), ES (126), BE (63), RO (5), PT (4) and PL (3) appear relatively low in relation to their geographical and international trade positions (**Fig. 3.6**; and Table 3.6 in the Annex).

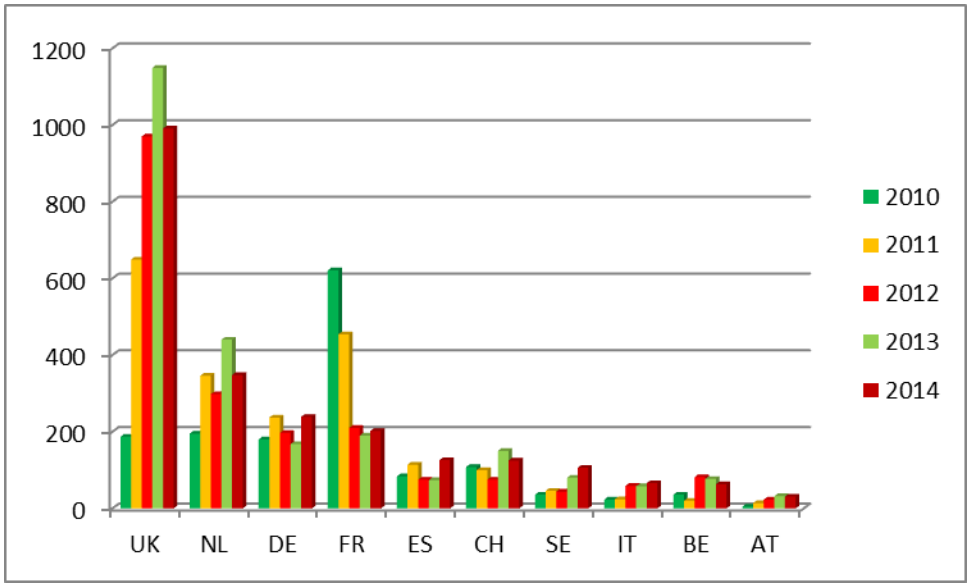


Fig. 3.6. Member States intercepting the highest number of consignments with harmful organisms (2010-2014).

3.4 Interceptions for reasons other than presence of harmful organisms

A total of 4,173 notifications of consignments imported from TCs, intercepted for reasons other than HO presence, were recorded in EUROPHYT during 2014, representing a fall from 2013 of 4.1%. Of this total, 2,117 involved plants and plant products, and 2,056 WPM and other objects, representing a decrease on the previous year of 7.2 and 0.7%, respectively (Table 3.7 of the Annex).

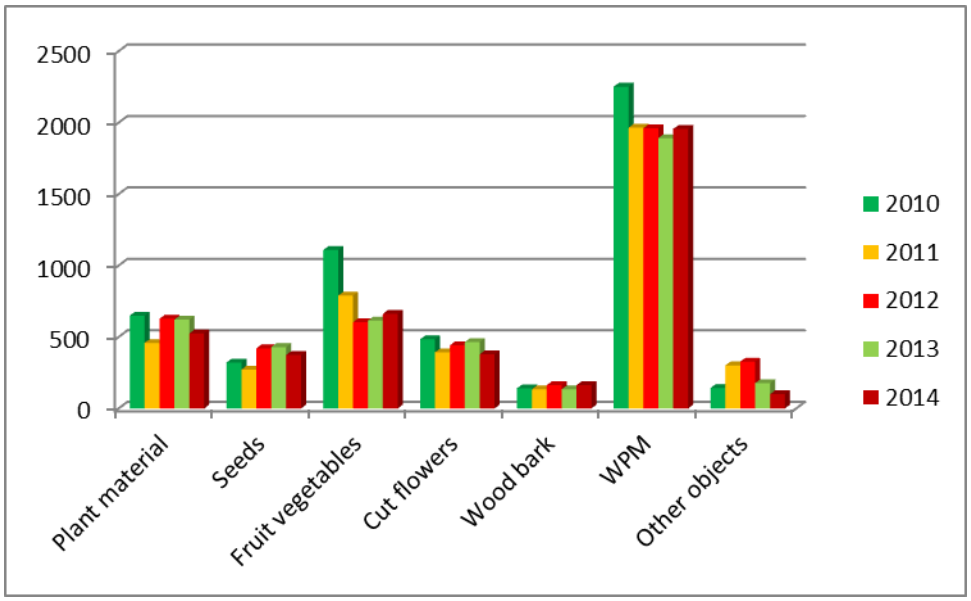


Fig. 3.7. Share of the major commodity groups in interceptions due to reasons other than the presence of HOs (2010-2014).

Following an established pattern over previous years, WPM accounted for approximately half of all interceptions (for reasons other than the presence of HOs) (see **Fig. 3.7**), followed by fruit and vegetables. Clearly, following the recorded peaks in 2010, the number of non-compliant WPM and fruit/vegetable consignments decreased considerably in subsequent years, but have both registered a slight resurgence in 2014, with slight increases of 7.1 and 3.3%, respectively. Planting material, cut flowers (379), seeds (374), and other objects, each exhibited a slight reduction in the number of notification from the previous year, with only wood/bark recording a slight increase over 2013, but the same number as in 2013 (163) (see Table 3.7 of the Annex).

As in previous years, intercepted WPM consistently did not meet the requirements of ISPM standard No. 15 (mark missing, illegible, or inappropriately marked, etc.). Consignments, other than WPM were primarily intercepted due to absence or various inappropriateness of phytosanitary certificates, including inadequate or missing additional declarations.

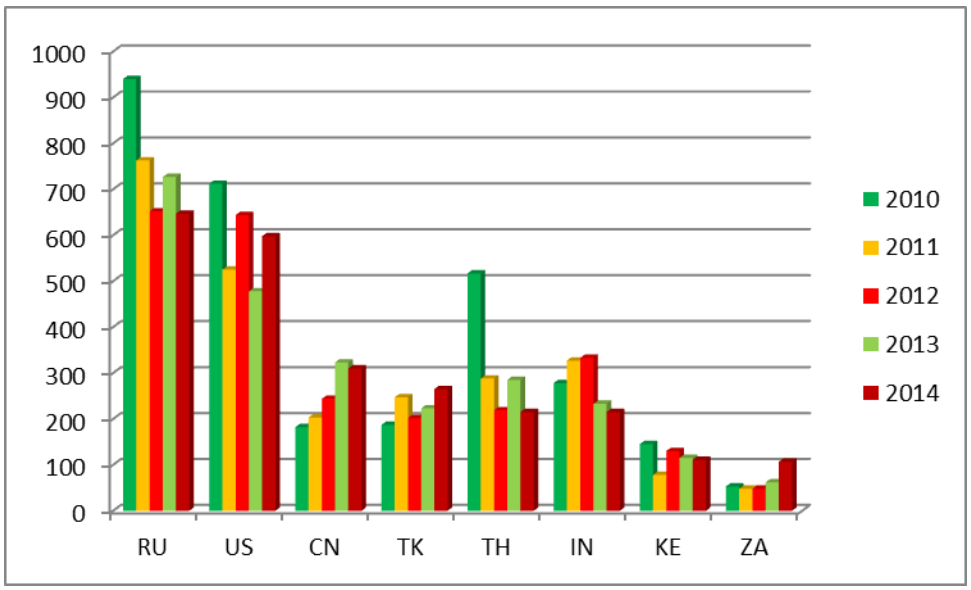


Fig. 3.8. Third countries with the highest number of interceptions for reasons other than presence of harmful organisms (2010-2014).

As regards provenance, the eight countries, referred to in **Fig. 3.8**, were responsible for approximately 60% of interceptions not attributable to the presence of HOs (each registering 100 or more such interceptions) during 2014. Of these, during 2014, Russia was responsible for 15.7% of all consignments intercepted due to reason other than the presence of HOs (down 11% on the previous year), followed by the USA (14.5%, and up 20% on the previous year), China (7.5%, down by 4% on the previous year, and reversing an otherwise consistent upward trend since 2010, Turkey (6.4%, up 15.9% on the previous year) Thailand (5.2%, down 24.6% on the previous year), India (5.2% and down 7.7% on the previous year), Kenya

(2.7%, and down 3.5% on the previous year), and South Africa (2.6%, up 42.1% on the previous year). Further analysis of the WPM interceptions is given in section 5.4.

4. Interceptions of consignments originating from Member States

Key points

There were a total of 253 interceptions of consignments from Member States. These may be broken down as follows:

- Presence of Harmful Organisms: 141 (56%)
- WPM (treatment): 63 (25%)
- Absence of or non-conforming plant passports: 45 (18%)

For interceptions due to the **presence of HOs**, the main commodities intercepted were Planting material (87 cases), fruit and vegetables (26 cases) and cut flowers (15 cases). Only 5 cases involving WPM were intercepted.

4.1 Type and origin of the consignments

Fig. 2.1 (chapter 2) shows a year-on-year fall in the total number of notifications originating from intra-community trade (as a percentage of the total number of notifications), for all reasons, down approximately 21% in 2014 from the previous year. With regard to the type of consignment, or commodity, intercepted by MSs through intra-EU trade, the general share pattern remains generally consistent with previous years, but with some notable exceptions. In 2014, as in previous years, consignments of planting material was prominent (52.2% of all interceptions), followed, again, as in previous years, by WPM (27.3%). In both cases, 2014 interceptions recorded a 10.8 and 25.8 % drop over the previous year, respectively, with WPM exhibiting a clear year-on-year downward trend since 2010. Wood and bark and fruit and vegetables contributed 2.4 and 3.2%, respectively, both down on the previous year, with fruit and vegetables also exhibiting a year-on-year downward trend from 2010. Seeds (12) and cut flowers (17) were intercepted in relatively low levels, with only seeds exhibiting a small increase in 2014 over the reference period (see Table 4.1 in the Annex).

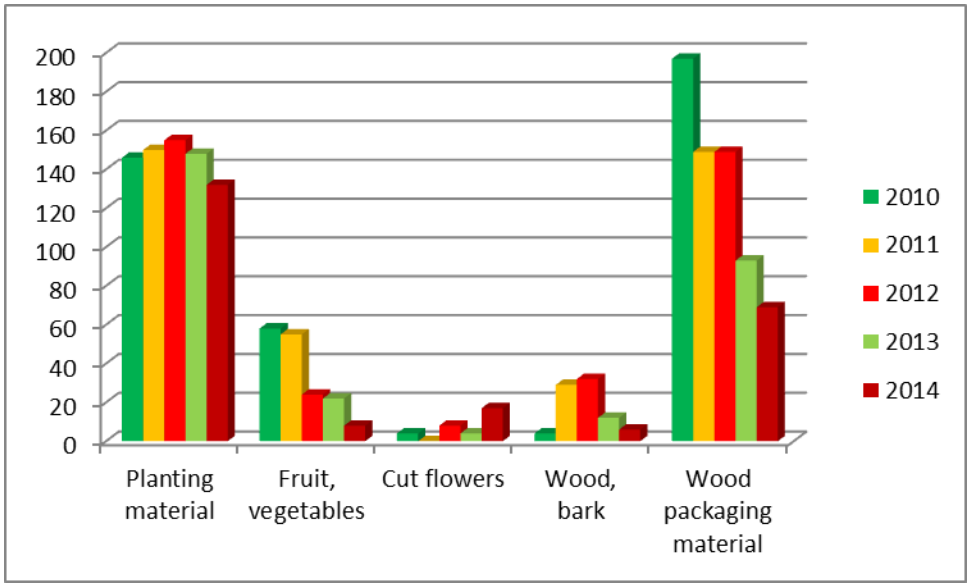


Fig. 4.1. Type of intercepted commodities from Member States (2010-2014).

Mirroring a similar consistent downward trend with regard to interceptions of non-compliant consignments of particular MS provenance, there has been an overall reduction in 2014 from the previous year, in particular with respect to intercepted commodities from PT, IT, PL, ES and DK (see **Fig. 4.2.** where the seven MSs from where most commodities originated are listed; these were together the source of approximately 80% of intra-EU trade interceptions). Intra-EU notifications registered an increase for commodities from both NL and DE over the previous year of 28.9 and 11.5 %, respectively, reversing a downward trend since 2012.

With regard to Portuguese commodities (primarily WPM and pinewood), there has been a continuous improvement in the number of notifications, with clear year-on-year falls over the reference period 2010-2014, with a reduction of almost half (approximately 48%) from the previous year. This trend can be attributable to the extensive controls under the pinewood nematode programme, which have been carried out in Portugal over the last several years. Poland, which previously exhibited an increase in 2012 (slightly reduced in 2013), has shown a considerable drop of approximately 73%, which can be attributed to measures aimed at ware potato controls (the number of interceptions decreased from 23 in 2013 to 1 in 2014). The Netherlands, which previously showed a drop in 2013, had increased again in 2014 to pre-2012 levels with 73 interceptions, most of which are of planting material with HOs, including *Bemisia tabaci* (intercepted by EU protected zones for such), *Phytophthora ramorum* and a few *Xylella fastidiosa* (on ornamental coffee plants originating in Central America). Italy has exhibited a consistent, year-on-year fall in its commodities being intercepted via intra-community trade since 2011.

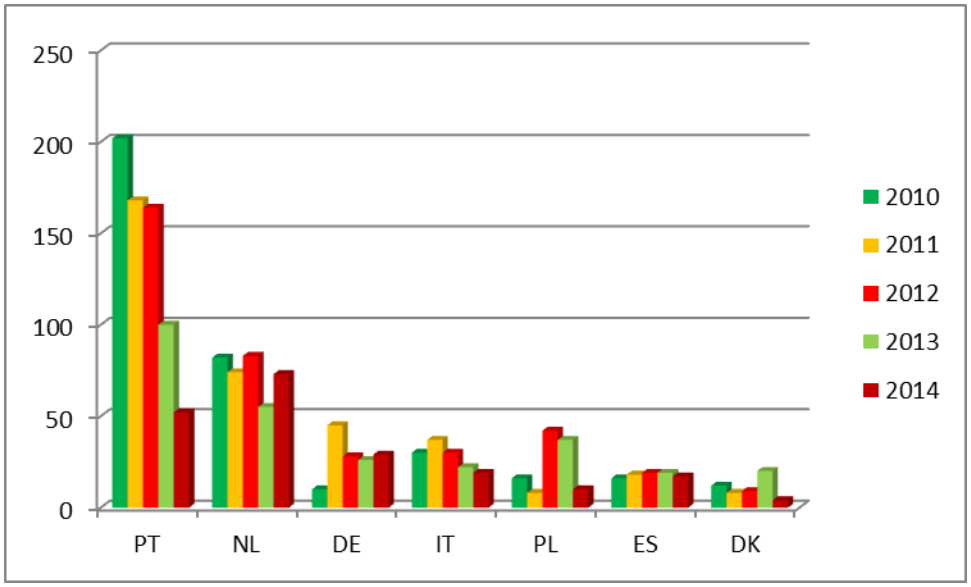


Fig. 4.2. Member States with the highest number of interceptions of their commodities for phytosanitary reasons (2010-2014).

4.2 MS intercepting consignments originating from the internal market

In 2014 ES intercepted the largest number of consignments (57) originating from other MSs in intra-EU trade (principally, as in previous years, WPM without the correct ISPM 15 marking), followed by the UK (49), NL (19) SI (16) and EE (15). HR, as a new MS, makes an appearance in 2014 with 13 interceptions, 13 interceptions for SE, and 10 each for AT and BE (see **Fig 4.3** and Table 4.3 of the Annex). All other MS record less than 10, with FR, HY, LI, and PT, recording no interceptions for 2014.

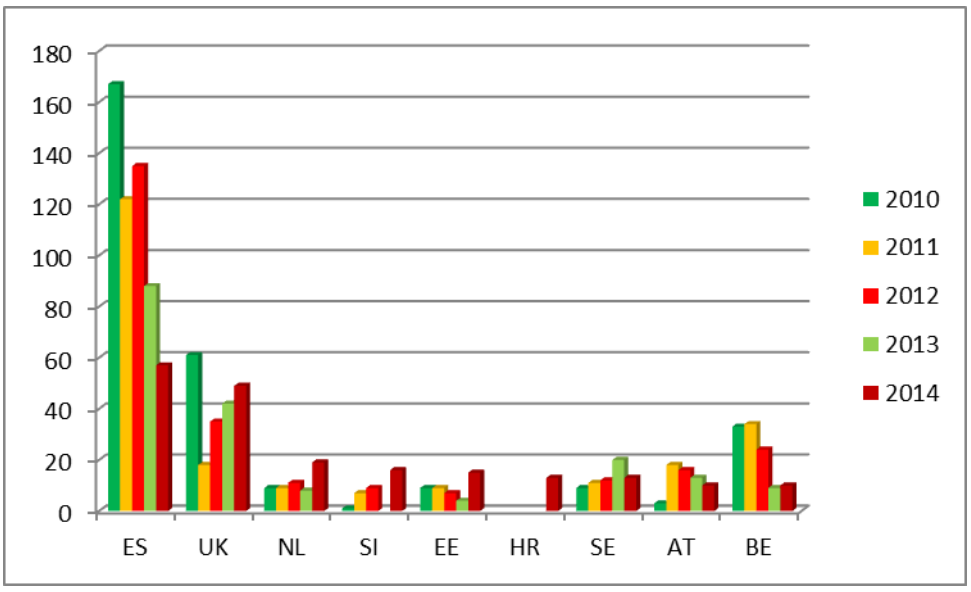


Fig. 4.3. Number of interceptions through intra-EU trade as notified by MS.

4.3 Interceptions with harmful organisms

With respect to HOs intercepted by MSs though intra-EU trade, 133 notifications were recorded in EUROPHYT during 2014, reflecting a decreasing trend over the reference period. As in previous years, and following a general pattern, planting material was the single most prominent commodity, responsible for 65.4% of all HO related interceptions in 2014 (representing a drop of 10.3% from the previous year) (see **Fig. 4.4** and Table 4.4 of the Annex).

Fruit and vegetables (including ware potatoes were the next group, exhibiting approximately 20% of all notifications, reversing an upwards trend since 2011 with a drop of 57% over the previous year. Cut flower notifications, which were at a low level over the reference period, exhibited an increase in 2014 of approximately 73%; most were *Bemisia tabaci* intercepted by an EU protected zone, but there were also some *Spodoptera littoralis* found during "re-export" inspections. Fruit and vegetables, wood and bark, and WPM have all recorded general downwards trends over the reference period 2010-2014 to low levels of 3-4.5% of all notifications of MS provenance.

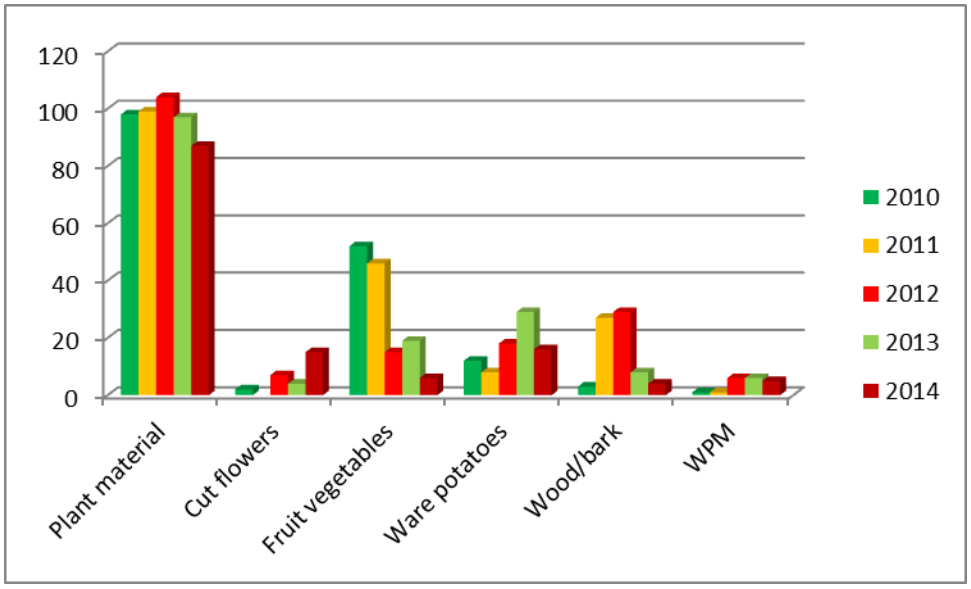


Fig. 4.4. Type of consignments from Member States, intercepted with harmful organisms (2010-2014).

5. Key Commodities – further analysis and considerations

5.1 Planting material

With regard to the risk of introduction of HOs, planting material is widely considered as the most critical import pathway, and as such, all vegetative planting material and seeds of certain plant species from TCs are regulated. With regard to intra-EU trade, the

overwhelming majority of phytosanitary rules (e.g. specific conditions of movement, protected zones, etc.) relate to trade in planting material. In 2014, EUROPHYT received notifications on 1,005 consignments of planting material from TCs, and 132 from MSs.

However, as in previous years, HOs were only detected in a small proportion of the intercepted consignments of planting material from TCs (126 (representing approximately 12% of the total number)). Again, as in previous years, the absence of PC remained the main reason for interceptions (66.7%); followed by cases where the PC did not contain the required additional declaration or it was inadequate (26.2%), with only 6.1% representing interceptions of prohibited plants or plant products (see Table 5.1 of the Annex).

The number of intercepted consignments of planting material from TC over the period 2010-2014 remained relatively constant, except for a slight dip in 2011, with the 2014 figure being the lowest, with the exception of 2011, since 2010.

The number of interceptions due to a missing or inappropriate additional declaration increased significantly in 2012, when NL started checking systematically the conformity of consignments with EU import requirements, but has steadily declined since then (26.2% in 2014) as exporters started ensuring better conformity. The majority of the intercepted plants remained cuttings or not planted plant parts. Many different plant species were intercepted, but generally with only a few interceptions of each (for most species, less than 10 interceptions).

In the period 2010-2014, there were in the range 130-155 interceptions annually on planting material from MS with HOs in approximately two-third of cases. As mentioned in 0 above, the numbers were slightly lower in 2014 compared to previous years.

Bemisia tabaci (non-European populations) was the most intercepted HO with planting material from TCs, at 28.6%, followed by viruses (predominaly *Plum Pox Potyvirus*) and viroids (22.2%), and different nematodes (mainly *Pratylenchus* spp. *and Meloidogyne* spp.), representing 11.9%. With respect to MS, *Bemisia tabaci* (European populations, of relevance for certain protected zones in the EU) was also the most intercepted (36.8%), followed by *Phytopthora ramorum* (33.3%), representing the highest interception record over the reporting period, highlighted against a noticeable drop in viral interceptions (see Table 5.2 of the Annex for further trends).

China (seeds, plants, not yet planted, in particular *Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid*), Sri Lanka, Thailand, Israel and Serbia (due to infected *Prunus* spp. material with *Plum Pox Potyvirus*), exported the highest number of consignments of planting material intercepted with HOs, with Serbia and Sri Lanka both exhibiting an increase in the number of interceptions over the reporting period.

As in 2013, NL and DE were the main MS origins of planting material intercepted with HOs, with a slight increase, and decrease, respectively (Table 5.3 of the Annex).

5.2 Fruit and vegetables

In 2014, EUROPHYT received notifications of 2,372 fruit/vegetable consignments from TCs. 1,735 of which were intercepted due to presence of HO. Fruit/vegetables has consistently been the commodity group where the majority of HO interceptions occur (73% in 2014). The other reasons for interception in 2014 were absence of PCs (147), incomplete PC (75) and missing or inappropriate additional declaration (88). In 36 (5.4%) cases prohibited plants or products were intercepted. There were 29 fruit/vegetable interceptions of consignments from MS. In 26 cases HO were detected.

In 2014 the total number of fruit/vegetable interceptions from TCs decreased by 2.6% from 2013 and those with HO decreased by 6.3 %. (Table 5.4 of the Annex).

In 2014, 70.8% of the fruit/vegetable interceptions with HOs from TCs related to 7 plant species or group of species, all of which are regulated. Most of the interceptions were with mango (*Mangifera* spp.) (267), followed by peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) (221), bitter gourds (*Momordica* spp.) (173), basil (*Ocimum* spp.) (156), eggplants (*Solanum melongena*) (142), serpent gourds (*Luffa* spp.) (139) and Citrus species (130) (**Fig. 5.1** and Table 5.5 of the Annex).

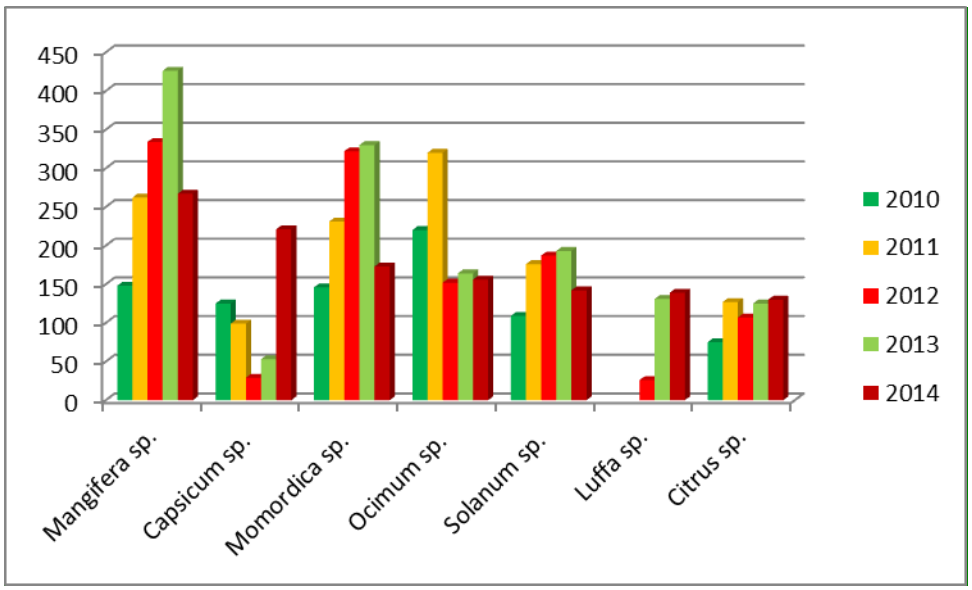


Fig. 5.1. Fruit and vegetable species with the highest number of harmful organism interceptions from Third Countries (2010-2014).

Following a consistent and continuous year-on-year increase in the number of HO interceptions of mango, *Momordica* spp. gourds, and *Solanum* spp. over the period 2010 to 2013, interceptions for each of the three commodities dramatically fell in 2014, corresponding to the implementation of various Commission actions vis-à-vis a number of TCs over the given timeframe (see also Section 3.3). *Capsicum* spp., despite a continuous fall over the period 2011 to 2012, reversed this trend in 2013, and in 2014 interceptions increased over four fold (over 2013) as MS in the course of 2014 increasingly addressed the risk identified from peppers, which ultimately became a regulated commodity from 1 October 2014. The main HO intercepted on peppers was false codling moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*). Despite some earlier fluctuations, interceptions of basil peaked in 2011, and fell thereafter in 2012, with little overall change since. Despite year-on-year increases since 2011, eggplant interceptions fell in 2014. The still non-regulated *Luffa* spp. recorded a presence in 2012, which increased through 2013 and further in 2014. Citrus interceptions also fluctuated, but with 2014 having the highest number of HO interceptions for the period. This was mainly a result of an increase in false codling moth and citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) interceptions.

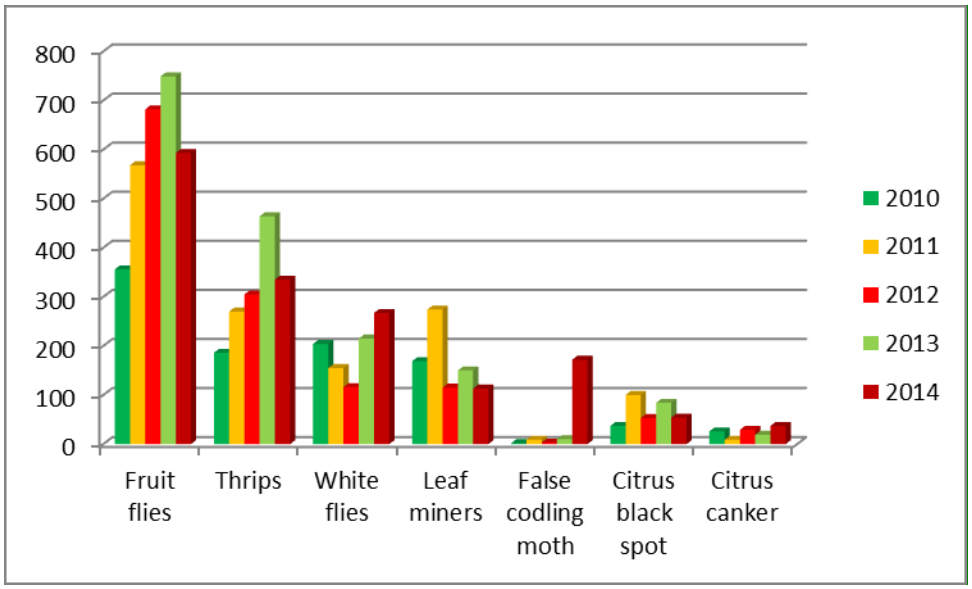


Fig. 5.2. Harmful organism groups intercepted with fruit and vegetables from Third Countries (2010-2014).

As in previous years, the main HO groups intercepted with fruit/vegetable consignments in 2014 were insects, fruit flies (593), *Thrips* species (335), both of which decreased in incidence, reversing an increasing trend over (2010-2013). White flies (215) increased, whilst leaf miners, reflecting some previous fluctuations, decreased from 2013 (113). A strong surge in the so-far non-regulated false codling moth interceptions was recorded for 2014 (172

in 2014, as compared to a recorded range of 2-10 over the previous 4 years), associated primarily with pepper. Given this high level of interception incidence, and its growing prevalence across some geographical areas (e.g. West Africa), false codling moth was forwarded for consideration as a regulated pest under Commission procedure in 2014.

Citrus black spot (*Phyllosticta citricarpa*) and citrus canker interceptions continued to fluctuate in the years 2010-2014, possibly reflecting localised seasonal weather conditions in the countries at time of harvest and export (**Fig. 5.2** and Table 5.6 of the Annex). Commission emergency measures with regard to imports of citrus fruit from South Africa, following high level of interceptions of citrus black spot in recent years, remained in place for the 2014 season[8]. In spite of efforts made by South Africa to implement these measures, and other additional measures, there was only a limited decrease in the interceptions in 2014 compared to previous years (the total number or interceptions as recorded by EUROPHYT in 2014 was 28, compared to 35 in 2013, 28 in 2012 and 38 in 2011).

The main HOs intercepted with fruit and vegetable consignments, originating from MS, were *Globodera* spp. on ware potatoes and *Pepino mosaic virus* on different fruit species.

As in previous years, non-European fruit flies (Tephritidae) were the major HOs on mango and guava (*Psidium* spp.) and also occurred frequently on pepper; similarly, eggplants were typically intercepted with *Thrips* spp. The most common HOs on basil remained white flies (*Bemisia* spp.) and leaf miners (*Liriomyza* spp.), with leaf miners on celery, fruit flies and *Thrips* species on bitter and serpent gourds, and white flies on *Corchorus* and leaves of *Colocasia* spp. Citrus canker and citrus black spot remained the principal HOs of concern on citrus fruit in 2014.

In 2014, fruit/vegetables consignments with HO were mainly intercepted from the following TCs: Ghana (310 – mainly *Luffa* spp., *Capsicum* spp., *Solanum* spp., leaves of *Ipomea* spp. (sweet potato), *Corchorus* spp. and *Lagenaria* spp., primarily with Trips species and fruit flies), Cambodia (237 – mainly *Ocimum* spp., *Apium* spp. (celery), *Momordica* spp., *Eryngium* spp., *Capsicum* spp., *Artemisia* spp., *Syzygium* spp., *Coriandrum* spp.), Dominican Republic (123 - mainly *Momordica* spp., eggplant, *Mangifera* spp., *Capsicum* spp.), Bangladesh (116 – mainly *Trichosanthes* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Momordica* spp., *Corchorus* spp., *Luffa* spp.), Sri Lanka (103 - mainly *Trichosanthes* spp., *Mangifera* spp., Planting material, eggplant, *Momordica* spp.) and Uganda (92 –mainly *Capsicum* spp., *Rosa* spp. and *Murraya* spp. (curry leaves)) and Kenya (68 – mainly *Momordica* spp., *Mangifera* spp. and *Capsicum* spp.) (see Table 5.7 in the Annex highlighting the origins of fruit and vegetables intercepted with harmful organisms).

[8] Commission Implementing Decision of 11 December 2013 on measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Guignardia citricarpa Kiely* (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), as regards South Africa (2013/754/EU; OJ L 334, 13.12.2013, p. 44) applied to the 2012/2013 citrus crop only. It was followed by Commission Implementing Decision of 2 July 2014 setting out measures in respect of certain citrus fruits originating in South Africa to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Van der Aa (2014/422/EU, OJ L 196, 3.7.2014, p. 21).

As mentioned previously, considerable improvements were observed in 2014 data with interceptions from India and Pakistan.

In 2014, the majority of consignments of fruit and vegetables, intercepted with HOs on the internal market, came from CY and IT.

5.3 Cut flowers

In 2014, EUROPHYT received notifications of 555 consignments of cut flowers from TC, a considerable drop over previous years. HOs were intercepted in 180 cases (32.4%), another year-on-year drop since 2011. The other reasons were prohibited plants (37.5%, the highest over the reporting period), absent or incomplete PCs (fairly static at 32.5% despite a spike in 2011), and missing or inadequate additional declarations (24.3%, representing an erratic downward trend over the reporting period). As in previous years over the reporting period, there were a very limited number of cut flower interceptions from intra-EU trade, although 2014 represented a spike in HO interceptions of 15 (against a trend of 0-7 over the previous 4 years) (see Table 5.8 of the Annex).

Cut flowers were responsible for 7.5% of all interceptions with HOs from TCs in 2014. In the period 2010-2014, six types of cut flowers – *Gypsophila* spp., *Rosa* spp., *Solidago* spp., orchids, *Eryngium* spp. and *Chrysanthemum* spp. accounted for the vast majority of the interceptions with HO. With the exception of *Eryngium* spp., there was a fall in the number of interceptions for each principal cut flower type in 2014, including *Solidago* spp., which up until then recorded a year-on-year increase in interceptions since 2010. Following the drop in HO interceptions on roses in 2009-2010, because of deregulation of *Helicoverpa armigera* on cut flowers in 2008, HO interceptions increased again, but fell during 2014 to levels well below that recorded for 2010. There has also been a consistent downward trend in interceptions of orchids since 2012, attributable to on-going additional Thai control measures, in particular to prevent uncertified personal exports by air passengers. As well as this, there has been a decrease in the number of HO interceptions with *Chrysanthemum* spp. flowers since 2012 (**Fig. 5.8** and Table 5.9 of the Annex).

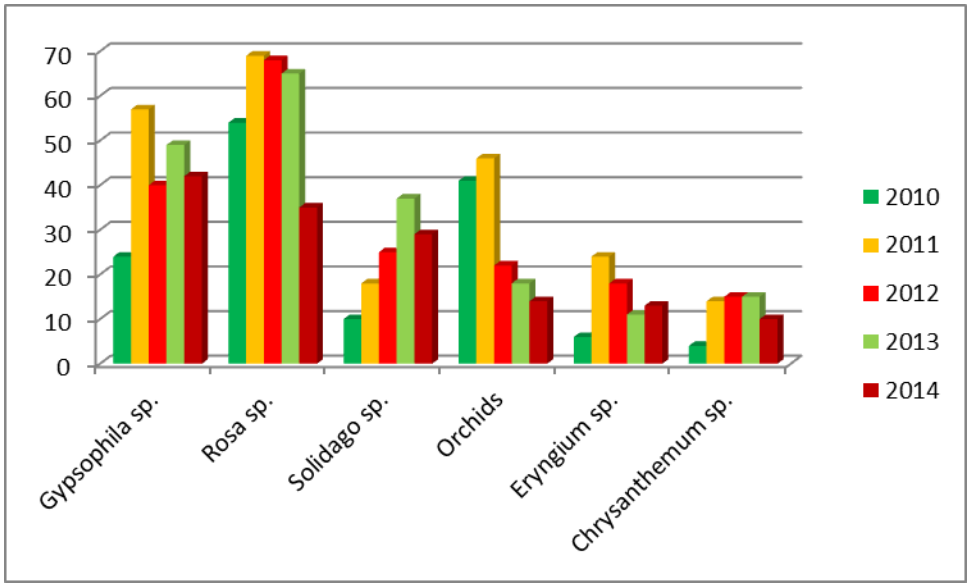


Fig. 5.3. Cut flowers with the highest number of harmful organism interceptions from Third Countries (2010-2014).

In 2014, most consignments, intercepted with HOs were exported from Ecuador (33 – mainly *Gypsophila* spp.) and Kenya (33 – mainly *Gypsophila* spp. and *Eryngium* spp., representing a slight increase over 2013), Israel (25 – mainly *Gypsophila* spp.). Uganda (19 – mainly roses), each, with the exception of Kenya, representing a decrease in the number of interceptions on the previous year. Interceptions from Colombia increased in 2014, as opposed to previous years, while those from Thailand, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Zambia decreased overall (see Table 5.10 of the Annex).

The main HOs intercepted in 2014 were leaf miners (93) (*Liriomyza* spp.) on *Eryngium* spp., *Gypsophila* spp. and *Solidago* spp., and *Spodoptera* spp. on roses, *Thrips* spp. on orchids, and white flies (*Bemisia* spp.) on *Solidago* spp. In 2011, interceptions of leaf miners increased considerably, and remained so until 2014 were they dropped to 93 (although still high compared to the 48 recorded for 2010). The interceptions with *Thrips* spp. has continued a downward trend since 2010, after Thailand introduced additional measures on orchids (Table 5.11 of the Annex).

5.4 Wood packaging material

The EU legislation in force requires the treatment and marking of WPM originating from TC and from the demarcated areas of PT and ES, according to the provisions of the international standard ISPM 15. It is not obligatory to systematically inspect WPM used for the transport of goods. Taking into consideration the very large number of consignments, where WPM may be present, it is feasible and technically possible to check only a proportion of the WPM in trade. The only exception is WPM with certain types of products from China, where since

2013 harmonised control rates are applied[9]. Since the checks cover only a very small part of the imported WPM, the real risk presented by non-compliant WPM, and especially WPM infested with HOs may be much larger than indicated by the interception figures.

In 2014, EUROPHYT received 2,134 notifications of intercepted WPM in imported goods from TCs (on a par with previous years) and 63 notifications of WPM originating from demarcated areas of PT and ES[10]. The principal reason for interceptions was the absence of or inappropriate ISPM 15 mark. HOs were detected in 271 cases from TCs (up on previous years) and in only 5 cases from MS. In the period 2010-2014, the total number of WPM interceptions from TCs was in the approximate region of 2,000 to 2,300 annually, with a year-on-year increase in HO interceptions over the same timeframe (**Fig. 5.4** and Table 5.12 of the Annex).

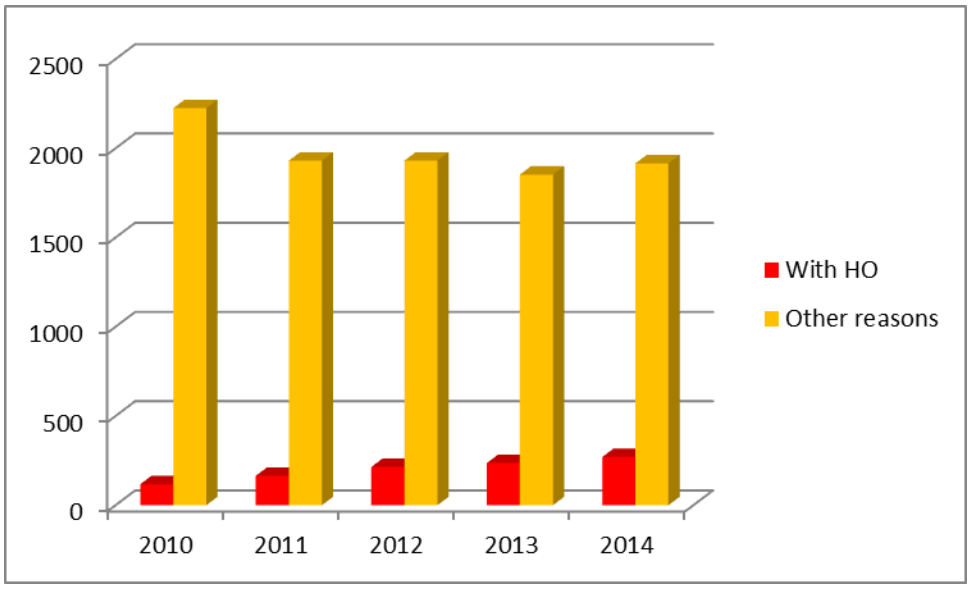


Fig. 5.4. Wood packaging material interceptions from Third Countries (2010-2014).

In 2014, the largest number of consignments containing WPM without the ISPM mark was exported from (I) the Russian Federation (570), intercepted mainly by LT, LV, EE and SK, followed by (II) the United States (284, increased year-on-year since 2011), intercepted primarily by DE, PT and PL, (III) China (224, representing a year-on-year increase over the reporting period), intercepted by DE, NL, UK, FR and PL, and (IV) India (141), intercepted by DE, PL and UK. Interceptions from the Russian Federation and India peaked in 2010 and 2011, respectively and have largely recorded a downward trend since (Table 5.13 of the

[9] Commission Implementing Decision 2013/92/EU on the supervision, plant health checks and measures to be taken on wood packaging material actually in use in the transport of specified commodities originating in China. OJ L 47, 20.2.2013, p. 74

[10] MS apply different approaches and for many WPM controls are not amongst the highest priority. In addition, there are logistical difficulties in identifying and separating out consignments containing WPM (which are not notifiable like other regulated material) and thus not subject to obligatory control. Furthermore, it is noted that the number of checks and interception reports vary with the level of interceptions reported by some MS, sometimes not in proportion to the volume of imported consignments containing WPM.

Annex). The principal TCs included Turkey, Belarus and Ukraine, each exhibiting slightly differing trends over the reporting period (Table 5.13 of the Annex).

The vast majority of WPM, intercepted with HO, and as consistent over the reporting period, was with consignments exported from China and India. Interceptions from China have increased considerably year-on-year from 2010 (18) to 2014 (118) (see also comments on the emergency measures mentioned in section 3.1). Although India recorded a drop in interceptions from 2011, this was reversed in 2014, with a return to an upward trend. Although relatively low, Vietnam has recorded a year-on-year increase over the reporting period, with 20 interceptions in 2014 (previously, the range was between1-6 over the preceding 4 years), with one of the interceptions confirmed as pinewood nematode.

DE, CH, NL, AT and FR reported 88% of the total WPM interceptions. However, other MS with major sea ports and large volumes of imports (BE, IT, ES and UK) reported low numbers.

Of the HO interceptions, there was a significant and increasing number of longhorn beetles (*Cerambycidae – mainly Aromia* spp., *Apriona gemarii*, *Monochamus* spp. and *Anoplophora glabripennis*). There has also been a steadily increasing number of other wood and bark insects, mainly Bostrichidae. *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (pinewood nematode) is intercepted in lower numbers, but also with a steady increase over the same period (**Fig. 5.5** and Table 5.14 of the Annex).

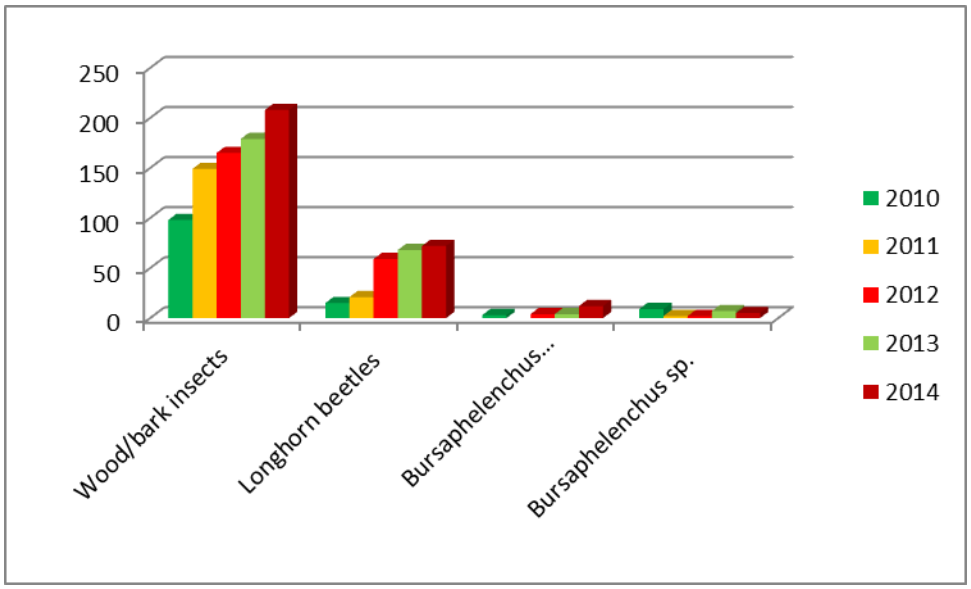


Fig. 5.5. Harmful organisms intercepted in wood packaging material from Third Countries.

Concerning WPM interceptions from MS, the majority originated from PT (48), representing a downward trend. Five were from Spain. With regard to HO interceptions, all originated from PT (5, two of which with *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*), with none from Spain.

6. Harmful Organisms encountered in EUROPHYT for the first time in 2014

Each year interceptions of previously unrecorded HOs are notified in EUROPHYT via the normal notification process. Such HOs could present new and so far unidentified risks and the related interceptions should be evaluated accordingly. However, despite their novelty in the database, new entries do not necessarily represent a new incidence of a particular biological entity or invasive alien species within the EU territory. In 2014, 16 new database entities were recorded in EUROPHYT – 12 from TCs, and 4 from internal trade between MSs (and Switzerland). Of the 12 HOs from TCs reported for the first time in 2014, only 4 can be considered as previously not present or recorded in the EU. These are:

Tinthia cymbalistis
Psylliodes punctifrons
Acalolepta sp.
Anastrepha fraterculus

All the other entries, both for TCs and MSs, are already known to occur, to varying levels, across the EU territory, and subject to varying degrees of control and management e.g. from Cherry Little Cherry 'Virus' and Tomato Leaf Curl New Delhi Virus, which are both already widespread in the EU since some years, to *Phytophthora lateralis* (the cause of cedar root rot on *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), restricted to limited or few occurrences in Ireland, parts of the UK, France and the Netherlands. One of the 2 interceptions of the latter reported in EUROPHYT originated from Hungarian nursery stock (representing new intelligence on the wider geographical incidence of this pathogen beyond its current recognised range in the EU). The complete list of new entries in EUROPHYT in 2014 is as follows:

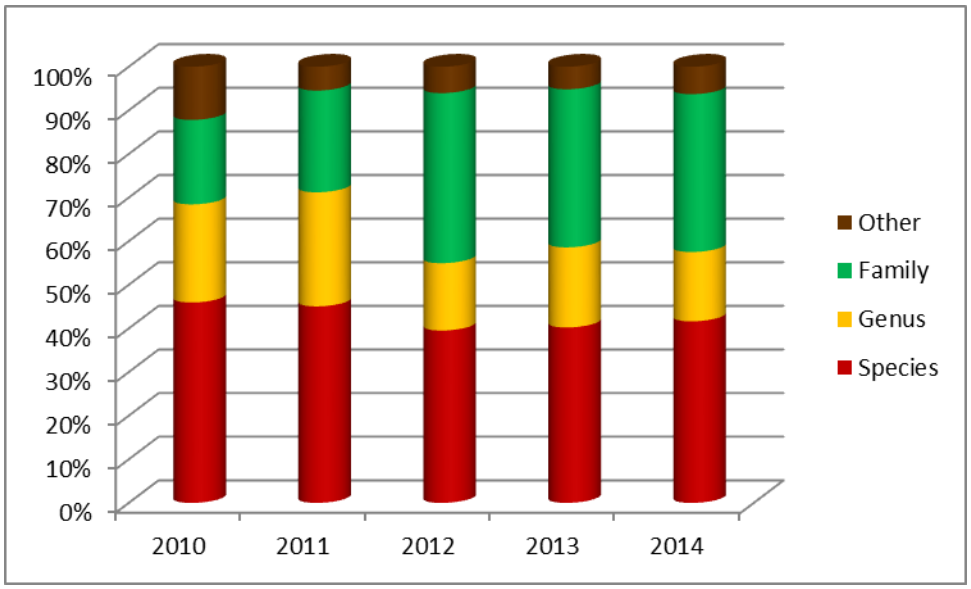
Third Countries	**Date of notification**
Deudorix dinochares	25/10/2014
Tarsostenus univittatus	27/05/2014
Tinthia cymbalistis	24/04/2014
Psylliodes punctifrons	17/04/2014
Acalolepta sp.	25/03/2014
Anastrepha fraterculus	19/02/2014
Hesperophanes sp.	13/06/2014
Trioza erytreae	26/07/2014
Trioza sp.	16/02/2014
Drosophila melanogaster	17/09/2014
Tribolium confusum	24/02/2014

Xylosandrus compactus	11/02/2014

Internal	**Date of notification**
Phytophthora lateralis	05/12/2014
Xylella fastidiosa	17/09/2014
Cherry Little Cherry 'Virus'	07/03/2014
Tomato Leaf Curl New Delhi Virus	16/01/2014

7. Taxon detection and identification – challenges and implications

Accurate and reliable species identification is a fundamental requirement for overall effective and appropriate phyto-sanitary risk management, and upon which effective and appropriate phyto-sanitary risk management decisions can be made on a scientific and technical basis in line with international fora and agreements. However, despite building on a long illustrious European heritage in plant health activity and research, as well as more recent international initiatives and co-operative fora, full and accurate identification at species level, is not always possible. In such situations the ability to accurately calculate and assess the total number of HO interceptions according to specific designations within Council Directive 2000/29/EC[11] annexes, or EPPO alert lists, is technically compromised. In 2014, 40.1% of HO notifications from TCs were reported at species level, and 15.3% and 34.8% to genus and family level, respectively. A higher taxonomic designation, i.e. above family level, was reported in 6.1% of all TC HO notifications. (see **Fig. 7.1.** and Table 7.1 in the Annex).



[11] Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community. OJ L 169, 10.7.2000, p. 1.

Fig. 7.1. Level of harmful organism identification (2010-2014).

A distinct general pattern, over the reference period 2010-2014, is apparent from **Fig 7.1;** the trend is little changed over the period 2012-2014 with only a slight fall in taxonomic designation at family level (but considerably up from the 18.2% and 23.1% of 2010 and 2011, respectively), corresponding with a slight increase in species designation to 40.1% in 2014, from 38.6% in 2012), although down from the 43.2 and 44.5% recorded from 2010 and 2011, respectively. Similarly, genus level identification has fallen from 2011, remaining relatively static at 15.3%, with the exception of 2013 (18%).

Overall, species and genus level identification has clearly given way to more general family level, and less informative, designation since 2010 and 2011. The incidence of taxonomic designation above family level, the least taxonomically informative, has remained relatively steady since 2011 (between 5.4 to 6.1% over period), having clearly fallen from 2010 (11.5%).

Of all the TC HO notifications reported by MS in 2014, 146 different species or other categories of HO from TCs could be recognised (see Table 7.2 in the Annex). Considering the wide and varied range of vast of intercepted HOs, these could be effectively grouped as follows (in descending order); insects (92.5%), fungi (2.5%), nematodes (1.6%), bacteria (2.3%) and virus and virus like organisms (2.3%). As can be seen from **Fig 7.2**, insects continue to dominate the total share of intercepted HOs from TCs, although exhibiting a slight downward trend since 2012. In 2014, an increase in the interceptions of bacteria appears at the expense of both fungal and nematode interceptions (but the figures are exceptionally small compared to the overall dominance of insect notifications) (see Table 7.2 in the Annex). The increase for bacteria is mainly because of increased interceptions of citrus canker, 38 in 2014 against 19 in 2013. There were also interceptions of *Xylella fastidiosa* (5) for the first time in 2014.

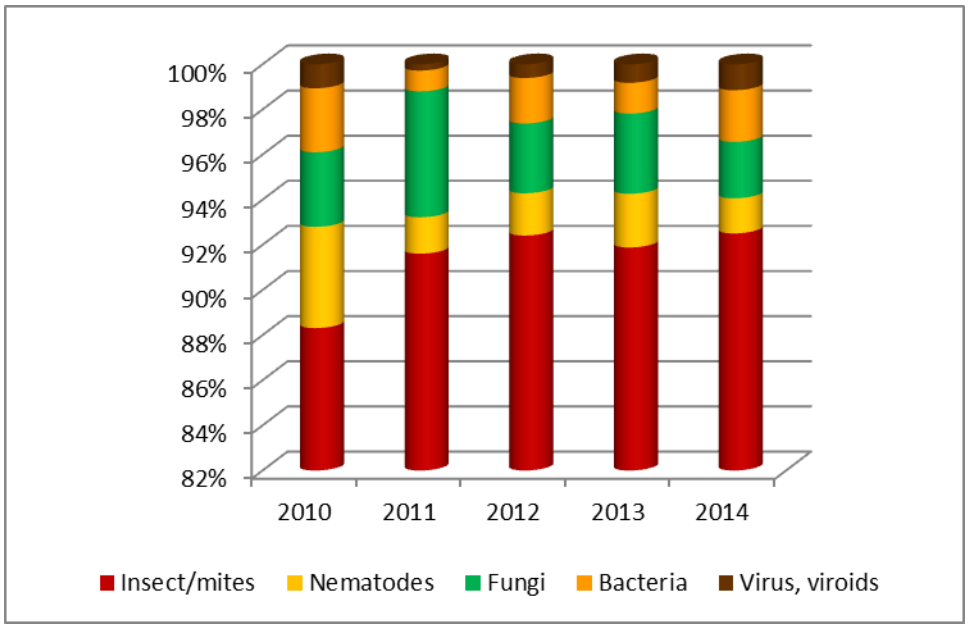


Fig. 7.2. Share of harmful organism groups in the interceptions from TCs (2010-2014).

With respect to the established dominance of insects over the reference period 2010-2014, fruit flies were the most commonly intercepted HO grouping in 2014, with their number increasing, year-on-year, from 2010 to 2013, but dropping by 20.6% from 2013. This drop can be partly interpreted, as the result of EU action against fruit fly host material, such as mango, from India (e.g. Commission Implementing Decsision 2014/237/EU (see section 3.4)), Pakistan and to a lesser extent other countries. Other main insects/insect groups intercepted include thrips, white flies, wood/bark insects, leaf miners, false codling moth, longhorn beetles and *Spodoptera* spp. Like the fruit fly interception rate for 2014, thrips, leaf miners and *Spodoptera* spp. each recorded a fall in interceptions from the previous year, following a general and consistent upward trend. As for fruit flies, the fall in thrips interceptions can largely be attributed to successful action against host material from mainly India and Pakistan. White flies, wood/bark insects false codling moth and longhorn beetles each exhibited an increase in interceptions over the previous year (following a general upward trend in each grouping). Indeed, false codling moth increased dramatically from 10 in 2013 to 174 in 2014; this is, by in large, a reflection of the fact that all MS commenced controlling peppers (which is one of the hosts of this pest) from 1st October 2014 when this commodity became regulated (or earlier for some MS). Both citrus black spot and citrus canker each exhibit an oscillating incidence of interceptions over the reference period, with only a slight upward trend visible for citrus canker. Interceptions attributable to other HOs are recorded at 233 (see **Fig. 7.3.** and Table 7.3 in the Annex).

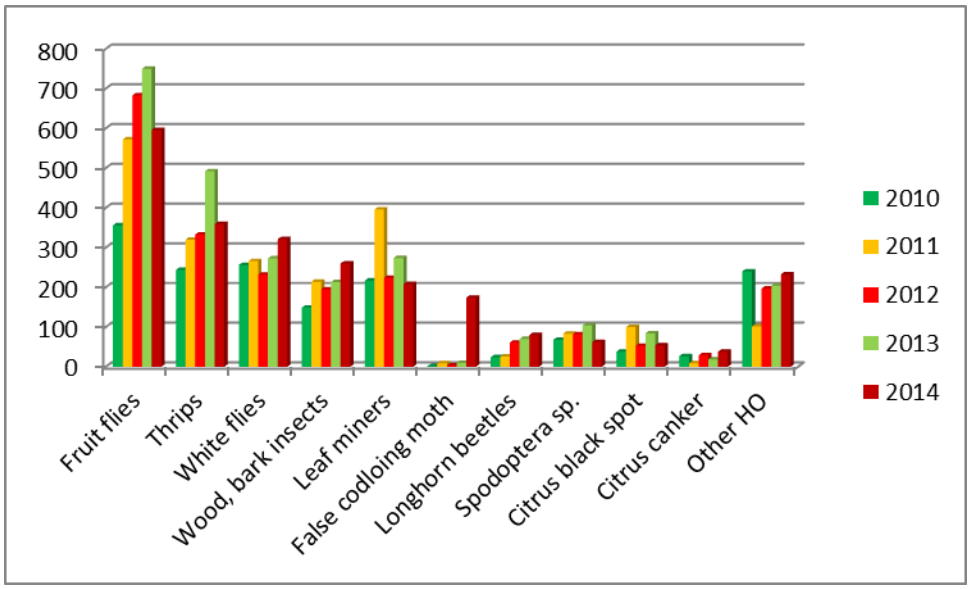


Fig. 7.3. Share of most prominent HO groups from interceptions recorded over the reference period 2010-2014.

8. Period of notification – evolution and prospects

As a fundamental rapid alert system, Article 2 of Commission Directive 94/3/EC sets down a timeframe requirement for the notification of interceptions with HOs no later than 2 working days after the date of interception. Despite advances in the notification procedure since inception, i.e. from the original hardcopy procedure, through to the first electronic client server based system in 1999, and finally to the current web based interface system in 2001 and many subsequent, significant improvements to the user interface[12], the average reporting period[13] remains in excess of this. In 2010, MS required an average of 21 working days to report all notifications, and 25 working days for notifications exclusively for HOs.

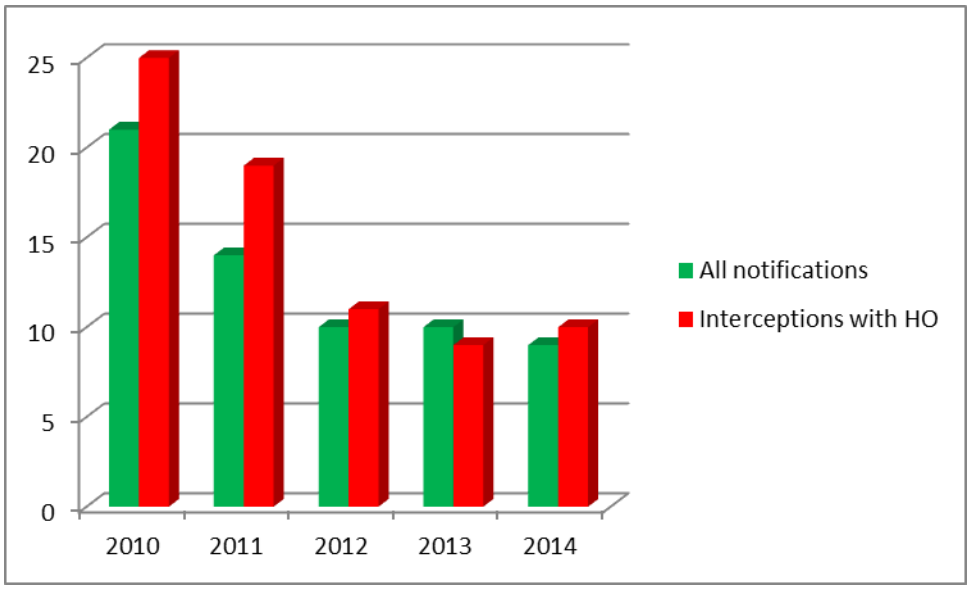


Fig. 8.1. Average notification period for all MSs (all notifications, and those exclusively attributable to HOs) over the reference period 2010-2014

On-going efforts by MS have resulted in year on year decreases in notification delays (see **Fig. 8.1.**). In 2014 the average reporting period for all notifications, and those exclusively for HOs, was 9 and 10 working days, respectively. It is unclear why the reporting period for HOs has been longer in recent years than that taken for all notifications, in particular as any diagnostic laboratory intervention is taken into account in the recording, although this discrepancy appears to have increasingly closed, with the overall trend appearing to plateau, since 2012, on, or around 10 working days for either all notifications or those exclusively for HOs.

[12] Including from 2014, a direct link between EUROPHYT and TRACES (TRAde Control and Expert System) (http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/traces/index_en.htm) reporting environment to further assist MS in their reporting functions in plant health.

[13] The reporting period is, in practice, defined as period between the date of interception and date of submission, except where laboratory analysis is required. In this case it is the period between the laboratory results date and date of submission.

Broad variation, and in some cases considerable disparities, exist in the number of days required by MS to report their notifications, and in 2014 these delays ranged from 0 to 84 working days (see Table 8.1 of the Annex), with the majority of MSs still outside the required notification timeframe as laid down in Article 2 of Commission Directive 94/3/EC. Such delays maintain a direct negative impact on the rapid alert function of EUROPHYT.

9. Complimentary initiatives and developments during 2014

9.1 Non-EU trade Alert List and RERI working group

Based on the outcomes of the newly formed Commission Working Group on the Response to Emerging Risks from Imports (RERI, see below), established in May 2014 following approval of its Terms of Reference by the EU Chief Plant Health Officers, the "Non-EU trade alert list" initiative commenced in November 2014.

An updated alert list, based on EUROPHYT interception data is published each month on its own designated webpage under the DG Health and Food Safety website (http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosafety/alert_list_trade_non_eu/index_en.htm), covering the interceptions during the preceding 12 months. Particular trades (commodity/exporting country combinations) into the EU that are intercepted most frequently with organisms harmful to plants are listed. Detailed compilation criteria for the list are also given on the website. The alert lists thus provide an indication, and on-going overview, on trends with regard to certain phytosanitary risks for the EU in trade. It is targeted for the attention of relevant plant health authorities and other stakeholders involved in international trade in plants and plant products – as a first step in having these risks addressed.

It is anticipated that these lists will assist in monitoring plant risk developments and impacts of measures. It is also anticipated, at least at an early stage, that the lists will help support and provide further guidance towards risk management decisions and procedures with respect to certain trades, as an early warning signal, for which it is considered that the frequency of interceptions with harmful organisms indicate an increased and pronounced phytosanitary risk. It should be noted that as a surveillance tool the lists are clearly used to help detect warning signals from the data and do not trigger immediate application of additional EU safeguard measures. However, they are used as the main agenda for the meetings of the RERI working group. This group, whose core members are MS and Commission experts, meets 2-3 times a year to analyse developments and trends in interceptions and trade volumes, including the outcomes and recommendations of FVO audits and other information with the purpose of providing technical support to Commission consideration of possible action(s) to address significant, identified risks.

Countries that exceed a certain defined threshold as laid down in the assessment criteria for the total number of interceptions with harmful organisms and/or due to the number of harmful organism interceptions in certain commodities in the reference period, would be informed in writing and added to the alert list with advice for the respective service to investigate the cause of the ongoing interceptions and to introduce appropriate measures for reducing the plant health risk that such export commodity(ies) present to the EU. The Alert list, published in January 2015 (i.e. covering the entire 12 month reference period for 2014), is given in Table 9.1 of the Annex.

9.2 HO outbreak database

Article 16 of Council Directive 2000/29/EC requires the notification of outbreaks of both regulated and non-regulated HOs on MS territory as a tool for enhanced phytosanitary risk management at EU level. For many years notification, collation, extraction and reporting of this data lacked a coherent and systematic approach, and functional platform. In 2013-2014, a new system giving much more specific details on the notification requirements for MS was devised and published in Commission Implementing Decision 2014/917/EU[14]. Based on this, an interactive and interrogative electronic database (along similar line to that of EUROPHYT) is being developed. The system is being designed to ensure compatibility with the EPPO reporting format in order to facilitate the transfer of (selected) data to EPPO and to avoid double reporting. It should assist in the identification of successful introduction pathways, or put another way, the identification of critical points of vulnerability and failure within the technical measures and activities in place to prevent HO entry into the EU (either by via trade, or other, non-commercial anthropological movements or activities). The HO outbreak database is thus complementary to EUROPHYT. More information on the incidence of HO incursions and outbreaks within the EU territory and developments are given in the HO outbreak annual report 2014.

10. EUROPHYT daily administration and periodic reporting

EUROPHYT personnel perform a range of periodic reporting function for differing purposes, including CIRCABC weekly reports, and monthly Reports for EPPO, Thailand, Cambodia, etc. as well as the monthly and annual overviews of interceptions made by the EU and Switzerland of harmful organisms in imported plants and other objects on the web (http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosafety/europhyt/interceptions_en.htm).

In response to user requests and questions, just over 800 official queries were opened and closed from November 2013 to November 2014 (with each query entailing approximately 4 to 5 separate communications (representing approximately over 3,500 separate and individual communications and follow-up).

11. EUROPHYT 2014 – IT upgrades and developments

EUROPHYT, as a rapid alert system and interrogative database, requires continuous maintenance and upgrades, and other developments to maintain its operation capacity and policy orientated effectiveness.

[14] Commission Implementing Decision of 15 December 2014 setting out detailed rules for the implementation of Council Directive 2000/29/EC as regards the notification of the presence of harmful organisms and of measures taken or intended to be taken by the Member States. OJ L 360, 17.12.2014, p. 59.

In addition to such on-going duties, EUROPHYT has undergone some considerable developments during 2014 requiring considerable technical inputs, principal amongst these include:

- Upgrade of underlying infrastructure, database and business intelligence. EUROPHYT shares systems, infrastructures, database and business intelligence within the business objects environment. These were upgraded (currently version 5.0) in 2013/2014 leading to improved computing capacity and performance, as well as overall system speed. For example, this included a machine to machine data transfer facility between the UK and the Commission in May 2013 which was further consolidated in 2014.

- TRACES[15] – EUROPHYT web services interface. A pilot phase was implemented that allows machine to machine data transfer from TRACES to EUROPHYT for intercepted consignments. Countries participating in the pilot phase included, France, Poland, Malta, Spain, Lithuania and Latvia. The impact of these developments includes removal of the need for personnel at the import inspection points to supply information twice, and ultimately to link trade data and volumes to interception frequencies.

With regard to the operational platform and interface context with users, a wide range of technical advances were also achieved during 2014, including numerous improvements to the query and search interface for improved ease of use.

New developments and upgrades are communicated to stakeholders on an on-going basis, but also interactive training session during the annual EUROPHYT general meeting, where feedback is also gathered and direction taken with regard to further technical requirements, information exchange, and prioritisation setting.

12. Conclusions

First and foremost, EUROPHYT is the EU rapid alert system for plant health interceptions and plays a pivotal role in plant health risk management in MS and across the Union, as well as in supporting policy decisions and action(s). With almost 100,000 notifications collated over 20 years, with over 6,500 added annually, EUROPHYT doubles as a functional plant health risk management tool through interactive analysis of interception datasets, allowing for monitoring changes in plant health risk patterns. As such, EUROPHYT data are the primary EU data source in the consideration and preparation of specific action(s) and emergency measures, as well as providing an input to horizon scanning, particularly with respect to the evaluation of emerging and re-emerging plant health risks to the EU. EUROPHYT data also

[15] **TRACES**, or Trade Control and Expert System, is a web-based certification tool used by the European Union for controlling the import and export of live animals and animal products within and without its borders. Its network falls under the responsibility of the European Commission. It is also increasingly being used for food and feed of plant origin and for phytosanitary controls.

guides, through discussion in various fora, the planning of the FVO plant health audit programmes. EUROPHYT data is publicly available and is systematically distributed to, and used by, a number of national sovereign and international entities such as MS NPPOs, TC NPPOs, EPPO and EFSA for range of various purposes.

As a plant health risk management tool at the service of MSs, EUROPHYT is continuously subject to technical upgrades and advances towards improved user friendliness, and overall usefulness in the plant health context. It is important to put interceptions of specific commodities into context of overall amount of imports of the same commodities. To this end, progress has been made during the current reporting period with the successful trial inter-facing between EUROPHYT and TRACES. Once the use of TRACES has been adopted by all MS, this will offer improved capabilities, especially with respect to assessing risks from particular trades.

Based solely on EUROPHYT data, this report reflects a number of the more pertinent plant health risk management statistics from 2014, and presents a number of plant health trends over the period 2010-2014.

Overall, the total number of annual notifications to EUROPHYT has remained relatively steady over the period 2010-2014, between 6,500 and 7,000, whereas notifications from intra-EU trade have declined over the same period (438 in 2010 to 252 in 2014), despite the large volume of traded regulated commodities and the presence of certain HOs in certain MSs or regions. For some MSs, the number of notifications with respect to imported goods from TC appears disproportionate to import volumes. It is important to interpret the data and trends presented here with care, bearing in mind that the different types of interceptions, (I) HOs, (II) other non-compliances, and (III) documentary/administrative reasons, each reflect different levels of plant health risk, with HO interceptions considered the most relevant indicator of phytosanitary risk.

Although there are HO interceptions from many TCs, 10 counties are responsible for the majority of cases (Ghana, Cambodia, India, China, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Uganda, Kenya and Vietnam), some of which have been, or continue to be subject to, Commission legislative measures or other actions.

As in 2013, nearly three-quarters of all commodities intercepted with HOs from TCs were fruit and vegetables, with figures for 2013 and 2014 up over the period 2010-2012 (of which mango, pepper, *Momordica* gourds, basil, eggplant, *Luffa* spp., and citrus were the most intercepted). Of these, *Luffa* remains unregulated by EU legislation. Other non-regulated commodities with significant and increasing numbers of interceptions in 2014 include *Corchorus* and *Trichosanthes* spp. Measures introduced since 2013 (for India and Bangladesh) appear to have had an effect on some other non-regulated commodities, such as *Amaranthus* spp. and *Colocasia*. Nevertheless, it would be relevant to consider regulating some or all of these currently non-regulated commodities.

Approximately 7% of the HOs are intercepted with cut flowers, with regulated *Gypsophila* spp., *Rosa* spp., *Solidago* spp. and orchids being the most frequently intercepted. The total number and share of planting material HO interceptions declined since 2012 (but slightly up on 2013).

Based on EUROPHYT data, for certain TCs, improvements resulting from various Commission measures are apparent (e.g. India, Pakistan), whilst others, such as Ghana, Cambodia and Uganda reflect considerable surges in overall HO notifications over the same 2014 period. The evolution of HO interceptions from TCs will continue to be systematically monitored via EUROPHYT notification data and will, through various reporting functions and fora (e.g. the RERI Working Group) continue to act as a fundamental tool to support policy responses and other measures as deemed necessary to address and manage plant health risks as they appear.

With respect to WPM, the total number of interceptions has fallen slightly over the reporting period to approximately 2,100 per year. However, by contrast, the incidence of HO interceptions has increased steadily, year-on-year, from 118 in 2010 to 271 in 2014. In consideration of these figures, it should be remembered that only a relatively small proportion of WPM is inspected, thus, the real phytosanitary risk associated with these materials is quite likely to be under-estimated. Another element is the country of origin. For example, as in previous years, there were numerous interceptions of WPM due to ISPM 15 non-conformities from both the Russian Federation and the United States in 2014, but with only a few HO intercepted from either source.

However, in the cases of China and India, with respectively 224 and 141 WPM interceptions for reasons of ISPM 15 non-compliance, there was also a high number of interceptions due to the presence of HOs; 118 and 102 respectively. Furthermore, most of these HO interceptions were in WPM bearing the ISPM15 mark. This situation is a cause for concern as it means that the presence of the ISPM15 mark cannot always be taken as providing an assurance of compliance.

The main HOs found are *Anoplophora glabripennis* and other longhorn beetles for China, and auger beetles for India. The case of China remains a major concern. Such clear increases in the interceptions on ISPM 15 marked WPM of HOs that have proven they can establish in the EU, as well as the parallel increase in WPM without markings, may justify further measures.

With regard to interceptions from intra-EU trade, irrespective of reason, EUROPHYT records a year-on-year decline since 2010. With specific regard to HO interceptions in intra-EU trade, this has declined in 2014 to 141 interceptions (down from a 2010 to 2013 range of between 167 to 183). The majority of these interceptions were attributable to planting material (primarily *Bemisia tabaci*, *Phytopthora ramorum*, various viruses and viroids, as well as various bacteria) ware potatoes (*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Globodera* spp.) and cut flowers (*Bemisia tabaci* and *Spodoptera littoralis*).

With regard to the notification period to EUROPHYT, which, the Directive stipulates 2 working days for MS to report interceptions, the 2014 average was 9 and 10 working days for all notifications and for those exclusively for HO, respectively (representing a considerable improvement over 2010). Although such an overall average situation is recognised and commendable, considering the continuing wide range in notification times across all MS (from 0 to 84 days), considerable room for improvement still exists. Coupled with a further need to diagnose intercepted HO to lower taxonomic level (as close to species level as possible) the faster and more species specific the notifications are, the better and more effective the rapid alert function of EUROPHYT will be towards a more effective and improved common plant health system and status within the EU. As in previous years, the Commission stands ready to provide the necessary technical support and assistance towards these necessary improvements.

Annex

Table 2.1 Number of EUROPHYT notifications

Notified interceptions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consignments from Third countries	6,514	6,225	6,489	6,677	6,409
Consignments from Member States	438	407	410	320	253
Total notifications	**6,952**	**6,632**	**6,899**	**6,997**	**6,662**

Table 2.2 Reasons for interceptions of consignments from Third Countries

Reasons for interceptions of consignments from Third Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Presence of harmful organism	1,621	2,097	2,092	2,493	2,385
Reasons other than harmful organisms					
Prohibited plants, products, objects	285	299	250	220	274
Non-compliance with a derogation	37	17	32	49	42
Non-compliant wood packaging material (other than HO presence)	2,280	2,126	2,091	1,972	1,918
Phytosanitary certificate: absent	1,080	962	762	778	753
Phytosanitary certificate: illegible, fake, expired	208	137	209	235	236
Phytosanitary certificate: declaration missing, inadequate, invalid	1,308	695	1,100	997	813
Other technical, documentary reasons	254	285	198	255	194
Total notifications	**6,514**	**6,225**	**6,489**	**6,677**	**6,409**

Table 2.3 Interceptions of commodities from Member States

Reason	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Interceptions total	**438**	**407**	**410**	**320**	**253**
Interceptions with HO	169	183	179	167	141
Interceptions for other reasons	272	247	273	190	117
Non-compliant WPM	78.0%	73.3%	70.9%	67.6%	54.2%
Phytosanitary document absent, incomplete	20.3%	21.4%	25.2%	28.9%	38.1%
Other reasons	1.7%	4.6%	3.3%	2.0%	3.4%

Table 2.4 Number of EUROPHYT notifications by notifying Member State

Notifying Member State	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AUSTRIA	186	239	283	320	334
BELGIUM	122	113	211	161	186
BULGARIA	159	142	83	56	47
CROATIA				3	24

CYPRUS	54	27	16	14	18
CZECH REPUBLIC	73	55	77	76	60
DENMARK	46	35	7	11	12
ESTONIA	80	123	39	49	68
FINLAND	50	32	45	34	23
FRANCE	998	978	708	606	567
GERMANY	1,393	1,172	988	869	1,006
GREECE	18	39	39	36	24
HUNGARY	30	27	38	42	48
IRELAND	68	58	74	73	62
ITALY	151	157	137	278	195
LATVIA	896	674	549	495	452
LITHUANIA	354	144	288	356	167
LUXEMBOURG	1	1			2
MALTA	5	18	21	28	25
NETHERLANDS	766	522	981	927	802
POLAND	99	125	96	109	168
PORTUGAL	66	25	30	63	76
ROMANIA	13	19	17	51	21
SLOVAKIA	68	72	165	114	98
SLOVENIA	30	16	12	1	18
SPAIN	474	378	321	378	318
SWEDEN	65	80	93	127	160
SWITZERLAND	234	306	226	293	302
UNITED KINGDOM	453	1,055	1,355	1,427	1,379
Total notifications	**6,952**	**6,632**	**6,899**	**6,997**	**6,662**

Table 3.1 Type of notifications from Third Countries

Notifications on	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Planting material	777	578	763	720	621
Seeds	334	285	439	443	394
Fruit, vegetables	2,109	2,147	1,987	2,369	2,356
Cut flowers	637	637	670	683	555
Ware potatoes	42	56	22	58	15
Wood, bark	173	176	187	163	210
Other products	38	38	22	31	36
Plants, plant products	**4,072**	**3,900**	**4,083**	**4,463**	**4,173**
Wood packaging material	2,342	2,073	2,117	2,079	2,175
Other objects	144	306	334	183	112
Objects	**2,458**	**2,344**	**2,420**	**2,222**	**2,245**
Total intercepted consignments	**6,514**	**6,225**	**6,489**	**6,677**	**6,409**

Table 3.2 Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions (all reasons)

Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	941	765	652	728	647
UNITED STATES	720	540	658	492	616
CHINA	220	243	335	433	462
INDIA	363	479	650	599	352
GHANA	62	96	73	191	340
CAMBODIA		9	82	150	282
THAILAND	1,066	445	324	369	271
TURKEY	207	252	208	229	271
KENYA	173	187	236	214	214
BANGLADESH	90	113	148	141	195
SOUTH AFRICA	76	104	86	109	173
SRI LANKA	82	93	178	155	162
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	118	150	133	187	143
UGANDA	12	32	53	73	133
ISRAEL	144	206	167	157	129
VIETNAM	212	463	109	94	93
COTE D'IVOIRE	70	54	38	42	82
EGYPT	173	60	84	95	75
PAKISTAN	102	160	215	267	72
MALAYSIA	23	72	110	106	68
ECUADOR	23	52	85	81	68
BRAZIL	56	116	48	64	67
CAMEROON	40	58	73	45	65
UKRAINE	72	56	61	49	58
MALI	23	36	18	35	54
BELARUS	68	82	164	132	51
CANADA	50	53	68	60	50
Countries in the table	**5186**	**4976**	**5056**	**5297**	**5193**
% of the interceptions from TC	*79.6%*	*79.9%*	*77.9%*	*79.3%*	*81.0%*

Table 3.3 Intercepted consignments with HO from Third Countries

Interceptions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Plants	1,500	1,928	1,869	2,245	2,102
Objects	122	169	223	249	284
Total consignments	**1,621**	**2,097**	**2,092**	**2,493**	**2,385**

Table 3.4 Type of intercepted consignments with HO from Third Countries

Commodity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Planting material	145	130	140	103	106
Seeds	13	15	19	13	20
Fruit, vegetables	1,123	1,455	1,432	1,840	1,734
Cut flowers	173	264	236	230	180
Ware potatoes	1	1	2	9	1
Wood, bark	35	43	24	31	46
Other products	14	21	16	20	17
Plants, plant products	**1,500**	**1,928**	**1,869**	**2,245**	**2,102**
Wood packaging material	120	165	216	239	273
Other objects	4	4	8	12	13
Objects	**122**	**169**	**223**	**249**	**284**
Intercepted consignments, total	**1,621**	**2,097**	**2,092**	**2,493**	**2,385**

Table 3.5 Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions with HO

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GHANA	47	82	62	181	313
CAMBODIA		5	65	130	239
INDIA	116	201	363	386	167
CHINA	45	44	101	136	163
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	60	129	104	173	124
SRI LANKA	52	56	133	112	123
BANGLADESH	51	26	110	97	117
UGANDA	8	16	24	52	111
KENYA	29	109	106	101	104
SOUTH AFRICA	23	56	38	48	68
COTE D'IVOIRE	11	50	32	25	65
THAILAND	570	173	111	88	59
VIETNAM	78	345	20	37	52
ISRAEL	85	145	84	60	46
PAKISTAN	22	114	164	236	44
MALAYSIA	7	42	78	72	40
ECUADOR	15	33	44	42	35
JAMAICA	4	10	29	41	33
NIGERIA	3	1	1	20	30
CAMEROON	28	27	37	31	29
MALI	17	31	15	21	25
JORDAN	2	2	9	20	23

UNITED STATES	9	19	15	16	21
Countries in the table	**1,282**	**1,716**	**1,745**	**2,125**	**2,031**
% of HO interceptions from TC	79.1%	81.8%	83.4%	85.2%	85.2%

Table 3.6 **Number of consignments intercepted with HO from Third Countries, notified by the Member States in the table**

Notifying MS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AUSTRIA	5	14	23	32	31
BELGIUM	36	20	82	77	63
BULGARIA	23	2	3	4	2
CYPRUS	35	8	1	3	7
CZECH REPUBLIC	15	18	9	13	12
DENMARK	33	17	2	7	6
ESTONIA					1
FINLAND	4		1		3
FRANCE	621	454	210	190	202
GERMANY	180	237	197	168	239
GREECE	3	2		2	
HUNGARY				1	15
IRELAND	15	14	32	24	15
ITALY	23	24	59	58	66
LATVIA	11	12	5	4	1
LITHUANIA				6	10
LUXEMBOURG	1	1			2
NETHERLANDS	195	346	298	440	348
POLAND	2	2	1	3	3
PORTUGAL		15		2	4
ROMANIA	2	2		2	5
SLOVAKIA	1		4	3	
SLOVENIA	1		1	1	2
SPAIN	84	114	75	74	126
SWEDEN	36	46	44	80	106
SWITZERLAND	108	100	75	150	125
UNITED KINGDOM	187	649	970	1,149	991

Table 3.7 Type of commodities from Third Countries, intercepted due to other reasons than the presence of HO

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Planting material	650	459	628	622	525
Seeds	322	272	421	430	374
Fruit, vegetables	1,109	790	604	615	662
Cut flowers	484	393	442	465	379
Wood, bark	141	134	163	134	163
Other plants, plant products	27	17	12	17	14
Wood packaging material	2,252	1,965	1,961	1,892	1,956
Other objects	143	302	328	177	100

Table 4.1 Type of intercepted commodities originating from Member States (all reasons)

Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Planting material	142	127	145	114	120
Seeds	4	23	10	29	12
Fruit, vegetables	58	55	24	22	8
Cut flowers	4	0	8	4	17
Wood, bark	4	29	32	12	6
Other plants, plant products	7	31	33	13	14
Wood packaging material	197	149	149	93	69
Other objects	0	2	2	5	2
Total interceptions	**438**	**407**	**410**	**320**	**253**

Table 4.2 MS from which the highest number of consignments were intercepted

Total intercepted from	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PORTUGAL	202	168	164	100	52
NETHERLANDS	82	74	83	55	73
GERMANY	10	45	28	26	29
ITALY	30	37	30	22	19
POLAND	16	8	42	37	10
SPAIN	16	18	19	19	17
DENMARK	12	8	9	20	4
GREECE	28	11	4	3	1
BELGIUM	15	10	3	5	7
FRANCE	6	4	10	3	5
CYPRUS	2	2	1	4	11
UNITED KINGDOM	8	4	1	3	2

CZECH REPUBLIC	4	3	6	2	1
HUNGARY		3	2	6	3

Table 4.3 Total Interceptions by MS of intra-EU trade

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SPAIN	167	122	135	88	57
UNITED KINGDOM	61	18	35	42	49
NETHERLANDS	9	9	11	8	19
SLOVENIA	1	7	9		16
ESTONIA	9	9	7	4	15
CROATIA					13
SWEDEN	9	11	12	20	13
AUSTRIA	3	18	16	13	10
BELGIUM	33	34	24	9	10
ITALY		2	19	4	7
LATVIA	11	28	17	21	7
IRELAND	28	10	6	10	6
CYPRUS	12	9	4	3	4
SLOVAKIA	11	8	18	15	4
FINLAND	12	5	15	6	3
MALTA	2	4	10	9	3
POLAND	19	33	1	13	3
ROMANIA	1	8	2	20	3
SWITZERLAND		7	1	3	3
BULGARIA	26	24	34	8	2
CZECH REPUBLIC	2		6	8	2
GERMANY	6	28	3	5	2
GREECE		4	3	3	1
FRANCE	1		6		
HUNGARY			11	6	
LITHUANIA	15	7	1	1	
PORTUGAL		2	4	1	
Total	438	407	410	320	252

Table 4.4 Type of intercepted commodities originating from Member States (for presence of HOs)

Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Planting material	98	99	104	97	87
Cut flowers	2		7	4	15
Fruit vegetables (incl. ware potatoes)	64	56	33	49	26
Wood/bark	3	27	29	8	4
WPM	1	1	6	6	5

Table 5.1 Interceptions of planting material consignments

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
From TC					
Intercepted consignments total	**1,103**	**857**	**1,192**	**1,156**	**1,005**
Intercepted with HO	***158***	***145***	***159***	***115***	***126***
Intercepted for other reasons	964	725	1,039	1,046	889
Prohibited plants, products	8.5%	8.4%	3.5%	3.7%	6.1%
PC absent, invalid, forged	80.5%	81.2%	54.2%	58.8%	66.7%
PC additional declaration missing, inadequate	10.8%	8.8%	40.9%	30.4%	26.2%
From MS					
Intercepted consignments total	**146**	**149**	**155**	**143**	**132**
Intercepted with HO	***98***	***99***	***104***	***97***	***87***
Intercepted for other reasons	49	52	54	53	49

Table 5.2 Main HOs intercepted with planting material

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
From TC total	***158***	***145***	***159***	***115***	***126***
White flies	23.4%	53.1%	54.1%	31.3%	28.6%
Nematodes	31.6%	17.2%	18.9%	26.1%	11.9%
Viruses, viroids	10.8%	3.4%	6.3%	8.7%	22.2%
Bacteria	10.1%	7.6%	9.4%	14.8%	7.9%
From MS total	**98**	**99**	**104**	**97**	**87**
White flies	41.8%	18.2%	24.0%	41.2%	36.8%
Phytopthora ramorum	16.3%	10.1%	11.5%	9.3%	33.3%
Viruses, viroids	19.4%	47.5%	32.7%	29.9%	11.5%
Bacteria	5.1%	8.1%	4.8%	10.3%	8.0%

Table 5.3 Main provenance of planting material (TCs and MSs) intercepted (all reasons)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
From TC					
Intercepted with HO	**158**	**145**	**159**	**115**	**126**
SERBIA	1	1		1	19
CHINA	21	18	19	15	16
SRI LANKA	5	5	10	7	16
COSTA RICA	1	4	2	10	8
ISRAEL	27	23	11	16	7
THAILAND	12	4	12	5	7
MOROCCO				1	6
JAPAN	23	8	11	8	5
UNITED STATES	5	5	5	6	5
Countries in the table	**95**	**68**	**70**	**69**	**89**
% of planting material interceptions with HO from TC	60.1%	46.9%	44.0%	60.0%	70.6%
Intercepted for other reasons	**964**	**725**	**1,039**	**1,046**	**889**
UNITED STATES	194	190	271	218	201
THAILAND	259	68	64	121	81
CHINA	58	69	82	108	69
KENYA	15	6	54	66	35
TURKEY	43	27	20	41	32
ISRAEL	21	29	37	31	29
INDIA	27	7	20	32	29
CHILE	45	17	24	17	22
JAPAN	15	15	21	21	20
Countries in the table	**677**	**428**	**593**	**655**	**518**
% of planting material interceptions for other reasons from TC	70.2%	59.0%	57.1%	62.6%	58.3%
From MS					
Intercepted with HO	**98**	**99**	**104**	**97**	**87**
NETHERLANDS	47	44	48	40	49
GERMANY	9	11	17	13	11
ITALY	7	20	19	11	4
DENMARK	11	6	4	14	4
SPAIN	1	1	7	3	4
BELGIUM	14	5	1	3	1
Countries in the table	**89**	**87**	**96**	**84**	**73**

% of planting material interceptions with HO from MS	90.8%	87.9%	92.3%	86.6%	83.9%
Intercepted for other reasons	**49**	**52**	**54**	**53**	**49**
NETHERLANDS	18	13	19	11	9
GERMANY	1	18	10	14	14
ITALY	7	11	4	5	5
POLAND	15	2	1	4	6
DENMARK		2	4	6	
FRANCE	2		8		2
Countries in the table	**43**	**46**	**46**	**40**	**36**
% of planting material interceptions for other reasons from MS	87.8%	88.5%	85.2%	75.5%	73.5%

Table 5.4 Interceptions of fruit and vegetables

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FROM TC					
Intercepted consignments total	2,153	2,201	2,014	2,435	2,372
Intercepted with HO	1,124	1,459	1,436	1,852	1,735
Interceptions for other reasons	1,111	785	608	620	663
Prohibited plants, products	4.1%	7.0%	3.8%	2.7%	5.4%
PC absent, invalid, forged	36.2%	43.9%	38.8%	43.2%	47.2%
PC additional declaration missing, inadequate	11.5%	14.3%	28.6%	21.3%	25.3%
FROM MS					
Intercepted consignments total	**84**	**87**	**78**	**67**	**29**
Intercepted with HO	64	56	33	49	26
Interceptions for other reasons	21	31	55	39	3

Table 5.5 Fruit and vegetables with the highest number of interceptions with HO from Third Countries

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FROM TC					
Intercepted with HO	***1,124***	***1,456***	***1,434***	***1,850***	***1,735***
***Mangifera* sp.**	148	262	334	426	267
***Capsicum* sp.**	125	99	29	53	221
***Momordica* sp.**	146	231	322	330	173
***Ocimum* sp.**	220	320	152	164	156

***Solanum* sp.**	109	176	187	193	142
***Luffa* sp.**			26	131	139
***Citrus* sp.**	75	127	107	125	130
***Corchorus* sp.**	5	3	5	62	72
***Trichosanthes* sp.**		2	44	33	55
***Psidium* sp.**	32	67	70	72	46
***Annona* sp.**	24	13	25	14	39
***Apium* sp.**	30	62	18	38	26
***Syzygium* sp.**	25	38	22	18	24
Mentha sp.	2		1	2	23
***Murraya* sp.**	6	2	12	10	21
***Eryngium* sp.**	96	21	5	3	15
***Allium* sp.**	6	3	1	1	13
***Abelmoschus* sp.**			1	4	11
***Amaranthus* sp.**	4		2	37	6
***Colocasia* sp.**				42	4
Fruit and vegetables in the table	***1,053***	***1,426***	***1,363***	***1,758***	***1,583***
% of fruit/vegetable HO interceptions from TC	93.7%	97.9%	95.0%	95.0%	91.2%

Table 5.6 Main harmful organism intercepted with fruit and vegetables

Harmful organism	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
From Third Countries					
Intercepted with HO	***1,124***	***1,456***	***1,434***	***1,850***	***1,735***
Fruit flies	356	568	682	749	593
Thrips	186	270	305	464	335
White flies	204	155	116	215	267
Leaf miners	169	274	115	150	113
Psyllids			1	8	20
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	2	9	3	10	172
Phyllosticta citricarpa	37	100	53	84	54
Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri	26	9	29	19	37
***Spodoptera* sp.**	7	9	9	35	24
Leucinodes orbonalis	42	27	54	36	17
Anthonomus eugenii				13	13
Sternochetus mangiferae		1		4	13
HOs in the table	**1,029**	**1,422**	**1,367**	**1,787**	**1,658**

% of fruit/vegetable interceptions from TC	91.5%	97.7%	95.3%	96.6%	95.6%
From Member States					
Intercepted with HO	***64***	***56***	***33***	***49***	***26***
***Globodera* sp.**	21	5	6	3	19
Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus		2	10	23	1
Pepino mosaic virus	20	40	12	6	3
Monilinia fructicola	5	1		11	
Tuta absoluta	22	3	1		
HOs in the table	68	51	29	43	23
% of fruit/vegetable interceptions from MS	106.3%	91.1%	87.9%	87.8%	88.5%

Table 5.7 Origins of fruit and vegetables, intercepted with harmful organisms

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FROM TC					
GHANA	46	80	60	180	310
CAMBODIA		5	64	130	237
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	60	128	96	172	123
BANGLADESH	48	24	108	97	116
SRI LANKA	46	48	116	104	103
UGANDA	3	8	6	14	92
KENYA	6	48	73	67	68
SOUTH AFRICA	21	51	37	45	66
COTE D'IVOIRE	10	47	32	23	63
INDIA	42	74	246	287	62
PAKISTAN	20	112	161	233	40
THAILAND	511	136	73	63	39
JAMAICA	4	10	28	41	33
VIETNAM	70	338	11	30	31
MALAYSIA		28	67	55	29
NIGERIA	3	1		20	29
MALI	16	31	15	21	23
JORDAN	1	1	8	20	23
Countries in the table	***907***	***1,170***	***1,201***	***1,602***	***1,487***
% of fruit/vegetable HO interceptions from TC	80.7%	80.4%	83.8%	86.6%	85.7%
From MS					
CYPRUS	2	2	1	3	11
ITALY	14	5	1	5	5

SPAIN	11	17	6	10	4
NETHERLANDS	12	15	6		4
POLAND		2	12	21	
GREECE	20	3	3	1	
Countries in the table	***59***	***44***	***29***	***40***	***24***
% of fruit/vegetable HO interceptions from MS	92.2%	78.6%	87.9%	81.6%	92.3%

Table 5.8 **Cut flower species with the highest number of interceptions with HO and for other reasons from Member States**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
From Third Countries					
Intercepted consignments total	635	637	670	683	555
Intercepted with HO	172	264	236	230	180
Interceptions for other reasons	482	393	442	465	379
Prohibited plants, products	25.3%	28.5%	27.6%	24.5%	37.5%
PC absent	29.7%	45.3%	30.3%	31.6%	32.5%
PC additional declaration missing, inadequate	47.5%	25.7%	34.6%	39.1%	24.3%
From Member States					
Intercepted consignments total	4	0	8	4	17
Intercepted with HO	2	0	7	4	15
Interceptions for other reasons	2	0	1		2

Table 5.9 **Cut flower species with the highest number of interceptions with HO from Third Countries**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
***Gypsophila* sp.**	24	57	40	49	42
***Rosa* sp.**	54	69	68	65	35
***Solidago* sp.**	10	18	25	37	29
Orchids	41	46	22	18	14
***Eryngium* sp.**	6	24	18	11	13
***Chrysanthemum* sp.**	4	14	15	15	10
Flowers in the table	139	228	188	195	143
% of cut flower interceptions with HO	80.8%	86.4%	79.7%	84.8%	79.4%

Table 5.10 Main provenance of cut flower consignments intercepted with HO

Exporting country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
KENYA	19	58	30	30	33
ECUADOR	14	33	41	41	33
ISRAEL	20	33	24	25	24
UGANDA	4	8	18	37	19
THAILAND	47	33	19	19	13
ZIMBABWE	41	52	54	19	12
COLOMBIA	4	5	4	4	11
ETHIOPIA		3	4	18	9
ZAMBIA	4	4	7	12	5
Flowers in the table	153	229	201	205	159
% of cut flower interceptions with HO	89.0%	86.7%	85.2%	89.1%	88.3%

Table 5.11 Main harmful organisms intercepted with cut flowers

Harmful organism	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Leaf miners	48	115	106	118	93
***Spodoptera* sp.**	56	70	69	66	40
Thrips	48	48	26	25	23
White flies	14	29	27	22	18
HOs in the table	166	262	228	231	174
% of cut flower interceptions with HO from TC	96.5%	99.2%	96.6%	100.4%	96.7%

Table 5.12 Interceptions of wood packaging material

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
From Third Countries					
Intercepted consignments total	**2,314**	**2,039**	**2,086**	**2,039**	**2,134**
Intercepted with HO	118	165	215	237	271
Interceptions for other reasons	2,225	1,931	1,931	1,853	1,916
From Member States					
Intercepted consignments total	**197**	**142**	**136**	**90**	**63**

Intercepted with HO	1	1	6	6	5
Interceptions for other reasons	197	141	132	86	59

Table 5.13 Principal provenances of intercepted WPM

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
From Third Countries					
Intercepted with harmful organisms					
WPM HO, country of export	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
CHINA	18	20	66	105	118
INDIA	67	122	106	90	102
VIETNAM	3	1	6	6	20
INDONESIA	2	7	5	6	6
Countries in the table	90	150	183	207	246
% of all TC WPM interceptions with HO	76.3%	90.9%	85.1%	87.3%	90.8%
Intercepted due to non-conformity with ISPM 15 requirements					
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	852	698	557	651	570
UNITED STATES	462	246	254	171	284
CHINA	100	119	132	197	224
INDIA	170	226	190	121	141
TURKEY	50	87	61	60	94
BELARUS	66	76	154	125	47
UKRAINE	60	44	36	41	47
KAZAKHSTAN	2	1	111	42	39
EGYPT	13	8	38	41	31
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	23	18	15	17	24
CANADA	20	15	20	18	22
TUNISIA	7	8	3	25	22
Countries in the table	1,825	1,546	1,571	1,509	1,545
% of all TC WPM interceptions for other reasons	82.0%	80.1%	81.4%	81.4%	80.6%
From Member States					
Intercepted with harmful organisms					
PORTUGAL	1	1	3	2	3
SPAIN			2	2	
Intercepted due to non-conformity with ISPM 15 requirements					
PORTUGAL	193	137	130	82	48
SPAIN	1			4	5

Table 5.14 Main HO intercepted with WPM from Third Countries

Harmful organism	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Wood/bark insects other than longhorn beetles	98	149	165	179	208
Longhorn beetles (Cerambycidae)	15	21	59	68	72
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	3		4	4	12
Bursaphelenchus* sp. other than *xylophilus	9	2	2	7	5

Table 7.1 Level of identification of HO intercepted in consignments from Third Countries

Number of interceptions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Species	731	966	824	1012	979
Genus	358	561	322	462	374
Family	308	500	813	912	851
Other	194	117	126	130	148
% share in annual HO interceptions					
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Species	43.2%	44.5%	38.6%	39.5%	40.1%
Genus	21.1%	25.9%	15.1%	18.0%	15.3%
Family	18.2%	23.1%	38.1%	35.6%	34.8%
Other	11.5%	5.4%	5.9%	5.1%	6.1%

Table 7.2 HO categories with the highest number of interceptions from Third Countries

Annual numbers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Insect/mites	1,496	1,987	1,973	2,355	2,260
Nematodes	76	35	40	61	38
Fungi	56	121	66	91	61
Bacteria	48	20	43	35	56
Virus, viroids	18	6	13	21	28
% annual share	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Insect/mites	88.3%	91.6%	92.4%	91.9%	92.5%
Nematodes	4.5%	1.6%	1.9%	2.4%	1.6%
Fungi	3.3%	5.6%	3.1%	3.6%	2.5%

Bacteria	2.8%	0.9%	2.0%	1.4%	2.3%
Virus, viroids	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	2.3%

Table 7.3 **Incidence of some of the most prominent HO group recorded over the reference period (2010-2014)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fruit flies	356	572	683	750	596
Thrips	244	320	333	492	359
White flies	256	266	232	273	321
Wood and bark insects	149	214	195	213	260
Leaf miners	217	396	224	274	208
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	2	9	3	10	174
Longhorn beetles	24	26	61	70	80
Spodoptera sp.	68	83	82	104	62
Phyllosticta citricarpa	38	100	53	84	54
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri	27	9	29	19	38
Plum pox potyvirus		1	2	2	18
Leucinodes orbonalis	42	27	54	36	17
Anthonomus eugenii				13	13
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	3		4	4	12
HOs in the table	1426	2023	1955	2344	2212
% of HOs intercepted from TC	88.0%	96.5%	93.5%	94.0%	92.7%

Table 8.1 **Average working days between interception and notification for each Member State**

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	All	**HO**	All	**HO**	All	**HO**	All	**HO**	**All**	**HO**
AUSTRIA	44	14	17	17	9	11	3	5	5	5
BELGIUM	16	19	21	22	13	13	10	8	13	10
BULGARIA	5	5	6	11	5	15	6	10	6	17
CROATIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	4
CYPRUS	144	181	33	20	20	10	46	96	64	84
CZECH REPUBLIC	7	8	12	18	7	7	7	9	5	6
DENMARK	6	6	14	17	67	40	46	54	26	25
ESTONIA	4	9	3	4	5	1	3	4	5	4
FINLAND	10	10	13	8	12	16	14	2	14	13
FRANCE	20	19	13	15	14	21	20	20	12	16
GERMANY	17	27	10	20	13	18	10	15	17	33

GREECE	6	4	8	11	8	51	7	11	35	0
HUNGARY	3	0	6	0	23	53	8	31	12	26
IRELAND	11	8	10	9	7	8	4	5	8	11
ITALY	19	14	7	5	8	9	11	10	10	8
LATVIA	2	7	3	4	2	6	2	2	2	10
LITHUANIA	3	0	4	0	3	0	2	3	4	3
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	14
MALTA	9	0	15	27	8	2	10	43	3	0
NETHERLANDS	28	17	17	16	9	10	6	5	5	4
POLAND	4	9	4	5	2	1	5	14	3	7
PORTUGAL	20	0	41	43	28	22	40	38	5	6
ROMANIA	22	35	42	54	20	20	9	8	10	3
SLOVAKIA	17	8	17	12	4	4	4	6	3	9
SLOVENIA	6	7	15	20	18	22	10	10	4	3
SPAIN	75	106	21	32	21	29	23	27	24	34
SWEDEN	7	7	16	11	4	3	4	3	1	1
SWITZERLAND	18	12	11	7	11	6	10	11	6	4
UNITED KINGDOM	18	19	24	26	10	8	10	7	7	5
EU average	**21**	**25**	**14**	**19**	**10**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**9**	**10**

Table 9.1 The non-EU trade Alert List (1 December 2014 to 31 January 2014)

No	Country of export	Inter-ceptions with HO	Comodities, intercepted most with HO	HO inter-ceptions	Main HOs intercepted	Number of inter-ceptions
1	GHANA	329	*Luffa* spp.	133	Thrips	105
					Fruit flies	25
			Capsicum spp.	78	*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*	70
					Tortricidae	6
			Solanum spp.	59	Thrips	56
			Ipomea spp.	15	White flies	14
			Corchorus spp.	14	White flies	13
			Lagenaria spp.	7	Fruit flies	6
2	CAMBODIA	250	*Ocimum* spp.	99	White flies	53
					Leaf miners	42
			Apium spp.	26	Leaf miners	23
			Momordica spp.	26	Thrips	21
			Eryngium spp.	15	White flies	15
			Capsicum spp.	14	Fruit flies	14
			Artemisia spp.	13	Leaf miners	8

No	Country of export	Inter-ceptions with HO	Comodities, intercepted most with HO	HO inter-ceptions	Main HOs intercepted	Number of inter-ceptions
			Syzygium spp.	11	Fruit flies	11
			Coriandrum spp.	9	Leaf miners	9
			Psidium spp.	8	Fruit flies	7
			Polygonum spp.	8	White flies	8
			Piper spp.	7	White flies	7
			Houttuynia spp.	5	White flies	5
			Annona spp.	5	Fruit flies	5
3	**CHINA**	164	Wood Packaging Material	128	Longhorn beetles	72
					Wood and bark insects other than longhorn beetles	46
					Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	9
			Planting material	15	*Potato spindle tuber viroid*	5
			Allium spp.	12	*Curculionidae*	12
					Diptera	7
			Citrus spp.	7		
4	**INDIA**	143	Wood Packaging Material	70	Wood and bark insects other than longhorn beetles	71
			Momordica spp.	12	Fruit flies	8
			Abelmoschus spp.	10	Thrips	10
			Corchorus spp.	6		
			Manilkara spp.	6	Fruit flies	6
			Solanum spp. other than *S. tuberosum*and *S. lycopersicum*	6	Thrips	6
5	**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**	133	*Momordica* spp.	56	Thrips	55
			Solanum spp. other than *S. tuberosum*and *S. lycopersicum*	31	Thrips	30
			Mangifera spp.	27	Fruit flies	27
			Capsicum spp.	17	*Anthonomus eugenii*	14
6	**SRI LANKA**	128	*Trichosanthes* spp.	28	Fruit flies	27
			Mangifera spp.	28	Fruit flies	16
					Sternochetus mangiferae	11
			Planting material	17	White flies	15
			Solanum spp. other than S. tuberosumand S. lycopersicum	17	Lepidoptera	8
					Leucinodes orbonalis	5
			Momordica spp.	13	Fruit flies	12
			Psidium spp.	12	Fruit flies	12
			Alternanthera spp.	5	White flies	5

No	Country of export	Inter-ceptions with HO	Comodities, intercepted most with HO	HO inter-ceptions	Main HOs intercepted	Number of inter-ceptions
7	**BANGLADESH**	119	*Trichosanthes* spp.	25	Fruit flies	25
			Citrus spp.	20	*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*	13
					Phyllosticta citricarpa	5
			Momordica spp.	19	Thrips	14
					Fruit flies	5
			Corchorus spp.	12	White flies	12
			Luffa spp.	9	Fruit flies	6
			Capsicum spp.	6	Fruit flies	6
			Amaranthus spp.	5		
			Ocimum spp.	5	White flies	5
8	**UGANDA**	109	*Capsicum spp.*	61	*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*	60
			Rosa spp.	20	*Spodoptera littorali*	20
			Murraya spp.	18	Psyllids	16
9	**KENYA**	106	*Momordica* spp.	37	Fruit flies	32
			Solidago spp.	13	Leaf miners	9
			Mangifera spp.	12	Fruit flies	10
			Capsicum spp.	11	*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*	10
			Gypsophila spp.	8	Leaf miners	6
			Ocimum spp.	5		
			Rosa spp.	5		
10	**SOUTH AFRICA**	67	*Citrus* spp.	52	*Phyllosticta citricarpa*	28
					Thaumatotibia leucotreta	20
			Prunus spp.	5		
11	**COTE D'IVOIRE**	64	*Mangifera* spp.	62	Fruit flies	62
12	**THAILAND**	60	*Mangifera* spp.	9	Fruit flies	8
			Annona spp.	8	Fruit flies	8
			Planting material	7		
			Dendrobium spp.	7	Thrips	7
			Capsicum spp.	7	Fruit flies	7
13	**VIETNAM**	52	Wood Packaging Material	20	Wood and bark insects other than longhorn beetles	19
			Ocimum spp.	6		
			Annona spp.	5	Fruit flies	5
			Syzygium spp.	5	Fruit flies	5
14	**PAKISTAN**	48	*Citrus* spp.	16	*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*	16
			Momordica spp.	10	Thrips	10

No	Country of export	Inter-ceptions with HO	Comodities, intercepted most with HO	HO inter-ceptions	Main HOs intercepted	Number of inter-ceptions
			Psidium spp.	9	Fruit flies	8
			Solanum spp. other than *S. tuberosum*and *S. lycopersicum*	8	Thrips	7
15	**ISRAEL**	45	*Ocimum* spp.	14	White flies	9
			Planting material	7		
			Gypsophila spp.	6	Leaf miners	5
			Solidago spp.	5		
16	**JAMAICA**	37	*Mangifera* spp.	33	Fruit flies	33
17	**MALAYSIA**	37	*Ocimum* spp.	9	White flies	9
18	**ECUADOR**	35	*Gypsophila* spp.	20	Leaf miners	20
			Trachelium spp.	5	Leaf miners	5
19	**CAMEROON**	29	Wood and bark	10	Wood and bark insects other than longhorn beetles	11
20	**NIGERIA**	29	*Corchorus* spp.	17	White flies	17
21	**MALI**	25	*Mangifera* spp.	23	Fruit flies	23
22	**JORDAN**	23	*Corchorus* spp.	17	White flies	17
23	**SERBIA**	20	Planting material	20	*Plum pox potyvirus*	19
24	**UNITED STATES**	20	Wood and bark	14	Wood and bark insects other than longhorn beetles	16
			Planting material	5		
25	**CANARY ISLANDS**	19	*Mentha* spp.	11	White flies	11
26	**ZIMBABWE**	19	*Citrus* spp.	5		
			Eryngium spp.	5		
27	**PERU**	18	*Mangifera* spp.	14	Fruit flies	14
28	**ARGENTINA**	17	*Citrus* spp.	12	*Phyllosticta citricarpa*	7
29	**BRAZIL**	17	*Citrus* spp.	5		
30	**ETHIOPIA**	14	*Gypsophila* spp.	8	Leaf miners	8
31	**MEXICO**	13	*Mangifera* spp.	6	Fruit flies	6
32	**CONGO**	12	Wood and bark	11	Wood and bark insects other than longhorn beetles	15
33	**GAMBIA**	12	*Mangifera* spp.	7	Fruit flies	7
34	**MOROCCO**	12	Planting material	6		
35	**SENEGAL**	12	*Mangifera* spp.	11	Fruit flies	11
36	**COLOMBIA**	11	*Dendranthema* spp.	7	Leaf miners	7
37	**URUGUAY**	11	*Citrus* spp.	9	*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*	5
38	**BURKINA FASO**	10	*Cyperus* spp.	6		
39	**COSTA RICA**	7	Planting material	6		

No	Country of export	Inter-ceptions with HO	Comodities, intercepted most with HO	HO inter-ceptions	Main HOs intercepted	Number of inter-ceptions
40	**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**	7	Wood Packaging Material	5	Wood and bark insects other than longhorn beetles	6
41	**JAPAN**	6	Planting material	6		

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