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Veterinary Office

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## ***Executive summary***

*EUROPHYT is a 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 2013 notifications. It also provides analysis of the trends in interceptions, based on annual figures from the period 2009-2013.*

*In 2013, EUROPHYT received 6,957 notifications about consignments intercepted by the Member States and Switzerland due to non-conformity with EU requirements. The vast majority of which (6,639) related to plants, plant products and objects from Third Countries (TC).*

*In the case of goods from TC, about one third of the interceptions were due to the presence of harmful organisms (HO). Non-compliance of wood packaging material (WPM) with international phytosanitary requirements (ISPM 15) and documentary problems (lacking or inappropriate phytosanitary certificate) each accounted for over 30% of the interceptions.*

*The main exporters of goods, intercepted with HO were India, Pakistan, Ghana, Dominican Republic, China, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Bangladesh. As a result of specific measures introduced by the European Commission the number of HO interceptions from Thailand, Vietnam and Israel has decreased significantly.*

*HOs were mainly intercepted in consignments of fruit or vegetables (over 70%), followed by cut flowers and planting material. There is continuous increase in the number of fruit and vegetable consignments, intercepted with HO. Mango, gourds (*Momordica* sp., *Luffa* sp., *Trichosanthes* sp.), basil, eggplants, citrus fruit, guava, peppers, *Corchorus* sp. and *Colocasia* sp. are intercepted most. The consignments were mainly infested with non-European fruit flies, white flies and Thrips species. Roses, *Gypsophila* and *Solidago* were the most intercepted cut flowers infested mainly with *Bemisia* sp., *Liriomyza* sp. and Thrips sp. insects.*

*There were over 2,000 interceptions of WPM originating mainly from Russia, China, USA, Belarus and India. Even if this number is large it still underrepresents the real problem, since is a result of inspections on a very low proportion of the imported WPM. HOs were detected in 12% of the cases. While HO incidence is very low in non-compliant WPM from Russia, USA and Belarus, in the case of India and China it is quite high. HOs were often found in WPM from China, bearing the ISPM 15 mark. This entails a particular phytosanitary risk.*

*Regarding trade between EU Member States, planting material, ware potatoes and WPM were the most commonly intercepted. White flies and different virus species were found on planting material, while ware potatoes were mainly infected with potato ring rot or potato cyst nematodes.*

*Due to the efforts of the MS the delays in making EUROPHYT notifications decreased significantly. However, the EU average of 9 working days of notifications with HO in 2013 is still above the two working days, required by the EU legislation.*

## Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	4
2	NOTIFICATIONS TO EUROPHYT.....	4
3	INTERCEPTIONS OF CONSIGNMENTS, IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES.....	6
3.1	Type and origin of the consignments .....	6
3.2	Intercepting MS .....	7
3.3	Reasons for interceptions .....	8
3.4	Interceptions with harmful organisms .....	9
3.5	Intercepted harmful organisms .....	12
3.6	Interceptions for reasons other than presence of harmful organisms .....	13
4	INTERCEPTIONS OF CONSIGNMENTS, ORIGINATING FROM MEMBER STATES .....	15
4.1	Type and origin of the consignments .....	15
4.2	MS intercepting consignments originating from the internal market.....	16
4.3	Reasons for interceptions .....	16
4.4	Interceptions with harmful organisms .....	17
4.5	Intercepted harmful organisms .....	17
5	NEW HARMFUL ORGANISMS.....	18
6	KEY COMMODITIES – DETAILED ANALYSIS .....	19
6.1	Planting material.....	19
6.2	Fruit and vegetables.....	20
6.3	Cut flowers .....	22
6.4	Wood packaging material.....	23
6.5	Overview of the imports from Third Countries most intercepted with harmful organisms in 2013 .....	25
7	SUBMISSION OF NOTIFICATIONS .....	27
8	CONCLUSIONS .....	28
	ANNEX.....	30

## 1 INTRODUCTION

EUROPHYT is a web-based notification and rapid alert system for plant health interceptions in the European Union (EU). It was established according to the provisions of Council Directive 2000/29/EC.

EU Member States and Switzerland<sup>1</sup> (MS) are obliged to notify interceptions of consignments of plants, plant products and other objects, imported from Third Countries (TC) or originating from a different MS (internal trade), which do not meet EU phytosanitary requirements. The format and data content of the notification is standardised, according to the requirements of the EU legislation and in line with provisions of the relevant standard on international phytosanitary measures (ISPM 13), issued by the International Plant Health Convention (IPPC) of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Information on interceptions reported by MS is stored in a central database, managed by the Directorate General Health and Consumers (DG SANCO) of the European Commission. The rapid alert function of EUROPHYT is implemented by real-time distribution of the notifications to the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of all MS and Switzerland and when the intercepted consignment comes from a TC also to the NPPO of the exporting country.

Registered users of the NPPOs of MS and Switzerland and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) have on-line access to the database. Extracts of interception data are provided regularly for the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) and on request to NPPOs, professional organisations and stakeholders in MS and TC. NPPOs of MS regularly receive specific and aggregated data on interceptions via an EU internal network (CIRCA-BC).

Monthly and annual extracts of interception data and EUROPHYT Annual Reports are published on the website of DG SANCO, [http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant\\_health\\_biosafety/europhyt/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosafety/europhyt/index_en.htm). Public data of EUROPHYT, including those in this annual report, are prepared in line with EU data protection rules.

This annual report presents selected statistics on the interceptions in 2013 and gives information about trends for the period 2009-2013.

## 2 NOTIFICATIONS TO EUROPHYT

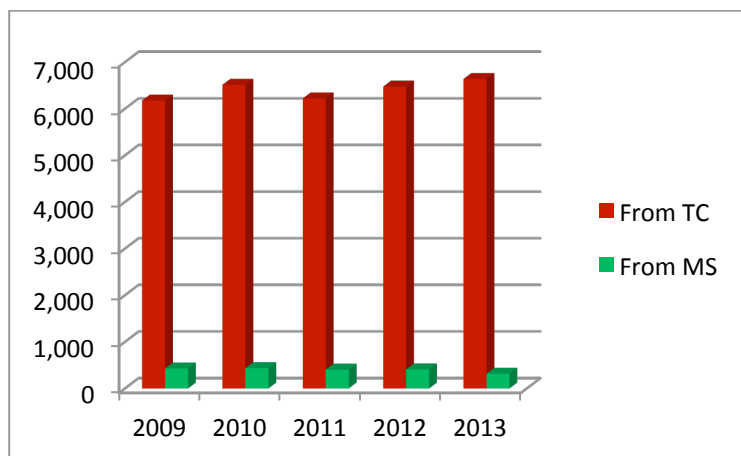
In 2013, EUROPHYT received 6,957 notifications of consignments, intercepted due to phytosanitary reasons; 6,639 of them were imported from TC, 317 originated from MS.

There have been between 6,500 and 7,000 notifications annually since 2005. The vast majority of them related to consignments imported from TC, about 4-7% of the notifications related to goods originating in MS. In the period 2009-2013, the highest number of TC interceptions was reported in 2010 (6,514), while the lowest in 2009

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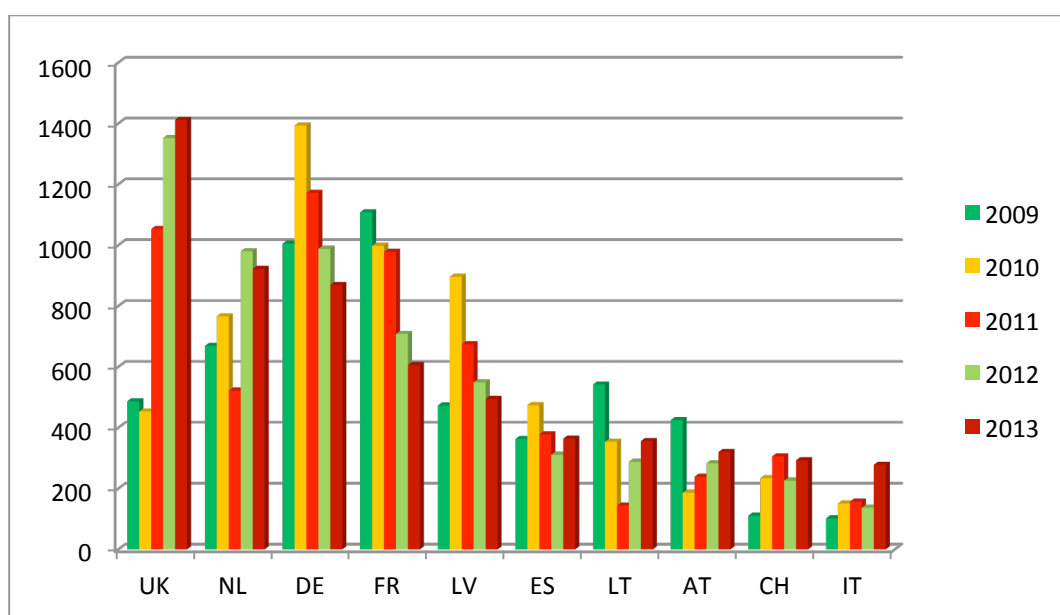
<sup>1</sup> Switzerland is member of the EUROPHYT notification system. In the case of figures and actions related to imports from TC the term Member State (MS) includes Switzerland, unless it is mentioned otherwise. As country acronyms their ISO codes are used. However for the United Kingdom UK is used instead of the GB ISO code.

(6,178). The highest number of intra-EU interceptions was recorded in 2010 (438) and the lowest in 2013 (317) (*Figure 1; Table 1 of the Annex*)<sup>2</sup>.



*Figure 1. Number of notifications of interceptions to EUROPHYT (2009-2013)*

In the period 2009-2013 ten MS, referred to in *figure 2* reported about 85% of the interceptions. EUROPHYT received a particularly high number of notifications from the UK, NL and DE. The number of interceptions reported by the UK has been increasing significantly since 2010; there is an increasing trend in the case of NL, AT and CH as well. In 2012 and 2013 there was a significant drop in the interceptions reported by DE and FR.



*Figure 2. Member States notifying the largest number of interceptions to EUROPHYT (2009-2013)*

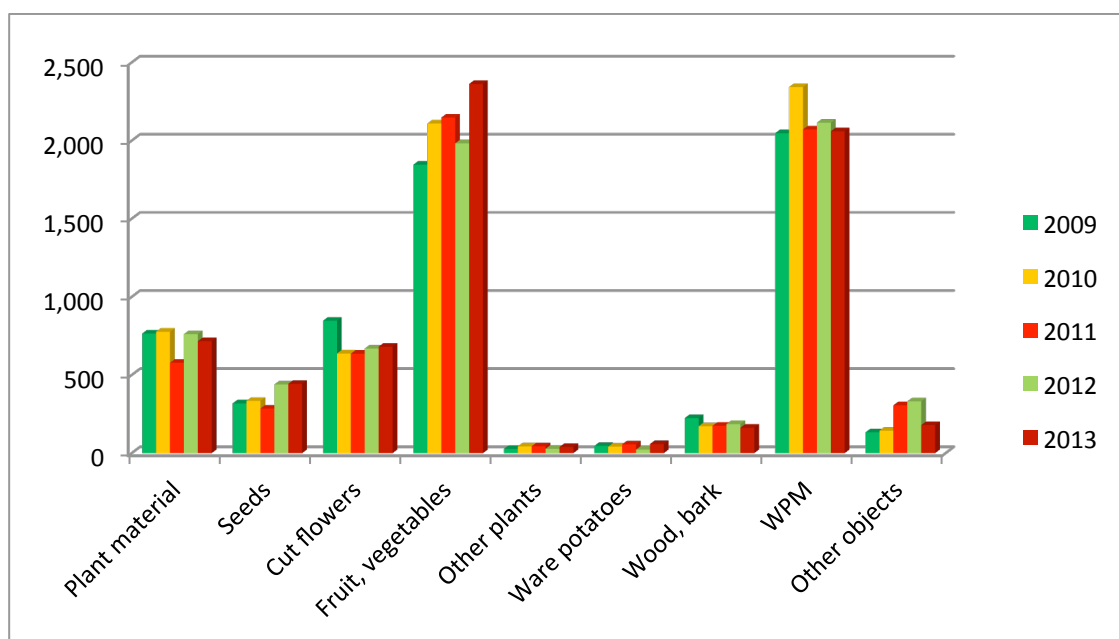
<sup>2</sup> In this report the totals always refer to the number of intercepted consignments in that particular category. If there was more than one reason of interception in the case of a consignment (e.g. presence of harmful organism and absence of phytosanitary certificate) or more than one HO was 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.

Concerning the size of the country and the assumed volume of trade of regulated articles<sup>3</sup>, LV, LT, AT and CH intercept consignments in relatively high numbers, while other MS, such as IT, BE, GR, PL, PT, ES and RO reported relatively low number of interceptions (*Figure 2; Table 2 of the Annex*).

### 3 INTERCEPTIONS OF CONSIGNMENTS, IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

#### 3.1 Type and origin of the consignments

In 2013 MS reported 6,639 interceptions of consignments from TC. 4,449 of these contained plants and plant products, while in 2,198 cases objects<sup>4</sup> were intercepted. The share of plants and plant products of the interceptions has been increasing since 2011 (*Figure 3; Table 3 of the Annex*).



*Figure 3. Type of intercepted commodities from Third Countries (2009-2013)*

Fruit and vegetable consignments were intercepted in the largest number in 2013. Since 2009 there has been a continuous increase in the number of fruit and vegetable interceptions (except 2012). The number of annual interceptions of wood packaging material (WPM) (dunnage, wooden crates, and wood pallets) was around 2,100 in the reference period, except during 2010, where it increased to over 2,300.

<sup>3</sup> Regulated articles as described by Council Directive 2000/29/EC, subject to specific requirements, such as phytosanitary certificates and mandatory import control.

Currently no information is available at EU level of the volume of import, subject to phytosanitary controls. EUROSTAT data provides only indicative information, as the customs codes (TARIC) do not necessarily coincide with the regulated articles, as defined by the EU plant health legislation, subject to phytosanitary controls.

<sup>4</sup> Plants, plant products and objects, as defined by Article 2 and annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EC. Plants and plant products include planting material, seeds, cut flower, ware potatoes, wood and bark, the majority of the objects are wood packaging material.

The number of intercepted planting material consignments (potted plants, cuttings with or without roots, grafted plants, and bonsai etc.) remained practically at the same level (around 750) in the period of 2009-2013 (except 2011). About 700 consignments of cut flowers were intercepted each year in the reference period (except 2009). The number of intercepted wood and bark consignments was around 200, and those of ware potatoes were around 50 each year, except 2012. Other objects (packaging material, soil, growing medium) were intercepted annually in 150-300 cases.

In 2013, the intercepted consignments were exported by 158 different TC. The largest number of consignments were intercepted from the Russian Federation (RU) - 11% of the total, followed by India (IN) - 9%, USA (US) - 7,3%, China (CN) - 6.4%, Thailand (TH) - 5.6%, Pakistan (PK) - 4%, Turkey (TR) -3,4%, Kenya (KE) - 3.2%, Ghana (GH) - 2.9% and the Dominican Republic (DO) - 2.8%. (Figure 4). These countries (10) were responsible for about 55% of the interceptions. The countries (19), listed in Table 4 of the Annex were responsible for 72.8% of the intercepted consignments in 2013.

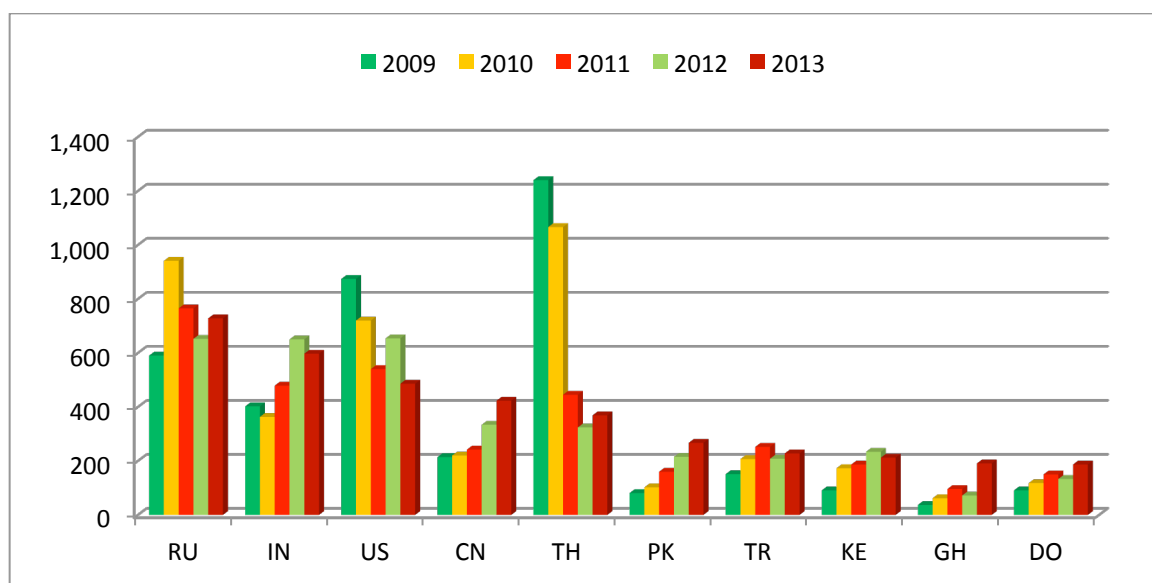


Figure 4. Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions (2009-2013)

In the period 2009-2013, there have been significant changes in the ranking of TCs with interceptions. For a number of years, TH had the highest figures until Commission emergency measures were introduced in 2011. Interceptions from RU peaked in 2010, then dropped by about 20 % in 2011 and remains at that level. The number of interceptions from the US has decreased significantly since 2009.

There has been a continuous increase in the number of interceptions from IN, CN, PK, KE, GH and DO since 2009. There were no interceptions from Cambodia (KH) in 2009 and 2010, but thereafter a significant increase occurred, resulting in 150 interceptions in 2013. The interceptions from Vietnam (VN) peaked in 2001 (463) then decreased very significantly as result of the Commission emergency measures (94 in 2013) (see also chapter 6).

### 3.2 Intercepting MS

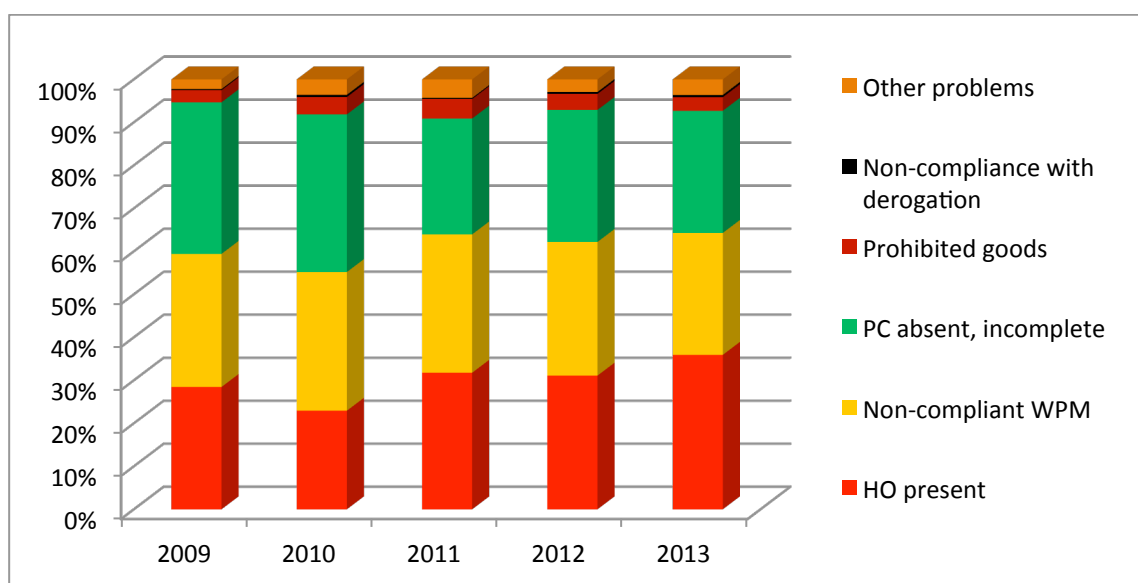
In 2013 about 20% of the interceptions of consignments from TC were made by the UK, followed by NL (13.8%), DE (13 %), FR (9.1%), LV (7.1%), LT (5.3%), AT (4.6%), CH 4.4%), ES (4.2%) and IT (4.1%). The ranking of other MS and the evolution in the

number of interceptions of consignments from TCs is very similar to those referred to in chapter 1 and *Figure 2; Table 2 of the Annex*, related to the total number of interceptions.

### 3.3 Reasons for interceptions

The main reason for interceptions from TC was the presence of harmful organisms (HO)<sup>5</sup>. HO was found in 36% of the cases, followed by non-compliant wood packaging material (WPM) (28.4%).

Problems with the phytosanitary certificate (PC) - e.g. absent, illegible, fake, expired or with a missing, invalid or inadequate additional declaration<sup>6</sup> were responsible for 24.8% of the interceptions. Relatively few interceptions were due to the presence of prohibited plants or products in the consignments or when the imported goods did not fulfil the specific conditions, linked to import derogations *Figure 5; Table 5 of the Annex*.



*Figure 5. Reasons of interceptions of consignments from Third Countries (country of export, 2009-2013)*

The share of HO presence in the interceptions has been increasing since 2009 (from 28.5% to 35.9%), while the share of non-compliant WPM and of problems related to the PC has been decreasing (from 31% to 28.4% and from 35.3% to 28.4 %, respectively). In 2012 the number of interceptions linked to additional declarations on the PC increased significantly (from 249 in 2011 to 761) because some MS started checking conformity meticulously. As the exporting countries also introduced additional measures in order to meet EU requirements, the number of interceptions began to decrease in this category in 2013 (566).

<sup>5</sup> As defined by Article 2, point 1e of Council Directive 2000/29/EC.

<sup>6</sup> As required by Annexes of Council Directive 200/29/EC



### 3.4 Interceptions with harmful organisms

In 2013, EUROPHYT received 2,483 notifications of TC consignments intercepted due to presence of HO(s). In 2,234 cases, consignments of plants and plant products were intercepted and in 248 cases it was consignments with objects.

In 2013, the number of interceptions with HO was 20% higher than in 2012 and it was also the highest figure of the period of 2009-2013. Since 2010 there has been an increase in the number of interceptions with HO both in the case of plants and plant products and objects (Figure 6; Table 6 in the Annex).

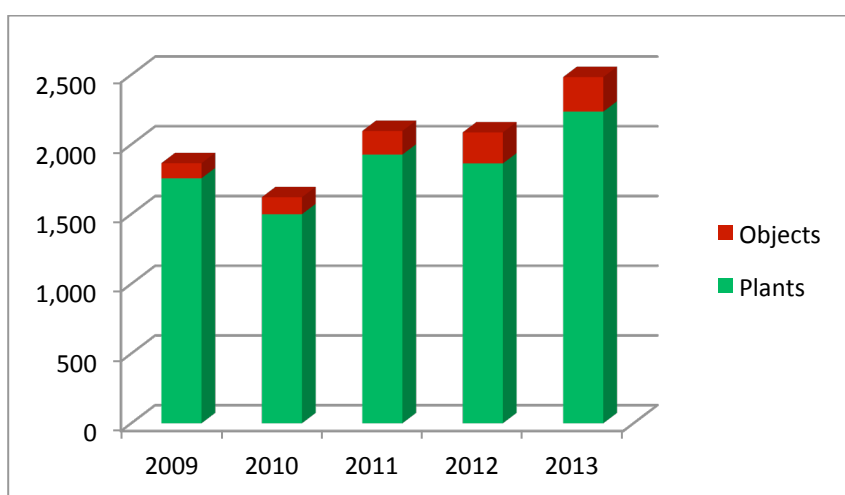


Figure 6. Consignments from Third Countries intercepted with harmful organisms (2009-2013)

In 2013 in nearly three-quarters of the cases (73.9%), fruit and vegetables were intercepted followed by WPM (9.6%), cut flowers (9.2%) and planting material (4.1%). Relatively few consignments of seeds, ware potatoes and wood and bark were intercepted in this year (Figure 7; Table 7 in the Annex).

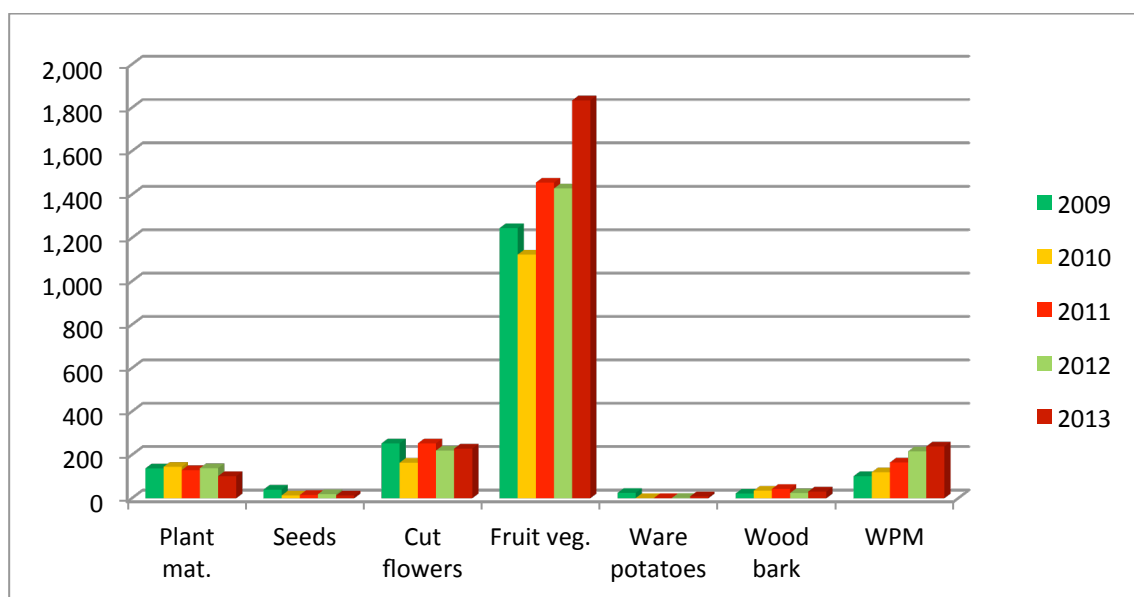


Figure 7. Type of consignments from Third Countries, intercepted with harmful organisms (2009-2013)

In the period 2011-2013, fruit and vegetables contributed most to the significant increase in the number of interceptions with HO. The number of WPM interceptions has been increasing since 2009; the annual number has doubled since then.

In the period of 2009-2013 there were about 220-230 interceptions of cut flowers annually, except in 2010, when the number was slightly lower. The number of interceptions of planting material remained low in the reference period (under 150) and it even decreased slightly in 2013. There were relatively few interceptions with HO on seeds, ware potatoes, wood and bark and on objects other than WPM (see detailed analysis in chapter 6).

In 2013, consignments with HO were intercepted from 77 exporting countries. From 40 countries there were less than 10 HO interceptions. There were interceptions of between 10 and 19 from 14 TCs and between 20 and 49 from 11 TCs. There were 50 or more HO interceptions from 13 exporting countries (74.4% of the HO interceptions from TC). The largest number of consignments with HO arrived from India (386), Pakistan (236), Ghana (181), Dominican Republic (173), China (135), Cambodia (130), Sri Lanka (110), Kenya (100) and Bangladesh (97) (Figure 8; Table 8 in the Annex; see also chapter 6).

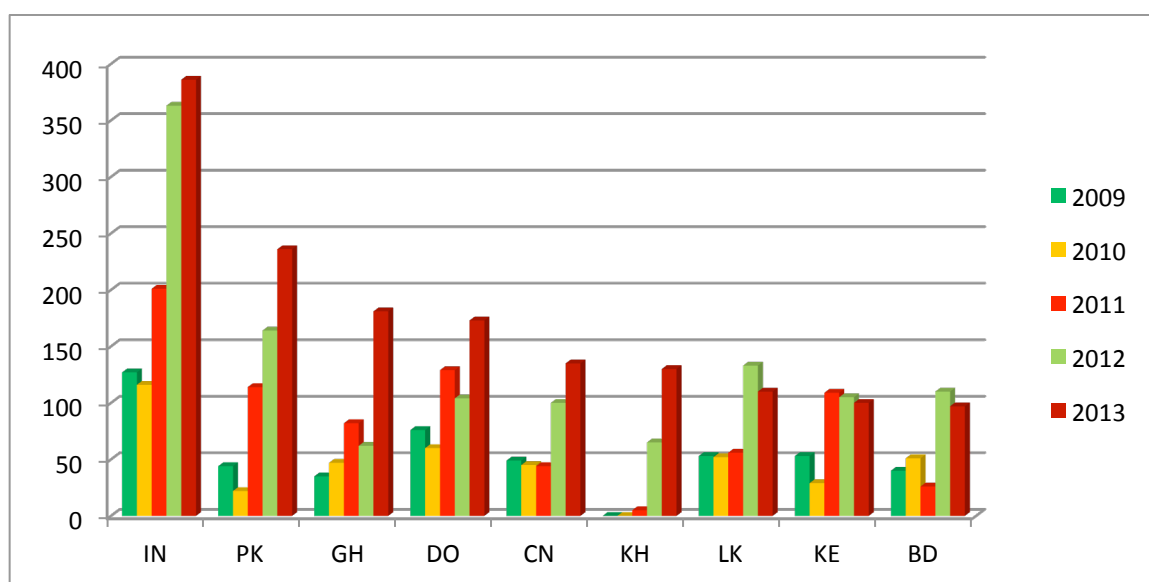


Figure 8. Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions with harmful organism (2009-2013)

In the period 2007-2010, Thailand was responsible for over 30% of the HO interceptions from TC. In 2011, the figures dropped significantly as a result of the specific emergency measures applied by the Commission. Thailand was warned that if the total number of interceptions in a period of one year of the most significant commodities was greater than five, the Commission would apply additional restrictions<sup>7</sup>. Thailand introduced additional control measures on export, in order to comply with EU requirements. Although the number of HO interceptions in 2013 (88) was still high, it was only a fraction of that in 2009 (716). For some of the commodities (Group II), the measures will only be reflected fully in 2014.

<sup>7</sup> Commodities concerned: Group I: *Capsicum Sp.*, *Eryngium foetidum*, *Ocimum sp.*, *Momordica sp.*, *Solanum melongena*; Group II: *Mangifera sp.*, *Psidium sp.*, *Syzygium sp.* (In Group I and II different annual reference periods apply).

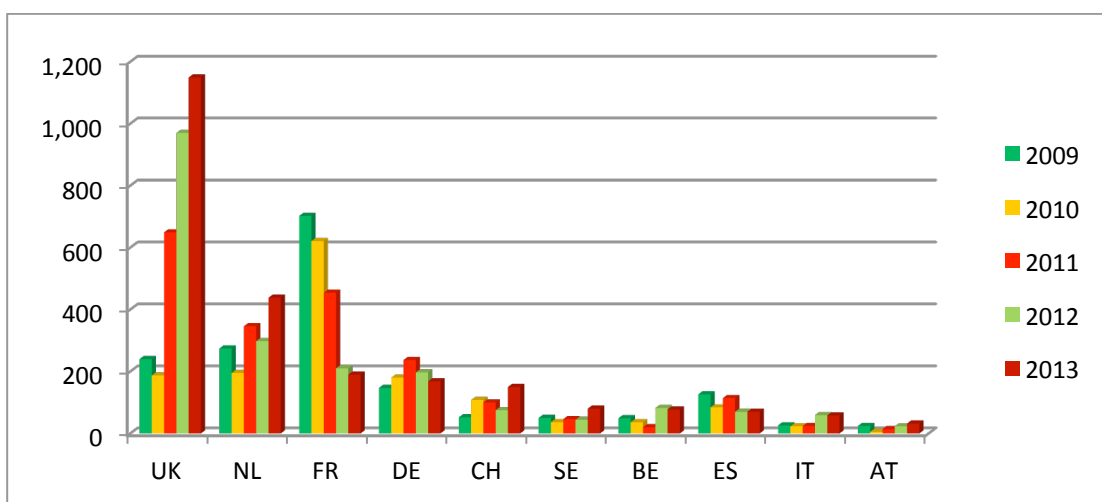
In 2011, the number of interceptions with HO from Vietnam increased drastically to a total of 345. Vietnam was also warned that if the total number of interceptions in a period of one year on the most significant commodities<sup>8</sup> was greater than five, the Commission would apply additional restrictions. As a result, the Vietnamese NPPO ceased the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for the commodities concerned. Consequently the volume of exports and the number of HO interceptions decreased significantly.

Due to the high level of interceptions (145 in 2011) the Commission has also applied the threshold regime on some key products from Israel<sup>9</sup> as well since 2012. The measure has resulted in a significant decrease of the interceptions.

In 2011 and 2012 there were numerous interceptions of aquatic plants from Singapore. Following a plant health audit in 2013, carried out by the Food and Veterinary Office of DG SANCO the number of HO interceptions dropped by 80%.

Since 2011 there has been a significant continuous increase in the interceptions with HO from Pakistan, Dominican Republic, Kenya, and Ghana. In 2012 and 2013 HO interceptions increased considerably from Sri Lanka, China, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Cambodia.

In 2013, the UK intercepted 46.3% of the consignments with HO from TC (1,149), followed by NL (438), FR (190), DE (168) and CH (150). The number of HO interceptions by SE (80) and AT (32), IE (23), CZ (13) appears relatively high, while interceptions by ES (70), IT (58) BE (77), PL (3), RO (2), PT (2) and GR (2) appear relatively low in relation to their geographical and international trade positions (*Figure 9; Table 9 in the Annex*).



*Figure 9. Member States intercepting the highest number of consignments with harmful organisms (2009-2013)*

The number of HO interceptions by the UK has been increasing significantly since 2010. There was an increase in the number of interceptions by NL and CH in 2013, while those by DE remained at the same level. The number of interceptions by FR has been decreasing since 2009. This is not necessarily an indication of a change in performance of import controls in FR. In the past a large proportion of the French interceptions was from Thailand and Vietnam, where the problems have now been rectified by Commission

<sup>8</sup> Commodities concerned: *Apium graveolens*, *Capsicum sp.* *Eryngium foetidum*, *Momordica sp.* *Ocimum sp.*

<sup>9</sup> Commodities concerned: *Ocimum sp.*, *Gypsophyla sp.* cut flowers.

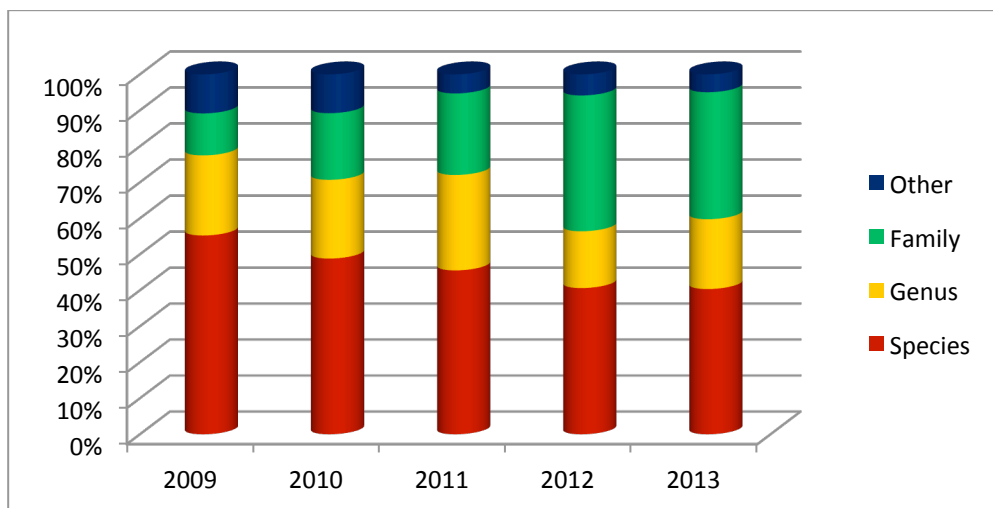
actions (see above). The ten MS reported in *Figure 9* intercepted in total 97% of the consignments with HO.

### 3.5 Intercepted harmful organisms

If a HO is intercepted the full identification of the species is not always possible. In 2013, 40.4% of the notifications with HO referred to the name of the species, 19.4% to the genus and 35.3 % to the family. In 5.0% of the cases the name of a higher taxonomical category was communicated. (*Figure 10; Table 10 in the Annex*).

Due to the increase of the interceptions with non-European fruit flies the name of the species or even the genus was communicated to EUROPHYT less frequently. MS had also difficulties identifying *Thrips* species on various fruit and vegetable consignments.

As the name of the species was not communicated in the majority of the cases, it is not possible to assess accurately the total number of HO interceptions according to designations of the organisms in the annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EC or according to their position on the EPPO alert lists.



*Figure 10. Level of harmful organism identification (2009-2013)*

In 2013, MS reported interceptions of 132 different species or other categories of HO. (*Table 11 in the Annex*). The vast majority of the HOs intercepted were insects (92.0%), followed by fungi (3.6%), nematodes (2.2%), bacteria (1.4%) and virus and virus like organisms (0.8%) (*Figure 11; Table 12 of the Annex*).

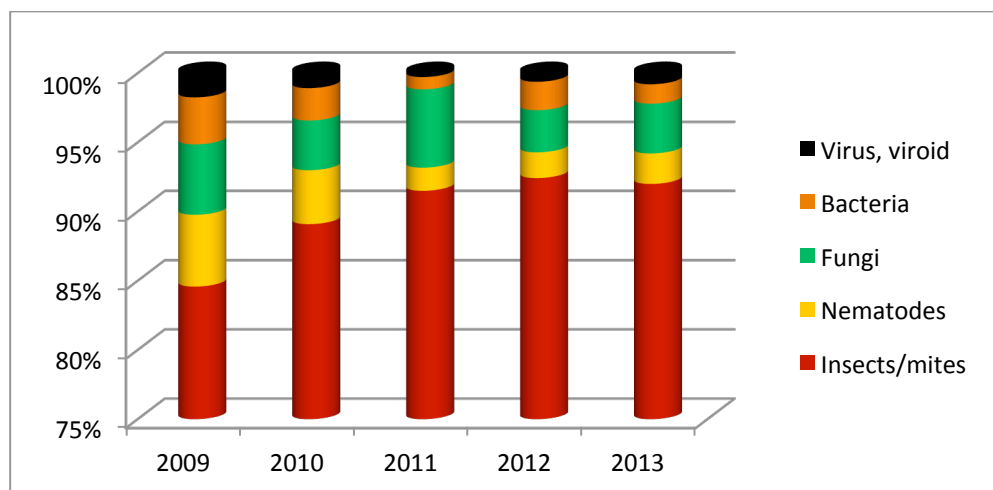


Figure 11. Share of harmful organism groups in the interceptions from Third Countries (2009-2013)

In the period 2009-2013, fruit flies were the most commonly intercepted HOs. The number of interceptions with fruit flies has been increasing significantly since 2008. The rise was especially pronounced in 2011-2013, resulting in 576, 683 and 751 interceptions, respectively. (Figure 12; Table 12 of the Annex).

The second, most intercepted HO group is *Thrips* species. In the period 2009-2012 there were about 300 interceptions; however the number increased to nearly 500 in 2013. While in 2011 leaf miners were intercepted in 431 cases, the number of interceptions decreased to 228 in 2012 and increased again to 293 in 2013. Annually there are about 100 interceptions with the insects belonging to *Spodoptera* and *Helicoverpa* genera.

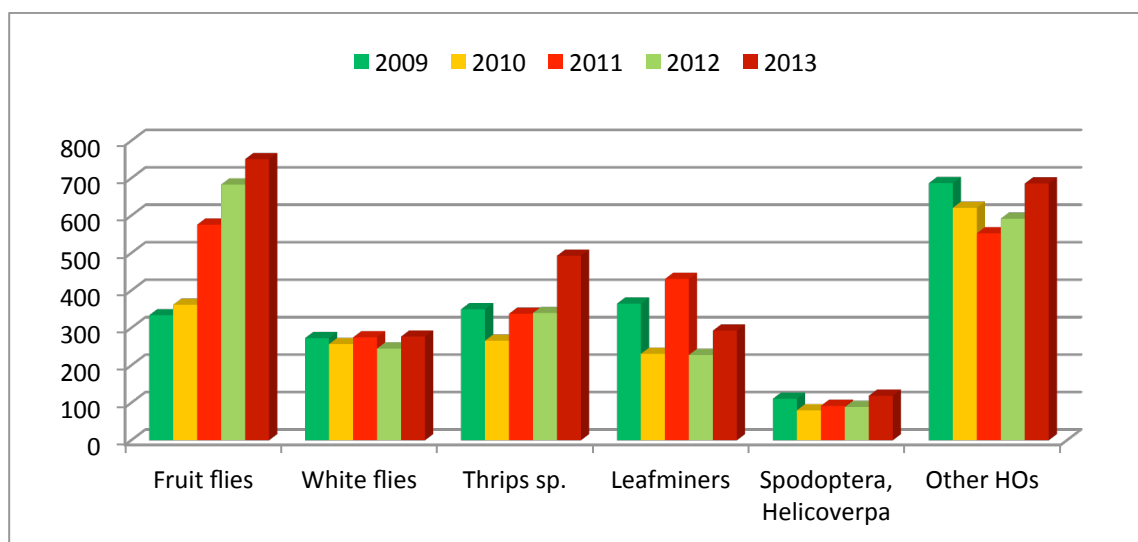


Figure 12. Share of the major harmful organism groups in interceptions from Third Countries (2009-2013)

### 3.6 Interceptions for reasons other than presence of harmful organisms

In 2013 EUROPHYT received notifications of 4,267 consignments imported from TC, which were intercepted due to reasons other than HO presence. In 2,269 cases plants and plant products were intercepted and in 2,006 cases objects. In 2013 the number of interceptions due to reasons other than HO presence was about 5% lower than in 2012. While the number of interceptions on plants and plant products remained practically the same, interceptions of objects decreased by 11%. (Table 13 of the Annex).

In nearly half of the cases, wood packaging material was intercepted, followed by fruit and vegetables and planting material. After a peak in 2010, the number of non-compliant WPM and fruit/vegetable consignments decreased in 2011-2013. There were no significant changes in the number of non-compliant consignments of planting material, seeds and wood/bark since 2009. The number of non-compliant ware potato and wood/bark consignments was relatively low. (Figure 13; Table 14 of the Annex).

The intercepted WPM did not meet the requirements of the standard ISPM 15 (not marked or inappropriate mark). Consignments, other than WPM were mainly intercepted because the phytosanitary certificate was absent or inappropriate or did not contain the required declarations.

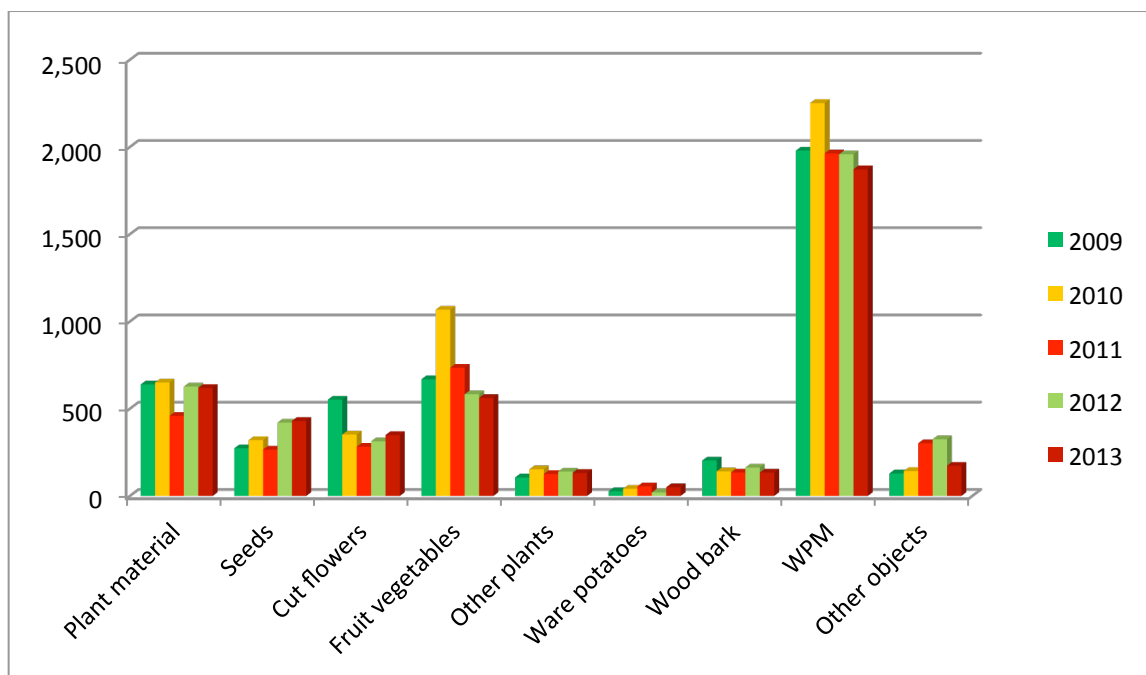


Figure 13. Share of the major commodity groups in interceptions due to reasons other than the presence of HO (2009-2013)

In 2013, 17% of the interceptions due to reasons other than the presence of harmful organisms related to consignments from Russia, followed by the USA (11%), China (7.3%), Thailand (6.7%) and Turkey (5.2%). Ten countries, referred to in Figure 14, were responsible for about 80% of this type of interceptions.

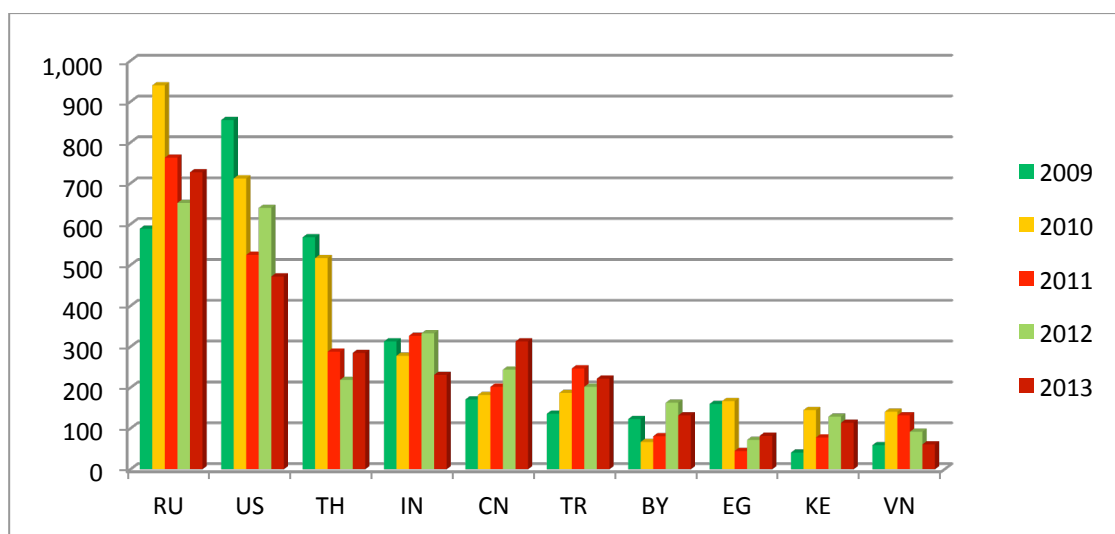


Figure 14. Third countries with the highest number of interceptions for reasons other than presence of harmful organisms (2009-2013)

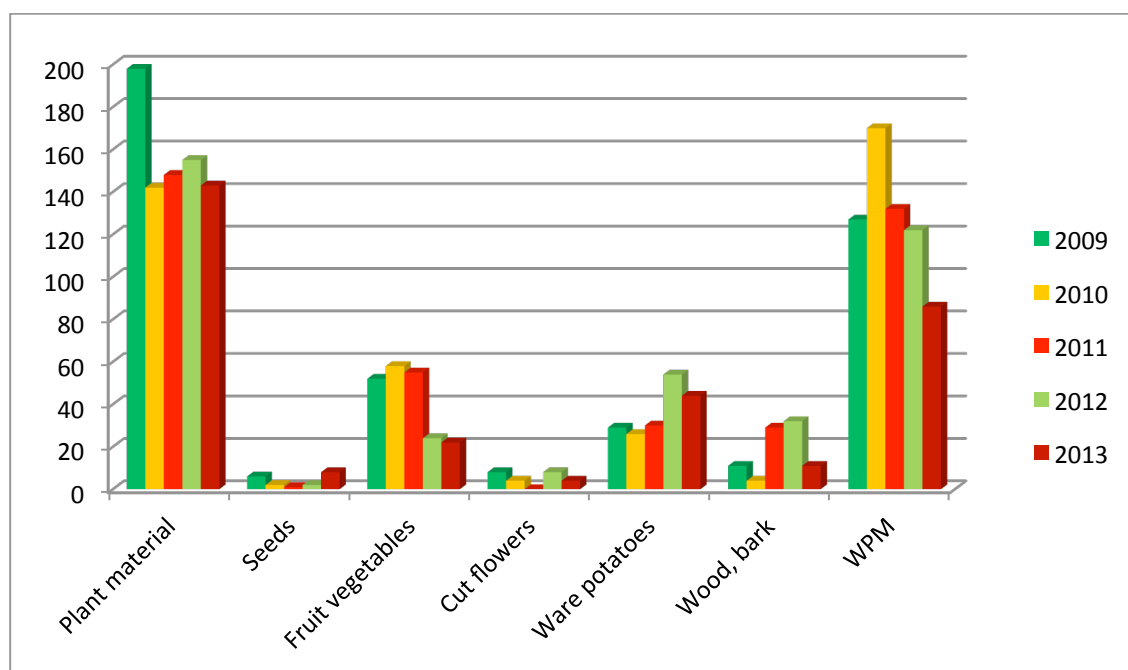
In 2013, the number of interceptions from the US decreased significantly; remained practically at the same level from Russia and Thailand. However, there is a continuous increase in interceptions from China since 2009.

In the case of Russia and Belarus, the vast majority of interceptions related to WPM, while for Thailand, Turkey, Kenya and Vietnam the main reason was the absence or improper phytosanitary certificate. For the USA, China and India, problems with WPM and with the phytosanitary certificate led to numerous interceptions (see detailed analysis in chapter 6).

## 4 INTERCEPTIONS OF CONSIGNMENTS, ORIGINATING FROM MEMBER STATES

### 4.1 Type and origin of the consignments

In 2013, EUROPHYT received notifications of 320 consignments, originating from MS, intercepted due to phytosanitary reasons, 226 of them contained plants and plant products, while in 95 cases, objects were intercepted. In the period 2009-2012 there were over 400 interceptions annually (430 in 2009; 438 in 2010; 407 in 2011 and 410 in 2012) (*Figure 15; Table 15 of the Annex*).



*Figure 15. Type of intercepted commodities from Member States (2009-2013)*

In 2013, consignments of planting material were intercepted in the largest number (44.7% of the interceptions), followed by WPM (26.9%) and ware potatoes (13.8%). Fruit/vegetables (6.9%), wood/bark (3.4%), seeds (2.5%) and cut flowers (1.3%) were intercepted in relatively low numbers.

The level of planting material interceptions remained the same in 2010-2013 after a significant decrease from the level of 2009, while that of the WPM increased in 2010, due to strengthened controls by some MS; thereafter it decreased each year. In 2012 and 2013 fewer fruit/vegetable consignments were intercepted than earlier, but there was an increase in interceptions of ware potatoes. The wood and bark interceptions increased in 2011-2012 then dropped again.

In 2013, the highest number of non-compliant consignments originated from PT (mainly WPM), followed by NL (mainly planting material). In the period 2009-2013, commodities from seven countries (PT, NL, PL, DE, IT, PL and ES) were responsible for about 90% of the interceptions. The interceptions from PT increased in 2010 then decreased continuously. NL showed the highest figures in 2009, however the level has decreased continuously since then. PL shows an increase in 2012-2013 mainly due to ware potatoes (*Figure 16; Table 16 of the Annex*).

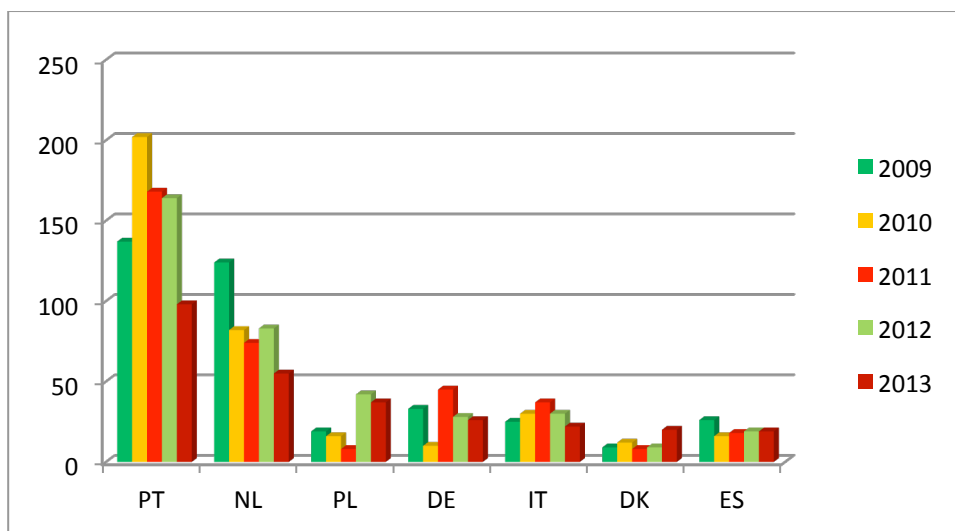


Figure 16. Member States with the highest number of interceptions of their commodities for phytosanitary reasons (2009-2013)

#### 4.2 MS intercepting consignments originating from the internal market

In 2013, ES intercepted the largest number of consignments (87) originating from other MS (mainly WPM without proper ISPM 15 mark), followed by the UK (42) (mainly related to movements into protected zones). The following MS intercepted more than ten consignments in 2013: LV, RO, SE, SK, AT, PL, IE. In 2013, PT and UK intercepted significantly fewer consignments than the average for the period 2009-2013.

#### 4.3 Reasons for interceptions

In 2013, presence of HO was the main reason for interceptions (51.9%), followed by the missing ISPM 15 mark<sup>10</sup> (36.6%) and by problems with the plant health movement document (PHMD) (19.4%) (Figure 17; Table 17 of the Annex).

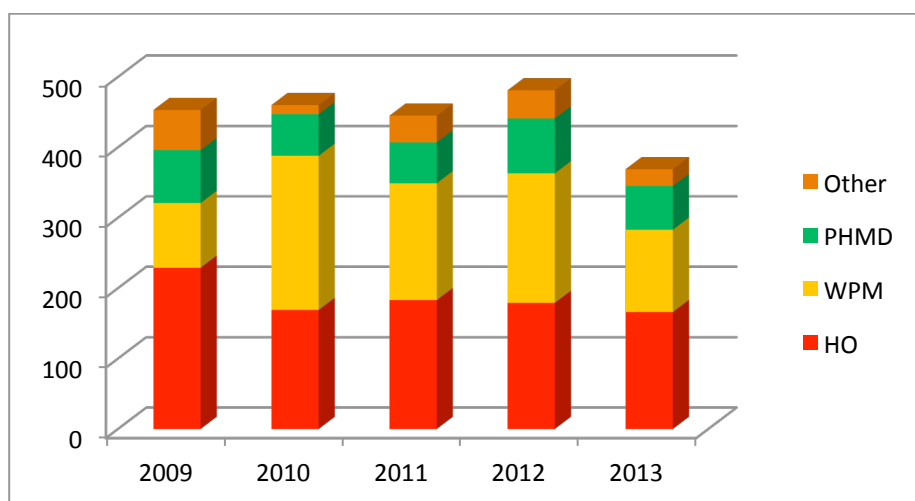


Figure 17. Reasons for interceptions of commodities traded between Member States (2009-2013)

<sup>10</sup> In the EU internal trade presence of ISPM 15 mark is required only in the case of WPM originating in the demarcated areas, established in Portugal and Spain, related to outbreaks of pinewood nematode

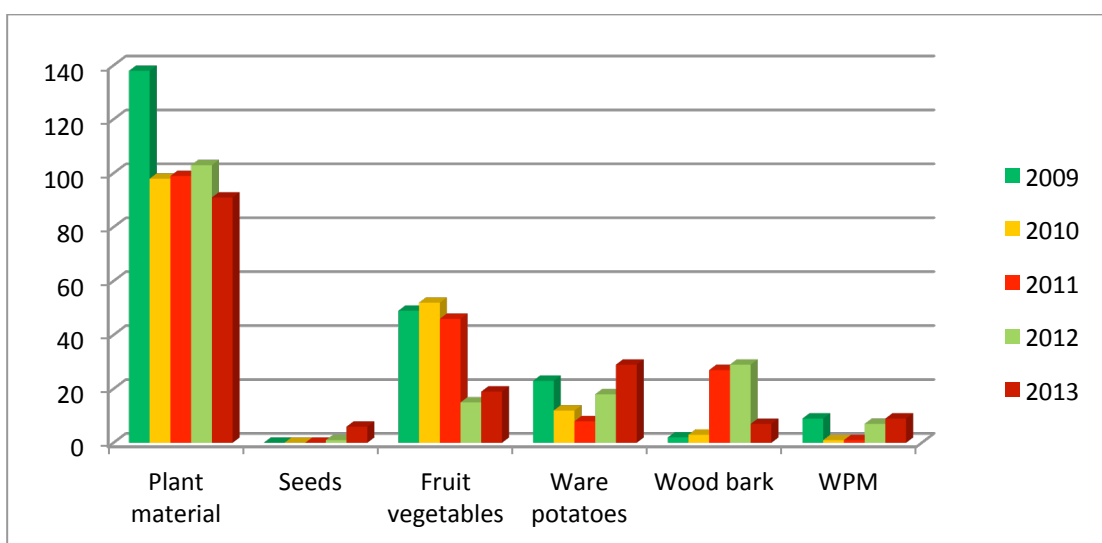


The number of interceptions with HO and problems the PHMD is practically the same since 2010, while in 2013 the number of interceptions due to the absence ISPM 15 mark decreased.

#### 4.4 Interceptions with harmful organisms

In 2013 EUROPHYT received 166 notifications of consignments with harmful organisms originating from MS. More than half (51.8%) of these were on planting material. The second largest commodity group was ware potatoes (17.5%), followed by fruit and vegetables (11.4%) and WPM (5.4%).

The number of HO interceptions shows a decreasing trend in the period 2009-2013. (229, 169, 183, 179 and 166 interceptions annually). The share of planting material was the highest every year. The interceptions with fruit/vegetables decreased in 2012-2013 and those with wood/bark dropped in 2013. However, there was an increase in ware potato interceptions with HO in 2012-2013 (*Figure 18*).



*Figure 18. Type of consignments from Member States, intercepted with harmful organisms (2009-2013)*

In 2013, 25.9 % of the consignments intercepted with HO originated from NL, followed by PL (15.1%), IT (9.6%), ES (9.6), DE (9%), DK (8.4 %) and PT (7.2%). While there were 104 interceptions on goods from NL in 2009 (mainly on planting material), their number decreased to 61, 59, 62 and 43 in 2010-2013, respectively. In 2012 and 2013, 13 and 21 consignments (mainly ware potatoes, which had not been subject to the specific testing, required for marketing to other MS) were intercepted from PL. The interceptions from IT, ES and DE remained at the same level in the period 2009-2013. In 2013, the number of HO interceptions from PT dropped to 12 from 32 in 2012 and 29 in 2011. The PT interceptions were mainly of wood/bark and WPM.

#### 4.5 Intercepted harmful organisms

In 2013, *Bemisia tabaci* was intercepted in the highest number (43 on different products, mainly planting material), followed by *Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus* (23 on ware potatoes), impatiens necrotic spot virus (11, on planting material), *Monilinia fructicola* (9 on fruit), *Phytophthora ramorum* (9 on planting material), *Bursaphelenchus sp.* (8 mainly on bark) (*Table 18 of the Annex*).

In the period 2009-2013 *Bemisia tabaci* was the most intercepted HO every year, except 2011. Pepino mosaic was intercepted in large numbers until 2011, and then interceptions decreased. *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* was intercepted only in few cases until 2011; however, since 2012 there was a significant number of interceptions on ware potatoes mainly from PL. *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* was intercepted 2-6 times annually, mainly in WPM. In 2011-2012, certain MS enhanced their monitoring activities on wood/bark and WPM from PT. This resulted in a significant increase in the number of intercepted non-pinewood nematode *Bursaphelenchus* species (mainly *B. fungivorus* and *B. mucronatus* in bark), then the level dropped in 2013. Tomato apical stunt viroid was intercepted in numerous cases on planting material in 2010-2013, and then the number decreased. *Phytophthora ramorum* on different planting material was intercepted also in 9-22 cases annually. *Tuta absoluta* was reported in significant numbers in 2009 and 2010; thereafter, very few interceptions were notified. There were relatively few interceptions with *Ralstonia solanacearum*, despite the presence of these bacteria in certain areas of the EU. The number of interceptions with *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* was significant only in 2012. *Globodera* species (*G. rostochiensis* and *G. pallida*) were intercepted in significant numbers only in 2009 and 2010.

## 5 NEW HARMFUL ORGANISMS

Every year, some harmful organisms are reported in EUROPHYT for the first time. In the period of 2009-2013, there were 84 reports about harmful organisms not previously recorded in the database. In 2013, EUROPHYT received the following new entries:

Harmful Organism	First reported
<i>Papaya ringspot virus</i>	16/09/2013
<i>Purpuricenus temminckii</i>	29/08/2013
<i>Minthea reticulate</i>	23/07/2013
<i>Otiorhynchus sp.</i>	21/05/2013
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>	23/04/2013
<i>Anthonomus eugenii</i>	21/03/2013
<i>Prune dwarf virus</i>	20/03/2013
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	14/03/2013
<i>Cherry leafroll nepovirus</i>	07/03/2013
<i>Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus</i>	07/03/2013
<i>Cucumber mosaic virus</i>	07/02/2013
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	29/01/2013

As described in *chapter 2.4*, certain notifications only indicated the genus, the family or higher taxonomic category. It could mean that the “new” species had been found earlier, but notified under a higher taxon name (e.g. as non-European *Tephritidae*), or the name of that higher taxon (e.g. *Pospiviroids*) was reported for the first time despite former interceptions of pests belonging to that category.

## 6 KEY COMMODITIES – DETAILED ANALYSIS

### 6.1 Planting material

Planting material is considered as the most obvious and most risky pathway for HOs. From TC, all vegetative planting material and seeds of certain plant species are regulated. On the internal market, the vast majority of phytosanitary rules (e.g. specific conditions of movement, protected zones) relate to the trade of planting material. EUROPHYT receives notifications of interceptions of a large number of plant species from various origins, and in general of a broad range of HO. In 2013 1,152 consignments of planting material were intercepted from TC, 143 from MS.

In the case of TCs, HOs were only detected in a small proportion of the intercepted consignments (114). The main reason for interception was the absence of PC (477); followed by cases where the PC did not contain the required additional declaration or it was inadequate (317). Relatively few interceptions were reported with prohibited plants or plant products (39) (*Table 19 of the Annex*).

In the period 2009-2013, the number of intercepted consignments of planting material from TC remained practically at the same level, except in 2011, when a drop of about 15 % was recorded. 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 the EU import requirements. These type of interceptions started decreasing in 2013, as exporters started ensuring better conformity. The majority of the intercepted plants are cuttings or not planted plant parts. Numerous different plant species were intercepted, in the majority of the cases with less than 10 interceptions per species. The only exceptions were pepper, tomato, bean and maize seeds, where sometimes over 100 consignments were intercepted annually due to missing or inappropriate PC.

In the period 2009-2013, there were about 150-200 interceptions annually on planting material from MS; HOs were found in about two-third of the cases. There were no significant changes in the number of interceptions in this period. Mainly already planted or not yet planted plants were intercepted and *Euphorbia pulcherima* was the plant species with the most numerous interceptions.

*Bemisia tabaci* was the most intercepted HO with planting material from TC, followed by different nematodes (*Pratylenchus sp.*, *Xiphinema sp.*, *Helicothylenchus sp.*). After a peak in 2012 the number of interceptions with *Bemisia tabaci* decreased again in 2013. In the case of planting material from MS, also *Bemisia tabaci* was the most intercepted, followed by *Phytophthora ramorum*. In 2013, the number of interceptions with impatiens necrotic spot virus increased significantly (*Table 20 of the Annex*).

Israel (cuttings), China (seeds, plants, not yet planted) and Japan (bonsais) exported the highest number of consignments of planting material intercepted with HO. From these countries there were no significant changes in the number of interceptions in recent years. However, in 2013 Indonesia and Costa Rica appeared amongst the TC, with the highest number of planting material interceptions. Until 2012 there were numerous interceptions of aquatic plants with HO from Singapore, but the level dropped significantly in 2013.

NL and DE were the main MS origins of planting material, intercepted with HO. There were no significant changes in volume of interceptions with HO from these origins. In

2012, the interceptions on planting material increased, because impatiens necrotic spot virus was detected in several cases, mainly from DK (Table 21 of the Annex).

## 6.2 Fruit and vegetables

In 2013, EUROPHYT received notifications of 2,534 fruit/vegetable consignments from TC. 1,843 of which were intercepted due to presence of HO. Fruit/vegetables is the commodity group, where the majority of HO interceptions occur (in 2013 74.2%). The other reasons for interception were absent PC (147), incomplete PC (123), missing or inappropriate additional declaration (132). In 127 cases prohibited plants or products were intercepted. There were 25 fruit/vegetable interceptions of consignments from MS. In 22 cases HO was detected.

In 2013 the total number of fruit/vegetable interceptions from TC increased by 18.1% and those with HO by 27.5%. In the period 2009-2012 there were moderate changes in the number of interceptions. There were no significant changes in fruit/vegetable interceptions from MS in the period of 2009-2013 (Table 22 of the Annex).

In 2013, 90.1% of the fruit/vegetable interceptions with HO from TC related to 13 plant species or group of species. Seven of which are regulated. Most of the interceptions were with mango (*Mangifera sp.*) (426), followed by gourds of *Momordica sp.* (332); eggplants (*Solanum melongena*) (155); Citrus species (123), guava (*Psidium sp.*) (72) and celery (*Apium sp.*) (38) (Figure 19; Table 23 of the Annex).

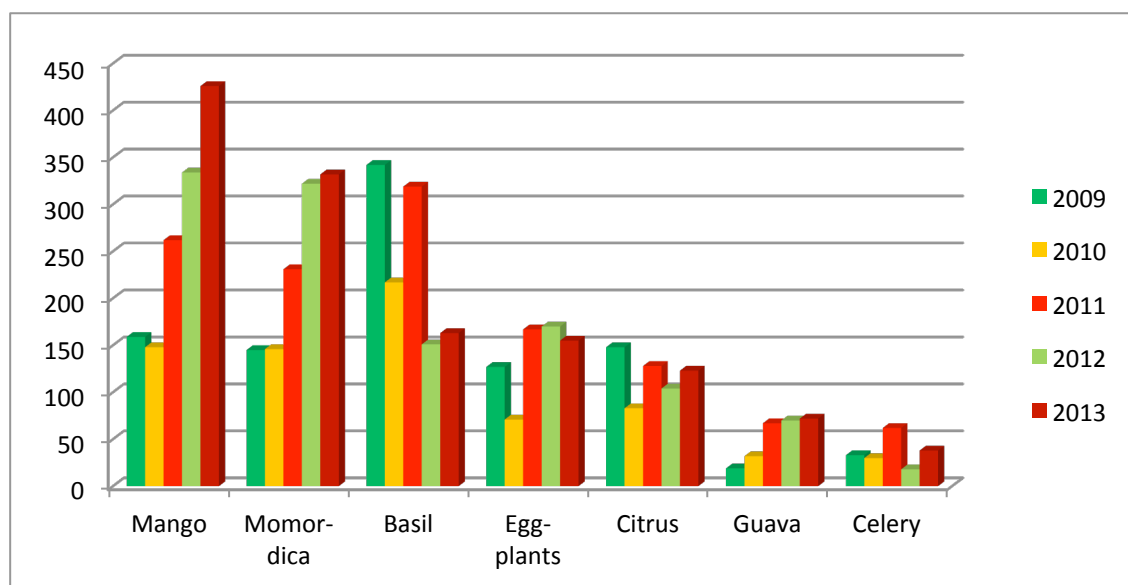


Figure 19. Regulated fruit and vegetable species with high number of harmful organism interceptions from Third Countries (2009-2013)

There has been a continuous increase in the number of HO interceptions of mango (*Mangifera sp.*) and *Momordica sp.* gourds since 2010. Interceptions of basil fluctuated with peaks in 2009 and 2011. After a drop in 2010, eggplant interceptions increased again. Citrus interceptions also fluctuate, probably depending to some extent on the weather conditions of the exporting countries during the growing season. There was an increase in guava interceptions in 2010 and the level remained the same until 2013.

In 2013, MS reported 365 interceptions with HO of consignments of the non-regulated species listed in Figure 20 and Table 23 of the Annex, equivalent to 19.6% of the

fruit/vegetable HO interceptions.<sup>11</sup> The largest number of interceptions was reported with *Luffa sp.* gourds (132), followed by *Corchorus sp.* (65), peppers (*Capsicum sp.*)(42), *Amaranthus sp.* (38) and *Trichosanthes sp.* gourds. There was a significant increase of the interceptions of these types of fruit/vegetables in recent years. In 2009 they were responsible only for 4.2% of the interceptions. Until 2012, there were practically no interceptions with *Luffa sp.* or *Tricosanthes sp.* gourds, or with *Colocasia sp.* and *Amaranthus sp.* products. Peppers were intercepted in the largest number in 2010; then the level dropped, but started increasing in 2013.

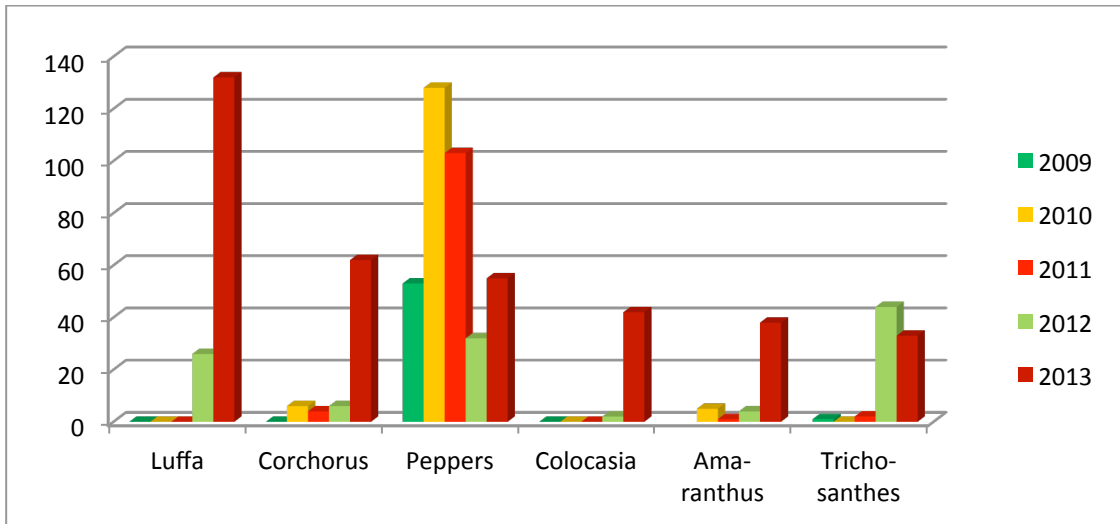


Figure 20. Non-regulated fruit and vegetable species with harmful organism interceptions from Third Countries (2009-2013)

From MS mainly ware potatoes and tomatoes were intercepted with HO. In 2012-2013, there was an increase of ware potato interceptions with HO.

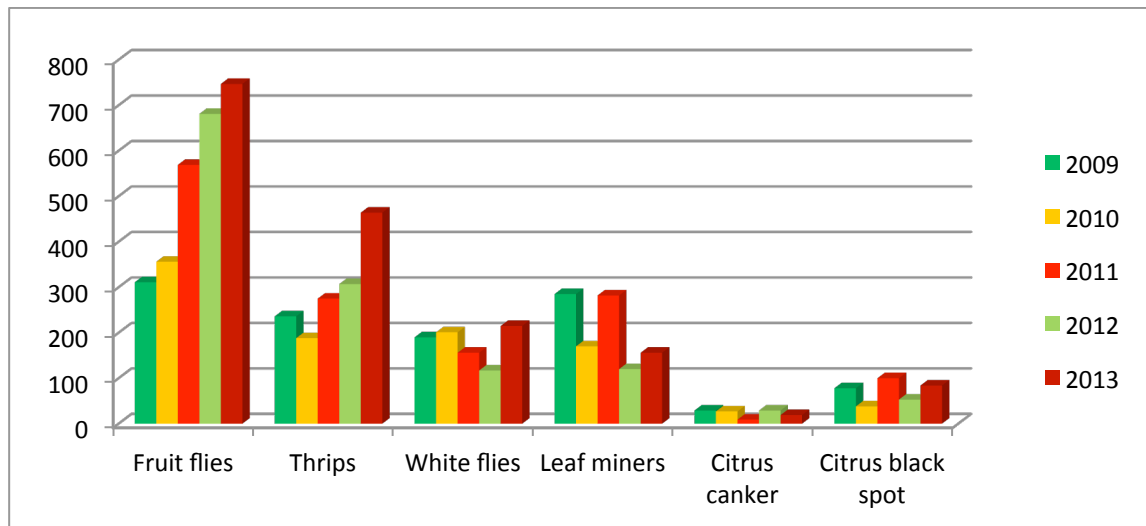


Figure 21. Harmful organism groups intercepted with fruit and vegetables from Third Countries (2009-2013)

<sup>11</sup> MS inspect non-regulated fruit/vegetable consignments according to their own risk assessment, consequently only a part of the import is controlled.

In 2013 the main HO groups intercepted with fruit/vegetable consignments were insects, fruit flies (747), *Thrips* species (464), white flies (215) and leaf miners (215).

Since 2009 there has been a continuous increase in the number of interceptions with fruit flies; in 2013 the interceptions with *Thrips* species increased significantly. In 2012-2013 there was a decrease in the number of interceptions with leaf miners. Citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) and citrus black spot (*Phyllosticta citricarpa*) interceptions fluctuated in the years 2009-2013, possibly depending on the weather conditions in the countries of export (Figure 21; Table 24 of the Annex).

The main HOs intercepted with fruit and vegetable consignments, originating from MS, were *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Globodera* sp. on ware potatoes; *Monilinia fructicola* and *Pepino mosaic virus* on different fruit species.

On mango (*Mangifera* sp.), guava (*Psidium* sp.) and pepper (*Capsicum* sp.) the major HOs were non-European fruit flies (*Tephritidae*). Eggplants are usually intercepted with *Thrips* sp. The most common HOs on basil are white flies (*Bemisia* sp.) and leaf miners (*Liriomyza* sp.); on celery leaf miners, on bitter and serpent gourds (*Momordica* sp., *Luffa* sp.), fruit flies and *Thrips* species and on *Corchorus* and *Colocasia* sp. white flies. Citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) and citrus black spot (*Phyllosticta citricarpa*) are the HOs of main concern on citrus fruit.

In 2013, fruit/vegetables consignments with HO were mainly intercepted from the following TC: India (287 – mainly *Momordica* sp., *Colocasia* sp., eggplants, mango, *Tricosanthes* sp.), Pakistan (233 – mainly mango, *Momordica* sp., citrus fruit), Ghana (180 – mainly *Luffa* sp. eggplants, *Corchorus* sp.), Dominican Republic (172 - mainly *Momordica* sp., mango, eggplants, peppers) Cambodia (130 – mainly basil, celery, *Momordica* sp., peppers)) Sri Lanka (102 - mainly *Momordica* sp., mango, guava, *Tricosanthes* sp.) and Bangladesh (97 – mainly *Momordica* sp., eggplants, citrus fruit) (Table 25 of the Annex). In 2013 there was a significant increase in the number of interceptions from India, Pakistan, Ghana, Dominican Republic and Cambodia. Interceptions from Thailand, Vietnam and Israel remained at a relatively low level, due to the reasons, described in chapter 3.4.

Since 2011, there were numerous interceptions of citrus fruit from South Africa with citrus black spot (*Phyllosticta citricarpa*; synonym: *Guignardia citricarpa*) in every export season. Therefore in 2013 after a certain number of interceptions the Commission introduced an import ban of Citrus fruit from certain areas of the country for the remainder of the 2013 season<sup>12</sup>.

In 2013, the majority of consignments of fruit and vegetables, intercepted with HO on the internal market, came from PL and ES.

### 6.3 Cut flowers

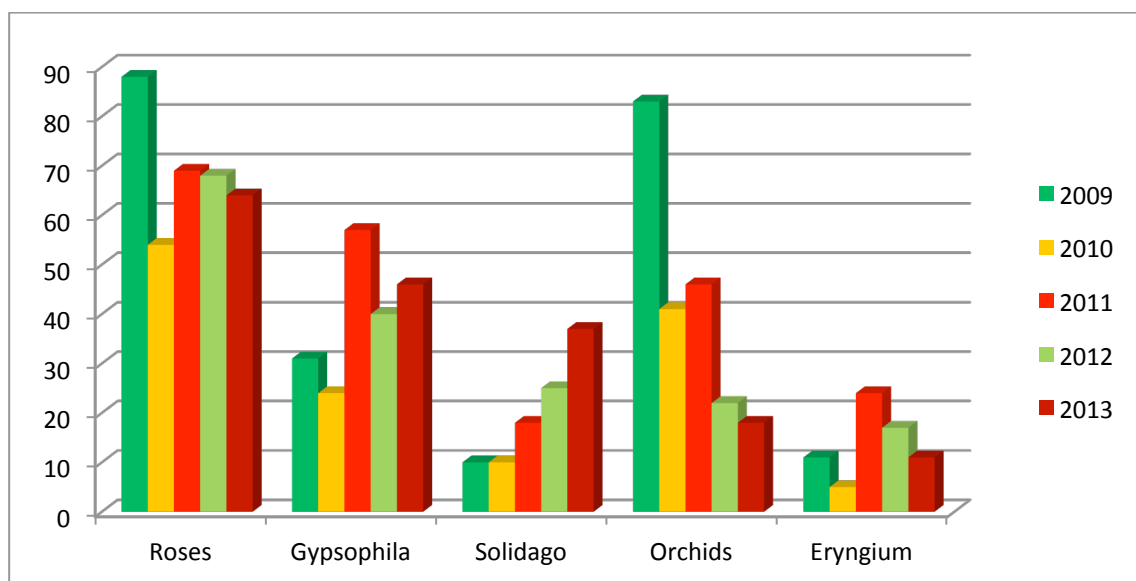
In 2013, EUROPHYT received notifications of 566 consignments of cut flowers from TC. HO was intercepted in 229 cases (40.5%). The other reasons were absent or incomplete PC (241) prohibited plants (113) and missing or inadequate additional

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<sup>12</sup> 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

declarations. The number of interceptions has practically been at the same level since 2010. The drop in interceptions in 2010 was mainly caused by changes in the EU legislation. (*Helicoverpa armigera* on cut flowers was deregulated in 2008.). There were a very limited number of cut flower interceptions in the internal market (*Table 26 of the Annex*).

Cut flowers are responsible for about 10% of all interceptions with HO from TC. In the period 2009-2013, five types of cut flowers – roses, *Gypsophila sp.*, *Solidago sp.*, orchids and *Eryngium sp.* accounted for the vast majority of the interceptions with HO. The interceptions with roses dropped in 2010, after the deregulation of *Helicoverpa armigera* on roses. There was also a drop in the interceptions with orchids in 2010, because Thailand introduced additional control measures. Since 2011, there has been a continuous decrease in the number of HO interceptions with *Eryngium sp.* flowers (*Figure 22; Table 27 of the Annex*).



*Figure 22. Cut flowers with the highest number of harmful organism interceptions from Third Countries (2009-2013)*

In 2013, the most numerous consignments, intercepted with HO were exported from Ecuador (41 – mainly *Gypsophila sp.*), Uganda (36 – mainly roses), Kenya (30 – mainly *Gypsophila sp.* and *Eryngium sp.*) and Israel (25 – mainly *Gypsophila sp.*). Interceptions from Uganda increased in 2012-2013, while those from Thailand and Zimbabwe decreased since 2010 (*Table 28 of the Annex*).

The main HO intercepted in 2013 were leaf miners (121) (*Liriomyza sp.*) on *Eryngium sp.*, *Gypsophila sp.* and *Solidago sp.*; *Spodoptera sp.* on roses (66); *Thrips sp.* orchids, and white flies (*Bemisia sp.*) on *Solidago sp.* In 2011, interceptions of leaf miners increased significantly and have remained at the same level since. The interceptions with *Thrips sp.* decreased in 2010, after Thailand introduced additional measures on orchids (*Table 29 of the Annex*).

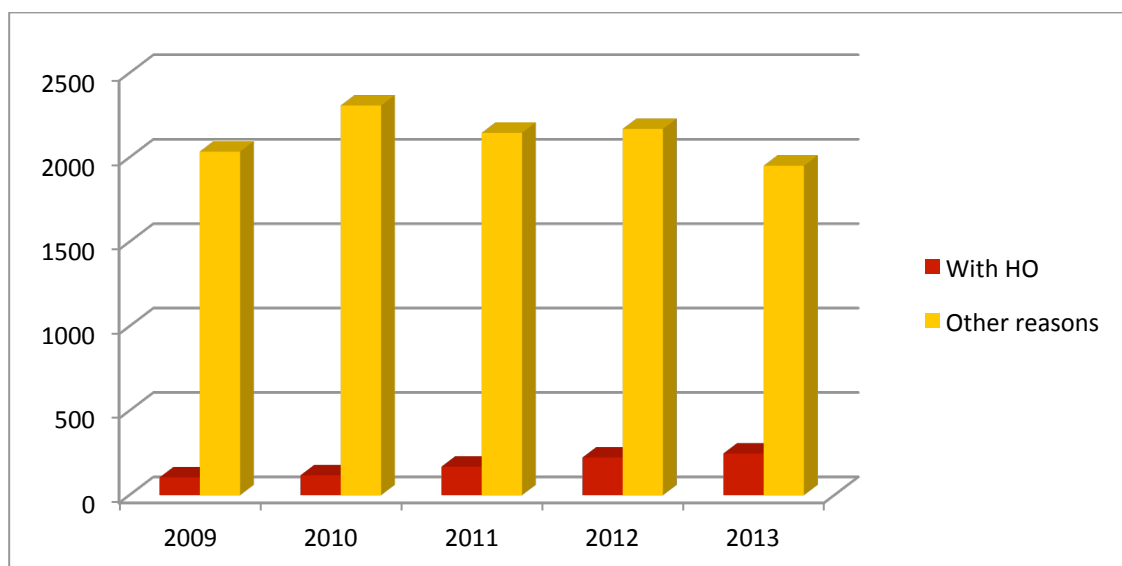
#### **6.4 Wood packaging material**

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 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 the WPM with certain types of products from China, where since 2013 harmonised control rates are applied<sup>13</sup>. Since the checks cover a very small part of the imported WPM, the real risk presented by non-compliant WPM, and especially WPM infested with HO is much larger than indicated by the interception figures.

MS apply different approaches and for many of them WPM controls are not among the highest priorities. Consequently, the number of checks and interception reports vary significantly and the level of interceptions reported by some MS seem to be not in proportion to the volume of imported consignments containing WPM.

In 2013, EUROPHYT received 2,142 notifications of intercepted WPM in imported goods and 94 notifications of WPM originating from demarcated areas of PT and ES. The main reason for the interceptions was the absence or inappropriate ISPM mark. HO was detected in 247 cases from TC and in only 9 cases from MS. In the period 2009-2013, the total number of WPM interceptions from TC was around 2,000 annually. For MS, the interceptions have decreased in 2013. There has been a continuous increase in HO interceptions from TC since 2009 (*Figure 23; Table 30 of the Annex*).



*Figure 23. Wood packaging material interceptions from Third Countries (2009-2013)*

In 2013, the largest number of consignments containing WPM without the ISPM mark was exported from the Russian Federation (653), intercepted mainly by LT, LV, EE and SK, followed by China (194), intercepted by DE, AT, NL, CH, ES and LT, from the United States (177), intercepted by DE, ES, PL and CH, from Belarus (126), intercepted by LT and LV and from India (125), intercepted by DE, CH, PL and LV. Interceptions from the Russian Federation peaked in 2010, then decreased. There has been a continuous decrease of interceptions from the US since 2009 (*Table 31 of the Annex*).

<sup>13</sup> 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



The incidence of HO intercepted in WPM has been increasing since 2009 (5 % in 2009, 11.7% in 2013). The vast majority of WPM, intercepted with HO, was with consignments exported from China and India. Interceptions from China increased significantly from 2011 (20) to 2013 (108). There has been a continuous increase in HO interceptions from both countries since 2009.

Concerning interceptions from MS, they practically all originated from PT. The highest number of WPM was intercepted in 2010, and then it decreased continuously. There were only a few interceptions with HO of WPM on the internal market.

LT, DE LV, ES and CH reported 74.3% of the total WPN interceptions. EUROPHYT also received a considerable number of notifications from SK, CZ, and AT. However, other MS with major sea ports and large volumes of imports (BE, IT, FR, NL, UK) reported low numbers.

*Sinoxylon sp.* beetles are the HOs most frequently found with WPM from TC, followed by longhorn beetles (*Cerambycidae* – mainly *Aromia sp.*, *Apriona gemarii*, *Monochamus sp.*, *Anoplophora glabripennis*) and *Bostrichidae* beetles. The category “other” contains mainly bark beetles. There was a significant increase of interceptions with *Anoplophora glabripennis* and other longhorn beetles in 2012-2013, mainly from China, while *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* was intercepted in WPM from the USA, Canada and Morocco. In the case of Morocco it was suspected that the wood from which the WPM was produced originated from PT (Figure 24; Table 32 of the Annex).

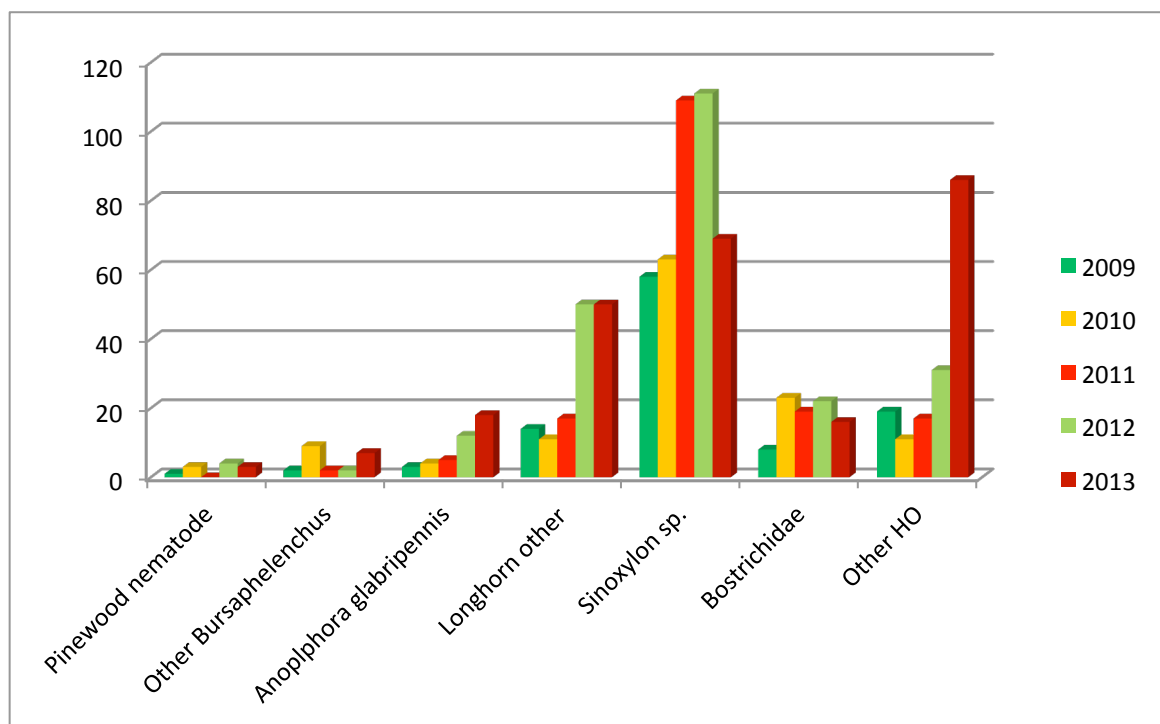


Figure 24. Harmful organisms intercepted in wood packaging material from Third Countries

## 6.5 Overview of the imports from Third Countries most intercepted with harmful organisms in 2013

This chapter provides for detailed analysis of imported commodities and harmful organisms from TC with the most interceptions. The table below lists those countries

from which more than 50 HO interceptions were reported in 2013. For each country, each product with more than 10 HO interceptions is listed and the main HOs per product are also indicated. The country/product/HO combinations are considered as "increased level of interceptions" and the Commission closely monitors the development of the interceptions of these imports.

Country	Number of HO interceptions	Critical commodities	Number of HO interceptions	Main HOs intercepted
India	386	<i>Momordica sp.</i> gourds	93	<i>Thrips</i> species, non-European fruit flies
		Wood packaging material	90	<i>Sinoxylon sp.</i> , <i>Bostricidae sp.</i> beetles
		<i>Colocasia sp.</i>	42	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>
		Mango	38	Non-European fruit flies
		Eggplants	33	<i>Thrips</i> species, <i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>
		<i>Trichosanthes sp.</i> gourds	17	Non-European fruit flies
		<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>	13	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Liriomyza sp.</i> , <i>Thrips</i> species
Pakistan	236	Mango	136	Non-European fruit flies
		<i>Momordica sp.</i> gourds	39	<i>Thrips</i> species, non-European fruit flies
		Guava	21	Non-European fruit flies
		Eggplants	17	<i>Thrips</i> species, <i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>
		Citrus fruit	11	Citrus canker
Ghana	181	<i>Luffa sp.</i> gourds	120	<i>Thrips</i> species., non-European fruit flies
		Eggplants	15	<i>Thrips</i> species
		Corchorus sp,	12	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>
Dominican Republic	173	<i>Momordica sp.</i> gourds	68	<i>Thrips</i> species
		Mango	45	Non-European fruit flies
		Eggplants	32	<i>Thrips</i> species
		Peppers	16	<i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> , <i>Spodoptera sp.</i>
China	135	Wood packaging material	105	Longhorn beetles – <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> , <i>Apriona germarii</i> , other <i>Cerambycidae</i> species
Cambodia	130	Basil	65	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Liriomyza sp.</i> leaf miners, <i>Spodoptera litura</i>
		Celery	21	<i>Liriomyza sp.</i> leaf miners
		<i>Momordica sp.</i> gourds	18	<i>Thrips</i> species
		Peppers	12	Non-European fruit flies
Sri-Lanka	110	<i>Momordica sp.</i> gourds	43	<i>Thrips</i> species
		Mango	20	Non-European fruit flies
		Guava	12	Non-European fruit flies
		<i>Trichosanthes sp.</i> gourds	11	Non-European fruit flies
Kenya	100	<i>Momordica sp.</i> gourds	35	<i>Thrips</i> species, non-European fruit flies
		Mango	17	Non-European fruit flies
		<i>Gypsophyla sp.</i>	15	<i>Liriomyza sp.</i> leaf miners

Country	Number of HO interceptions	Critical commodities	Number of HO interceptions	Main HOs intercepted
Bangladesh	97	<i>Momordica sp.</i> gourds	24	<i>Thrips</i> species
		Eggplants	24	<i>Thrips</i> species
		<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>	20	<i>Thrips</i> species, <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Liriomyza sp.</i>
Thailand	88	Guava	19	Non-European fruit flies
		Mango	16	Non-European fruit flies
		Orchids	14	<i>Thrips</i> species
Malaysia	72	Basil	15	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Liriomyza sp.</i> leaf miners
		Eggplants	10	<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i> , <i>Thrips</i> species
Israel	60	<i>Gypsophila sp.</i>	16	<i>Liriomyza sp.</i> leaf miners
		Basil	15	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Liriomyza sp.</i> leaf miners
Uganda	51	Roses	36	<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>

## 7 SUBMISSION OF NOTIFICATIONS

It is required by EU legislation that notifications of HO interceptions are submitted within two days. In 2009, MS required on average 35 days<sup>14</sup> for all notifications and 42 days for notifications with HO. Since 2010, thanks to efforts made by many MS, the delays have been decreasing and in 2013 the average was 9 days both for all notifications and for those with HO (Figure 25, table 33 of the Annex).

There are considerable differences in the number of days MS require for the EUROPHYT notifications. In 2013, the delays varied between 2 and 40 days. Despite the positive developments, the notification time, in the case of the majority of the MS, is still not in line with the requirements of the EU legislation. This has a negative impact on the rapid alert function of EUROPHYT.

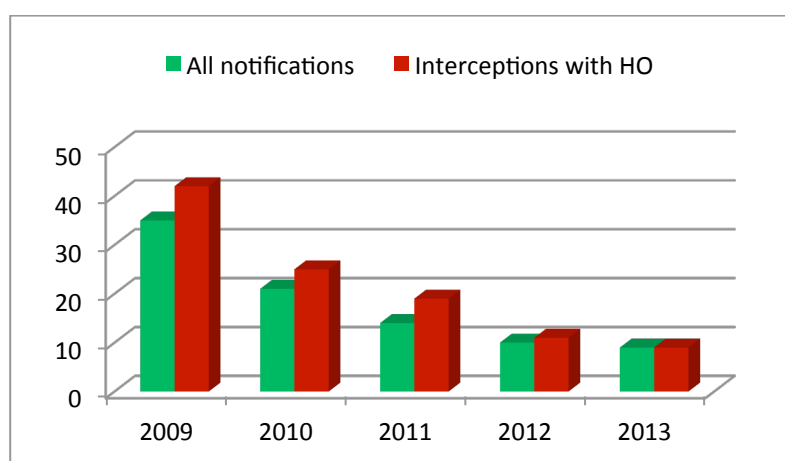


Figure 25. EU average of EUROPHYT notifications (2008-2012, working days)

<sup>14</sup> The delay is calculated in workdays; weekend days (Saturday and Sunday) are excluded, however due to technical reasons national holidays are not taken into consideration.

In recent years, EUROPHYT established a data communication link to those MS who requested it. This technology enables MS to prepare and send notifications to EUROPHYT from their national IT systems. This could result in a significant reduction in the time it takes to notify. In 2013 a direct link was established between EUROPHYT and TRACES<sup>15</sup>, enabling MS using TRACES for recording plant health import inspections to prepare EUROPHYT notifications in the TRACES environment.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

EUROPHYT contains a wealth of data and enables its users to undertake different kinds of analysis of the reasons and characteristics of plant health interceptions. The Commission uses EUROPHYT data for monitoring changes in plant health risk patterns, and based on the data, appropriate actions are implemented. EUROPHYT data are used for the preparation of specific emergency measures and for the planning of plant health audits of the Food and Veterinary Office. Data from the system is distributed to and used for various purposes by a number of bodies, including the NPPO of MS and TC, the EPPO and EFSA.

Interception data communicated to EUROPHYT indicates plant health risk and pathways for the introduction of harmful organisms. However, assessments could be significantly improved by including data on trade and plant health checks carried out by the MS on regulated and non-regulated articles. This is currently only possible to a limited extent using EUROSTAT data. It is expected that the introduction of the TRACES system for plant health import controls will greatly improve the possibilities.

This report contains selected statistics based on the 2013 EUROPHYT notifications. It also analyses certain trends in the period 2009-2013.

The annual number of interceptions from TC has been around 6,500 in the period of 2009-2013. For some MS the number of notifications on imported goods does not seem to be in proportion to the volume of imports of regulated articles. The number of intra-EU notifications is low, less than 500 annually despite the large volume of trade of regulated articles within the EU market and the presence of certain harmful organisms in certain Member States.

The statistics on the total number of interceptions has to be interpreted with caution, as they include interceptions with HO and interceptions due to non-compliances and other administrative reasons, reflecting different levels of plant health risk. For example Russia and USA rank high on the list of the total number of interceptions. The large number of non-compliant WPM from these countries does constitute a risk, however very few HOs are intercepted in the WPM from these countries.

In general, the number of interceptions with HO is a better indicator of phytosanitary risk. Although there are HO interceptions from numerous TC, 10-12 countries are responsible for the majority of the cases. The Commission introduced specific interception monitoring regimes, based on EUROPHYT data for certain exporting

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<sup>15</sup> TRACES - (TRAde Control and Expert System) is a trans-European network for veterinary health which notifies, certifies and monitors imports, exports and trade in animals and animal products. Economic operators (private sector) and competent authorities all over the world can use this web-based network to trace back and forth animal and animal product movement. TRACES will be gradually introduced to plant health, covering the import of regulated articles. In 2013, some MS participated in the pilot project.

countries (Thailand, Vietnam, Israel, South-Africa and Brazil) and these have resulted in general, in the reduction of the number of interceptions and the associated phytosanitary risk. The significant increase of HO interceptions from India, Pakistan, Ghana, Dominican Republic, Cambodia and Sri-Lanka may justify the introduction of further country-specific measures.

Nearly three-quarters of the goods intercepted with HO from TC were fruit and vegetables; the number of interceptions and their share both increased significantly in 2013. Mangos, *Momordica sp.* gourds, basil, eggplants, citrus fruit, guava and celery were the most intercepted regulated articles. In 2012-2013 there was a significant increase in interceptions of certain non-regulated products (*Luffa sp.* and *Trichosanthes sp.* gourds, peppers, *Amaranthus sp.* and *Colocasia sp.*). The EU phytosanitary requirements (PC) may be extended to these products.

About 10% of the HOs are intercepted with cut flowers. Regulated products (roses, *Gypsophila sp.* *Solidago sp.* and orchids) are the most intercepted. Both the total number and share of planting material HO interceptions have been decreasing since 2010.

In the period 2009-2013, there were annually over 2,000 interceptions of WPM. The HO incidence in intercepted WPM has been increasing. However, the number of interceptions is a result of checks carried out on a very small proportion of the imported WPM and therefore the real risk is much larger than what these interception figures indicate. Although there are numerous interceptions from the Russian Federation and the United States, HOs are found in very few cases. The proportion of consignments with HOs is significant in WPM from India and China. While for India mainly bark and auger beetles are intercepted, for China many consignments arrive with *Anoplophora glabripennis* and other harmful longhorn beetles. There is a specific regime of harmonised import controls in force in the case of WPM from China. The continuous increase of interceptions and the high level of WPM without ISPM mark may justify further measures.

Concerning EU internal trade, since 2010 there is a decreasing trend in the number of interceptions. Mainly planting material and ware potatoes are intercepted. HOs are mainly found with planting material (*Bemisia tabaci*, different viruses, virus like organisms, *Phytophthora ramorum*) ware potatoes (*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*, *Globodera sp.*) and fruit (*Monilinia fructicola*).

Although EU law requires that interceptions with harmful organisms are notified to EUROPHYT within two days, there is often a delay before MS communicate data. The number of days between the interception and notification has decreased significantly in recent years, resulting in a nine-day average in 2013 both for all notifications and for notifications with HO. This achievement is commendable, however there is still significant room for improvement for most Member States before the two day maximum is respected. The quicker the notifications are, the better the rapid alert function of EUROPHYT will be. The Commission is prepared to provide any additional technical assistance needed to bring about the necessary improvements.

## TABLES

**Table 1. Number of EUROPHYT notifications**

Notified interceptions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consignments from Third Countries	6,178	6,514	6,222	6,475	6,639
Consignments originating from Member States	430	438	407	410	317
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,608</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>6,629</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>6,956</b>

**Table 2. Number of EUROPHYT notifications by notifying Member State)**

Notifying Member State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Austria	425	186	239	283	320
Belgium	125	122	113	211	161
Bulgaria	84	159	142	83	56
Croatia					3
Cyprus	62	54	27	16	11
Czech Republic	82	73	54	77	76
Denmark	57	46	35	7	11
Estonia	109	80	123	39	49
Finland	77	50	32	45	34
France	1,108	998	978	708	606
Germany	1,005	1,393	1,172	988	869
Greece	17	18	39	39	36
Hungary	52	30	27	38	41
Ireland	174	68	58	74	72
Italy	102	151	157	137	278
Latvia	473	896	674	549	495
Lithuania	542	354	144	288	356
Luxembourg	1	1	1		
Malta	6	5	18	21	28
Netherlands	669	766	522	980	922
Poland	142	99	125	96	109
Portugal	26	66	25	30	63
Romania	43	13	19	17	51
Slovakia	65	68	72	165	114
Slovenia (SI)	83	30	16	12	1
Spain	363	474	378	311	364
Sweden	118	65	80	93	126
Switzerland	111	234	306	226	293
United Kingdom	487	453	1,053	1,352	1,412
<b>Notifications total</b>	<b>6,608</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>6,629</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>6,957</b>

**Table 3. Type of intercepted consignments from Third Countries**

Notifications on	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Planting material	765	777	578	761	716
Seeds	318	334	285	439	443
Cut flowers	847	637	636	669	681
Fruit, vegetables	1,846	2,109	2,147	1,982	2,362
Other plants	27	43	44	28	39
Ware potatoes	46	42	56	22	58
Wood, bark	224	172	175	186	162
<b>Plants and plant products</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>3,899</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>4,449</b>
Wood packaging material	2,047	2,342	2,071	2,114	2,059
Other objects	133	144	306	331	179
<b>Objects</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,198</b>
<b>Intercepted consignments from TC, total<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>6,178</b>	<b>6,514</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>6,475</b>	<b>6,639</b>

**Table 4. Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions**

Countries	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Russian Federation	590	941	765	652	728
India	402	363	479	650	597
USA	874	720	540	654	486
China	214	220	242	334	423
Thailand	1,240	1,066	445	324	369
Pakistan	81	102	160	215	267
Turkey	151	207	252	208	228
Kenya	91	173	187	234	212
Ghana	37	62	96	72	191
Dominican Republic	91	118	150	133	187
Israel	151	144	205	167	157
Sri Lanka)	70	82	93	178	153
Cambodia			9	82	150
Bangladesh	46	90	113	148	140
Belarus	123	68	82	164	132
South Africa	80	76	104	85	109
Malaysia	27	23	72	110	105
Colombia	64	34	23	25	105
Vietnam	125	212	463	109	94
<b>Countries in the table</b>	<b>4,457</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>4,833</b>
<i>% of interceptions from TCs</i>	<i>72.1%</i>	<i>72.2%</i>	<i>72.0%</i>	<i>70.2%</i>	<i>72.8%</i>

<sup>16</sup> The total is not always equal with the sum of the sub-categories; See explanation in footnote No 2.

**Table 5. Reason for interceptions of consignments from Third Countries**

Reasons	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Presence of harmful organism	1,864	1,621	2,097	2,087	2,483
Non-compliant wood packaging material	2,028	2,280	2,124	2,086	1,963
Prohibited plants, products, objects	184	285	299	250	218
Non-compliance with a derogation	17	37	17	30	49
Non-compliance with technical arrangements	96	152	212	115	77
Phytosanitary certificate: absent	1,096	1,080	962	761	778
Phytosanitary certificate: illegible, fake, expired	772	992	528	466	498
Phytosanitary certificate: declaration missing, inadequate, invalid	400	293	249	761	566

**Table 6. Intercepted consignments with harmful organisms from Third Countries)**

Interceptions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Plants	1,758	1,500	1,928	1,864	2,236
Objects	108	122	169	223	248
<b>Consignments total</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>2,483</b>

**Table 7. Type of intercepted consignments with harmful organisms from Third Countries**

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Planting material	138	145	130	139	102
Seeds	40	13	15	19	13
Cut flowers	253	164	253	220	229
Fruit, vegetables	1,245	1,123	1,455	1,428	1,834
Ware potatoes	25	1	1	2	9
Wood, bark	22	35	43	24	31
Wood packaging material	102	120	165	216	239



**Table 8. Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions with harmful organisms**

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
India	127	116	201	363	386
Pakistan	44	22	114	164	236
Ghana	35	47	82	62	181
Dominican Republic	76	60	129	104	173
China	49	45	44	100	135
Cambodia	0	0	5	65	130
Sri Lanka	53	52	56	133	110
Kenya	53	29	109	105	100
Bangladesh	40	51	26	110	97
Thailand	716	570	173	111	88
Vietnam	72	78	345	20	37
Malaysia	12	7	42	78	72
Israel	100	85	145	84	60
Uganda	3	8	16	24	51
South Africa)	37	23	56	37	48
Ecuador	12	15	33	44	42
Zimbabwe	76	41	54	54	38
Cameroon	19	28	27	37	31
Ivory Coast	3	11	50	32	25
Brazil	55	18	66	16	18
Singapore	27	19	43	59	4
<b>Countries in the table</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>2,062</b>
<i>% of HO interceptions from TCs</i>	<i>86.3%</i>	<i>81.7%</i>	<i>86.6%</i>	<i>86.3%</i>	<i>83.0%</i>

**Table 9. Number of consignments intercepted with harmful organisms from Third Countries, notified by the Member States in the table**

Notifying MS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Austria	24	5	14	23	32
Belgium	49	36	20	82	77
Bulgaria	15	23	2	3	4
Cyprus	48	35	8	1	1
Czech Republic	25	15	18	9	13
Denmark	40	33	17	2	7
Finland	4	4		1	
France	702	621	454	210	190
Germany	147	180	237	197	168
Greece	2	3	2		2
Ireland	28	15	14	32	23
Italy	26	23	24	59	58
Latvia	2	11	12	5	4
Lithuania					6
Luxembourg	1	1	1		
Malta	1				
Netherlands	274	195	346	298	438
Poland	3	2	2	1	3
Portugal	4		15		2
Romania		2	2		2
Slovakia	1	1		4	3
Slovenia		1		1	1
Spain	126	84	114	70	70
Sweden	50	36	46	44	80
Switzerland	52	108	100	75	150
United Kingdom	240	187	649	970	1,149

**Table 10. Level of identification of harmful organisms, intercepted in consignments from Third Countries**

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Number of interceptions</b>					
Species	1,075	815	981	853	1,009
Genus	433	365	571	331	485
Family	227	309	488	792	882
Other	211	180	114	123	124
<b>Share in annual HO interceptions</b>					
Species	55.2%	48.8%	45.5%	40.6%	40.4%
Genus	22.3%	21.9%	26.5%	15.8%	19.4%
Family	11.7%	18.5%	22.7%	37.7%	35.3%
Other	10.8%	10.8%	5.3%	5.9%	5.0%

**Table 11. Harmful organisms, most intercepted from Third Countries**

Harmful organism	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Tephritidae</i> )	122	172	263	538	474
<i>Thripidae</i>	19	29	99	192	320
<i>Bemisia sp.</i>	253	249	259	228	268
<i>Bactrocera sp.</i>	24	43	137	49	177
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	127	70	130	92	134
<i>Liriomyza sp</i>	332	203	363	213	271
<i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i>	78	34	100	53	84
<i>Sinoxylon sp</i>	59	62	113	112	71
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	80	54	69	64	64
<i>Anastrepha sp.</i>	13	11	25	14	51
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>	30	42	28	54	36
<i>Scolytidae</i>	17	22	24	15	27
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	14	11	9	13	21
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri</i>	29	27	9	29	19
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	3	4	5	12	18
<i>Bostrichidae</i>	9	23	20	22	17
<i>Meloidogyne sp.</i>	14	10	3	5	15
<i>Anthonomus eugenii</i>					13
<i>Thrips sp.</i>	9	22	12	11	13
<i>Pratylenchus sp.</i>	6	15	3	2	11
<i>Spodoptera sp.</i>	2	3	4	3	11
<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i>	24	2	9	2	10
<b>HOs in the table</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>2,125</b>
<i>% of the HO interceptions from TC</i>	69.3%	70.2%	80.2%	83.2%	84.9%

**Table 12. Harmful organism categories with the highest number of interceptions from Third Countries**

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Number of interceptions</b>					
Insects/mites	1,646	1,487	1,971	1,940	2,300
Nematodes	101	65	36	39	55
Fungi	99	60	122	64	90
Bacteria	66	39	19	43	35
Virus, viroid	34	18	6	13	20
<b>Number of interceptions</b>					
Fruit flies	334	362	576	683	751
<i>Thrips sp.</i>	350	266	338	340	493
White flies	273	257	275	245	277
Leaf miners	365	231	431	228	293
<i>Spodoptera sp.</i> , <i>Helicoverpa sp.</i>	111	80	92	89	119
Other HOs	687	621	553	592	686

**Table 13. Interceptions from Third Countries for reasons other than presence of harmful organisms**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Plants	2,452	2,694	2,049	2,257	2,269
Objects	2,080	2,368	2,230	2,253	2,006
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>4,267</b>

**Table 14. Type of commodities from Third Countries, intercepted due to other reasons than presence of harmful organisms**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Planting material	639	650	459	627	619
Seeds	273	320	266	420	430
Cut flowers	552	352	282	313	349
Fruit, vegetables	669	1,068	735	583	562
Other plants, plant products	106	153	126	140	132
Ware potatoes	27	41	55	20	50
Wood, bark	203	141	134	163	134
Wood packaging material	1,979	2,252	1,963	1,958	1,872
Other objects	129	143	302	325	173

**Table 15. Type of intercepted commodities originating from Member States**

Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Planting material	198	142	148	155	143
Seeds	6	2	1	2	8
Fruit/vegetables	52	58	55	24	22
Cut flowers	8	4	0	8	4
Ware potatoes	29	26	30	54	44
Wood, bark	11	4	29	32	11
Wood packaging material	127	170	132	122	86
<b>Interceptions total</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>320</b>

**Table 16. Member States from which the highest number of consignments were intercepted**

Member State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Portugal	137	202	168	164	98
Netherlands	124	82	74	83	55
Poland	19	16	8	42	37
Germany	33	10	45	28	26
Italy	25	30	37	30	22
Denmark	9	12	8	9	20
Spain	26	16	18	19	19
<i>% of intercepted consignments from MS</i>	<i>86.7%</i>	<i>84.0%</i>	<i>88.0%</i>	<i>91.5%</i>	<i>87.1%</i>

**Table 17. Interceptions of commodities from Member States**

Reason	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Presence of harmful organism(s)	229	169	183	179	166
Non-compliant wood packaging material	92	218	166	184	117
Phytosanitary document absent, incomplete	75	59	58	78	62
Other administrative problems	57	13	38	40	24

**Table 18. Harmful organisms in consignments originating from Member States**

Harmful organism	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	3	1		1	1
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>					1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	66	43	19	30	43
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>			2		1
<i>Bursaphelenchus sp.</i>	3		19	27	8
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	6	4	5	4	2
Cerambycidae	1		1	1	2
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus</i>	2		2	10	23
<i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>		1	2	9	
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	7	11	2	5	1
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	12	10	3	3	2
<i>Impatiens necrotic spot virus</i>			1	2	11
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	1	5	1		11
<i>Monochamus sp.</i>			1		
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	2	1	6	9	2
<i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>	35	22	47	14	9
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	22	16	10	12	9
<i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>	3		2	2	1
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	2		3		2
<i>Tomato apical stunt viroid</i>	1	15	21	9	1
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	12	23	3	1	
<b>HOs in the table</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>130</b>
<i>% of the intercepted HOs from MS</i>	78.2%	89.9%	84.2%	78.2%	78.3%

**Table 19. Interceptions of planting material consignments**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
<b>Intercepted consignments, total</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,152</b>
Intercepted with harmful organisms	178	158	145	158	114
Interceptions for other reasons total	905	964	725	1,038	1,043
- <i>Prohibited plants, products</i>	47	82	61	36	39
- <i>PC absent</i>	502	630	478	442	477
- <i>PC additional declaration Inadequate, missing</i>	127	104	64	425	317
- <i>PC incomplete</i>	161	99	73	64	46
<b>From Member States</b>					
<b>Intercepted consignments, total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>143</b>
Intercepted with harmful organisms	138	98	99	104	97
Interceptions for other reasons	62	49	52	54	53

**Table 20. Main harmful organisms intercepted with planting material**

Harmful organisms	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	45	35	75	84	32
<i>Meloidogyne sp.</i>	14	10	4	7	10
<i>Pratylenchus sp.</i>	7	16	3	2	10
<i>Xiphinema sp.</i>	8	8	3	5	8
<i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>	2	3	1	6	7
<i>Liriomyza spp.</i>	1	1	4	3	6
<i>Helicotylenchus sp.</i>	25	4	6		5
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis</i>	10	2	5	9	4
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>		5	3	1	4
<b>HOs in the table</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>86</b>
<i>% of HOs, intercepted with planting material from TC</i>	62.9%	53.2%	71.7%	74.1%	75.4%
<b>From Member States</b>					
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	60	41	18	25	40
<i>Impatiens necrotic spot virus</i>			1	2	11
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	22	16	10	12	9
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>				1	7
<i>Tomato apical stunt viroid</i>	1	15	21	9	1
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	2	1	6	9	2
<i>Citrus exocortis viroid</i>		1	9	9	1
<i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>	1	2	5	2	1
<i>Helicotylenchus sp.</i>	21	2			
<b>HOs in the table</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74</b>
<i>% of HOs, intercepted with planting material from MS</i>	77.5%	79.6%	72.7%	66.3%	76.3%

**Table 21. Main origins of planting material with harmful organisms**

Exporting country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Third Countries</b>					
Israel	29	27	23	11	16
China	31	21	18	19	15
Indonesia	3	2	4	2	11
Costa Rica	2	1	4	2	10
Japan	13	23	8	11	8
Sri Lanka	1	5	5	10	7
United States	12	5	5	5	6
Thailand	20	12	4	12	5
Kenya	7	4	3	2	4
Brazil			3	3	3
Canary Islands	4	21		1	3
Singapore	23	17	39	57	2
<b>Countries in the table</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>84</b>
<i>% of planting material interceptions with HOs from TC</i>	79.2%	74.1%	77.9%	82.9%	73.7%
<b>Member States</b>					
Netherlands	77	47	44	48	40
Denmark	8	11	6	4	14
Germany	26	9	11	17	13
Italy	5	7	20	19	11
<b>Countries in the table</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>78</b>
<i>% of planting material interceptions with HOs from MS</i>	84.1%	75.5%	81.8%	84.6%	80.4%

**Table 22. Interceptions of fruit and vegetable consignments**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
<b>Intercepted consignments, total</b>	2,003	2,275	2,316	2,146	2,534
Intercepted with harmful organisms	1,298	1,132	1,467	1,446	1,843
Interceptions for other reasons total	786	1,232	892	731	726
- <i>Prohibited plants, products</i>	102	157	157	144	127
- <i>PC absent</i>	272	302	297	168	147
- <i>PC additional declaration Inadequate, missing</i>	119	132	111	174	132
- <i>PC incomplete</i>	260	498	250	143	123
<b>From Member States</b>					
<b>Intercepted consignments, total</b>	60	62	55	32	25
Intercepted with harmful organisms	57	54	46	22	22
Interceptions for other reasons	3	9	9	10	3

**Table 23. Fruit and vegetables with the highest number of interceptions with harmful organisms from Third Countries**

Fruit/vegetables	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Regulated species</b>					
Mango ( <i>Mangifera sp.</i> )	159	148	262	334	426
Gourds ( <i>Momordica sp.</i> )	145	146	231	322	332
Basil ( <i>Ocimum sp.</i> )	342	217	319	151	163
Eggplants ( <i>Solanum melongena</i> )	127	71	167	170	155
<i>Citrus sp.</i>	148	83	128	104	123
Guava ( <i>Psidium sp.</i> )	19	32	67	70	72
Celery ( <i>Apium sp.</i> )	33	30	62	18	38
<b>Species in the table</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,309</b>
<i>% of fruit/vegetable HO interceptions from TC</i>	<i>75.0%</i>	<i>64.2%</i>	<i>84.3%</i>	<i>80.8%</i>	<i>71.0%</i>
<b>Non-regulated species</b>					
Gourds ( <i>Luffa sp.</i> )	0	0	0	26	132
<i>Corchorus sp.</i>	0	6	4	6	62
Peppers ( <i>Capsicum sp.</i> )	53	128	103	32	55
<i>Colocasia sp.</i>	0	0	0	2	42
<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>		5	1	4	38
Gourds ( <i>Trichosanthes sp.</i> )	1	0	2	44	33
<b>Species in the table</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>362</b>
<i>% of fruit/vegetable HO interceptions from TC</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>12.3%</i>	<i>7.5%</i>	<i>7.9%</i>	<i>19.6%</i>

**Table 24. Main harmful organisms intercepted with fruit and vegetables**

Harmful organisms	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
Fruit flies	311	356	569	681	747
<i>Thrips</i> species	236	188	275	307	464
White flies	190	201	156	117	215
Leaf miners	285	170	282	120	156
<i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i>	78	38	100	53	84
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri</i>	29	27	9	29	19
<b>HOs in the table</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,685</b>
<i>% of intercepted HOs on fruit vegetables from TC</i>	<i>83.9%</i>	<i>85.4%</i>	<i>96.9%</i>	<i>89.3%</i>	<i>90.4%</i>
<b>From Member States</b>					
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus</i>	1		2	10	23
<i>Globodera sp.</i>	19	21	5	7	3
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	1	5	1		11
<i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>	34	20	40	12	6
<b>HOs in the table</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43</b>
<i>% of intercepted HOs on fruit/vegetables from MS</i>	<i>76.4%</i>	<i>71.9%</i>	<i>88.9%</i>	<i>84.8%</i>	<i>89.6%</i>



**Table 25. Origins of fruit and vegetables, intercepted with harmful organisms**

Exporting country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
India	60	42	74	247	287
Pakistan	44	20	112	161	233
Ghana	33	46	80	60	180
Dominican Republic	76	60	128	96	172
Cambodia			5	65	130
Sri Lanka	52	46	48	116	102
Bangladesh	39	48	24	108	97
Kenya	16	6	48	73	66
Thailand	614	515	136	74	63
Malaysia			29	67	55
South Africa	36	21	51	36	45
Vietnam	64	71	343	14	30
Israel	48	38	86	48	18
Brazil	51	16	61	13	12
<b>Countries in the table</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,490</b>
<i>% of HO interceptions from TC</i>	<i>87.3%</i>	<i>82.1%</i>	<i>83.5%</i>	<i>81.5%</i>	<i>80.8%</i>
<b>From Member States</b>					
Cyprus	6	2	2	1	3
Greece	2	20	3	3	1
Italy	16	14	5	1	5
Netherlands	19	12	14	6	
Poland	1		2	12	21
Spain	20	11	17	6	10
<b>Countries in the table</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>
<i>% of HO interceptions from MS</i>	<i>88.9%</i>	<i>92.2%</i>	<i>79.6%</i>	<i>87.9%</i>	<i>83.3%</i>

**Table 26. Interceptions of cut flower consignments**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
<b>Intercepted consignments, total</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>566</b>
Intercepted with harmful organisms	252	163	253	219	229
Interceptions for other reasons	552	350	280	313	349
- <i>Prohibited plants, products</i>	91	121	111	122	113
- <i>PC absent</i>	284	143	177	134	147
- <i>PC additional declaration Inadequate, missing</i>	76	23	27	107	66
- <i>PC incomplete</i>	198	174	66	29	94
<b>From Member States</b>					
<b>Intercepted consignments, total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
Intercepted with harmful organisms	8	2	0	7	4
Interceptions for other reasons	0	2	0	1	0

**Table 27. Cut flower species with the highest number of interceptions with harmful organisms from Third Countries**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	88	54	69	68	64
<i>Gypsophyla sp.</i>	31	24	57	40	46
<i>Solidago sp.</i>	10	10	18	25	37
Orchids	83	41	46	22	18
<i>Eryngium sp.</i>	11	5	24	17	11
<b>Species in the table</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>176</b>
<i>% of cut flower interceptions with HO from TC</i>	88.5%	82.2%	84.6%	78.5%	77.2%

**Table 28. Main origins of cut flower consignments, intercepted with harmful organisms**

Exporting country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Third Countries</b>					
Ecuador	11	14	33	41	41
Uganda	3	4	8	18	36
Kenya	30	19	58	29	30
Israel	23	20	30	24	25
Thailand	81	42	33	18	19
Zimbabwe	74	41	52	54	19
Ethiopia	1		3	4	18
Zambia	4	4	4	7	12
<b>Countries in the table</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>200</b>
<i>% of cut flower interceptions with HO from TC</i>	90.1%	88.3%	87.4%	89.0%	87.3%

**Table 29. Main harmful organisms intercepted with cut flowers**

Harmful organisms	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
<i>Bemisia sp.</i>	17	10	24	22	19
<i>Liriomyza sp.</i>	55	45	110	98	121
<i>Spodoptera sp.</i>	92	56	70	68	66
<i>Thrips sp.</i>	64	25	34	22	22
<i>Thysanoptera</i>	21	22	11	3	2
<b>HOs in the table</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>230</b>
<i>% of intercepted HOs on cut flowers from TC</i>	98.8%	96.9%	98.4%	97.3%	100.4%

**Table 30. Interceptions of wood packaging material**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
<b>Intercepted consignments, total</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,142</b>
Intercepted with harmful organisms	105	118	169	223	247
Interceptions for other reasons	2,035	2,308	2,146	2,169	1,951
<b>From Member States</b>					
<b>Intercepted consignments, total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>94</b>
Intercepted with harmful organisms	8	1	1	6	9
Interceptions for other reasons	126	197	142	132	87

**Table 31. Main origins of the intercepted WPM**

Exporting country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Third Countries</b>					
<b>Intercepted with harmful organisms</b>					
China	14	18	20	69	108
India	50	67	125	107	91
Malaysia	10	6	0	2	9
Indonesia	7	2	8	5	6
Morocco	0	0	0	3	3
<b>Countries in the table</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>203</b>
<i>% of WPM interceptions with HO from TC</i>	<i>77.1%</i>	<i>78.8%</i>	<i>90.5%</i>	<i>83.4%</i>	<i>87.9%</i>
<b>Intercepted due to non-conformity with ISPM 15 requirements</b>					
Russian Federation	463	852	701	562	653
China	114	105	129	146	204
United States	586	471	271	287	177
Belarus	117	66	76	154	126
India	169	173	245	204	125
Turkey	48	50	92	64	61
Morocco	34	51	40	36	57
<b>Countries in the table</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,491</b>
<i>% of WPM intercepted for other reasons than HO from TC</i>	<i>78.5%</i>	<i>79.8%</i>	<i>74.9%</i>	<i>70.6%</i>	<i>76.4%</i>
<b>Member States</b>					
<b>Intercepted with harmful organisms</b>					
Portugal	7	1	1	3	3
Spain				2	3
<b>Intercepted due to non-conformity with ISPM 15 requirements</b>					
Portugal	120	193	138	130	83

**Table 32. Main HOs intercepted with wood packaging material from Third Countries**

Harmful organisms	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>From Third Countries</b>					
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	1	3	0	4	3
<i>Bursaphelenchus sp.</i> (other than <i>B. xylophilus</i> )	2	9	2	2	7
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	3	4	5	12	18
Longhorn beetles (other than <i>A. glabripennis</i> )	14	11	17	50	50
<i>Sinoxylon sp.</i>	58	63	109	111	69
<i>Bostrichidae sp.</i>	8	23	19	22	16

**Table 33. Working days between the interception and notification**

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	All	HO	All	HO	All	HO	All	HO	All	HO
Austria	82	51	44	14	17	17	9	11	3	5
Belgium	10	7	16	19	21	22	13	13	10	8
Bulgaria	15	15	5	5	6	11	5	15	6	10
Croatia									4	
Cyprus	125	144	144	181	33	20	20	10	19	15
Czech Republic	31	26	7	8	12	18	7	7	7	9
Denmark	26	33	6	6	14	17	67	40	37	40
Estonia	3	2	4	9	3	4	5	1	3	4
Finland	14	15	10	10	13	8	12	16	14	2
France	49	58	20	19	13	15	14	21	20	20
Germany	15	26	17	27	10	20	13	18	9	15
Greece	16	27	6	4	8	11	8	51	7	11
Hungary	4		3		6		23	53	6	22
Ireland	12	19	11	8	10	9	7	8	4	5
Italy	125	104	19	14	7	5	8	9	11	10
Latvia	12	34	2	7	3	4	2	6	2	2
Lithuania	12	3	3		4		3		2	3
Luxembourg	1	1			1	1				
Malta	7	6	9		15	27	8	2	2	3
Netherlands	32	18	28	17	17	16	9	10	5	4
Poland	10	36	4	9	4	5	2	1	5	14
Portugal	38	46	20		41	43	28	22	40	38
Romania	20	0	22	35	42	54	20	20	9	8
Slovakia	26	6	17	8	17	12	4	4	4	6
Slovenia	8	19	6	7	15	20	18	22	10	10
Spain	116	83	75	106	21	32	21	29	16	19
Sweden	34	25	7	7	16	11	4	3	4	3
Switzerland	17	8	18	11	11	7	11	6	10	11
United Kingdom	24	24	18	19	24	26	9	8	7	7
<b>EU average</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

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