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Evaluation of the Community Plant Health Regime

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Final Report - Annexes

Submitted by:

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Acronyms

| | |
|------------------|---|
| AH: | Animal Health |
| AIPH: | International Association of Horticultural Producers |
| ALPP: | Area of Low Pest Prevalence |
| APHIS: | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service |
| ASEAN: | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| BIPs: | Border Inspection Posts |
| BSE: | Bovine spongiform encephalopathy |
| BTSF: | Better Training for Safer Food (Programme) |
| CA(s): | Competent Authority(ies) |
| CAC: | Conformitas Agraria Communitatis |
| CAHP: | Community Animal Health Policy |
| CAP: | Common Agricultural Policy |
| CAPS: | Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey |
| CBD: | Convention on Biodiversity |
| CEA: | Comité Européen des Assurances |
| CEPF: | Confederation of European Forest Owners |
| CETA: | Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement |
| CFIA: | Canadian Food Inspection Agency |
| CIRCA: | Communication & Information Resource Centre Administrator |
| CLECAT: | European Association for forwarding, transport, logistics and custom services |
| CN: | Combined Nomenclature |
| COCERAL: | Comité du Commerce des céréales, aliments du bétail, oléagineux, huile d'olive, huile et graisses et agrofouritures |
| COPHs: | Chief Officers Plant Health |
| CPHR: | Community Plant Health Regime |
| CPPC: | Controlled Private Pallet Pooling Companies |
| CRL(s): | Community Reference Laboratory (ies) |
| CRS: | Cost-Responsibility Sharing |
| CRSS: | Cost and Responsibility Sharing Scheme |
| DG SANCO: | Directorate General of the European Commission for Health and Consumers |
| EAGF: | European Agricultural Guarantee Fund |
| EC: | European Commission |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| ECPA: | European Crop Protection Association |
| EEB: | European Environmental Bureau |
| EISA: | European Initiative for Sustainable Development in Agriculture |
| EFNA: | European Forest Nursery Association |
| EFSA: | European Food Safety Authority |
| ELO: | European Landowners' Organization |
| EP: | European Parliament |
| EPP (s): | Emergency Plant Pests |
| EPPRD: | Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed |
| EQ: | Evaluation Question (ToR) |
| EPPO: | European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization |
| ESA: | European Seed Association |
| ESC: | European Shippers' Council |
| ESCO: | EFSA Scientific Cooperation working group |
| EU: | European Union |
| EU-RLs: | European Union Reference Laboratory (ies) |
| EUSTAFOR: | European State Forest Association |
| FAO: | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| FCEC: | Food Chain Evaluation Consortium |
| FEFPEB: | Fédération Européenne des Fabricants des Palettes et Emballages en Bois |
| Fern: | Forests and the European Research Network |
| FMD: | Foot and Mouth Disease |
| FoE: | Friends of the Earth |
| FP: | Framework Program |
| FSS: | Farm Saved Seed |
| FVO: | Food and Veterinary Office |
| GAEC: | Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions |
| GAP(s): | Good Agricultural Practices |
| GLOBALGAP: | The Global Partnership for Good Agricultural Practice |
| GMO: | Genetically Modified Organism |
| HO/s: | Harmful Organism/s |
| IAS: | Invasive Alien Species |
| ICPM: | International Commission on Phytosanitary Measures |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| IFOAM: | International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements |
| IMS: | Information Management System |
| IOBC: | International Organisation for Biological Control |
| IPM: | Integrated Pest Management |
| IPPC: | International Plant Protection Convention |
| IRU: | International Road Transport Union |
| IS: | Invasive Species |
| ISPM: | International standards for phytosanitary measures |
| ISTA: | International Seed Testing Association |
| IT: | Information Technology |
| MoU: | Memoranda of understanding |
| MS: | Member States |
| NAO: | National Audit Office |
| NAPIS: | National Agricultural Pest Information System |
| NAPPO: | North American Plant Protection Organisation |
| NMS: | New Member States |
| NPPO(s): | National Plant Protection Organisation(s) |
| NRL(s): | National Reference Laboratory(ies) |
| OIBC: | International Organisation for Biological Control |
| OIE: | World Organisation for Animal Health |
| PAN: | Pesticide Action Network |
| PCs: | Phytosanitary Certificate |
| PCA: | Partnership and Cooperation Agreement |
| PCR: | Polymerase Chain Reaction |
| PepMV: | Pepino Mosaic Virus |
| PFA: | Pest Free Area |
| PH: | Plant Health |
| PHA: | Plant Health Australia |
| PLH: | Scientific Panel on Plant Health |
| PM: | Propagating Material |
| PO/s: | Producer Organisation/s |
| PoD: | Point of Destination |
| PoE: | Point of Entry |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| PP/s: | Plant Passports |
| PPPs: | Plant Protection Products |
| PPQ: | Plant Protection and Quarantine |
| PRA/s: | Pest Risk Analysis |
| PSTVd: | Potato spindle tuber viroid |
| PWN: | Pine Wood Nematode |
| PZ/s: | Protected Zone/s |
| RAPEX: | Rapid Alert System for non-food Products |
| RASFF: | Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed |
| R&D: | Research & Development |
| RNQP/s: | Regulated Non Quarantine Pest/s |
| RQP/s: | Regulated Quarantine Pest/s |
| SCF: | Standing Forestry Committee |
| SCFAH: | Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health |
| SCPH: | Standing Committee on Plant Health |
| SG: | Steering Group |
| SMR: | Statutory Management Requirements |
| S&PM: | Seed and Plant Propagating Material |
| TARIC: | Tarif Intégré de la Communauté |
| TRACES: | Trade Control and Expert System |
| TCs: | Third Countries |
| ToR: | Terms of Reference |
| USDA: | United States Department of Agriculture |
| WG: | Working Group |
| WPM: | Wood Packaging Material |
| WTO-SPS: | World Trade Organization - (Agreement on the Application of) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures |
| WWF: | World Wildlife Fund |
| ZP: | Zona Protecta |

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Annex 1: Description of the main CPHR policy measures (Themes 1 to 5)

1 Theme 1: Surveillance and categorisation of HOs

1 Categorisation of HOs

Under IPPC rules, an importing country can only impose phytosanitary measures for regulated pests (quarantine or regulated non-quarantine pest) but not for non-regulated pests (i.e. pests that are indigenous or introduced and widespread). Hence the importance of listing in the Directive 2000/29, although the EU appears to be unique in the world to follow the approach of listing HOs.

The current categorisation of HOs is due to historical reasons (the current lists have resulted from simple merging of individual MS lists for the EU15, plus 9 only additional HOs for the 12 NMS) and may not be scientifically justifiable in the EU-27 today.

The HO classification currently followed is depicted in the Table that summarizes the contents of the Annexes to Directive 2000/29 (last page). In theory Annex 1 (*'broad range'*) quarantine HOs should have the best protection because the listed HOs are prohibited entry into the EU and may not move around the EU in any form or on any host. However, for most of these pests there are no specific import or movement requirements. Annex 2 (*'specific range'*) quarantine HOs are only prohibited when imported in specific host material. There are therefore specific import requirements, although the protection is in theory not as strong as Annex 1 organisms.

Another key issue is whether full PRAs, with the appropriate balance between phytosanitary and economic considerations, should be used for the prioritization of HOs in the future? And how/by whom are these PRAS to be carried out/validated?

The answers on the categorisation of HOs will have an impact on the measures to be taken (surveillance; imports; intra-Community movement; PZs; control and emergency measures) and the costs of the CPHR.

2 PRA (Pest risk Analysis) process

Pest risk analysis (PRA = Pest risk assessment and management) is a key issue, and should determine the importance of the pests in the list.

Historically, most of the original organisms on the list have not been through this process.

More recently the (limited) PRAs that have been carried out have only concentrated on the phytosanitary/biological aspects, not the economic issues. The PRA currently done by the EU (EFSA) is essentially a technical assessment of whether an organism is injurious to plant health. The economic issues are not addressed openly, although international standards for PRA (EPPO, IPPC, WTO-SPS) indicate it should include a cost benefit analysis. EFSA is confined to the PH element of the PRA, arguing it does not have an economic remit.

Under the IPPC, three international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs) on pest risk analysis (PRA) have been developed and adopted:

- ISPM No. 2 (2007): Framework for pest risk analysis
- ISPM No. 11 (2004): Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms
- ISPM No. 21 (2004): Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests.

Many third countries have a different approach, for example, the US and others do not allow entry of any products without a phytosanitary certificate/import licence (i.e. some form of positive list). The EU approach is more the other way round in that specific organisms are not allowed in, or where there are requirements for the host material if people want to import this (i.e. some form of negative list).

Table 1 Index of Annexes Dir. 29/2000

| Annex | Part | Description | Section | Number of HOs |
|--|--------|---|---|---|
| Annex I Harmful Organisms | Part A | HOs whose introduction into, and spread within, all MS shall be banned | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Section I:</u> HOs not known to occur in any part of the Community and relevant for the entire Community • <u>Section II:</u> HOs known to occur in the Community and relevant for the entire Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60+ • 16 |
| | Part B | HOs whose introduction into, and whose spread within, certain PZ shall be banned | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 |
| Annex II Harmful Organisms | Part A | HOs whose introduction into, and spread within, all MS shall be banned if they are present on certain plants or plant products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Section I:</u> HOs not known to occur in any part of the Community and relevant for the entire Community • <u>Section II:</u> HOs known to occur in the Community and relevant for the entire Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 • 52 |
| | Part B | HOs whose introduction into, and whose spread within, certain PZ shall be banned if they are present on certain plants or plant products | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 |
| Annex III Commodities prohibited | Part A | Plants, plant products and other objects the introduction of which shall be prohibited in all MS | | |
| | Part B | Plants, plant products and other objects the introduction of which shall be prohibited in certain PZ | | |
| Annex IV Specific requirements | Part A | Special requirements which must be laid down by all MS for the introduction and movement of plants, plant products and other objects into and within all MS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Section I:</u> Plants, plant products and other objects originating outside the Community • <u>Section II:</u> Plants, plant products and other objects originating in the Community | |
| | Part B | Special requirements which must be laid down by all MS for the introduction and movement of | | |

| Annex | Part | Description | Section | Number of HOs |
|---|--------|--|---------|---------------|
| | | plants, plant products and other objects into and within certain PZ | | |
| Annex V Commodities subject to plant health inspections + phytosanitary certificate or plant passport | | Plants, plant products and other objects which must be subject to a PH inspection (at the <u>place of production</u> if originating in the Community, before being moved within the Community – in the <u>country of origin or the consignor country</u> , if originated outside the Community) before being permitted to enter the Community | | |
| | Part A | Plant, plant products and other objects originating in the Community I. Plants, plant products and other objects which are potential carriers of HOs of relevance for the entire Community and which must be accompanied by a Plant Passport II. Plants, plant products and other objects which are potential carriers of HOs of relevance for certain PZ, and which must be accompanied by a Plant Passport valid for the appropriate zone when introduced into or moved within that zone | | |
| | Part B | Plants, plant products and other products originating in territories, other than those territories referred to in Part A I. PPlants, plant products and other objects which are potential carriers of HOs of relevance for the entire Community | | |
| Annex VI | | Plants and plant products to which special arrangements may be applied | | |
| Annex VII | | Model certificates A. Model Phytosanitary certificate B. Model Phytosanitary certificate to re-export | | |
| Annex VIII | | Repealed Directive and its successive Amendments | | |

3 Surveillance of HOs

MS currently carry out surveillance entirely on a voluntary basis. The only obligation is in the case of emergency, control measures and for Protected Zones.

The paper by E. Pfeilstetter (BBA, Germany) on *Monitoring and early warning systems for invasive alien species in the Plant Health sector in Europe* provides a background on European (EPPO and EU) regulatory framework on surveillance.

The aim of surveillance is to monitor the emergence and evolution of new risks so as to provide early warning. Surveillance in the field of plant health can be distinguished into:

- a) general monitoring,
- b) import monitoring,
- c) export monitoring and
- d) specific area-wide monitoring.

The effectiveness of phytosanitary regulations highly depends on the continuous exclusion of harmful organisms or if an introduction already had occurred on the period between the introduction and the first notice of the presence of the organism.

To achieve this objective the EPPO is providing information on new threats or emerging problems with HOs via the 'EPPO Reporting Service' and by compiling an 'Alert List', and the EU via EUROPHYT. The 'Reporting Service' presents a collection of new information on pests listed in the A1 and A2 lists or on other pests of potential phytosanitary concern. The information is taken from the scientific literature or from official notifications of the national plant protection organizations (NPPO) of the EPPO member countries. In contrast, the 'Alert List' compiles comprehensive data (incl. references to the relevant literature) on selected pests which could be candidates for the A1 or A2 lists but have not yet been subjected to PRA. The purpose of the 'Alert List' is to draw the attention of the official bodies to these organisms which already may be present in some areas in Europe or where there is an ongoing risk of introduction. Similarly, the EUROPHYT alert system aims to enable the responsible bodies to adjust their control procedures immediately to potential new risks of introducing harmful organisms with traded goods.

General surveillance is carried out at MS level on voluntary basis. The requirements for this are set out under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the related International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) in respect of pest reporting (ISPM 17) and determination of the status of a certain pest in an area (ISPM 8). In this context, general surveillance also provides information which is essential for export certification¹.

¹ For example, the recent Australian plant health strategy includes strategy on surveillance targeting specific crops: <http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/go/phau/strategies-and-policy/national-plant-health-strategy/surveillance>. Surveillance is necessary to demonstrate area freedom in order to meet trading partner requirements, as well as to demonstrate successful pest eradication at the end of a nationally approved eradication campaign. A National Plant Health Surveillance Strategy will support trade negotiations by providing data to demonstrate country or regional area freedom from pests. As a component of the National Plant Health Strategy, the National Plant Health Food Chain Evaluation Consortium

Import surveillance takes place according to Council Directive 2000/29/EC. For specific import threats associated with certain types of commodities or with certain countries of origin usually this is done with a Commission Emergency Decision. Such targeted import monitoring has been carried out in the EU since 1999 with two decisions for WPM made from hardwood or coniferous wood, which with effect of 1st March 2005 have been updated implementing ISPM 15 (*'Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade'*).

Area wide monitoring can be permanent or temporary.

Permanent area wide surveillance is carried out in the framework of the Control Directives 93/85/EC (*Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus*) and 98/57/EC (*Ralstonia solanacearum*) (brown rot and ring rot). All MS are obliged to carry out a targeted monitoring on the occurrence of both bacteria in the national potato production every year. In addition, the whole territory of some MS or only parts of it are recognized as a 'Protected Zone' for certain harmful organisms which do not occur in these areas. As the ongoing pest freedom has to be substantiated these countries are obliged to monitor the respective areas continuously and report to the Commission on an annual basis.

Specific area-wide monitoring related to emergency measures, in most cases on a temporary basis, are carried out in the context of emergency measures which are directed against the introduction and/or further spread of certain already regulated or newly introduced, not yet regulated harmful organisms. Especially in the latter case these Community-wide surveys are an essential element for the risk assessment. Currently Community-wide monitoring programs are conducted on the following HOs:

- *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Decision 2000/58/EC and subsequent Decisions); sampling of coniferous stands in the Member States
- *Pepino mosaic virus* (Decision 2000/325/EC and subsequent Decisions); inspection and sampling of tomato seed, tomato young plants and tomato crops for fruit production
- *Phytophthora ramorum* (Decision 2002/757/EC); inspection and sampling of
- *Rhododendron*, *Viburnum* and other susceptible plants in nurseries, public green, private gardens and forests
- *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Decision 2003/766/EC); trapping in maize fields.
- *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Decision 2006/464/EC)
- *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Decision 2007/365/EC)
- Potato spindle tuber viroid² (Decision 2007/410/EC)

Surveillance Strategy will also coordinate targeted surveillance arrangements to prioritise sentinel programs for the early detection of emergency plant pests. PHA has already developed surveillance strategies for the Nursery and Garden, Citrus, Apple and Pear and Cotton industries. PHA is also working with the Grains industry to develop a nationally co-ordinated surveillance program which utilises the skills of industry extension staff.

- *Gibberella circinata* (Decision 2007/433/EC)
- *Anoplophora chinensis* (Decision 2008/840/EC)

On Community-wide surveillance, using the example of pinewood nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*), the above paper concludes:

As a consequence of newly identified phytosanitary risks and the recent introduction of a variety of harmful organisms into the EU there is an **increasing need to carry out Community-wide monitoring programs in order to check the compliance with new provisions and/or to investigate the actual distribution of certain invasive species**. This leads to further considerable charges for the responsible official bodies which at the same time are subjected to more and more restrictions in their personal and financial capacities.

In France a process of organization of a surveillance system with a large involvement of stakeholders is on-going. The system³, based on the outcome of a large consultation, has – among others - the aim of reducing the use of Plant Protection Products (PPPs) by half in the next 15 years. One of the identified ways to achieve this objective is to establish a much more robust general surveillance system in order to reduce the pressure of HOs on agricultural and non-agricultural areas, and therefore to reduce the amount of PPPs to be used to protect crops and non-crops areas. The main objectives of this new surveillance policy are as follows:

- Early detection of regulated HOs that are not yet present in the territory and implementation of control measures in order to avoid their spread;
- Close monitoring and control of already present regulated HOs in parts of the territory;
- Monitoring and control of key non regulated pests and diseases that may have important economic impacts in the territory. This last point is region and crops specific. It is up to each region to decide on what to survey based on regional issues.

Private operators (farmers, cooperatives, etc.) are invited to take their responsibilities in the surveillance by dedicating specific resources to the plan. For example, competent authorities have decided to stop making recommendations to farmers on how to protect crops (which PPP to use, when and how). It is understood that this is now a responsibility of the private sector (PPP industry, private cropping services agencies, cooperatives, etc.), and that CAs are no longer engaged in such activities. The definition and application of control measures are the full responsibility of the private sector. Recommendations on how to protect the plants against HOs are in the private domain where competition shall apply. Phytosanitary information is considered to be in the public domain, to be collected by any operator by following common protocols and to be distributed to the public via 1) regional databases and 2) a national database available to any citizen. This new surveillance regime will be implemented by regional farmers representatives offices under the supervision of regional competent authorities that are reporting to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Each regional office on its own territory will be in charge of:

- Defining and implementing surveillance protocols;
- Defining and drafting specific PRAs;

³ “*Surveillance biologique du territoire*”

- Collecting agro-climatic data;
- Developing and managing regional databases to store collected data;
- Transferring data to the central Database to be created.

The surveillance will be performed by different structures and bodies depending on available resources in each region. The responsibility for organizing the surveillance units falls on the regional surveillance centre. Private actors and technical institutes are welcome in such network of experts. A national committee will be set-up to coordinate regional actions (“*Comité National Epidemie surveillance*” – CNE) and will be responsible for establishing the national database.

The main issue remains the financing of such surveillance; this issue has not (fully) been solved yet as it seems that the Ministry of Agriculture is not willing to participate in this financing. Additionally it is noted that the new law on modernization of agriculture, to enter into force in 2010, obliges private operators and farmers to report any plant health problems and HO findings. So far surveillance plans were coordinated and financed by the government. The coordination of this new surveillance program will be financed by the chemical industry by establishing a tax on the sale of PPPs. In the new law there has been therefore a clear transfer of costs to the private operators. However, the financing of the surveillance *per se* has not been defined so far.

2 Theme 2: Imports

1 Import checks

Legislation in the plant health field lays down obligations for Member States to regulate imports of live plants and plant products from third countries. The provisions in part concern HOs which are not allowed to enter the territory of the European Union, either in general or when linked to specific commodities. Other provisions specify plants and plant products of which import from third countries into the EU is prohibited, as well as specific import requirements for commodities.

The checks consist of meticulous inspections on at least every consignment declared, or in the case of consignments with different lots, each lot declared.

Article 13(a) identifies three types of checks:

1. Documentary checks: to determine whether the consignment or lot is accompanied by required certificates, alternative documents or marks. Documentation must include a **phytosanitary certificate**, issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. If a consignment is not declared as containing objects listed in Annex V Part B, meaning that it is not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the exporting country, and there is serious reason to believe that such plants, plant products and other objects are present, the MS should ensure the consignment is checked.
2. Identity checks: to check whether the plants, plant products, or other objects are as declared on the required documents. Either the consignment can be checked in its entirety, or one or more representative samples may be used.
3. Plant health check; to determine whether the product or representative samples (including packaging and transport vehicles where appropriate) comply with the requirements of the Directive. These requirements are specifically laid out in Article 13(1)(i) and specify that: Annex I Part A HOs are not present; plants listed in Annex II Part A are not contaminated with the relevant HOs; and any special requirements in Annex IV Part A are adhered to.

2 Documentation requirements

Phytosanitary certificate or plant passport

Each consignment of plants, plant products and other objects (listed in Part B of Annex V of the Directive) must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. **Upon entry into the Community, the phytosanitary certificate may be replaced by a plant passport** (for those imported plants, plant products and other objects which are also listed in Part A of Annex V).

Phytosanitary certificates should be issued conforming to the models set out under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), certifying that the plants, plant products or other objects:

- Have been subject to the appropriate inspections;
- Are considered to be free from quarantine harmful organisms, and practically free from other harmful organisms;
- Are considered to conform with the phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.

Exemptions from the above requirements are discussed below under derogations.

Additional declaration

Directive 2000/29/EC (Article 13(1)) states that plants, plant products or other objects, coming from a Third Country and listed in its Annex IV shall “comply with the relevant special requirements indicated in that Annex, or, where applicable, with the option declared in the certificate pursuant to Article 13a(4)(b)...”.

For certain of the plants, plants products and other objects for which special requirements apply (in particular some of those listed in Part A section I and Part B of Annex IV), additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate may apply. In this case, as laid down in Article 13a(4)(b) of the Directive, the “Additional Declaration” should specify which special requirements out of those listed as alternatives in the relevant position in the different parts of Annex IV have been complied with.

It is noted that IPPC guidelines exist in the case of phytosanitary certificates, which include provisions on additional declarations. In particular, International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No.12⁴ defines an additional declaration, in place since 2005, as “*a statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment*”. Article V.3 ISPM 12 also states: “*Each contracting party undertakes not to require consignments of plants or plant products or other regulated articles imported into its territories to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates inconsistent with the models set out in the Annex to this Convention. Any requirements for additional declarations shall be limited to those technically justified.*”

3 Derogations

Directive 2000/29/EC includes provisions for derogations in certain cases and for certain types of plants and plant products as follows:

- Article 4(5) grants derogation for trials and scientific purposes and for work on varietal selection of plants and plant products listed in Annex III, Part A where they originate in the relevant countries referred to in that part of the Annex⁵;

⁴ ISPM No. 12: *Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates* (2001).

⁵ Directive 2008/61/EC specifies that objects, products and HOs listed in Annexes I to V may be introduced into the Community for trial or scientific purposes and for work on varietal selections. In order to introduce such objects, products and HOs, an application must be made in advance and various conditions must be fulfilled. (Conditions laid down in: [Commission Directive 95/44/EC](#) amended by Commission Directive 97/46/EC).

- Article 4(6) grants derogation for individual specific cases to plants, plant products and other objects which are grown, produced or used in a Member State's immediate frontier zone with a TC and introduced into that MS in order to be traded in nearby locations in the frontier zone of its territory, provided that there is no risk of spreading HOs;
- Derogation for small quantities of plants and plant products which are intended for use by the owner or recipient for non-industrial and non-commercial purposes or for consumption during transport may be exempted from the above-mentioned requirements (Article 5(4));

Additional derogations exist pursuant to Article 15 of the Directive for certain third countries with recognised HO status. These derogations are granted under specific stringent conditions, and generally for a limited period of time:

- Article 15(1) grants import derogation for plants and plant products listed in Annex III, Part A provided that it is established that the risk of spreading HOs is obviated by one or more of the following factors (e.g. seed potatoes from Egypt):
 - The origin of the plants or plant products;
 - Appropriate treatment;
 - Special precautions for the use of the plants or plant products;
- The same Article grants derogation from certain documentation provisions of Article 13(1)(ii) in the case of wood, if equivalent safeguards are ensured;
- Article 15(2) establishes a provision to recognise an equivalence of a TC's phytosanitary measures to EU measures, if appropriate, and therefore derogations can be granted in those cases.

In the context of derogations, exemptions from the documentation requirements in particular, are possible in the following cases, provided that there is no risk of spreading of HOs:

- Plants, plant products and other objects passing through the territory of the Community (**in transit**), based on Article 13b(2) of the base Directive;
- The entry of small quantities of plants, plant products, foodstuffs or animal feeding stuff as far as they relate to plants or plant products, where intended for **use by the owner or recipient for non-industrial or non-commercial purposes** (Article 13b(3));
- The entry of plants, plant products or other objects, which are intended for **trial or scientific purposes or for work on varietal selections** (Article 13b(4) and Directive 2008/61/EC);
- The entry of plants, plant products or other objects grown, produced or used **in the immediate frontier zone between a Member State and a third country** (Article 13b(5) of the Directive).

In addition, according to Article 15(1) of the base Directive, wood may be exempt from the phytosanitary certificate if equivalent safeguards are ensured by means of alternative documentation or marking, and if it is established that the risk of spreading HOs is obviated by one or more of the following factors:

- the origin of the plants or plant products;
- appropriate treatment;

- special precautions for the use of the plants or plant products.

4 Special arrangements for Annex VI goods

According to Article 20(3) of Directive 2000/29/EC, *“For the introduction into their territory of any plants or plant products, in particular those listed in Annex VI and their packaging or the vehicles transporting them, Member States may take special plant-health measures against the harmful organisms which generally attack plants, or plant products in storage”*.

The plants and plant products to which special arrangements may be applied are:

- Cereals and their derivatives.
- Dried leguminous plants.
- Manioc tubers and their derivatives.
- Residues from the production of vegetable oils.

5 Special rules for WPM

Special rules are laid down for the movement and control of wood and wood packaging material (WPM). Commission Directive 2004/102/EC⁶, which entered into force on 1 March 2005, introduces EU requirements for WPM and for dunnage. The EU requirements for WPM are based on the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No 15 on "Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade" which was adopted in March 2002. This Standard provides for WPM to be treated and marked. The Standard also mentions that countries can require that the material be made from debarked round wood, if there is technical justification for this. Based on this standard, the above Directive requires the following measures to be taken for WPM entering the EU from all third countries (except Switzerland):

- The wood must be either heat treated or fumigated with methyl bromide, in line with ISPM15 procedures;
- It must be officially marked with the ISPM15 stamp;
- From January 2009, all WPM imported into the EU will have to be debarked.

Dunnage must meet the same criteria as WPM.

These requirements **do not apply to**:

- Wood of 6mm thickness or less;
- Wood packaging material made entirely from processed wood produced using glue, heat and pressure, such as plywood, oriented strand board and veneer;
- Wood packaging material used in intra-Community trade;

⁶ As amended by Council Directive 2005/15/EC
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- Dunnage was exempted until the end of 2007 if it was made of wood free from bark, pests and signs of live pests.

6 Checks at final destination

Import controls are mainly done at point of entry PoE⁷, which are mainly harbours, (railway and roads), and specific airports, listed as PoE in each individual MS. Under certain conditions, identity and plant health checks (but not documentary checks) can be carried out at the "places of destination". This is outlined in Commission Directive 2004/103/EC.

For checks to be carried out at the place of destination, the agreement of the plant health authorities responsible both for the point of entry (PoE) and the point of destination (PoD) is necessary. The plant health authorities must have previously approved an importer for this purpose. An approved importer must provide certain guarantees in order to be eligible. Consignments moved to a place of destination for identity and plant health checks must be covered by a '**plant health movement document**' as specified in the above Commission Directive. Such material must be moved only to the indicated destination and may only be released after a satisfactory examination has taken place.

The identity check involves checking that the consignment matches with the plants or plant products as described in the certificate. The plant-health check involves checking, on the basis of a complete examination or an examination of samples, including packaging and transport vehicles where appropriate, that there is no contamination by HOs and that any specific rules have been complied with.

For non-EU goods in transit, the identity and plant health checks may be made by the official body at PoD, if certain rules are met:

- The importer must obtain the approval of the official inspection body for checks to be carried out at an 'approved place of inspection';
- The packaging of the consignment and the means of transportation used, shall be closed or sealed so that the concerned products cannot infest or infect the surroundings during transport to the place of inspection;
- The consignment shall be accompanied by a 'plant health movement document';
- Goods other than non-EU goods in transit shall be stored at the place of inspection, separated from EU goods and from infested consignments;
- Importers must notify the introduction of products that may be inspected at an approved place of inspection, sufficiently in advance to the relevant official body of destination;
- If the point of entry and the approved place of inspection are situated in different Member States, the consignment may be sent to, and inspected at, an approved place of inspection on

⁷ According to Directive 2000/29/EC, a point of entry shall be considered to mean: The place where plants, plant products or other objects are brought for the first time into the customs territory of the Community: the airport in the case of air transport, the port in the case of maritime or fluvial transport, the station in the case of railway transport, and the place of the customs office responsible for the area where the Community inland frontier is crossed, in the case of any other transport.

the basis of an agreement between the responsible official bodies of the Member States concerned; and

- If the products pass the controls at the approved place of inspection, the duly stamped plant health movement document shall be presented to the customs authorities, enabling the goods to be placed under the relevant customs procedure. If the products are refused, they shall remain under Customs supervision until the re-export of the products.

7 Reduced frequency checks

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1756/2004 specifies the detailed conditions for the evidence required and the criteria for the type and level of the reduction of the plant health checks on certain plants, plant products or other objects listed in Part B of Annex V to Directive 2000/29/EC subject to certain criteria being met. There are also certain conditions outlined in the base Directive (Article 13a(2)) specifically for reduced frequency of identity and plant health checks. In the absence of any agreement, MS are required to carry out a 100% check, as stipulated in the base Directive.

The Community has developed a "Decision Tree" which is applied to each "trade" (trade = a commodity from a single country) in order to arrive at a reduced plant health check. In order to be eligible, each trade must have had an average of at least 200 consignments per year over the previous three years and a minimum of 600 consignments must have been inspected over the same period. Any commodity which has had 1% or more of its consignments intercepted because of HOs is ineligible for consideration. The reduced inspection level is fixed in accordance with a formula which takes into account the volume of imports per year and the level of non-compliance recorded.

At present a total of 52 products have been recommended for plant health checks at reduced levels⁸.

8 Interceptions and notification

In the case of any detection of HOs, irrelevant of the point of detection (e.g. in imports, on territory), Member States must notify the Commission of the presence of any HOs listed in Annexes 1 and 2 (A and B) under the main plant health directive. In the specific case of any interceptions of imports which are deemed as not complying with plant health requirements, the plant protection authorities of the country of origin or consignor third country, and the Commission must be informed. The reason for the interception must be provided. The Commission may study the case with a view to taking measures to prevent further similar occurrences.

9 Measures for non compliance

⁸ See table: http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/organisms/imports/recommended_products2008.pdf

In case of non-compliance at import, one or several of the following official measures shall be taken immediately, in accordance with Article 13c(7) of Directive 2000/29/EC:

- Refusal of entry into the Community of all or part of the consignment;
- Movement, under official supervision, in accordance with the appropriate customs procedure during their movement within the Community, to a destination outside the Community;
- Removal of infected/infested produce from the consignment;
- Destruction;
- Imposition of a quarantine period until the results of the examinations or official tests are available;
- Exceptionally and only in specific circumstances, appropriate treatment where it is considered by the responsible official body of the MS that, as a result of the treatment, the conditions will be fulfilled and the risk of spreading HOs is obviated; the measure of appropriate treatment may also be taken in respect of HOs not listed in Annex I or Annex II of the Directive.

MS taking such measures must notify the Community and the other MS of any such consignments and the measures taken.

10 Importer registration

Independent of whether or not they are plant producers, importers must be included in an official register of a Member State under an official registration number.

According to Article 6(5) of Directive 2000/29/EC, *“any producer for whom the official examination referred to in the second subparagraph is required under paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be listed in an official register under a registration number by which to identify him. The official registers thus established shall be accessible to the Commission on request”*.

3 Theme 3: Intra-Community trade

1 Plant passport (PP) system

Related legislation

- Council Directive 2000/29/EC;
- Commission Directive 92/90/EEC of 3 November 1992 establishing obligations to which producers and importers of plants, plant products and other objects are subject and establishing details for their registration;
- Commission Directive 92/105/EEC of 3 December 1992 establishing a degree of standardization for plant passports to be used for the movement of certain plants, plant products or other objects within the Community and establishing the detailed procedures related to the issuing of such plant passports and detailed procedures for their replacement, **amended by**
- Commission Directive 2005/17/EC; and
- Commission Directive 93/50/EEC specifying certain plants not listed in Annex V, part A to Council Directive 77/93/EEC, the producers of which, or the warehouses, dispatching centres in the production zones of such plants, shall be listed in an official register.

The plant passport (PP) system was introduced in 1993⁹ and it aimed at harmonizing the phytosanitary conditions for movements between and within the Member States for live plants and plant products. It is “*an official label which gives evidence that the provisions related to PH standards and special requirements are satisfied*” (Art.2 (f) of Directive 2000/29/EC) and it therefore specifies that the material originates from a registered and officially inspected place of production.

The PP is standardized¹⁰ at EU level for different plants and plant products, according to the rules defined in Directive 92/105, which defines the format to be used. It shall be composed by an official label providing at least five items of information and an accompanying document providing ten items of information (Annex to Directive)), preferably printed and in at least one of the official language of the Community (Art. 1 (2, b)).

The products which must travel¹¹ (other than locally as specified below) with a plant passport are listed in Annex V of Dir. 2000/29/EC; this includes **some seeds and plants for planting, and a limited number of end products**. Seeds listed in Annex IV, Part A also require a plant passport certifying that they fulfil the special requirements, although the documents issued in accordance to Community provisions applicable to the marketing of officially certified seeds have to be

⁹ Since 1993 the main control has been at the outside border; products within the EU are subject to the plant passport system. Products come into the EU with a phytosanitary certificate. Once within the EU this is converted to a plant passport to move within the EU

¹⁰ For specific types of products, official agreed marks other than a label may be decided through Comitology.

¹¹ The plant passport has to be attached to them, to their packaging or to the vehicles transporting them.

considered for all the purposes to be plant passports, in the case they provide evidence for the compliance to the above requirements¹².

Registration of the establishments

Producers, importers, collective warehouses and dispatching centres must be registered¹³ and the name and details of the operator be listed in an **official register**, managed by the official body; each operator shall be identifiable through an individual **registration number** (Art.5 Directive 2000/29/EC). The listing has to be amended or renewed if the operator decides to carry out additional or different activities from those for which it was listed and take necessary measures in case the obligations cease to be met (Art.1(5) Directive 92/90/EEC).

Inspections are carried out in the registered establishments¹⁴ in order to ensure that plants, plant products and other objects are not contaminated by HOs as listed in Annex I and Annex II (and that seeds listed in Annex IV part A meet the special requirements). In particular Art. 6(1) of Directive 2000/29/EC states that *“at least in respect with the introduction into another MS of plants, plant products and other objects listed in Annex V, Part A, these and their packaging shall be meticulously examined on an official basis, either in their entirety or by representative sample, and that, if necessary, the vehicles transporting them shall also be officially examined”*.

Inspections are carried out in accordance with the provisions of Art. 6(5) of Directive 2000/29/EC and they should:

- extend to the relevant plants or plant products grown, produced or used by the producer or otherwise present on his premises as well as to the growing medium used there;
- be made on the premises, preferably at the place of production;
- be made regularly at appropriate times at least once a year, and at least by visual observation.

In case where the material is destined to PZs, the inspections should also fulfil the specific requirements for those.

¹² As from [4], this is the case for: Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum L.* intended for planting (the official label defined in Annex III to Council Dir. 2002/56/EC may be used in place of a plant passport); seeds of *Heliantus annuus L.* (official label defined in Annex IV A to Council Dir. 2002/57/EC may be used in place of a plant passport); Seeds of *Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karsten ex Farw* and *Phaseolus L.* (official label defined in Annex IV A to Council Dir. 2002/55/EC may be used in place of a plant passport) and seeds of *Medicago sativa L.* (official label defined in Annex IV A to Council Dir. 66/402/EEC may be used in place of a plant passport).

¹³ Art. 5, third subparagraph of Directive 2000/29/EC requires registration for producers of plants, plant products and other objects listed in Annex V, Part A to and for seeds listed in Annex IV part A; Art. 6 establishes that: with effect from 1 June 1993, Member States shall provide that producers of certain plants, plant products or other objects not listed in Annex V, Part A, specified through Comitology, or collective warehouses or dispatching centres in the production zone, shall also be listed in an official local, regional or national register and that they may at any time be subjected to the inspections.

¹⁴ Exemptions apply for the movement of small quantities of plants, plant products, foodstuff and animal feedingstuffs where they are intended for use by the owner or recipient for non-industrial and non-commercial purposes or for consumption during transport

The registered producers are subject to certain obligations, in particular they should immediately notify the responsible official body of any unusual occurrence of HOs, symptoms or any other plant abnormality. Directive 92/90/EEC lists other obligations for the operators:

- a. General (Art. 2(2)), which include, among others, keeping an updated plan of the premises, keeping records of plants, plant products or other objects purchased, dispatched, or under production for at least one year, and to carry out visual observations as necessary and appropriate times. Obligations arising from these for the CA are: the periodical (or at least once per year) examination of the records (Art. 4); the provision of guidelines to carry out visual inspections [Art. 2 (2, e)];
- b. Specific: they may be set up to facilitate the assessment of the PH situation in the premises (Art. 2(3)).

The inspectors have to regularly check the registered premises, and shall have access to plants, plant products of other products at all stages in the production and marketing chain (and to the records).

Exemptions to registration and requirement of plant passport

Small producers or processors whose entire production and sale of relevant plants, plant products and other objects are intended for final usage by persons on the local market and who are not professionally involved in plant production (local movement¹⁵) are exempted from registration and therefore the local movement of plants, plant products and other objects originating from producers so are exempted from the official examinations (inspections).

Article 6(7) of the Directive 2000/29/EC:

- *small producers or processors whose entire production and sale of relevant plants, plant products and other objects are intended for final usage by persons on the local market and who are not professionally involved in plant production (local movement) from official registration as laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6, or*
- *the local movement of plants, plant products and other objects originating from producers so exempted from the official examination required under paragraphs 5 and 6.*

Article 6(5) and Article 10(2) of the same Directive also provides exemptions “*to the movement of small quantities of plants, plant products, foodstuffs or animal feeding-stuffs where they are intended for use by the owner or recipient for non-industrial and non-commercial purposes or for consumption during transport, provided that there is no risk of harmful organisms spreading*”.

Issuing of plant passports

¹⁵ Definitions of “small producer” or “local market” are not given and they are left to the MS.
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The plant passport is prepared by the responsible official body in the MS and may be issued either by the responsible official bodies directly or – under their control- by the growers¹⁶ authorised to do so.

Registered producers apply for an authorization to issue plant passports. The responsible official bodies shall ensure that (Art. 3(2, a-h), Directive 92/105/EEC):

- The operators apply to the responsible official bodies for the issuance or replacement of a plant passport;
- The information is filled in correctly¹⁷;
- In case it is issued for a PZ, the code for the PZ for which it is issued is indicated against the distinctive marking “ZP”;
- In case it has to be delivered for a plant, plant product or other object originating outside the Community, it indicates the name of the country of origin or the consignor country.

The plant passport has to be retained by the commercial purchasers for at least one year and the references have to be entered in their records (Art. 12(2), Directive 2000/29/EC). This should ensure a certain degree of traceability (and therefore understand where the pest originated).

In case inspections made on the premises of registered operators find the presence of HOs, the passport is not issued¹⁸, the activities of the producers are partially or totally suspended (until the risk is eliminated) and official measures are taken. These include the treatment of the products (and the following issue of the plant passport if the risk is eliminated); the movement under official control to zones where it does not present additional risk; the movement to places of industrial processing or the destruction (Art.11(3), Directive 2000/29/EC).

For imports from TCs, Art. 13 (6, c) (Directive 2000/29/EC) establishes that a plant passport must be issued at point of entry for the movement of all plants listed in Annex V Part A.

Replacement of Plant Passports

A plant passport may be replaced, at a later date, and in any part of the Community by another plant passport, only at the request of a natural or legal person listed in an official register, in case:

- The consignments are divided up or parts are combined;
- The PH status of the consignments changes;
- In cases established by Comitology.

The replacement passport may be prepared only by the responsible official body of the area in which the requesting premises are situated and only if the identity and the absence of any risk

¹⁶ Producer, person (Art. 10 (3) second indent Dir. 77/93) or importer.

¹⁷ In particular: in capital letter, if the plant passport is pre-printed, or in capital letters or entirely typescript in all other cases. The botanical names of plants or plant products shall be indicated in Latin characters, uncertified alterations or erasures shall invalidate it (Art, 3 (2,c))

¹⁸ Art. 11 (2) (Directive 2000/29/EC) provides however that it can be issued for parts of the products, if there is no risk of spread of HOs for the part concerned.

infection can be guaranteed; it has to bear a special mark, indicating the original producer and the operator responsible for the change in plant health (if any).

Checks

Further non discriminatory checks on plants and plant products may be carried out *en route* or at the final destination (Art. 6 (1) and Art. 12 (1), Directive 2000/29/EC), or at the same time as any other documentary checks (carried out for other reasons than PH). These checks can be targeted where there is earlier evidence of non compliance. In case of findings, beyond the obligatory notification under Art. 16, official measures described above are taken and the single authority of the receiving MS has to inform the single authority of the sending MS and the Commission of the findings and the official measures taken or intended to be taken.

FVO inspections

A number of FVO inspections have been carried out as follows on the implementation of the Plant Passport System.

Table 2 List of FVO Reports on the Implementation of the Plant Passport system

| Title | Country | Year | Report No. |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| General Audit 2007 | Austria | Jan 2007- Jan 2008 | 2007-7995 |
| General Audit 2007 | Netherlands | Jan 2007- Apr 2008 | 2007-8006 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Slovakia | Nov-06 | 2006-8268 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Latvia | Sep-06 | 2006-8257 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | The Netherlands | Mar-06 | 2006-8256 |
| <u>Overview</u> Report of the result of a series of missions carried out in MS in order to evaluate the implementation of the Plant Passport System | 17 MS (BE, EL, DE, DK, IT, SE, SK, UK, NL, PT, FR, SI, CZ, PL, HU, LV, ES) | 2005 | |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Hungary | Dec-05 | 2005-7684 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Poland | Nov-05 | 2005-7683 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Czech Republic | Oct-05 | 2005-7679 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | France | Mar-05 | 2005-7545 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Spain | Feb-05 | 2005-7571 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Portugal | Nov-04 | 2004-7361 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | The Netherlands | Oct-04 | 2004-7334 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Germany | Jul-04 | 2004-7085 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | UK | Jul-04 | 2004-7309 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Italy | May-04 | 2004-7083 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Belgium | May-04 | 2004-7082 |
| Implementation of the Plant Passport System | Denmark | May-04 | 2004-7084 |
| Plant Passport System | Greece | Jan-04 | 2004-7081 |
| Plant Passport System | Sweden | Jan-04 | 2004-7080 |

The FVO report of 2005¹⁹ concludes that *“the implementation of the plant passport system cannot be considered fully adequate or appropriate in the European Union, especially with regard to plant health checks and movement of regulated articles into protected zones”*. Follows, from the executive summary: *“this could compromise the internal market control system for plant health and in particular for the protected zones”*.

The report also concludes that *“in some areas (i.e. exemptions for local market, small producer, etc.) implementation across the Community varied substantially. Contributing to the problems in many Member States is the insufficient knowledge of the requirements of the plant passport system amongst inspectors and stakeholders”*.

The missions investigated in detail some aspects of the implementation of the relevant Community legislation, i.e. format of plant passports, attachment to the regulated articles, issuing of replacement plant passports, and *failures* were identified. The report covers specific aspects of the implementation, such as structure and responsibilities, resources and fees, training, registration and authorisation of issuance of the plant passport, replacement, exemptions and internal market checks.

¹⁹ Overview report of the result of a series of missions carried out in MS in order to evaluate the implementation of the Plant Passport System (2005). It covered the results of the missions carried out in 17 MS (BE, EL, DE, DK, IT, SE, SK, UK, NL, PT, FR, SI, CZ, PL, HU, LV, ES).

Format of the EU Plant passport (Annex of Commission Dir. 92/105/EEC, as amended by Commission Dir. 2005/17/EC)

REQUIRED INFORMATION

1. 'EC-plant passport'.
2. Indication of EC Member State code.
3. Indication of responsible official body or its distinguishing code.
4. Registration number.
5. Individual serial, or week or batch number.
6. Botanical name.
7. Quantity.
8. The distinctive marking 'ZP' for the territorial validity of the passport and, where appropriate, the name of the protected zone(s) for which the product is qualified.
9. The distinctive marking 'RP' in case of replacement of a plant passport and, where appropriate, the code for the originally registered producer or importer.
10. Where appropriate, the name of the country of origin or consignor country, for third country products.

2 Official PH movement document

Related legislation

Commission Directive 2004/103/EC of 7 October 2004 on identity and plant health checks of plants, plant products or other objects, listed in Part B of Annex V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC, which may be carried out at a place other than the point of entry into the Community or at a place close by and specifying the conditions related to these checks

Under certain conditions, identity and plant health checks (but not documentary checks, which have always be carried out at the border) can be carried out at a place other than the point of entry or nearby, i.e. at the "**places of destination**" (before customs clearing); in particular those can be carried out:

- a) In case of transit of non-Community goods, at the premises of the official body of destination, or at any place close by designated or approved by the responsible official body and the customs authorities;
- b) In places other than the point of entry, such as the place of production, which has to be an "approved place of inspection" (approved by the official authorities and the custom authorities responsible for the area).

For intra-Community movements of consignments between the point of entry and the final destination where the import inspections (identity and plant health checks) are carried out, an official '*plant health movement document*' is required (Art. 1(3c) of Directive 2004/103). The format is specified in the Annex to Directive. The same Directive specifies the conditions under which these checks can be carried out at the place of destination, in particular:

- the agreement of the plant health authorities responsible both for the point of entry and the point of destination is necessary;
- the plant health authorities must have previously approved an importer for this purpose;
- an approved importer must provide certain guarantees in order to be eligible;
- such material must be moved to the indicated destination and may only be released after a satisfactory examination has taken place.

It also establishes minimum conditions for places of inspections.

FVO inspections

The following FVO Reports provide information on the implementation of this system under the heading "**Implementation of Commission Directive 2004/103/EC**".

Table 3 List of FVO Reports on the Implementation of Commission Directive 2004/103/EC

| Title | Country | Year | Report No. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Results of a mission carried out in order to evaluate the import controls for PH | Poland | Nov-07 | 2007-7376 |
| Import controls for plant health | UK | Nov-07 | 2007-7429 |
| Results of a mission carried out in order to evaluate the import controls for PH | Sweden | Sep-07 | 2007-7433 |
| Results of a mission carried out in order to evaluate the import controls for PH | Belgium | Apr-07 | 2007-7426 |
| Results of a mission carried out in order to evaluate the import controls for PH | Hungary | Mar-07 | 2007-7419 |
| Results of a mission carried out in order to evaluate the system of import inspections for PH | Denmark | Feb-07 | 2007-7378 |
| General Audit 2007 | Austria | Jan 2007- Jan 2008 | 2007-7995 |
| General Audit 2007 | The Netherlands | Jan 2007- Apr 2008 | 2007-8006 |
| Results of a mission carried out in order to evaluate the system of import inspections for PH | Italy | Mar-06 | 2006-8260 |
| Results of a mission carried out in order to evaluate the system of import inspections for PH | The Netherlands | Mar-06 | 2006-8258 |
| Results of a mission carried out in order to evaluate the system of import inspections for PH | UK | Feb-06 | 2006-8259 |

3 Intra-community phytosanitary communication document for transit

According to art.13b (2, b) (Directive 2000/29/EC), checks do not have to be carried out on plants, plant products or other objects, which are moved from one point to another within one or two third countries passing through the territory of the Community (transit through the Community) as long as they are not imported (customs are not cleared) and there is not phytosanitary risk linked to the transport. An official movement document is not required in this case; however, the Roosendaal²⁰ Group developed in 2007 “*Intra-community phytosanitary communication document for transit*”, which now is adopted on a voluntary basis.

Some MS advocate community legislation on this aspect and the implementation of ISPM No. 25 “Consignment in transit”, which describes procedures to identify, assess and manage phytosanitary risks associated with consignments of regulated articles which pass through a country without being imported, in such a manner that any phytosanitary measures applied in the country of transit are technically justified and necessary to prevent the introduction into and/or spread of pests within that country.

²⁰ The Roosendaal group is a Council Working Party within which MS assist the Commission with negotiations with third countries over exports (as there is no common export policy – up to MS to define).

4 Theme 4: Protected zones

1 Definition and requirements of PZ status

Related legislation

- Council Directive 2000/29/EC;
- Commission Directive 92/70/EEC of 30 July 1992 laying down detailed rules for surveys to be carried out for purposes of the recognition of protected zones in the Community;
- Commission Directive 93/51/EEC of 24 June 1993 establishing rules for movements of certain plants, plant products or other objects through a protected zone, and for movements of such plants, plant products or other objects originating in and moving within such a protected zone;
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 of 4 July 2008 recognising protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community;
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 823/2009 of 9 September 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 recognising protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community.

According to Art. 2(h) of Directive 2000/29/EC a protected zone in the Community is a country (or a territory within a country) where:

- one or more HOs, established in one or more parts of the Community, are not endemic or established despite favourable conditions for the HOs to establish;
- there is a danger that certain HOs will establish, given propitious ecological conditions, for particular crops, despite the fact that these organisms are not endemic or established in the Community.

PZs receive, at the request of the MS concerned, special protection against the introduction of one or more of the harmful organisms listed in Directive 2000/29/EC. In general, import and movement requirements into these areas are stricter²¹. In some cases the specified harmful organism is present in the protected zone but is under eradication. A protected zone may comprise an entire MS or cover only part of its territory and each zone is defined separately in relation to each particular harmful organism.

The additional protection afforded to protected zones includes:

- An additional list of harmful organisms whose introduction into and spread within protected zones is to be prevented (listed in Annexes I.B and II.B)
- An additional list of plants and plant products whose introduction into protected zones is prohibited (listed in Annex III.B)

²¹ A plant passport for plants, plant products and other objects destined to PZs has to be issued after inspections for the HOs the PZ is free from, and report the mark "PZ" and the code for the PZ is destined to.
Food Chain Evaluation Consortium

- An additional list of specific requirements which must be met by certain plants, plant products or other objects if they are to be moved to and within a protected zone (listed in Annex IV.B)

2 Process for recognition and maintenance of PZ status

The recognition of a PZ is done through Comitology procedure²² (Art. 5 and art.7 of Decision 1999/468/EC), where the Commission is assisted by the Standing Committee on Plant Health²³.

MS submit a request for recognition as PZ, supported by the results of appropriate surveys²⁴, as monitored by experts (defined by art. 21, Directive 2000/29/EC). It was, however, not possible, to retrieve information on the timeline necessary to grant the permanent status of PZ. In many cases, the status was granted on a temporary basis (e.g. the case of Cyprus, which was granted the temporary status of PZ in 2004 for three HOs, then confirmed in 2008). It is noted that in many cases the provisional recognition is extended for one or two additional years in order to allow the countries to submit information about absence of the HO or to complete the effort to eradicate it.

In order to maintain the PZ status, the relevant MS must ensure that the specified HO(s) remain absent from the PZ, by following appropriate Community measures and carrying out annual surveys. Procedures for surveys to establish PZ status for an area/country are laid down in Commission Directive 92/70/EEC. Survey programmes have to be monitored and carried out by persons entitled to act for the responsible official bodies in a MS (Art. 1(2) (b) and 1(3)(b) of the above Commission Directive). In particular, those shall be based on understanding of the biology of the HO of concern and of the agronomy and environment of the relevant zone using appropriate methods of analysis, they have to be regular and systematic (at least once per year) and foresee a system of keeping records of the results.

Findings of HOs in the PZ have to be notified in writing to the EC and an assessment on the risk arising from this notification should be done by the Committee, and action decided through Comitology.

In the event of HO findings, MS undertake to eradicate within a maximum period of two years; this is the period over which absence or establishment of an HO in a zone can be determined, according to Article 2(h) of Directive 2000/29 (*“A harmful organism shall be considered to be established in an area if it is known to occur there and if either no official measures have been taken there with a view to its eradication or such measures have proved, for a period of at least two successive years, to be ineffective”*).

²² The time for the Council to submit an amended proposal/ the original proposal/ legislative proposal (Art. 5 (6)) is three months.

²³ Instituted by Council Decision 76/894/EEC.

²⁴ In the eventuality referred to in the second indent, surveys are optional.

3 Recognised PZs in EU

The list of recognized PZs is laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 823/2009, repealing Commission Directive 2001/32/EC (repealing Comm. Dir. 1992/76/EEC)²⁵.

Table 4 shows the Protected Zones by country in 2009.

²⁵ Until 2007, PZ were recognized and amended by a Directive. Since 2008, as specified in Regulation 690/2008, to achieve a timely and simultaneous application by MS, PZ should be recognized by Regulation.
Food Chain Evaluation Consortium

Table 4 Protected Zones by MS, 2009

| Member State | No. of HOs for which PZ status granted | Regions | Date limit | HO |
|----------------|--|--|---------------------|--|
| Austria | - | | | |
| Belgium | - | | | |
| Bulgaria | - | | | |
| Cyprus | 3 | | | <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch) |
| | | | | <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Boerner |
| | | | | <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say |
| Czech Republic | 2 | | | <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr |
| | | | Until 31 March 2010 | Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO |
| Denmark | - | | | |
| Estonia | 1 | | | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| Finland | 5 | | | <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) |
| | | | | <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens |
| | | | | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| | | | | Beet necrotic yellow vein virus |
| | | | | Tomato spotted wilt virus |
| France | 6 | Corsica | | <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof |
| | | Corsica | | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| | | Brittany | | Beet necrotic yellow vein virus |
| | | Corsica | | <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains) harmful to fruit of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, with leaves and peduncles |
| | | Champagne-Ardenne, Lorraine and Alsace | Until 31 March 2010 | Grapevine flavescence dorée MLO |
| | | Corsica | | <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof |
| Germany | - | | | |
| Greece | 11 | | | <i>Anthonomus grandis</i> (Boh.) |
| | | | Until 31 March 2010 | <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan |
| | | | Until 31 March 2010 | <i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Hartig) |
| | | | Until 31 March 2010 | <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll |
| | | | Until 31 March 2010 | <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof |
| | | | Until 31 March 2010 | <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer |
| | | | Until 31 March 2010 | <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg |

| Member State | No. of HOs for which PZ status granted | Regions | Date limit | HO |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------|--|
| | | | | <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> (Hedges) Col. |
| | | Crete and Lesvos | | <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr |
| | | | | <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains) harmful to fruit of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, with leaves and peduncles |
| Hungary | - | | | |
| Ireland | 14 | | | <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) |
| | | | | <i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i> (Klug.) |
| | | | | <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelán |
| | | | | <i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Hartig) |
| | | | | <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof |
| | | | | <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer |
| | | | | <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg |
| | | | | <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Boerner |
| | | | | <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer |
| | | | | <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say |
| | | | | <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> (Kaltenbach) |
| | | | Until March 2010 | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| | | | | <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr |
| | | | | <i>Gremmeniella abietina</i> (Lag.) |
| Italy | 2 | Abruzzi; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Lazio; Liguria; Marche; Molise; Piedmont; Sardinia; Sicily; Tuscany; Umbria; Valle d'Aosta Apúlia, Emilia-Romagna (the provinces of Parma and Piacenza), Lombardy (except the province of Mantua), Veneto (except the province of Rovigo, the communes Castelbaldo, Barbona, Piacenza d'Adige, Vescovana, S. Urbano, Boara Pisani, Masi in the province of Padova and the area situated to the South of highway A4 in the province of Verona) | Until 31 March 2010 | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| | | Basilicata | Until 31 March 2010 | Grapevine flavesence dorée MLO |

| Member State | No. of HOs for which PZ status granted | Regions | Date limit | HO |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Latvia | 2 | | | <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens |
| | | | Until 31 March 2010 | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| Lithuania | 1 | | Until 31 March 2010 | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| Luxembourg | - | | | |
| Malta | 4 | | | <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say |
| | | | | <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains) harmful to fruit of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, with leaves and peduncles |
| Netherlands | - | | | |
| Poland | - | | | |
| Portugal | 10 | Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho, Madeira, Ribatejo e Oeste (communes of Alcobaça, Alenquer, Bombarral, Cadaval, Caldas da Rainha, Lourinhã, Nazaré, Obidos, Peniche and Torres Vedras) | | <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) |
| | | Azores | | <i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll |
| | | Azores and Madeira | | <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say |
| | | Alentejo, Algarve and Madeira | | <i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fabricius |
| | | | | <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> (Hedges) Col. |
| | | | | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| | | Azores | | Beet necrotic yellow vein virus |
| | | All the country except Madeira | | <i>Citrus tristeza</i> virus (European strains) harmful to fruit of Citrus L., Fortunella Swingle, Poncirus Raf., and their hybrids, with leaves and peduncles |
| | | Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho, Madeira, Ribatejo e Oeste (communes of Alcobaça, Alenquer, Bombarral, Cadaval, Caldas da Rainha, Lourinhã, Nazaré, Obidos, Peniche and Torres Vedras) | | <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) |
| Romania | - | | | |

| Member State | No. of HOs for which PZ status granted | Regions | Date limit | HO |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Slovakia | - | | | |
| Slovenia | 2 | | | <i>Globodera pallida</i> (Stone) Behrens |
| | | | Until March 2010 (except the regions: Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor, Notranjska) | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| Spain | 5 | Andalusia, Catalonia, Extremadura, Murcia, Valencia | | <i>Anthonomus grandis</i> (Boh.) |
| | | Ibiza and Menorca | | <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say |
| | | Granada and Malaga | | <i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fabricius |
| | | | | <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>flaccumfaciens</i> (Hedges) Col. |
| | | | | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. |
| Sweden | 6 | | | <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) |
| | | counties of Blekinge, Gotland | | <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say |
| | | | | <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr |
| | | | | Tomato spotted wilt virus |
| | | | | <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) |
| | | | | <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say |
| UK | 13 | | | <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn. (European populations) |
| | | Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey | | <i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i> (Klug.) |
| | | Northern Island, Isle of Man and Jersey | | <i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan |
| | | Northern Island, Isle of Man and Jersey | | <i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Hartig) |
| | | | | <i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof |
| | | Northern Ireland and Isle of Man | | <i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer |
| | | | | <i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg |
| | | Northern Ireland and Isle of Man | | <i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Boerner |
| | | | | <i>Ips typographus</i> Heer |
| | | | | <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say |
| | | Northern Ireland | | <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> (Kaltenbach) |
| N. Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands except Isle of Man | | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al. | | |
| | | <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr | | |
| Total PZ | 83 | | | |

Source: Commission Regulation 690/2008/EC

5 Theme 5: Control and emergency measures

1 Notification of detection

Article 16 of the Directive 2000/29/EC (the base Directive) sets out the notification requirements in the case that a Member State detects the presence of an HO on its territory.

Notification of listed HOs

If an HO listed in Annex IA or IIA is present, or if an HO listed in Annex IA, IB, IIA or IIB appears in part of the territory where it was not previously present, the Member State must notify the Commission and other Member States in writing. The Member State must then take measures to eradicate (or if not possible, inhibit the spread). The Commission and other Member States must be informed of these measures.

Notification of non-listed HOs

If an HO which is not listed in Annexes IA-IIB appears, or is suspected to have appeared for the first time on the territory, the Member State must notify the Commission and other Member States in writing. Other Member States and the Commission must then be informed of the protective measures which have been taken, or which the Member State intends to take. These measures must include measures to prevent the risk of the HO spreading to other Member States.

2 Imminent Danger

If a third country consignment is considered to pose an imminent danger in terms of the introduction of listed or non-listed HOs, the Member State should take measures to protect the Community territory, and inform (notify) the Commission of these measures (Article 16.2 of the base Directive).

If a Member State considers there to be an imminent danger not arising from a third country consignment, the Member State must inform the Commission and other Member States of the measures it would like to see taken. The Member State may take temporary additional safeguard measures as long as the Commission has not adopted any specific measures. ‘Imminent danger for all or part of the Community’ is one of the conditions of eligibility for financial assistance from the solidarity regime.

3 Emergency Measures

Article 16 of the base Directive sets out the basis for emergency (or initial control) measures.

Below is a list of the emergency measures as currently listed on the DG SANCO PH website:

- Emergency measures against *Thrips palmi* as regards Thailand : Commission Decision 98/109/EC;

- Emergency measures against *Phytophthora ramorum*: Commission Decision 2002/757/EC as amended;
- Emergency measures against *Diabrotica virgifera* : Commission Decision 2003/766/EC as amended;
- Containment programmes against *Diabrotica virgifera*: Commission recommendation 2006/565/EC;
- Emergency measures against Pepino mosaic virus : Commission Decision 2004/200/EC
- Emergency measures against Pinewood nematode : Commission Decision 2006/133/EC as last amended by Decision 2009/420/EC, including:
 - COM list of PT authorised facilities for wood treatment - 29 May 2009;
 - Impact assessment study for banning or not banning the movement of susceptible wood products from Portugal for stopping the spread of pine wood nematode;
 - Report of the International Seminar on control strategies for pinewood nematode in Portugal;
- Emergency measures against *Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu* : Commission Decision 2006/464/EC;
- Emergency measures against *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* : Commission Decision 2007/365/EC, as amended;
- Emergency measures against Potato spindle tuber viroid : Commission Decision 2007/410/EC;
- Emergency measures against *Gibberella circinata* : Commission Decision 2007/433/EC;
- Emergency measures against *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster): Commission Decision 2008/840/EC;
- *Emergency measures for import from specific third countries:*
 - Emergency measures against *Pseudomonas solanacearum* (Smith) Smith as regards Egypt: Commission Decision 2004/4/EC;
 - Emergency measures in respect of certain citrus fruits originating in Argentina or Brazil: Commission Decision 2004/416/EC as amended.

4 Control Measures

The HOs which may be targeted by specific control measures are either:

- HOs listed in Annexes I and II (Part A, Section I) to Directive 2000/29/EC which are found within the Community for the first time; or
- HOs listed in Annexes I and II (Part A, Section II) to Directive 2000/29/EC which are found in Member States' territory where their presence was previously unknown; or
- Other HOs previously unknown to occur in the Community, which are not listed specifically in Directive 2000/29/EC but which are of potential economic importance.

Control measures exist mainly for the potato sector. Long-term control Directives exist containing control measures against potato-ring rot (*Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus*) and potato brown rot (*Ralstonia solanacearum*), both of which occur in some parts of the Community.

Below is a list of the control measures as currently listed on the DG SANCO PH website:

- Community control measures for potato wart disease : Council Directive 69/464/EEC;
- Community control measures for potato cyst eelworm : Council Directive 69/465/EEC [will be repealed by Council Directive 2007/33/EC (in force as from 1/7/2010)];
- Control of carnation leaf-rollers: Council Directive 74/647/EEC;
- Community control measures for potato ring rot: Council Directive 93/85/EEC as amended;
- Community control measures for potato brown rot: Council Directive 98/57/EC as amended.

Annex 2: Description of selected third country phytosanitary systems

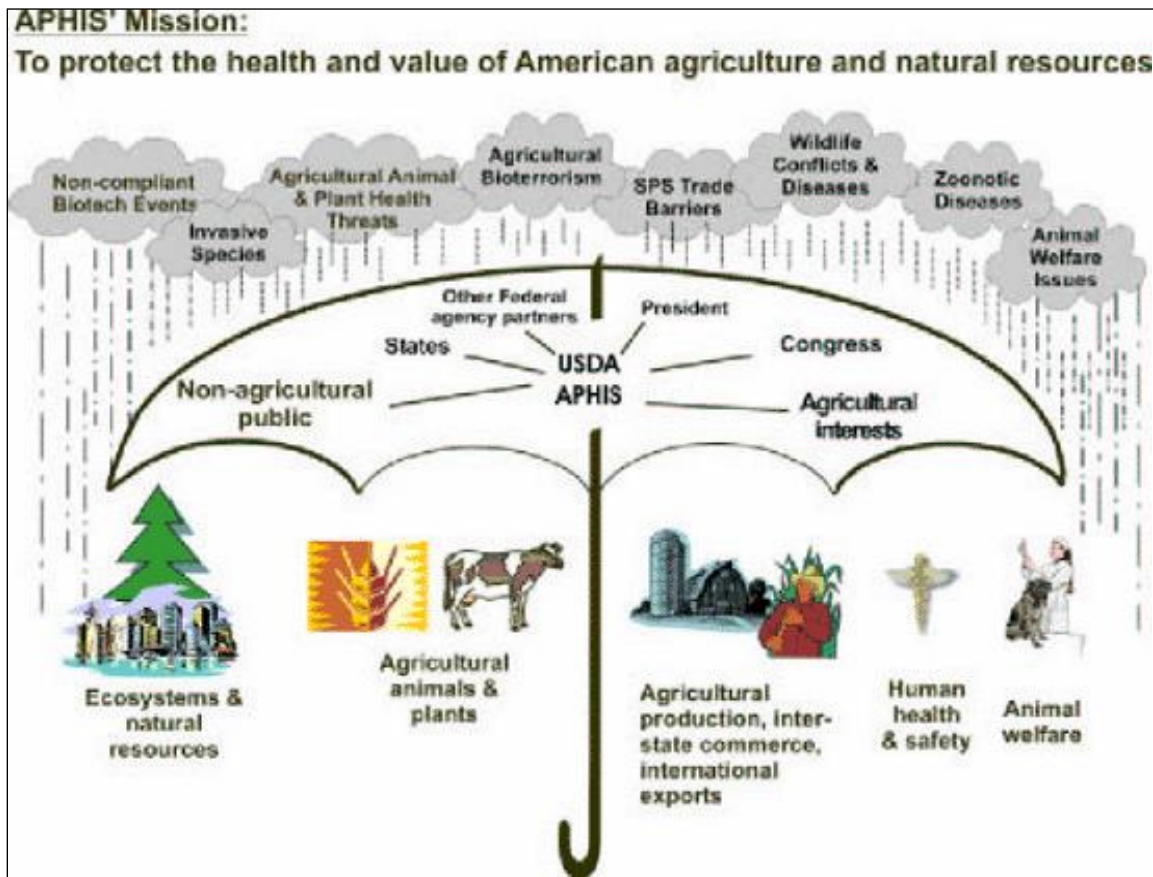
1 USA

1.1 Competent Authorities

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) which is recognised as the National Plant Protection Organization in the US is a service of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). APHIS has a broad mission area that includes protecting and promoting U.S. agricultural health, regulating genetically engineered organisms, administering the Animal Welfare Act and carrying out wildlife damage management activities. These efforts support the overall mission of USDA, which is to protect and promote food, agriculture, natural resources and related issues.

APHIS uses an “umbrella of protection” approach (see Figure below) to assure that it is on guard against the introduction or re-emergence of animal and plant pests and diseases that could limit production and damage export markets. At the same time, APHIS also monitors and responds to potential acts of agricultural bioterrorism, invasive species, diseases of livestock, and conflicts between humans and livestock.

Figure 1: US APHIS mission – umbrella of protection approach



Source: APHIS strategic plan 2005-2009

APHIS also addresses sanitary and phytosanitary trade barriers and certain issues related to the treatment of animals. APHIS also ensures that biotechnology derived agricultural products are safe for release into the environment.

APHIS has about 7 000 employees working in all 50 States, the U.S. territories, and in about 25 foreign nations. The agency has six operational units, including Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ). About half of APHIS' employees work in PPQ.

Plant health is managed within a program that is called the **Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) program**. PPQ safeguards agriculture and natural resources from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of animal and plant pests and noxious weeds. Invasive species are part of the PPQ's mission as it has been demonstrated that the impacts of invasive species are very significant. About 1 in 7 introduced plant and animal species becomes invasive and cost the U.S. \$138 billion every year and 3 million acres of land lost each year due to IAS²⁶.

PPQ action is based on three main activities:

- The Preclearance Program. The USDA-APHIS conducts offshore agricultural commodity preclearance programs. Preclearance inspections, treatments and/or other mitigation measures are conducted in foreign countries under the direct supervision of qualified APHIS personnel in accordance with the phytosanitary procedures specified by the Agency. These procedures are designed to identify and/or mitigate the risk of exotic pest introductions through the actions taken in foreign countries. Integrity checks to ensure conformance with the program guidelines may be conducted at the US ports of entry.

Proposals for agricultural commodity preclearance programs are typically developed jointly by the host country plant protection service and participating industry. If requested, APHIS will provide appropriate host country officials with assistance in work plan development.

Preclearance program authorisation and implementation is contingent upon host country ability to effectively demonstrate that their proposed program meets or exceeds criteria included in APHIS' preclearance protocols.

Three APHIS programs units (PPQ, International Services (IS), and the Marketing & Regulatory Programs (MRP)) have specific duties and responsibilities for developing, implementing, and/or maintaining preclearance programs. Two operational units (Quarantine Policy Analysis and Support and the Phytosanitary Issues Management) and the scientific unit (Center for Plant Health Science and Technology) have significant responsibilities for the development and implementation of preclearance programs.

²⁶ APHIS-PPQ Strategic plan 2005-2009

- The Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI)²⁷ is the first line of defense which groups agricultural import controls and entry inspection functions designed to prevent the entry of harmful pests in the country. CBP officers and technicians inspect passenger baggage, mail, ship and airline stores or food supplies, vehicles, and cargo in the Federal Inspection Services areas at US ports of entry.

CBP officers at ports of entry are trained to identify these plant species and take appropriate action. CBP officers also inspect and sample seed imported from foreign countries to ensure that it is accurately labelled and free of noxious weeds. International garbage and ship and airline stores must be inspected as well to ensure that they are treated with special care and according to regulations so no plant or animal pests and diseases accidentally enter the United States.

- Emergency and Domestic programs (EDP). PPQ's Emergency and Domestic Programs (EDP) unit provides national leadership and coordination in crop biosecurity and emergency management. PPQ has a special cadre of people who deal with introductions of exotic plant pests. Known as Rapid Response Teams, these groups have been mobilised on several occasions to combat costly infestations of the Asian longhorned beetle, Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly), and Asian gypsy moth. These teams work in concert with local and State officials to assess the situation and develop a strategy to determine the extent of infestations and to eradicate the pest or disease. Sometimes the approach is as basic as removing the host material and trapping associated insects at the infestation site.

At other times, PPQ employs more sophisticated methods like the use of federally approved pesticides in limited spray programs. The work of these Rapid Response Teams is supported by the most recent science and research performed or sponsored by PPQ. Methods and policies developed for use in an emergency outbreak situation must be environmentally acceptable and in compliance with Federal, State, and local laws such as those governing pesticide use and notification to enter or treat private property.

The pest detection program insures the early detection of harmful or economically significant plant pests and weeds that occur naturally, or are accidentally or intentionally introduced into the United States. A strong national domestic agricultural pest detection system provides a continuum of surveillance from offshore preclearance programs (see above) through port inspections to surveys in rural and urban sites across the country. This second line of defence is through surveys targeted at specific pests, accomplished primarily under the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey program in which USDA funding is provided through cooperative agreements with state departments of agriculture and universities. Other activities have included various exotic plant pests, diseases, and weed national surveys and some pest detection activities to help meet various export requirements of foreign countries.

²⁷ The Homeland Security Act of 2002 transferred responsibility for agricultural quarantine inspections from USDA to the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Customs and Border Protection (CBP) effective in March 2003, but left certain other agricultural quarantine responsibilities with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). APHIS's responsibilities are to set agriculture inspection policy, provide related training, and collect AQI user fees. In addition to protecting U.S. agriculture and other functions, CBP's mission is to detect and prevent terrorists and their weapons from entering the United States, interdict illegal drugs and other contraband, and apprehend individuals who are attempting to enter the United States illegally.

1.2 Legal basis

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the regulatory basis and is defined as the codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States. The CFRs are divided by broad subjects into 50 titles. APHIS PPQ's authority falls within:

- Title 7: Agriculture;
- Title 9: Animal and animal products;
- Title 50: Wildlife and fisheries.

Based on these codes, manuals are defined as tools to take the appropriate action based upon the regulations. APHIS-PPQ has approximately 30 manuals which are used in port, emergency, and domestic context.

The main authority act is the Plant Protection Act (PPA) of 2000. The Act provides the authority to prohibit or restrict imports, exports, or interstate movement of plant pests, plants, plant products, noxious weeds, biological control agents, and means of conveyance. The 2000 PPA Act amended and replaced the following acts:

- Plant Quarantine Act of 1912;
- Mexican Border Act of 1942;
- Organic Act of 1944;
- Federal Plant Pest Act of 1857;
- Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974.

Additional Acts include the Honey Bee Act of 1992, the Federal Seed Act of 1939 and the endangered Species Act of 1973.

The PPQ Manuals provide guidelines, directions, and policies for regulatory officials and are grouped in 3 main categories:

- Domestic Programs including export and emergency guidelines;
- Port Programs which list plant importation requirements and the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection handbook; and,
- Emergency Programs, including New Pest Responses Guidelines (NPRG) which are action plans in case of emergency.

1.3 Measures on trade (import and export)

The US does not have a comprehensive list of pests and diseases, but may consider any pest that is not widespread in the US as a Quarantine pest.

Import permits are required for import into and transit through the US of regulated plants and plant products (except articles for food, analytical, medicinal or manufacturing purposes) for

consumption or propagation. The plants and plant products covered by the permit scheme include plants for planting such as nursery stock, small lots of seed, and post entry; plant products such as fruit and vegetable, timber, cotton and cut flowers; protected plants and plant products such as orchids, and threatened and endangered plant species; transit permits to ship regulated articles into, through, and out of the US; and departmental permits to import prohibited plant materials for research.

Import restrictions exist on trees based on the size and age of the plants as it may be extremely difficult or nearly impossible to control the presence of HOs in big trees as it is very difficult to have good inspections.

The regulations in 7 CFR part 319 prohibit or restrict import into the US of certain plants and plant products to prevent the introduction of plant pests. The regulations contained in "subpart–nursery Stock, plants, roots, bulbs, seeds, and other plant products" (§ 319.37) prohibit or restrict the import of living plants, plant parts, and seeds intended for planting.

Import permit applications should be submitted to the Permit unit of the PPQ at least 30 days prior to arrival of the article at the port of entry.

A lot containing less than 13 admissible articles, seeds of herbaceous plants, bulbs or sterile cultures of orchid plant) don't require an import permit, but will require a phytosanitary certificate and have to be declared and comply with US requirements.

Import of lots containing more than 13 admissible articles (other than seeds of herbaceous plants, bulbs or sterile cultures of orchid plants) of all genera are subject to clearance at a specially equipped Plant Protection and Quarantine Inspection Station at any of the approved ports of entry as listed in the import permit.

All articles intended for planting or propagation must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the national plant protection service of the exporting country with the exception of greenhouse-grown plants from Canada or articles accompanied by a PPQ-issued permit that specifically provides an exemption from such documentation.

PPQ also requires a permit for the importation and interstate movement of soil for the purpose of isolating or culturing microorganisms from the soil. If the organism is imported on/in host material, no separate permit is required for the host material if the host material is not intended for propagation. Any other soil matter import is prohibited.

PPQ is authorized to inspect shipments and/or facilities at any time to verify compliance with permit conditions. Receipt of a PPQ permit does not relieve the applicant from the obligation to comply with the regulations of other Federal, State, and local agencies (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Environmental Protection Agency).

Post Entry Quarantine: Provisions are made under the regulations for specified restricted articles to be imported and then grown in the USA under the supervision and control of a person who has signed a post entry quarantine agreement with Plant Protection and Quarantine Program. Plants

entering the US are regulated to varying degrees according to their type and source country (i.e., whether or not a particular pest is known to occur there). Some plants may move unrestricted with only an import permit. Some are totally prohibited because the pest risk is perceived to be too great or might be too difficult to detect during an inspection. Some plants may enter under the condition they be placed under post-entry quarantine at the importer's growing location and periodically inspected by a Plant Protection Specialist for the plant pests of concern. Plants are usually held under quarantine for two growing seasons. The specialist must first do a site-screening to make sure there is available space to maintain the shipment for the holding period while keeping it separated from other similar plants that might be in the area. Once the USDA-APHIS-PPQ is notified the site is acceptable, an import permit is issued and the plants may be imported.

This approach is being seen as expensive by the authorities but certainly less expensive than an eradication program.

Plant Protection and Quarantine maintains the export program for the United States exporters of United States and foreign origin agricultural commodities. The export program does not require certification of any exports, but does provide certification of commodities as a service to US exporters. A federal user fee cost per export certificate must be collected for each export certificate issued, except for export certificates issued by States or counties, or those issued for the re export of non commercial shipments.

1.4 Financial issues

In the US, the Plant Protection Act of 2000 (7 USC 7701) explicitly includes the concepts of compensation for economic losses due to quarantine actions and government cost sharing in pest control. The objective for paying compensation is not stated in the legislation, but it could cover such losses as the cost of crop destruction and the loss of value of that crop. The most spectacular case is the compensation of \$536 million paid by the US Department of Agriculture for citrus canker outbreaks in Florida from 1995 to the end of 2006, along with similar amount of public expenditure on control costs (despite acceptance of the fact that eradication is no longer possible).

The USDA and states jointly fund pest surveys for over 100 high risk exotic insects, diseases and weeds as a public good (\$45 million was provided in Federal funds for plant pest detection in 2005). Priority is given to pests that have high potential to reduce public and private value and which could be controlled with early detection of outbreaks. Federal, State and Municipal governments have provided funds for control of serious forest pests in the US, particularly Asian Long-horned Beetle, Emerald Ash Borer and Gypsy Moth.

The 2009 USDA budget includes some breakdown for APHIS; although it does not quite separate plant and animal health throughout, it can give some estimate of the balance. In 2009 the budget foresees US\$ 1,167 million for APHIS activities, of which US\$ 145 million on pest and disease management for emerging plant pests, and US\$ 67 million for the Fruit Fly exclusion and detection programme. There are supplementary funding lines covering plant pest surveillance, and emergencies. Within the global APHIS budget, it appears that the Congress

imposes a limit of about US\$ 600 million on expenditure not related to emergencies and has safeguards to avoid moral hazard²⁸.

²⁸ The actual budget indicates a higher figure, but it is complicated by the recent change of responsibilities related to the Dept of Homeland Security (DHS), which carries out some of the border inspection role. In 2009 about \$333mn was transferred from the APHIS budget to the DHS, and various of the cost lines are emergencies.

2 Canada

2.1 Competent Authorities

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) administers Canada's plant protection legislation, and is Canada's National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) as defined by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) since 1991. CFIA is a science based regulatory agency that is in charge of plant health, animal health and food safety issues. In total CFIA has about 7 000 dedicated staff distributed in 18 regional offices and 185 field offices.

In total, 464 people are part of the different control services of CFIA of which 232 are fully dedicated to plant health services.

CFIA is also present at international level through its participation at WTO-SPS and is currently recognising three standard setting bodies: the IPPC (plants), OIE (animals) and Codex (food).

Additionally, CFIA is present at the North American Plant Protection Organisation (NAPPO) which is a regional plant protection organization of the International Plant Protection Convention that coordinates the efforts among Canada, the United States and Mexico to protect their plant resources from the entry, establishment and spread of regulated plant pests, while facilitating intra/interregional trade.

It is interesting to notice that NAPPO has developed a plant health education program as a response to the problem of lack of R&D expertise in the plant health field.

Finally through the Quadrilateral (QUAD) Working Group on Exchange of Diagnostic Tools for Plant Pests, which is cooperation between Australia, Canada, New-Zealand and the US, CFIA is sharing resources and information on emergency responses to plant and animal disease outbreaks. This allows us to be better prepared for future crises by exchanging diagnostic tools for plant pests and is considered by CFIA as a particularly effective tool.

Canada's obligations relating to the provisions of a NPPO are divided principally amongst three of the various branches within the CFIA: programs, operations and science. For example, all CFIA inspectors work for the operations branch and are located across Canada in area and local offices; phytosanitary policies and related programs are developed and established by the plant health division which resides in the CFIA's programs branch.

Finally, the core services of the science branch are in charge of the development of pest risk assessments, the surveillance, the science advice, the early warning in case of outbreaks as well as the management of the CFIA laboratories.

The main objectives and scope of the plant health regime are to:

- Prevent the introduction and spread of pests that threaten crops, forests and other plant life; and

- Certify exports according to the phytosanitary requirements of trading partners.

As in many other countries, the key words of the intervention are prevention, early detection, and rapid response and quarantine control.

2.2 Legal basis

The national regulatory framework and legislative authority is mainly based on the Plant Protection Act, and to a less extent on the Seeds Act. The Plant Protection Act is based on the plant protection regulations that date back to 1990 and a series (12) of plant health directive policies that provide guidance on the interpretation of the Plant Protection Act and regulation for inspection staff, importers, exporters, etc. and that are targeting individual plant diseases e.g. eggplants and tomatoes production restrictions regulations. Each directive policy is commodity or pest specific.

In the Seeds Act, the specific regulations addressing plant health issues are seeds regulations part II (seed potato) and part V (release of seed), as well as the weed seeds order (2005).

Additionally policy D-99-06 and national certification systems for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates are developed and maintained by the plant health division (programs branch). However, physical issuance of the certificates is carried out by authorized inspectors and officers of the CFIA's operations branch, located in the various regions at area and local offices.

2.3 Monitoring of quarantine pests

The CFIA conducts regular and ongoing surveillance for pests. The plant health surveillance Unit (science branch) is responsible for planning, coordinating, and administering the national survey program, based on input and consultation with the plant health division. Conducting the surveys is the responsibility of the operations branch, although some pest surveys are conducted in cooperation with other agencies such as the Canadian forest service and provincial departments of agriculture and natural resources.

About 150-200 pests are listed and declared as quarantine pests. Some plants are included in the list and the intention is to add additional plant pests in the list. No prioritisation system is implemented at this stage.

CFIA uses ministerial orders as a tool to mitigate further spread of plant pests. Other tools include 'notice to dispose', 'prohibition of movement' and 'quarantine notices'. A ministerial order can be defined as a legally binding restriction to prohibit the movement of regulated articles. It also declares an area to be infested with a pest of quarantine significance where it has been determined through official survey that it is generally established and, there is no potential for imminent eradication. The notices of quarantine and prohibition documents are also legally binding documents for confining products and preventing the movement of regulated articles on a property by property basis, respectively.

2.4 Measures on trade (import and export)

The CFIA's plant health division establishes policies for imported consignments (see list at www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/directe.shtml) that include requirements for inspection. In addition, inspection rates and frequencies are also determined by the plant health division.

Imports are based on import permits. Any product entering the Canadian territory should be associated to a valid import permit to be requested at CFIA.

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is responsible for the initial import inspection service for agricultural products at Canadian entry points and its inspectors have been designated by the CFIA for this task. Inspections within Canada (e.g. at points of destination) are performed by inspection staff of the operations branch. Diagnostic testing, if required, is provided by the CFIA's laboratories. The CFIA has established three regional import service centres, operated in cooperation with the CBSA. Preclearance inspections and foreign site audits (e.g. bulbs in the NL), establishment of certification programs (e.g. CGMP) are additional responsibilities assigned to CFIA.

Export inspections are conducted by CFIA inspectors, in accordance with policies established by the plant health division. Information on official phytosanitary regulations of importing countries is maintained by the plant health division. Operations branch staff (inspectors and officers) that issue phytosanitary certificates have access to an electronic database of foreign plant quarantine import requirements.

Where required for phytosanitary certification purposes, treatments for the disinfection or disinfection of consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles are carried out under the supervision of CFIA inspectors. In certain cases, the CFIA may make use of an approved facility or authorized service provider, i.e. an organization, company or person approved by (and accountable to) the CFIA to carry out specified treatments and/or treatment related activities.

Where treatment of imported consignments is required, it is carried out under the control and supervision of CFIA inspectors.

2.5 Pest free areas

Pest free areas and other regulated areas in Canada are designated by the plant health division. Controls for maintenance, and surveillance, of such areas is carried out by the combined work of three branches of the CFIA: the plant health division (programs), operations branch staff, and the science branch's plant health surveillance unit and laboratories.

The plant health risk assessment (PHRA) unit of the science branch carries out pest risk assessments for the CFIA. Requests for and priorities for completion of risk assessments are

established by the plant health division. Risk management decisions are based on these risk assessments and are the responsibility of the plant health division.

CFIA inspectors work in accordance with the plant health division's policies, in cooperation with Canadian exporters, to ensure that security of certified consignments is maintained prior to export.

Additionally, it has to be highlighted that the CFIA's human resources branch includes a professional development and continuous learning division through which various types of training and development, including professional and technical development are provided on an ongoing basis.

Financial issues

In 1996, when faced with a large budget shortfall, the government's program review identified the Department's Animal and Plant Health Program as an area where the use of government resources could be reduced through various means. The program review followed a previous government-wide regulatory review, which had identified opportunities to reduce the regulatory burden on industry and, correspondingly, program costs to government. Based on these reviews, a total of approximately \$23 million was removed from the Program's funding reference levels in the period 1995-96 through 1997-98. This represents approximately 21% of the cost of the Animal and Plant Health Program for 1994-95 - a significant reduction in resources. Accordingly, it is now considered critical for the Department to manage this funding reduction well, in order to preserve the integrity of the Program and maintain an appropriate balance between health-related and trade-related objectives.

Historically, under the CFIA Plant Health Program, invasive alien species-related activities had relatively low visibility with a limited number of resources. In 2005, CFIA received \$50M over five years for the IAS Program²⁹.

The CFIA program for the Protection of the plant resource plays an important role in minimizing and managing risk by protecting Canada's plant resource base (crops and forests) from regulated pests and disease through the regulation of plants and plant products as well as products that can pose pest pathways (e.g. soil). The new programmes planned for 2009-13 is presented per year below.

Ongoing programs and initiatives aimed at mitigating risks associated with tree pests such as the brown spruce longhorn beetle and agricultural pests such as the potato cyst nematode (PCN) are developed and delivered to protect Canadian plant resources. To this end, the Agency plans to enhance surveillance toward improving its preparedness to respond to incidents such as PCN. The CFIA programs are also focused on verifying the quality and safety of inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, needed for plant production. The confidence held by domestic and international markets in Canadian plant products is significantly enhanced by Canada's reputation for effectively mitigating the risk of serious pests and diseases and for administering effective product assessment programs.

²⁹ An evaluation of this programme was undertaken in 2008.

Figure 2 Program Activity: Plant Health Risks and Production Systems Human Resources (FTEs) and Planned Spending (CAN\$ Million)

| 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| FTEs | Planned Spending | FTEs | Planned Spending | FTEs | Planned Spending |
| 655 | 61.3 | 580 | 49.9 | 527 | 44.0 |

Source: Canadian Food Inspection Agency (Corporate Business Plan: 2009–2010)

On the other hand, the current CFIA Action Plan in IAS (the plan deals with invasive alien species that are plants or plant pests), notes that “*many of the important issues of recent decades have involved introductions of invasive plants or invasive plant pests, necessitating costly measures to control or eradicate unwanted species, restore habitats or crops damaged by the incursion, and recover markets for Canada's agriculture or forest products lost as a result of the weed or pest's presence*”. It is noted that billions of dollars are spent each year in North America on remedial actions to mitigate the impacts of IAS, including costs of preventing introductions, controlling or eradicating pest populations, and restoring habitats after control measures have been implemented; in addition, loss of marketability, reduction in yield of harvestable crops, and increased costs of production due to pest effects, as well as losses in property value, increased fire fighting costs and others. Canada's annual timber losses due to invasive alien species are estimated at 61 million m³, which is equivalent to CND\$720 million in financial losses to stumpage, royalties and rent revenues³⁰. The present-day cost of the damage caused by invasive alien species affecting forestry and agriculture has been estimated to be CND\$7.5 billion annually³¹.

³⁰ Kremar-Nozic, E., Wilson, B. and Arthur, L. 2000. The potential impacts of exotic forest pests in North America: a synthesis of research. Canadian Forest Service Information Report BC-X-387. 35 pp.

³¹ Marcel Dawson. 2002. Plant Quarantine: Preventing the introduction and spread of alien species harmful to plants, pages 243-252 in Alien Invaders in Canada's Waters, Wetlands, and Forests. Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada.

3 Argentina

3.1 Background

Argentina was selected as a 3rd country to study by the DG SANCO as there had been repeated cases of HO presence in citrus fruits produced in Argentina and exported to the EU, leading to the Commission Decision 2004/416/EC of 29 April 2004 on temporary emergency measures in the respect of certain fruit originating in Argentina or Brazil which requires that “...no symptoms of *Xanthomonas campestris* or *Guignardia citricarpa* have been observed in the place of production... [in citrus field]”.

These measures were introduced following a substantial number of interceptions in 2003, of citrus canker (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* (Hasse) Dye (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus*), on Argentine fruits and black spot, *Guignardia citricarpa* Kiely (all strains pathogenic to *Citrus*). In addition, there were interceptions of citrus scab (*Elsinoe* spp.) and fruit flies (non-european *Tephritidae*) from both Argentina and Brazil. In total, around 30 interceptions of citrus fruit from Argentina were made from July to October 2003.

The majority of interceptions were made by Spain, which banned the import of citrus fruit from both countries, on 12 November 2003. These measures were considered by the SCPH, in accordance with Article 16 of Directive 2000/29/EC, which resulted in the adoption of the 2004 decision.

Argentina is a net exporter of more than 200 000 tonnes/year of citrus to the EU (mainly to PT, SP and Italy). The average Argentinean citrus production is estimated at 2.7 million tonnes per year. 20% of the total production is exported of which 13% to the EU.

3.2 Competent Authorities

The National Agrifood Health and Quality Service (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria - SENASA) is the competent authority for implementing the national in the field of plant and animal health. It is also in charge of quality inspections. SENASA is responsible to the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food (SAGPyA) of the Ministry of Economy. Its structure includes the National Plant Protection Division (NPPD) and the National Division for Agrifood Inspection (NAID).

NPPD is responsible for planning, organising, executing and/or supervising, surveillance, prevention, detection, control and eradication programmes, especially of quarantine pests and diseases.

It is structured in three different Directorates:

- Plant quarantine directorate which responsibilities include pest risk analysis;
- Plant health directorate is in charge of designing of policies as well as managing programs related the non-quarantine regulated pests and of specific projects;

- Surveillance and monitoring directorate is responsible for the monitoring, the alert systems, the coordination and supervision at national level of the certification programmes.

NAID is in charge of import and export food and plant health inspections.

SENASA employs more than 3 600 permanent staff. This competent authority has economic independence; in addition, for the execution of certain programmes, fund can be obtained, either from the state budget, from the province budget or the private sector. SESANA is audited by both external and internal auditors which are in charge of assessing the implementation of the policies, plans and internal procedures.

The unit in charge of plant protection products is not linked to SESANA. It is a different unit and very limited contacts/interactions exist between the two activities.

Finally, it has to be noted that a process of regionalisation is ongoing since 2004 and consists of a decentralisation of activities related to the implementation of the plant health policy. This trend of decentralisation exists in many other sectors and is not specific to the PH policy.

3.3 Legal Basis

The basic competence of SESANA in the field of plant health is based on the following legislation:

- Decree Law on Plant Health 6.704/63 of 12 Aug. 1963 of the President of the Nation called Decree 63;
- Decree 660 of 24 June 1996 (Boletín Oficial N° 2824 of 27 June 1996, p.33) of the Ministry of Economy and Works and Public Services;
- Decree 1585 of 19 Dec. 1996 (Boletín Oficial N° 28561 of 10 January 1997, p.01) of the Ministry of Economy and Works and Public Services; and
- Multiple other “small” regulations.

Resolutions for implementing specific issues can be issued by:

- The President of SESANA; or
- The Secretariat of Agriculture Livestock, Fisheries and Food (SAGPyA) of the Ministry of Economy and Production.

3.4 Surveillance and categorisation of harmful organisms

Two lists of Harmful Organisms exist:

- Organisms not yet present; and
- Organisms present with official measures.

These organisms are the ones covering agriculture matters only. There is so far no consideration of environmental aspects in the Argentinean regulation. The list of regulated organisms is quite long as it includes more than 450 HOs as of August 2009³².

Reporting the presence of dangerous pests and diseases is compulsory according to the Decree Law 6.704/63. An Information management system called SINAVIMO is in place in order to:

- Collect data and communication systems;
- Prepare proposal for national pests' lists modifications.

Specific programs implemented by the plant health direction can be summarised as follows:

- National program for the suppression of *Carpocapsa* in apple;
- National program of forestry plant health;
- National program for the control and the eradication of fruit flies;
- National program for the prevention and eradication of the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*);
- National program of nursery plant health (registration and inspection of producers of propagating material);
- National program for the control of *Acradidae*;
- Programs for export purposes e.g. export of citrus to the EU, export of apples, pears and quinces to Brasil (risk mitigation program against *Carpocapsa*).

3.5 Measures on trade (import and export)

Any products of plant origin are imported through SENASA³³ and any consignment should get permission for importing through AFIDI. The AFIDI system explains in detail all the necessary requirements needed before the product can be imported. An import authorization must be requested for each consignment, the phytosanitary requirements are communicated in that opportunity.

Upon arrival in Argentina, SENASA will hold the product at the port of entry for inspection and to verify that it meets all the requirements stated in the AFIDI. SENASA will then issue an import certificate for Customs to release the product.

The AFIDI must state the following:

- Name of product;
- Destination;

³² Source: IPPC website

³³ Additionally to plant and plants products, the National Service of Agricultural Food Health and Quality (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria - **SENASA**) handles fresh, chilled, or frozen products and by-products of animal, plant and seafood origin. It also handles canned products containing over 60% animal origin and food preparations containing over 80% animal origin.

- Origin;
- Phytosanitary certificate including additional declaration.

The AFIDI shall not be regarded as an import license and is not considered as such by the WTO. In general the system is considered as a flexible but very slow and heavy system. A couple of years ago, the US presented a claim at WTO level as it is not an import license system. Claims were not considered as trade issues by the WTO.

SENASA has established two laboratories to carry out the necessary analysis equipped for certification. One is intended for products of animal origin and the other for those of plant origin. For plant health, this acts as the reference laboratory for quarantine harmful organisms.

4 Israel

4.1 Background

Israel is a major producer and exporter of plants and planting material to the EU. The exports are mainly based on plants for planting, cut flowers and fresh herbs and fruits plants and plants products.

The majority of the cut flowers produced in Israel are exported to the Netherlands (70% of total), other significant markets include Germany (8%), UK (7%) and France (4%). 78% of exports of fresh herbs are to the EU (UK, France and Germany). Finally main EU market for plants for planting is Italy³⁴. Finally, about 200 tonnes of seeds, including 4.4 tonnes of tomato seeds were exported by Israel to the EU in 2007.

The number of interceptions of consignments from Israel carried out at the EU points of entry has decreased significantly (total number has decreased by 40% between 2005 and 2007³⁵), but remains high, and new quarantine harmful organisms, like PSTVd, have been found.

Table 5 Notifications of interceptions of plants/plant products exported from Israel

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total |
|--|------|------|------|-------|
| Number of interceptions (all reasons) | 456 | 320 | 261 | 1037 |
| Number of interceptions (presence of HO) | 307 | 219 | 183 | 709 |
| Of which cut flowers | 247 | 152 | 120 | 519 |
| Of which Basil | 41 | 48 | 33 | 122 |
| Of which plants and plant propagating material | 10 | 17 | 20 | 54 |
| Of which seeds | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |

Source: FVO report 2008/7872

The reasons of the interceptions are the following:

- Harmful organisms on cut flowers. *Bemisia tabaci* remains the harmful organism found in more than half of cases;
- The other HOs of importance are the Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd) in *Solanum* spp, *Cestrum* spp, *Petunia* and tomato seeds; the Tobacco ringspot virus (TRSV) in cut flowers; and the Pepino mosaic virus (PepMV) in tomato seeds.

The main HO present in Israel on plants and plants produce for export to the EU can be summarised as follows:

³⁴ FVO report n° 7259/2005

³⁵ FVO report n° 7259/2005

- *Bemisia tabaci*
- *Liriomyza huidobrensis*,
- *Liriomyza trifolii*,
- *Liriomyza sativae*.

4.2 Competent Authorities

The Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is the NPPO in accordance with the IPPC convention.

It works in collaboration with the agricultural research organisation, and the extension services which are responsible for the training of farmers and for giving advices, recommendations to the producers.

FVO missions have stated that there is a clear and well-defined structure to the plant health service in Israel, with a clear division of responsibilities.

Additionally it has to be mentioned that PPIS is accredited under ISO 9000 standard. The available staff is considered as adequate to perform the export related tasks. Accreditation under ISO standards facilitate harmonising the checks for export and ensure the reliability of the laboratories³⁶.

PPIS main responsibilities can be summarised as follows:

- Prevention of introduction and establishment of new pests;
- Plant pests detection and identification;
- Inspection and certification of plants propagating material;
- Inspection of fresh agricultural products produced for export.

The inspection services carries out the official controls and pre-export checks of cut flowers and fresh herbs. The plant quarantine services carries out the inspection of plants for planting at place of production for export purposes. The propagation material certification unit is in charge of inspecting seeds for production at places of production. The diagnostic institute has the responsibilities of the official testing as well as the approval of the private laboratories involved in official testing.

The PPIS employed a total of about 210 staff (187 in 2005). Inspectors must be authorised to carry out specific duties. Within the inspection service there are 7 authorised inspectors for cut flowers, and 16 authorised inspectors for fresh herbs. Within the quarantine service there are 25 authorised inspectors. Authorisation is only granted following a probation period (2 months for inspectors of inspection service) and the completion of a training course and passing the relevant examination. One inspector can be authorised for several tasks.

³⁶ FVO mission reports 2008/7872 and 7599/2005

The sources of funding for PPIS are the government budget and the collected fees. The PPIS charges for all activities related to export, including the analysis of samples.

The PPIS is responsible for the registration of producers of plants for planting and the approval of transit stations or packing house where official inspections of cut flowers or fresh herbs are carried out. All exporters are also required to register with the PPIS.

Places of production or other establishments exporting plants for planting to the EU have to be approved by PPIS. For this purpose, places of production have to fulfil some technical conditions and to register regularly relevant information on an official book provided by PPIS (e.g. production area map, list of species, internal inspections, laboratory tests results, treatments). All the approved establishments are registered on an official list of PPIS.

4.3 Legal basis

The regulatory framework operates on the basis of three Laws and associated regulations in relation to phytosanitary issues, as follows:

- The Plant Protection Law of 1956 provides, among other, for measures for eradication programs and quarantine areas;
- The Seed Law of 1956 regulates the quality and health standards for propagation material, the inspection of places of production and the certification of propagation material;
- The Inspection of Plants and Plant Products for Export Law of 1954 regulates, among others, the quality and phytosanitary control of plants and plant products and provides for mandatory inspection of plant consignments before export.

The PPIS delegates official testing provided the applicant is accredited under the ISO 17025 standard and commits itself to work under the supervision of PPIS and provided that the applicant has no personal interests in the results (neutral). The applicant laboratory must have also competent staff, adequate facilities and apply relevant and validated methods. These conditions are audited on site once a year by internal and external experts designated by PPIS. Approval is given for one year. At the time, 5 laboratories were approved. In the specific case of seeds, the reference laboratory is the Official Seed Testing Laboratory, which is not a part of PPIS.

4.4 Surveillance and monitoring

The Department of Pest Management and Certified Propagation Material is responsible for monitoring new pests. A computerized nationwide plant pest surveillance system has been developed, assisting in the placement and checking of traps for key pests of quarantine concern. The department is also responsible for overseeing the production of certified propagation material in Israel, at nurseries and seed companies, and for maintaining the official post-entry quarantine (PEQ) facility for introduced nursery stock.

The Plant Protection Diagnostic Service handles the detection, identification and taxonomic classification of plant pests (e.g. pathogens, insects) and genetically modified plant matter.

The affiliated laboratories serve the various units of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, importers, exporters, growers, nurseries, seed-producing companies, food processing factories and the general public.

4.5 Measures on trade (import & export)

Importing plants and plant products into Israel, either commercially or in passengers' personal baggage, is subject to permission by the Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) of the Ministry of Agriculture. Permits are required for importing fresh produce, plants, plant products, seed, propagation material, and biotic material.

Quarantine inspectors are stationed at all entrance ports into Israel, harbours, airports and land terminal, checking each imported shipment for the health of included plant material. The purpose of this inspection is to verify compliance with all the pre-determined importation terms. The inspection includes checking all the documentation, visual examination, and if needed – sampling for laboratory analysis.

An entrance permit is issued only to shipment that complies with all importation terms. Commercial importation of plants and plant products into Israel must comply with the following requirements:

- Receiving a phytosanitary permit for import.
- Presenting health certificate conforming to the requirements appearing on the import permit (usually issued by the exporting country).
- Inspection of the shipment upon arrival, carried out by the quarantine inspectors.
- Laboratory analyses and tests.
- Growing in a quarantine greenhouse for an acclimation and control period.
- Incoming passengers, wishing to bring with them plant material not exceeding 5 Kg, should apply in advance to the PPIS Director in order to receive an approval.

Post entry quarantine (PEQ) is applied to enable special importation of such vegetal propagation material that is normally either banned or restricted, for purposes of research and development of Israeli agriculture and environment.

The potential risks posed by the applied for imports have to be reviewed before issuing permission for import under the PEQ conditions. This involves collection of information about the extent of the potentially endangered crop in Israel, the origin of the requested import, botanical information (concerning family and species), and potential pathogens.

Based on the collected information, a risk assessment for each individual case is developed in order to lead to decisions and actions to be respected:

- Instructions to be included in the import permit;
- Importation terms: based on the estimated risk, there are several levels of PEQ, starting with open but isolated fields, and ending with a sealed structure equipped with sophisticated means to prevent possible dispersion of pests;
- Inspection and control of the crop while in PEQ, including observations, laboratory tests and analyses, treatments, and visits paid by relevant experts – all of these for a pre-determined period.

Applications for the import of plants and seed, to be grown under PEQ conditions, should be submitted to the import licensing department, and should include an explanation to the application, relevant background information, and the proposed growing site.

The importation and exportation of plants and plant products require, from time to time, quarantine treatments, aimed at prevention or minimization of risks such as pests being introduced. Such treatment can take place in the country of origin, during shipment, at the port of destination upon arrival, or in any other site approved for that purpose.

The plant quarantine service is inspecting these treatments according to the import requirements and to the phytosanitary condition of the goods. The treatment requirements are based on the Plant Protection Law 1956 and its derived regulations. Produce intended for export should, similarly, be treated in accordance with the requirements of the country of destination or the phytosanitary condition of the plants.

The aim of operators' certification is to enable treatments performance without the presence of an Inspector, thus improving the service while maintaining the uniformity and high quality of the treatment, so that the treated pest is eradicated.

All propagation materials for new varieties of fruit trees imported to Israel that may pose a potential risk are put into quarantine. The material then goes through a comprehensive testing series in order to verify its freedom of pathogens, the results of which serve in reaching a decision whether to release the imported material for growing in Israel.

Each producer of regulated host plants which are exported must establish a system to allow tracing back to the place and to the unit of production. For consignments of cut flowers and fresh herbs, this is achieved through the use of bar-codes.

Pre-export checks for cut flowers are carried out immediately before export. For the producers intending to export through an export company, which is a common situation, checks are carried out at the transit station managed by the company, where the lots are prepared for export and inspected also for other purposes. For the producers intending to export directly, which are few, the pre export checks are carried out at the point of exit. If no quarantine harmful organisms are found, the lot is cleared for export.

If one quarantine harmful organism is found in bunches taken from one box, this box is removed, and a sample twice as large is inspected (with the same intensity). If no further quarantine harmful organisms are found, the lot, minus the infested box, is cleared for export. If however,

further quarantine harmful organisms are found in this lot, the whole lot is blocked and the producer is put on the "black list" for the 4 consecutive consignments. The producer will be removed from the "black list" only if no quarantine harmful organism is found. An extension service officer is in charge to give advice to the farmer in order to rectify the situation.

For fresh herbs, pre-export checks are carried out immediately before export. As with cut flowers, checks are mainly carried out within the transit stations. The process of inspection is broadly similar to that for cut flowers. However, the sampling for inspection is 2% minimum of the boxes of a lot. This is determined by the inspector by assessing the delivery note provided by the exporter (one delivery note per producer). In practice the PPIS stated that this ratio is currently exceeded. The entire content of the box is examined (the boxes for fresh herbs are smaller than those for cut flowers). Also, if one quarantine harmful organism is found in the lot, the whole lot is blocked and the subsequent lots of the producer will be sampled with a higher ratio. If this situation is repeated for the same producer within 4 successive export checks, during which the sampling ratio is doubled, the exporter will be put on the 'black list'. As the consequence, the producer will not have the possibility to export the production from the concerned unit for 2 weeks. After this period, an agronomist of the farm will have to certify, via a report to PPIS, that the unit of production is free before the suspension is lifted. Finally, if the inspection is successful the inspector stamps the delivery note. A report of the inspection results is recorded.

Export control for herbaceous plants for planting is mainly based on systematic inspections at the place of production. Nowadays such inspections are further reinforced by random checks immediately prior to export.

For export purposes, the place of production is defined as being an individual screen house, glasshouse or poly-tunnel. All the registered producers are officially inspected at least every 45 days. If no quarantine harmful organism is found, a report is issued, a copy of which is sent to the headquarters and the establishment is maintained on the list of approved establishments for export. If a single quarantine harmful organism is found in one location, the producer has to apply treatment and the exports from the concerned place of production are suspended. Exports may resume if no quarantine harmful organism is found during a follow up official inspection organised within one week. If a quarantine harmful organism is found in more than one location in the place of production, exports are suspended for 9 weeks. During this period, weekly official inspections are carried out by PPIS. Export may resume after 9 weeks only if no quarantine harmful organism is found during these inspections.

There is also a "special quality system" of inspection. The main differences are that the inspections are carried out every 6 weeks and that systematic tests are periodically made in laboratory. Also, immediately on the finding of a single specified quarantine harmful organism, a 6 weeks suspension of exports is imposed and may be lifted only under the conditions described for the normal inspection regime. Finally, a special label is put on the package before export. In addition checks are carried out at the point of exit.

Official control of seeds for export is based on inspection in fields and analyses in laboratory. Production of tomato seeds is inspected 4 times by PPIS during the growing period. The general certification system of tomato seeds ensures compliance with the EU.

When an interception by an EU Member State is notified to PPIS, the relevant "black list" system is applied to the producer.

Phytosanitary certificates may only be issued by specialised and authorised inspectors of PPIS located at point of exit. The exporter is in charge of preparing the document, which is verified and signed by the inspector if no problem is observed.

The PPIS inspector is informed by his/her colleagues of the success of the phytosanitary inspection using different ways:

- For cut flowers, by phone and the stamped delivery note;
- For plants for planting, through the list of the approved nurseries;
- For seeds, by a stamped delivery note.

The registration system permits to list the establishments to be controlled (transit station and place of production of plants for planting). The traceability system permits the possibility of tracing back the exact origin of the export.

5 Thailand

5.1 Background

Thailand is a major producer and exporter of plants and planting material to the EU. The exports are mainly based on plants for planting, cut flowers and fresh herbs and fruits plants and plants products. The numbers of consignments are significantly increasing over years.

Based on the conclusions of the 2008 FVO report (FVO report 2008/7875), the volume of trade with Thailand is constantly increasing and the number of interceptions has always been high, although the number has fallen since 2006, as demonstrated in the following table.

Table 6 Notifications of interceptions of plants and plant products exported from Thailand

| Year | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | Total |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Number of interceptions (all reasons) | 424 | 1073 | 1284 | 937 | 578 | 4296 |
| Number of interceptions (presence of HO) | 278 | 359 | 418 | 408 | 224 | 1687 |

Source: FVO report 2008/7875

The reasons of the interceptions are the following:

- Harmful organisms on cut flowers. The majority of these were due to the presence of *Thrips palmi* on orchid (*Dendrobium* spp.) cut flowers;
- Interceptions of prohibited items, the majority of which were *Citrus hystrix* ('leech lime') leaves;
- Interceptions on plants intended for planting;
- Interceptions were for the presence of *Hirschmanniella* spp. and one for the presence of *B. tabaci*.

The main harmful organisms present in Thailand on plants and plants produce for export to the EU can be summarised as follows:

- *Bemisia tabaci*
- *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, *Liriomyza trifolii*, *Liriomyza sativae*
- *Thrips palmi*
- *Tephritidae*
- *Hirschmanniella* sp.
- Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus.

5.2 Competent Authorities

The Department of Agriculture (DOA), which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC), is the National Plant Protection Organisation and is the recognized body at IPPC. Its role and responsibilities are equivalent to those of a 'single authority' as defined in the Council Directive 2000/29/EC.

Two major offices of the DOA have responsibilities relating to plant health as follows:

- The Office of Agricultural Regulation (OAR) is responsible for the control of imports and exports for plant health and the movement of plants and plant products within Thailand, and for their inspection and control of plant pests. In total, there is 41 plant quarantine station all through the country. OAR inspectors issue phytosanitary certificate for exports. Additionally, the OAR is also responsible for the registration of pesticides. The OAR employs a total of 104 professional staff, which includes 95 plant health staff, and 37 support staff all of whom are responsible for plant health.
- The Plant Protection Research and Development Office (PPRDO) is responsible for conducting research and development relating to the control of plant pests, and for the analysis and diagnosis of samples. The PPRDO is responsible for two specific export programmes for seeds and pomelos, as well as the registration and certification of fumigation and other treatment facilities.

There are four specialist laboratories within the PPRDO; plant pathology research group (PPRG), weed science research group (WSRG), entomology and zoology research group (EG), and the plant quarantine research group (PQRG). The first three of these are discipline based, while the plant quarantine research group is multidisciplinary and covers all aspects of plant quarantine.

The group is divided into three sections; treatment, plant pests and pest risk analysis. The plant pest section performs diagnosis, detection and identification of plant pests. It acts as a reference laboratory; preliminary screening of samples is carried out by the OARD and at the plant quarantine stations.

The PPRDO has a total of 141 professional staff, which includes 134 plant health staff, and 116 support staff all of whom are responsible for plant health.

Additionally, the eight regional Agriculture Research and Development Offices (OARD) are responsible for carrying out research and development relating to field crops including the control of plant pests, and for the operation of the good agriculture practices programmes, including field inspections and advice.

The OARD does not play a direct role in export controls for plant health except for the pomelos pilot project³⁷.

The OARD employs a total of 486 professional staff, which includes 60 staff who perform plant health related duties, and 215 support staff, none of whom perform plant health duties.

Finally, it has to be mentioned that in addition to the DOA, both the Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE) and the National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS) have limited responsibilities in plant health. ACFS is the WTO-SPS contact point and the DOAE has the responsibility of product quality development.

5.3 Legal basis

The Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (1952) amended by Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2542 (1999) and Plant Quarantine Act. (NO. 3) B.E. 2551(2008) are the primary legislation involved in plant health control.

The Plant Quarantine Act (NO. 3) B.E. 2551(2008) was published in the Royal Gazette in May 2008 contains 26 Sections which provide specification and criteria for notification of plants; plant pest and carrier as prohibited articles, adding power to control the exportation of specific controlled plants, enhancing power of plant quarantine officer toward an effective prevention of exotic plant pests and diseases.

The additional list of key legislation is as follows:

- Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Re: Specification of plants and carriers from certain sources as prohibited articles, of exceptions and conditions under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (1964) (No. 5) B.E. 2550 (2007);
- Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Re : Specification of plants from certain sources as restricted articles, of exceptions and conditions under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (1964) B.E. 2550 (2007);
- Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Re: Specification of plant pests as prohibited articles under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (1964) (No. 6) B.E. 2550 (2007);
- Notification of Department of Agriculture, Re: Specifications, methods and conditions of pest risk analysis for the importation of prohibited articles.

In 2009, the DOA has announced five notifications of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and eight Notifications of Department of Agriculture to strengthen the quarantine practices for both export plants and plant products and import prohibited articles.

³⁷ Thailand has exported fresh pomelos fruits to the Netherlands under the condition regulated by European Commission Council Directive 2000/29 item 16.2 (C) due to presence of bacterium; *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* (Hasse) citrus canker in Thailand. This disease occurs commonly in citrus growing area.

In 2007, IPPC reported that 128 insects, 193 pathogens, and 39 plants are listed as quarantine pests. No clear prioritisation system is in place, even if some more considerations are given on some pests of major importance.

It has to be noticed that policies exist in the field of alien invasive species that are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

5.4 Measures on trade (import and export)

The new Plant Quarantine Act (No 3) B.E. 2551 combines previous ministerial notifications from 2007 requiring Pest Risk Assessments for imported plant materials as well as established boarder powers for the plant quarantine committee.

Import of plants and plants products is based on a first classification segregating prohibited, non-prohibited and restricted articles.

- The DOA requires that any person importing or transiting non-prohibited article must provide a phytosanitary certificate to a plant quarantine officer upon shipment arrival;
- A list of restricted articles are available in the Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives entitled “Specification of plant pests and carriers from certain sources as restricted articles under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (1964) B.E. 2550 (2007). In these cases, the DOA requires that:
 - 1) The point of entry for imported article must be a plant quarantine station. The article shipment must also be accompanied by an import permit and phytosanitary certificate endorsed by an authorized agency in exporting country. The certification must indicate the pest-free status, pest eradication, or percentage of pest level deem to be allowed on each various types of pest as determined by the director general (of DOA);
 - 2) Upon an arrival at a plant quarantine station, the importer or representative must notify the station’s official inspector. In case that the article will be transmitted to the third country, the importer must notify an official inspector;
 - 3) The notified official inspector will review all documents. If the documents comply with the determined import requirements, the shipment can be released;
 - 4) While the plant quarantine officer inspects an imported article, the official has a right to hold or confiscate the shipment at the plant quarantine station facilities or other determined places. If a prohibited pest is found, the officer will order the importer or owner to conduct pest eradication or destroy or transmit article out of the country.
- Prohibited articles imported for commercial purposes must be subject to an approved Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) as determined by the director general. An importer must apply for an import permit prior to importation. The DOA also requires that:
 - 1) Any plant quarantine station can be a point of entry for imported article. The article shipment must also be accompanied by an import permit and phytosanitary certificate endorsed by an authorized agency in exporting country. The certification must contain statements that fully meet determined requirements;
 - 2) Upon an arrival at a plant quarantine station, the importer or representative must notify the station’s official inspector. In case that the article will be transmitted to the third country, the importer must notify an official inspector;

- 3) The notified official inspector will review all documents. If the documents comply with the determined import requirements, the shipment can be released;
- 4) While the plant quarantine officer inspects the imported article, the official has a right to hold or confiscate the shipment at the plant quarantine station facilities or other determined places. If a prohibited pest is found, the officer will order the importer or owner to conduct pest eradication or destroy or transmit article out of the country.
- Other restrictions exist when regarding imports for R&D purposes and when considering other purposes than commercial ones.

The following table summarises imports requirements as it stands to date.

Table 7 Import requirements summary in Thailand

| | PRA approval | Import permit | Phytosanitary Certificate | Specific Conditions |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Prohibited articles: | | | | |
| R&D material | | Yes | Yes | Limit Point of Entry |
| Commercial material | Yes | Yes | Yes | No limit PoE |
| Other purposes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No limit PoE |
| Transit to 3 rd country | Yes | Yes | Yes | No limit PoE |
| Restricted articles (import or transit) | | Yes | Yes | No limit PoE |
| Non-prohibited articles (import or transit) | | | Yes | No limit PoE |

Source: Global Agricultural Information Network – Import procedures under the new quarantine act – 2008 report

A substantial proportion of Thailand’s horticultural production is exported. Export certification is voluntary and at Suvarnabhumi airport only. Exporters of plants and plant products are in general, not registered for phytosanitary purposes.

The only exceptions relate to exporters of orchid cut flowers, seeds and pomelos fruit included in the pilot project (see above). The NPPO does maintain records of regular exporters, which include 66 orchid and ornamental plant exporters, 150 fruit and vegetable exporters and 91 orchid cut flower exporters.

One of the recognised weak points of the system is lack of equipment and resources at Suvarnabhumi national airport regarding the lack of cool-chain facilities (certain export markets require that plant produce is treated against fruit flies using either vapour heat treatment or cold treatment.).

The PPRDO is responsible for registering and authorising the fumigation facilities (72 in total). Once registered and certified, the facility may issue certificates of fumigation. There is no requirement for the operator of these facilities to be authorised or assessed for competence to operate the facility. A logbook must be completed recording the identity and quantity of each load, the time duration and quantity of gas used.

Inspections at place of production are carried out only for seeds and pommelos fruit (pilot project).

The PPRDO is responsible for certifying seeds for export. Specialists from the plant pathology group perform the field inspections and laboratory tests. The minimum requirements for PPRDO certification were the same as those in Directive 2000/29/EC³⁸.

The pilot project run by the PPRDO for the export of pomelos was set up by the PPRDO in 2004 in order to guarantee export of disease free fruits. This project includes a list of obligations and actions such as registration of all producers by the PPRDO; training to the registered producers, applications of specific agronomic practices in order to reduce disease presence on the fruits, inspections, and fumigation treatment with hypochloride. A complete traceability system has also been implemented.

There are three systems for the export of orchid cut flowers:

- Fumigation followed by inspection at PQ station (usually Suvarnabhumi Airport). This system accounts for 75% of exports. The cut flowers are fumigated at facilities approved by the PPRDO. The fumigation certificate is issued by the facility and accompanies the consignment to the Plant Quarantine station;
- Fumigation followed by inspection at pack-house. This system accounts for 20% of exports. The flowers are inspected immediately after fumigation and packing;
- Fumigation followed by fast-track export procedure established in July 2006 and administered by the OAR. This system accounts for 5% of exports at Suvarnabhumi Airport.

For other cut flowers, fruit and vegetables all consignments are checked, if requested, at the point of exit by OAR officials. The OAR stated that a sample, approximately 5% of each lot, is inspected.

Plants for planting are inspected on request, immediately prior to export. It is the responsibility of exporters to ensure that any requirements are complied with.

³⁸ Conclusions of FVO mission in 2006 and 2008.

Annex 3: Financial aspects of the CPHR

Analysis of the current Community financial contribution in the plant health area

The following information is mainly³⁹ sourced from the evaluation of the Solidarity regime⁴⁰, carried out by FCEC for the European Commission. The study included a range of recommendations for the improvement of the regime; these formed the basis of the Action Plan prepared by the Commission and presented to the COHPs in November 2008.

Financial contributions within the PH Regime may be granted to the MS in the following frameworks⁴¹:

Infrastructure: Member States may receive from the Community a financial contribution in order to strengthen inspection infrastructures for plant health checks on plant and plant products originating in third countries on the basis of Art. 13.c.5. of Dir. 2000/29/EC. The rules for implementation are laid down in Comm. Reg. No 998/2002/EC.

The total Community financial contribution granted for these measures for the years 2002-2008⁴² has amounted to € 547,492 (see Table 8).

Solidarity: In the event of the appearance of a harmful organism to plants previously unknown on its territory, a MS may benefit from a “plant health control” financial contribution from the Community to cover expenditure relating directly to the necessary measures which have been taken or are planned for the purpose of combating the harmful organism in order to eradicate or, if eradication is not possible, contain it (Article 22 of the Council Directive 2000/29/EC).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1040/2002⁴³ establishes the detailed rules for the implementation of the solidarity regime. Member States introduce solidarity dossiers on a voluntary basis and each dossier refers to a specific outbreak. They are responsible for the management of outbreaks on their territory and are obliged to take all necessary measures, regardless of the existence of the solidarity regime.

The solidarity regime applies to any harmful organism, listed or not in Annexes I or II of the Council Directive, as long as (Art. 23 (1)):

³⁹ The Report refers to the Community contribution (solidarity payments) until the year 2006. Data were updated to include years 2007 and 2008. The part on the contribution granted to strengthen inspection infrastructure is not covered in the Report and was compiled by the FCEC.

⁴⁰ European Commission, Interim evaluation Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms – Financial Aspects, final report by the FCEC. 13 March 2008

⁴¹ Additional financial contribution is granted through the POSEIDOM (for the DOM regions of France) and POSEIMA (for the Madeira Island and the Azores) but they are not considered here as they are not eligible to all MS but only to some specific regions.

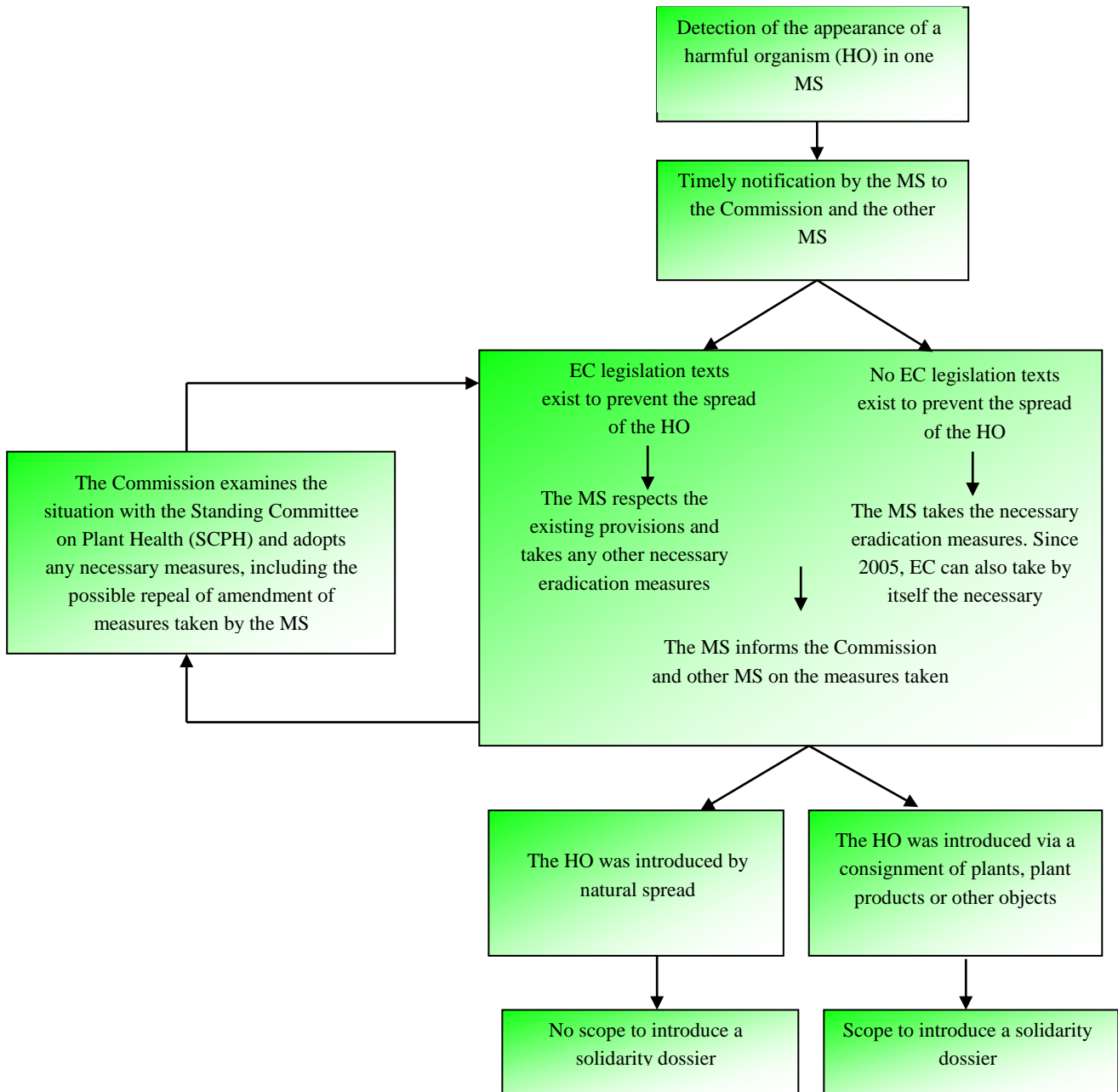
⁴² In 2009 no contribution was granted to strengthen inspection infrastructures.

⁴³ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1040/2002 of 14 June 2002 establishing detailed rules for the implementation of the provisions relating to the allocation of a financial contribution from the Community for plant- health control and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2051/97

- It has been notified;
- it constitutes an imminent danger for all or part of the Community due to its appearance in an area where the organism had either not been known to occur previously or had already been eradicated or was being eradicated, and
- it was introduced into the area through consignments of plants, plant products or other objects from a third country or another area of the Community. It does not cover cases of natural spread, nor does it cover the control of harmful organisms that are already established (i.e. widely distributed) in the Member State territory.

Figure 3 summarizes the eligibility criteria for the submission of a dossier.

Figure 3 Outbreak management and scope for submitting a solidarity dossier



Source: Interim evaluation Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms – Financial Aspects

Art. 23 (4) describes the information needed in order to qualify for the financial support. The MS shall apply before the end of the calendar year after which the appearance of the HO was detected and provide information on, among other things:

- the identity of the consignment through which the HO was introduced or the probable source of contamination;
- the necessary measures taken or planned; and
- the results obtained and the actual or estimated cost of the expenditures incurred or to be incurred, and the proportion of such expenditures covered or to be covered by public funds.

A further restrictive eligibility criteria is a minimum threshold of €25,000 for the eligible costs⁴⁴.

Art. 23(2) lists the necessary measures within the meaning of art. 22, which include phytosanitary actions such as:

- a) Destruction, disinfection, disinfestations, sterilisation, cleaning or any other treatment,
- b) Inspections and testing; and
- c) Prohibitions or restrictions (in the use of growing substrates, cultivable areas, plants, plant products or other objects other than material from the consignment)

aimed at eradicating the harmful organism in the demarcated zone.

Expenditures directly relating to the necessary measures are considered:

- Payments made from public funds in order to cover all or part of the costs of the measures of (a) and (b), except those related to the running costs of the competent official body;
- Payments made from public funds in order to compensate for all or part of the financial losses other than loss of earnings resulting from the measures described in (c).

Therefore the cost for growers whose plant material is destroyed is not compensated, although a possibility to cover such costs has been inserted but the implementing Regulation has never been developed.

To cover the losses to producers, various Member States have developed national support schemes. Considering 23 Member States⁴⁵:

- 12 have developed a public or ad hoc compensation scheme funded by provision in the State budget;
- 1 has developed a public scheme fully funded by the compulsory fees of the producers;
- 1 has developed a private scheme taken over by a public scheme; and
- 1 has developed a private scheme.

⁴⁴ According to Art. 4(3) of Commission Reg. No 1040/2002/EC, as amended by Commission Reg. No 738/2005/EC, the financial contribution from the Community shall not be granted where the total amount of eligible expenditure per year is less than € 25,000

⁴⁵ Source: Interim evaluation Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms – Financial Aspects (2008). Data for Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg and Romania not available.

- In 7 Member States, no support scheme exists or the possibility exists in the legislation but is not applied in practice. One of them is currently reviewing the options for sharing costs and responsibilities between government and industries.

The solidarity regime can cover up to 50% of expenditure for the necessary measures, provided that these have been taken within a period not more than two years after the detection of the HO, or planned for that period. The financial contribution is provided for maximum 4 years (2+2)⁴⁶, for a specific outbreak, with examination of results after one year of eradication prior to any follow-up dossier. The contribution is degressive over the years.

No Community Plant Health fund exists. In accordance with Article 3(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1258/1999, veterinary and plant health measures undertaken in accordance with Community rules shall be financed under the Guarantee section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (currently EAGF). Financial control of these measures comes under Articles 8 and 9 of the above Regulation. In years 2005-2009 the annual budget has been between €1.6 and €2.5 million (in 2006, due to extraordinary measures for PWN, executed budget was €9.4 million⁴⁷). This budget is however not restricted to a specific maximum amount. Relevant budget lines (in part shared with AH) are:

- 17 04 04 01 (Eradication of HOs and improvement of the border infrastructure): €1 million in 2009. As for PH, over the past decade a total sum of €20.6 million⁴⁸ was spent under this budget line to contain and eradicate PWN in PT.
- 17 04 04 01 (Programmes of training events in the area of PH): €1 million in 2009.

The total financial contribution granted in the framework of the Solidarity regime for the years 1999-2009 was € 29,257,732 million. The main beneficiary of the solidarity regime to date has been Portugal, with a total maximum EC contribution of € 21,398,256 million or 73% of total solidarity funding (reduced to 34% if we do not consider the specific budget of more than € 8.4 million allocated in 2006 to support eradication of pinewood nematode⁴⁹ and of € 10,276,063 for measures in 2008 and 2009 to control the same harmful organism). France, Belgium, Germany, Finland, Spain, the Netherlands and Italy have been regular users of the solidarity regime whereas Greece has been minority beneficiary. Since the accession of EU 12 new Member States, Poland has introduced a dossier for the eradication of *Diabrotica virgifera* but this was refused, Slovenia was granted a financial contribution in 2008 and 2009 for the eradication of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* and Malta in 2009 for the eradication of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*.

Solidarity funding has mainly concerned the eradication of pinewood nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*), *Diabrotica virgifera*, *Anoplophora chinensis*, *Ralstonia*

⁴⁶ According to Art. 23 (5), an extension to the two years is accorded if examination of the situation concludes that the objectives of the measures will be achieved within a reasonable additional period.

⁴⁷ In 2006 the initially allocated amount was €2.5 million; this was increased by €7 million (coming from the emergency fund article) in order to finance the ad hoc eradication of PWN in PT.

⁴⁸ Financial contributions for a total amount of 732,087€ were granted to Portugal for the eradication of other HOs, such as Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus, Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus and *Ralstonia solanacearum*

⁴⁹ This action was a specific solidarity action taken on the basis of article 23(6) of the Directive 2000/29/EC that allows further action if it is considered necessary for the Community, i.e. a coverage beyond 50% of the expenditures and beyond the time limit of 4 years

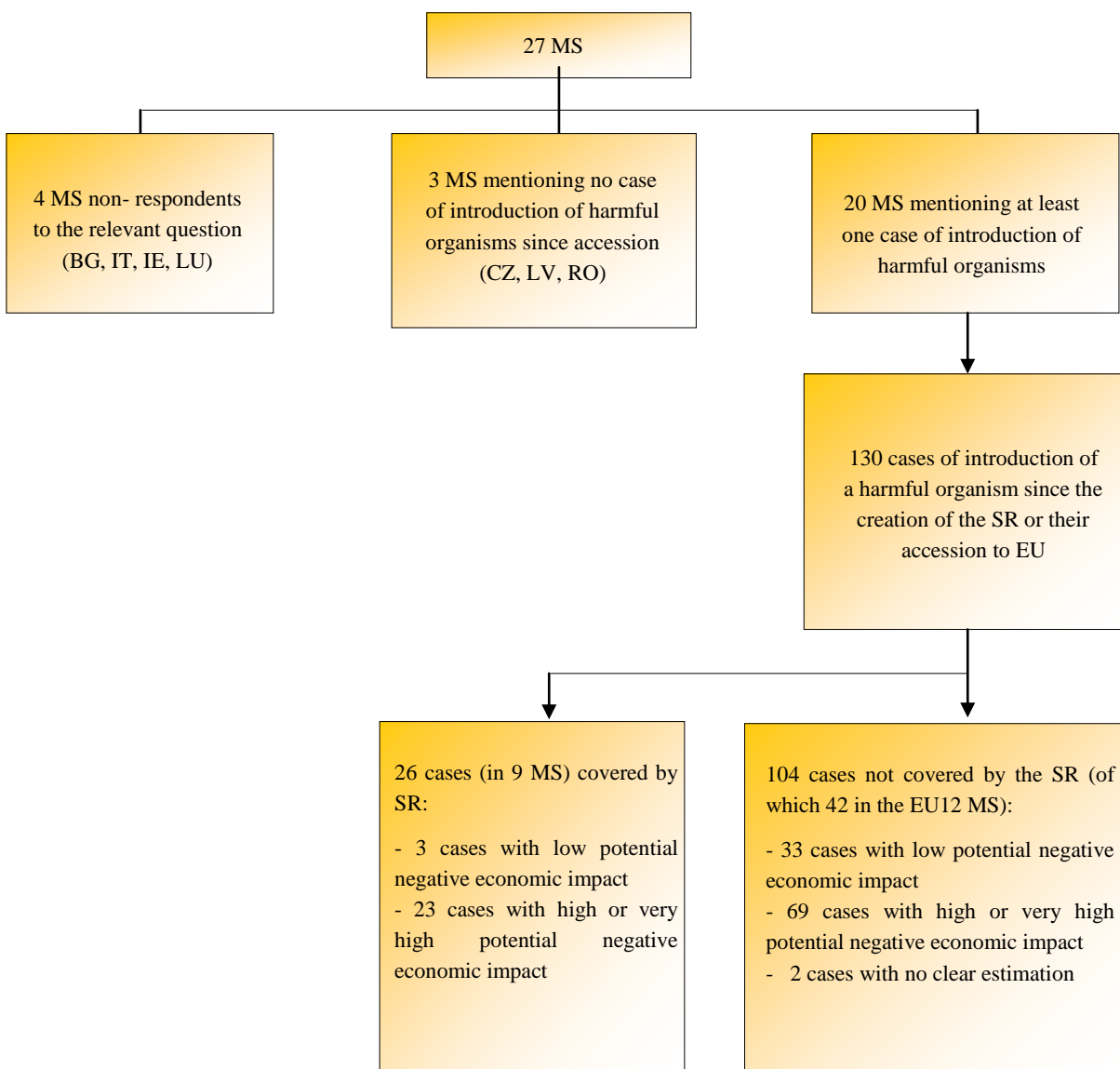
solanacearum, *Clavibacter michiganensis*, Tomato spotted wilt virus and Tomato yellow leaf curl virus and *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Figure 6).

Only a small proportion of cases of introduction of a harmful organism have been subject to a solidarity dossier, mainly due to the difficulty in identifying the source of contamination, in achieving the threshold and/or, for small dossiers, the lack of motivation in devoting significant effort to preparing a convincing dossier when evidence of eligibility is lacking.

In this regard, one of the conclusions of the Solidarity Regime Evaluation was that the contribution of the solidarity regime to the overall objective of protecting and raising the health status of plants in the Community appears to be limited. This conclusion was due to the fact that: 1) the scope of action is relatively narrow (for example, natural spread and control of already-established (widely distributed) harmful organisms are not currently eligible for solidarity funding); 2) the restrictive rules mean that only a small proportion of harmful organism outbreaks are covered in practice; 3) there has been no attempt to use the solidarity regime as a tool for strategically managing and/or co-financing the eradication or containment of plant pests in the Community. Compensation for loss of growers (as it is the case in the Animal Health fund) would also increase effectiveness of the regime.

As shown in the following figure, since 1997, only a small proportion (20%) of cases of HO introduction have been covered by the solidarity regime. The reasons for this, according to the responses to the survey by the MS, were the aforementioned difficulties related to the introduction and eligibility of the dossier. Another point to highlight is that among the outbreaks not covered by the solidarity regime, 69 cases were considered as outbreaks with a high or very high potential negative economic impact on the industry concerned.

Figure 4 : Cases of HO introduction that have been supported by the solidarity regime



Source: Interim evaluation Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms – Financial Aspects

Table 8: Breakdown of Community financial contribution to strengthen inspection infrastructure for PH checks, per MS and total, 1999-2008⁵⁰

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | Total |
|--------------|----------------|------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Austria | | | 14,076 | | | | | 14,076 |
| Belgium | | | | | | 48,843 | | 48,843 |
| Denmark | | | 15,547 | | | | | 15,547 |
| Finland | | | | 57,595 | | | | 57,595 |
| France | 45,007 | | | | | | | 45,007 |
| Germany | 26,904 | | 33,246 | 36,875 | 22,025 | | | 119,050 |
| Italy | 93,030 | | 51,673 | | | | | 144,703 |
| Netherlands | | | 40,480 | | | | | 40,480 |
| Portugal | | | | | | | 25,960 | 25,960 |
| Sweden | 36,231 | | | | | | | 36,231 |
| Total | 201,172 | | 155,022 | 94,470 | 22,025 | 48,843 | 25,960 | 547,492 |

Source: FCEC elaboration based on relevant Commission Decisions

⁵⁰ In 2009 no financial contribution was granted to strengthen inspection infrastructures.

Table 9: Breakdown of solidarity amounts*, per MS and total, 1999-2009⁵¹

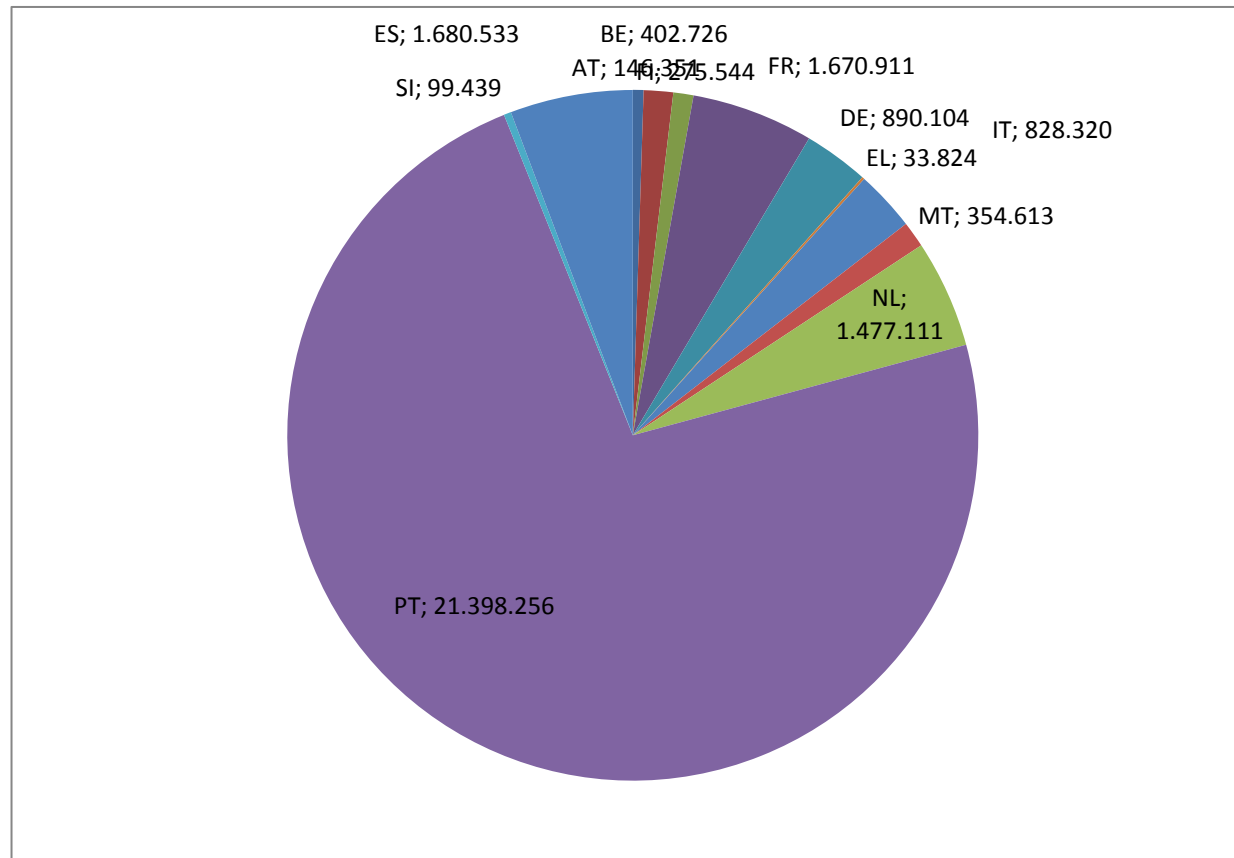
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Austria | | 17,103 | 71,375 | 57,873 | | | | | | | | 146,351 |
| Belgium | | | | | | 210,485 | 89,430 | 69,146 | 33,665 | | | 402,726 |
| Finland | | | 56,423 | 83,147 | 81,343 | | | | 54,631 | | | 275,544 |
| France | 89,972 | 26,899 | | 377,571 | 259,104 | | 481,591 | | 435,774 | | | 1,670,911 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | 32,277 | 12,127 | 339,567 | 506,133 | 890,104 |
| Greece | 32,352 | | | 1,472 | | | | | | | | 33,824 |
| Italy | 18,365 | 5,168 | | | | | | | | | 804,787 | 828,320 |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | 354,613 | 354,613 |
| Netherlands | | | | 64,374 | | | 118,428 | | 158,076 | 511,733 | 624,500 | 1,477,111 |
| Portugal | 137,819 | 287,038 | 732,624 | 662,793 | 518,007 | 366,064 | | 8,417,848 | | | 10,276,063 | 21,398,256 |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | 20,653 | 78,786 | 99,439 |
| Spain | 18,102 | 161,273 | | 97,017 | | | | | | | 1,404,141 | 1,680,533 |
| Total | 296,610 | 497,481 | 860,422 | 1,344,247 | 858,454 | 576,549 | 689,449 | 8,519,271 | 694,273 | 871,953 | 14,049,023 | 29,257,732 |

Source: FCEC elaboration based on Interim evaluation Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms – Financial Aspects Report and relevant Commission Decisions

**Note: these figures refer to the maximum ceiling of COM co-financing i.e. about 95% of final payments (payments being made on expenses actually incurred)*

⁵¹ For the years 1997 and 1998, provisions for 400,000€ were made but not used.

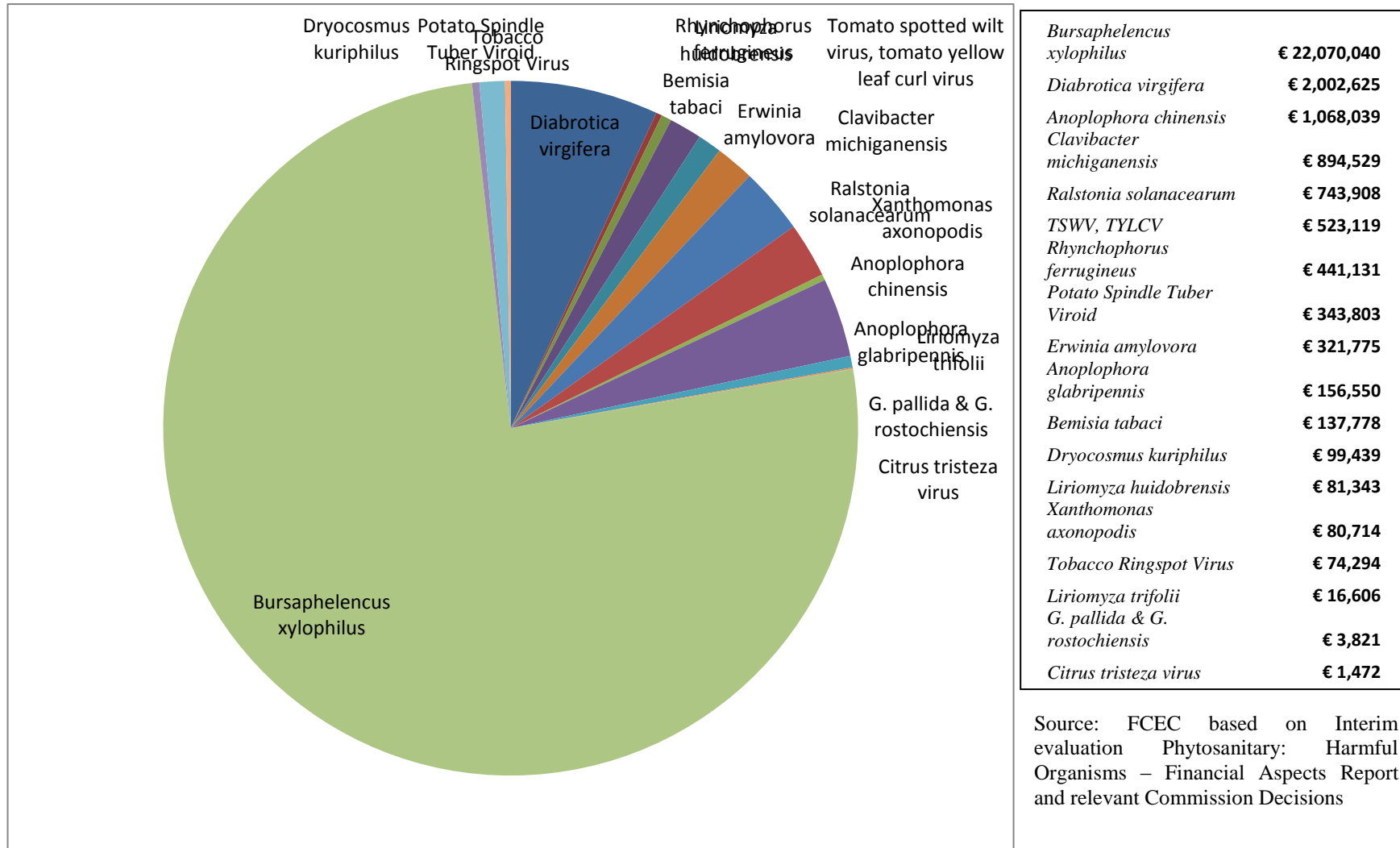
Figure 5: Breakdown of solidarity funding per MS, 1999-2009



(a) Including the extra-ordinary budget for the eradication of pinewood nematode in 2006-2007 and 2009 in Portugal. Excluding this, total PT funding in the 1999-2009 period amounted to €2.704.345.

Source: FCEC elaboration based on Interim evaluation Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms – Financial Aspects Report and relevant Commission Decisions

Figure 6: Breakdown of solidarity funding per HO, 1999-2009



Source: FCEC based on Interim evaluation Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms – Financial Aspects Report and relevant Commission Decisions

Annex 4: Typology of national compensation schemes

| MS | Type of scheme | Legal basis | Administrator | Types of costs covered | Source of funding | HO |
|----|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| AS | Insurance scheme: 'multi peril' insurance applicable to arable crops and covered Hail, storm, frost, flood, rain, drought, drift, sprouting, pests, etc. | | | | | |
| BE | Solidarity fund for producers of potatoes | State aid N° 270/2004: Royal decree of 5 December 2005 fixing the contributions to be paid by the potatoes producers for the indemnification of the losses incurred as a follow-up to measures ordered for phytosanitary control | Federal Public service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment. | 1) Direct losses due to the destruction or treatment of potato's (excluding the loss of earnings) 2) Additional costs due to the treatment or processing of potato's in conditions of quarantine (excluding costs for destruction) | The fund is financed by the obligatory financial contribution of the producers of seed potatoes (€20 per ha) and ware potatoes (€10 per ha). The contributions temporarily stop in case reserves achieve the ceiling of €1,5 million | <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> <i>Clavibacter michiganensis ssp sepedonicus</i> <i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi gelden et al;</i> <i>Meloidogyne fallax karssen</i> <i>Synchytrium endobioticum smith</i> Potato spindle tuber viroid |
| BG | Ad hoc compensation paid by Government to producers | Ordinance nr 1 for phytosanitary control, article 48: expenses for the limitation and eradication of outbreaks of quarantine harmful organisms and for the reimbursement of owners who have suffered losses due to obligatory phytosanitary measures shall be paid totally or partially with funds of the budget or as financial aid from the European community paid under the provisions of article 23 of directive 2000/29. | Ministry of agriculture and Forestry. | Costs covered: 1) Costs of destruction of plants and plant products; 2) Costs for treatment of the contaminated plots; warehouses and agricultural machinery 3) Partial compensation of the farmers. | State budget | <i>Clavibacter michiganensis ssp sepedonicus</i> <i>Synchytrium endobioticum smith</i> |
| CY | Ad hoc compensation paid by Government to producers | National legislation on Plant Health | Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture | Not communicated. | State budget | <i>Clavibacter michiganensis ssp sepedonicus</i> |

| MS | Type of scheme | Legal basis | Administrator | Types of costs covered | Source of funding | HO |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| CZ | Public scheme | Act No. 326/2004 Coll. on plant health, as amended;(§ 76) - Decree No. 330/2004 Coll. (§ 29) | State Phytosanitary Administration and Ministry of Agriculture | 1) Costs of one-off destruction of plants, plant products and other objects contaminated or suspected of contamination by harmful organisms and their treatment; 2) Costs of one-off disinfestations, disinfection or other treatment of fields, warehouse, operation areas, machinery, transport vehicles, facilities, equipment, tools or other objects; 3) Value of destroyed materials. The value of the destroyed materials is mostly determined from the current market price of the product (selling price of the producer): local common price, own calculation of direct costs or average common price. | Provision in the State budget | <i>Clavibacter michiganensis ssp sepedonicus</i> <i>Diabrotica virgifera</i> <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> <i>ESFY</i> <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> <i>Mycosphaerella pini</i> <i>Pear decline Puccinia horiana Plum pox virus Colletotrichum acutatum</i> <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> <i>TSWV</i> |
| DE | Compensation exists in Plant Health legislation but is not used. | | | | | |
| DK | 1) Mandatory mutual fund 2) Voluntary independent insurance scheme | Not communicated | 1) Board representing farmers, the Danish Potato Council and government 2) A group of insurance companies | 1) Costs associated with the lost crop and destruction costs of potato growers (seed and ware potatoes) but no replacement of seed. Costs borne in the initial year only. 2) By 2004, a group of insurance companies offered additional insurance to potato growers to cover the proportion of the loss from 60% up to 90% of the first year costs, and including the costs for buying new seed in the following year. | 1) Growers pay a compulsory levy of approximately 0,54 € per tonne of potatoe sold, collected by the firms that buy potatoes. The fund raises about 540 000 € a year on approximately one million tonnes of production. 2) The insurance costs 20€ per ha of potatoes (at least 10% of potato | <i>Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. Sepedonicus</i> <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> |

| MS | Type of scheme | Legal basis | Administrator | Types of costs covered | Source of funding | HO |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | farmers have taken out this insurance). | |
| ES | Public scheme | Ley 43/2002 de 20 de noviembre, de sanidad vegetal Real Decreto 1190/1998, de 12 de junio, por el que se regulan los programas nacionales de erradicación or control de organismos nocivos de los vegetales aún no establecidos en el territorio nacional | Competent authority from the Autonomous Communities | 1) Cost of inspection and testing 2) Cost of destruction, disinfection, disinfestation or other treatment 3) Financial losses other than loss of earnings (i.e. production costs) | Provision in the State budget | Harmful organism listed in the Annexes I and II of the Council Directive 2000/29/EC and new harmful organisms introduced in any area of the Spanish territory |
| FI | Public scheme | Plant Health Act (702/2003), 30 § | Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry | 1) Costs of disinfection, prevention or disposal that follow directly from the implementation of an order given in the prevention decision, or the value of the property that is disposed of or damaged due to the prevention measure; 2) Financial damage or cost due to the prohibition to sell, supply, transport or use goods based on a prevention decision or a similar restriction; and 3) Financial damage or cost that follows from discontinuation of plant production based on an order given in the prevention decision. | Provision in the State budget | Harmful organism listed in the Annexes I and II of the Council Directive 2000/29/EC and harmful organisms for which Commission's decisions concerning emergency measures are applied. Costs are covered in principle only for harmful organisms that can still be eradicated |
| FR | national solidarity funds (Private scheme taken over by a public one) | Article 1251-9 du code rural | Professionals | The compensation covers completely or partially the financial loss resulting from 1) the destruction of plants and plant products, 2) all direct costs incurred by the measures against the HO <u>Potatoes</u> : Covers maximum 2/3 of 80% of the damage. Maximum | Producers that want to be eligible for this fund should pay a fee to the manager of the professional solidarity fund. In case of outbreak, the managing | <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> and <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> on seed potatoes (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) (since 2002) |

| MS | Type of scheme | Legal basis | Administrator | Types of costs covered | Source of funding | HO |
|----|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | | volume of 3000 tons per beneficiary. | organization(s) ask(s) for a State contribution. (Potatoes: minimum 50% of the covered losses of income and 100% of the costs of destruction and disinfection; maize: the level of participation to the control costs paid by the manager of the professional solidarity fund is identical to the amount of contributions paid by the Government through public funds) | <i>Diabrotica virgifera virgifera</i> on Zea maize (since 2009) Plum Pox Virus on Prunus: under development |
| GR | No support mechanism | | | | | |
| HU | Public scheme | Act 35 of 2000 on Plant Protection, Decree 7/2001 (I.17.) FVM on the rules of the implementation of phytosanitary measures | Central Agricultural Office Until 31 December 2006: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | 1) Costs of destruction and treatment of plants 2) Price of pesticide 3) Value of destroyed materials (plants, irrigation system, etc). The value of indemnification may not exceed 90% of the market value for propagating and planting material, 80% for other plants, 70% for plant products and other objects. | Provision in the State budget | Organisms harmful to potatoes: <i>Ralstonia</i> , <i>Clavibacter</i> , <i>Stolbur</i> Organism harmful to plums: <i>Xanthomonas arabiscola pv. pruni</i> |
| HU | Insurance scheme: one all-risk (MPCI) insurance, the 'Yield insurance of arable crops' applicable to several arable and horticultural crops to cover risks associated to storm, hail, fire, snow break, ice break, drought, <u>insects</u> , sandblast, soil alligating, frost riving, sore, thunder stroke, landslip, flood, standing water, snow pressure. | | | | | |
| IR | Costs are normally borne by the affected businesses, however there have been a few limited cases where DAFF has aided the removal and destruction of affected material, e.g. a following the finding of Brown rot in 2007 and also in a number of limited cases of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> | | | | | |
| IT | Several insurance schemes exist to cover plant disease risks, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Crops single-risk: risks covered are hail, wind, black and hoar frost, flood, excess rain, drought, plant · diseases | | | | | |

| MS | Type of scheme | Legal basis | Administrator | Types of costs covered | Source of funding | HO |
|----|----------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Crops combined risks: risks covered are two or more of the events covered by single-risk insurance · Crops multi-peril (yield): risks covered are hail, wind, black and hoar frost, flood, excess rain, drought, plant diseases <p>These insurance types apply to all crops, fruit trees, shrubs and nurseries, trees for wood and seed plants. Insurance products are also structure specific (Structures combined risks) : they apply to greenhouses with metal framework,</p> | | | | |
| LT | Public scheme | 2003-12-31 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1706 "On the rules of partial reimbursement for application of Phytosanitary measures"; updated on the 31st of October of 2006 by another Resolution No.1092. | State Plant Protection Service and Ministry of Agriculture | Costs of destruction or treatment of contaminated plants or plant products. Max 90% of the value of the destroyed plant materials. The standard prices are reviewed and approved annually in consideration of the potato market in Lithuania. Therefore, the size of compensation is different each year. | Provision in the State budget. Annual budget is decreasing from 430.000€ in 2006 to 116.000€ in 2010. | <i>Clavibacter</i> <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> <i>Globodera pallida</i> <i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> <i>Plum pox virus</i> <i>Sharka</i> |
| LV | Public scheme | Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No 178 of 2009.02.24. "Order on allocation of the compensations for the enforcement of the phytosanitary measures" | | | Between 0,06 and 67,20 € per plant, depending from the host plant species and size | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> |

| MS | Type of scheme | Legal basis | Administrator | Types of costs covered | Source of funding | HO |
|----|--|------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|
| LV | Public scheme | Not communicated | The inspections before providing compensation are carried out by the plant protection services. The money is paid by the rural support service. | Compensatory aid will be granted in amount of market price for destroyed potatoes in purpose to buy resistant seed material. The support is paid out: 1) for acquisition of certified seed potatoes to the amount sufficient for planting of not more than 50% of the area being under potatoes that year when potato ring rot was found; 2) for the output of seed potatoes which have undergone field inspection, to the amount of 50% of documented losses incurred by selling seed potatoes as table or forage potatoes, or destruction of these potatoes, paid to farms where potato ring rot was found the preceding year; 3) for purchased and utilised disinfectants and disinfection carried out on the farm on 100% scale. 2) and 3) are paid to farms where potato ring not was found the preceding year. Losses incurred due to destruction or sales of potatoes as table or forage potatoes are calculated on the basis of the total forecasted price of seed potatoes, minus income from sold potatoes (if any). | Provision in the State budget | <i>Clavibacter michiganensis ssp sepedonicus</i> |
| LU | No data available | | | | | |
| MT | Although industry covers a proportion of the costs associated with the control of pests in case of an outbreak, in Malta there is no official cost-sharing scheme. | | | | | |

| MS | Type of scheme | Legal basis | Administrator | Types of costs covered | Source of funding | HO |
|----|---|--------------|---|---|--|---|
| NL | Voluntary independent insurance scheme 'PotatoPol' | Not relevant | Private insurance company (founded in 1997) – initiative of the Dutch Agriculture and Horticulture Organization (LTO) in cooperation with the Arable Farmers Union. | <p>Contribution to the direct damage to the crop plus the costs of destruction.</p> <p>Any identified infected lot and all related lots to an infected one are destroyed.</p> <p>Additional restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition to plant potatoes in infected field for 6 years (normal crop rotation is 3 years); - All equipment must be cleaned carefully according to a described procedure; - All storage places must be cleaned. <p>Farmers received fixed premiums to cover these costs if they have subscribed to the insurance scheme.</p> | <p>Voluntary participation of producers</p> <p>2006: 4200 members to cover 66% of potato acreage (100 000 ha):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 92% of seed potato acreage (high valuable crop, highest return to farmers) - 45% of ware potato acreage - 75% of starch potato acreage <p>Yearly voluntary subscription:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - advance payment of 25% of the max. premium - adjustment payment at the end of the season based on the level of damage | <p><i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i></p> <p><i>Clavibacter michiganensis ssp sepedonicus</i></p> <p><i>PSTVd (since 2008)</i></p> |
| NL | A very small compensation fund also exists for bulb flowers, only for tulips and daffodils: growers pay a levy, if there is an outbreak they report at the end of the year what was destroyed, and then it is calculated if the accumulated amount is sufficient to cover losses or if an additional levy is required. The levy is currently at 4,53 € per 100 m ² . | | | | | |

| MS | Type of scheme | Legal basis | Administrator | Types of costs covered | Source of funding | HO |
|----|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| PL | Public scheme | The law of plant health of 18.12.2003 (o.j. no. 11, pos. 94, mutatis mutandis) (a) and the regulation of the minister of agriculture and rural development of 30.05.2006 on the rates of financial aid for various entities carrying out specific tasks in agriculture (o.j. no 98, pos. 683, mutatis mutandis)(b) | (a) main inspectorate of plant health and seed inspection (b) Ministry of agriculture and rural development and main inspectorate of plant health and seed inspection | a) Cost of any measure of control and prevention of further spread (e.g. value of destroyed material, costs of destruction) or real/actual loss b) Disposal of infected plants, disinfection treatment of storage areas, cover of loss resulting from downgrading of certified potatoes, purchase of certified potato tubers (all under certain conditions) | Provision in the State budget | <i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. Phaseoli</i> <i>clavibacter michiganensis ssp. Sepedonicus</i> <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> <i>Diabrotica virgifera virgifera</i> |
| PT | Public scheme | Despacho Normativo 10/2006 | Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development | Costs due to destruction: <i>Citrus Tristeza virus:</i> Citrus tree : Nursery : 2€/plant On site : 15€/plant <i>Erwinia amylovora:</i> Apple tree and pear tree: Nursery: 1€/plant Culture: 7,5 €/plant <i>Ralstonia:</i> Solanacea: culture: 3000€/ha | Provision in the State budget | <i>Citrus Tristeza virus</i> <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> |
| RO | No data available | | | | | |
| SE | Possibility of compensation exists in Plant Health legislation but is not been used since 1995. | | | | | |
| SK | Possibility of compensation exists in Plant Health legislation but is not been used in the last 10 years | | | | | |

| MS | Type of scheme | Legal basis | Administrator | Types of costs covered | Source of funding | HO |
|----|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| SI | Public scheme | Plant Health Act (OJ RS No. 23/05) Rules on compensation in the area of plant health (OJ RS No. 27/03, 33/05) | Phytopanitary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia | 1) Costs of value of destroyed materials 2) for the perennial plants (e.g. fruit, vine,...) also loss of yield for the next two years | Provision in the State budget (around 50 000€/year with the possibility to apply for extra funding) | Harmful organisms listed in the Annexes to Council Directive 2000/29/EC (<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> , <i>PPV</i> , <i>ESFY</i> , <i>Flavescence dorée</i> , <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> , <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> and <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> , <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>Pruni</i> , <i>Apple mosaic virus</i> , <i>Apple Proliferation MLO</i> , <i>Pear decline phytoplasma</i> , <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> , <i>PSTVd</i>) and some harmful organisms from marketing directives (<i>Ph. Cactorum</i> , <i>Agrobacterium vitis</i> , <i>PNRSV</i> , <i>PDV</i>) |
| UK | Possibility of compensation exists in Plant Health legislation but is not used. The whole area of cost and responsibility sharing between government and industry in relation to phytosanitary controls is under review. | | | | | |

Sources: compiled by FCEC on the basis of the information provided by the MS during the evaluation of the solidarity regime and the CPHR evaluation. Data on Italian, Austrian and Hungarian insurance schemes were found in the 2008 JRC report on the agricultural insurance scheme (<http://mars.jrc.it/Bulletins-Publications/Agricultural-Insurance-Schemes-I-JRC-Scientific-and-Technical-Report>)

Annex 5: Detailed analysis of CPHR benefits, by HO and MS

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Agrilius planipennis | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Ireland | Fraxinus | 19000 ha | Important forest, landscape and heritage tree | |
| Anoplophora (Anoplophora chinensis & glabripennis) | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Czech Republic | ornamental trees | 627500 ha | <i>No data available</i> | |
| | | | Denmark | many deciduous plant species | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> | |
| | | | Italy | Susceptible plants | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> | |
| | | | Lithuania | deciduous trees | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> | |
| | | | Netherlands | deciduous trees, in particular Acer spp. | nursery stock: 17000 ha <i>public area, private gardens: no data available</i> | Because there are all kinds of trees, bushes, plants it is hard to provide revenue per plant. An estimation of the total production of nursery stock in the Netherlands is about 599 million euro in 2008, but will be lower in 2009. | |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Denmark | deciduous trees | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> | |
| | | | Germany | deciduous trees, Acer campestris, Salix caprea, Populus, Esculus and Betula | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> | |
| | | | Italy | Susceptible plants | <i>public area, private gardens: no data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> | |
| | | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Belgium | deciduous trees | 350000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | Czech Republic | ornamental trees | 627500 ha | deciduous forests cover about 8 % of the area of the CZ, host plants are also highly valuable part of public greens |
| Italy | deciduous trees | | | <i>public area, private</i> | Maples and chestnut trees are | | |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | <i>gardens: no data available</i> | widespread both in public greens and private gardens |
| | | | Lithuania | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | One third of Lithuania's territory is occupied by mixed forests therefore the establishment of this HO would cause a lot of harm. |
| | | | Netherlands | deciduous trees, in particular Acer spp. | <i>No data available</i> | green in the public area, parks, private gardens |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Germany | deciduous trees, Acer campestris, Salix caprea, Populus, Esculus and Betula | <i>No data available</i> | host plants are of relevance as street trees, in the (urban) landscape, in public gardens and parks and also in natural habitats |
| Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | Hungary | apricots | 6 000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| Beet Necrotic yellow vein virus (rhizomanie) | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Ireland | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | multi benefits for producers, environment and biodiversity |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | France | Solanum tuberosum and Beta vulgaris | Protected zone in Britany: 5000 ha of certified potato plants | <i>No data available</i> |
| Bemisia tabaci | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | France | Vegetables, strawberries and horticulture in glasshouses | 6 400 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Ireland | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | multi benefits for producers, environment and biodiversity |
| | | | Lithuania | Polyphagous in the greenhouses | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Sweden | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (Pinewood nematode) | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Czech Republic | Pine trees | 1.941.582 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | France | coniferous trees | 4 470 000 ha of coniferous forests for production, of which 635 000 ha Pinus Pinaster in Aquitaine + 3 200 000 ha of coniferous trees of private | Standing timber volume/gross annual production (million m ³) = 905 / 45,3 |
| | | | Germany | pine trees (focus areas in Brandenburg, Bavaria and Lower Saxony) | 2.500.000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Italy | Pine trees | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Slovenia | coniferous trees | 875.739 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | Spain | Pine trees | 5.532.385 ha | <i>Revenue in €/tree and €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | Sweden | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Containment / slowing spread | Portugal | Pine trees | 710.000 ha |
| | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Belgium | coniferous trees | 274.635 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Czech Republic | coniferous trees | 1.941.582 ha | about 25 % of the area of the CZ |
| | | | Estonia | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | Natural habitats |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| | | | Germany | pine trees | 2.500.000,00 | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Slovenia | Coniferous trees | 875.739 ha | biodiversity, protection from erosion and wind, habitat for wild animals or birds |
| | | | Spain | Pine trees | 5.532.385 ha | natural habitats and landscape |
| | | | Sweden | Coniferous trees | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Ceratocystis (ceratocystis fagacearum & fimbriata) | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | France | Quercus | Quercus robur production: 1850 000 ha Quercus petraea production: 1690 000 ha Quercus pubescens production: 1250 000 ha Quercus ilex production: 650 000 ha | Standing timber volume/gross annual production (million m ³) = - Quercus robur : 275 / 8,0 - Quercus petraea : 289 / 8,0 - Quercus pubescens : 93 / 2,8 - Quercus ilex : 24 / 0,8 |
| | | | Germany | Quercus | 1 000 000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Containment / slowing spread | Italy | Platanus occidentalis | <i>No data available</i> |
| | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Denmark | Quercus | <i>No data available</i> | Very important tree in urban and open landscape in woods, hedges etc. The tree is of high amenity value. |
| | | | Germany | Quercus | 1 000 000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Ireland | Quercus | 15000 ha | Important forest, landscape and heritage tree |
| | | | Portugal | Quercus | 1 243 000 ha | The introduction could have a major impact on natural landscape and forest areas |
| | | | Sweden | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Italy | Platanus occidentalis | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Citrus tristeza virus | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | France | citrus | Protected zone of Corsica: - production of citrus (clémentines) : about 2000 ha - orchards of rootstocks and grafts donor (donneurs de greffe): about 100 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (potato ring rot) | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Belgium | seed potatoes | 2.434 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Denmark | Solanum tuberosum | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | France | Solanum tuberosum | 156 203 ha Fast eradication allows safeguarding 15 000 ha of certified potato plants | 43 600 kg/ha 6,8 million tons |
| | | | Hungary | seed and ware potatoes | 21.000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Ireland | potatoes | 12.000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Netherlands | seed potatoes | 37.000 ha | 35000 kg/ha |
| | | | | ware potatoes | 70.000 ha | 47000 kg/ha |
| | | | | starch potatoes | 40.000 ha | 40000 kg/ha |
| | | tomatoes | | 1.600 ha | 730 million kg in total | |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Czech Republic | potatoes | 38.000 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | Denmark | potatoes (Solanum tuberosum) | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Estonia | potatoes | | 8.000 ha | <i>No data available</i> | | |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---|--|
| | | | Finland | potatoes | 25.000 ha | 30 000 kg / ha |
| | | | Germany | Ware and starch potatoes | 243.915 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | Seed potatoes | 15.885 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Lithuania | potatoes | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Slovakia | potatoes | 5.400 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Spain | potatoes | 85.000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Sweden | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Closteroviridae | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | Malta | citrus | 91 ha | <i>Revenue in €/tree and €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | environmental benefits | Containment / slowing spread | Malta | citrus | 91 ha | Citrus trees are important for their heritage value |
| Cryphonectria parasitica | environmental benefits | Containment / slowing spread | Slovakia | chestnut-trees | 1000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| Dendroctonus micans | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | UK | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Diabrotica virgifera virgifera | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Spain | maize | 337.390 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Belgium | maize | 248.407 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | France | maize | 2,9 millions d'hectares de maïs, dont 1,6 million de maïs grains et maïs semence, et 1,3 million de maïs fourrage (Agrete 2007) | <i>Revenue in € netto margin/ha of grain maize available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | Poland | maize | 600.000 ha | about 60-80% |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---|---|
| | | | Slovenia | <i>Not specified</i> | 65,570 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | environmental benefits | Containment / slowing spread | Germany | maize | 350.000 ha | increased application of plant protection products |
| Dryocosmus kuriphilus | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Hungary | Chestnut trees | 500 ha chestnut groves | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Spain | Castanea (chestnut trees) | 253.439 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Italy | Castanea sativa | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Hungary | Chestnut trees | 500 ha chestnut groves | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Slovenia | <i>Not specified</i> | 291.000 ha | biodiversity, food for wild animals |
| Erwinia amylovora | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Estonia | plants for planting | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Ireland | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>fruit trees: 150 ornamental plants: no data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> multi benefits for producers, environment and Biodiversity |
| | | | Italy | Malus | 1600 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | France | fruit trees | 76638 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Italy | Malus | 55225 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | Pyrus | 32075 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | Crataegus | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Lithuania | not specified | <i>fruit trees: 2459 ornamental plants: no data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Slovakia | Malvaceae | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | Malus | 4500 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | Pyrus | 240 ha | <i>No data available</i> | | |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|--|---|
| | | | Slovenia | Malus | 2,874 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | | Pyrus | 221 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Estonia | planting material | <i>No data available</i> | Natural habitats |
| | | | Ireland | Crataegus | <i>No data available</i> | In Ireland the most important of the hosts of HO is <i>Crataegus</i> which is widespread in the Irish countryside. <i>Cotoneaster</i> and <i>Sorbus</i> are extremely popular ornamental trees in Irish parks and gardens. The berries of these plants are recognised as very important sources of food for wildlife during the winter months. These plants also provide an abundance of shelter and nesting sites for wildlife and birdlife. |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Ireland | Crataegus | <i>No data available</i> | As above |
| | | | Lithuania | <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , <i>Crataegus</i> spp. | <i>No data available</i> | Several host plants of this HO grow in Lithuania, therefore the establishment of <i>E. amylovora</i> would cause a lot of harm for natural habitats. |
| Fusarium circinatum | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | Spain | Pine trees | 5.532.385 ha | <i>Revenue in €/tree and €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | environmental benefits | Containment / slowing spread | Spain | Pine trees | 5.532.385 ha | natural habitats and landscape |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|--|---|
| Gibberella circinata | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | France | Pine trees and douglas coniferous trees | 2,4 millions ha 1 264 nurseries | Standing timber volume/gross annual production (million m ³) = 905 / 45,3 |
| | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Czech Republic | pinus trees | 442 000 ha | pine is the second most important coniferous tree in the CZ |
| Globodera rostochiensis and Pallida (Potato cyst nematode) | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | Czech Republic | potatoes | 38.000 ha | Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason |
| | | | Poland | potatoes | 500.000 ha | No data available |
| | | | Slovenia | Solanum tuberosum | 4.240 ha | Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason |
| | | | Sweden | potatoes | No data available | No data available |
| | environmental benefits | Containment / slowing spread | Hungary | Not specified | 21.000 ha | No data available |
| Grapevine Flavescence dorée | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Italy | grapevine | 19000 ha | Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason |
| | | | | young grapevine | 100 millions of grafted vines/year | Revenue in €/vine available but not included for confidentiality reason |
| | | | Slovakia | grapevine | 20000 ha | No data available |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | France | grapevine | 842000 ha protected zones : 47491 ha | No data available |
| | | | Italy | grapevine | 19000 ha | Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason |
| | | | | young grapevine | 100 millions of grafted vines/year | Revenue in €/vine available but not included for confidentiality reason |
| | | | Portugal | grapevine | 240000 ha | Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason |
| | | | Slovenia | grapevine | 16086 ha | Revenue in €/ha available but not |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | <i>included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| Guignardia citricarpa | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Portugal | citrus | 25.000 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Colorado beetle) | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Finland | potatoes | 25.000 ha | 30 000 kg / ha |
| | | | Ireland | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> multi benefits for producers, environment and Biodiversity |
| Liriomyza (Liriomyza trifolii & huidobrensis) | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Hungary | gerbera | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Ireland | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> multi benefits for producers, environment and Biodiversity |
| | | | UK | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Pepino mosaic virus | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Finland | <i>Not specified</i> | 11 600 ha | 40 million kg / year |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Czech Republic | vegetables | 500 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | France | tomate Lycopersicon lycopersicum | Greenhouses: 1 950 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| phytophthora kernoviae | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | UK | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | environmental benefits | Containment / slowing spread | Ireland | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Phytophthora ramorum | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Czech Republic | ornamental trees | 627500 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Estonia | rhododendron | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Latvia | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Lithuania | ornamental nursery plants | 100,00 | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Slovenia | deciduous trees | 683,218 ha (forest area) | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not</i> |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | with > 25% deciduous trees) | <i>included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | Sweden | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | France | rhododendron | 1 890 nurseries | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Ireland | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Spain | Rhododendrom, Camellia y Viburnum | 712 nurseries 102 gardens and public gardens 352 forest masses | <i>Revenue in €/plant and €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | UK | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Czech Republic | ornamental trees | 627.500 ha of deciduous trees | deciduous forests cover about 8 % of the area of the CZ, host plants are also highly valuable part of public greens |
| | | | Finland | Quercus | <i>No data available</i> | The existence of this HO would cause at least esthetical harm. It would also hinder the use of wood. |
| | | | Slovakia | Quercus | <i>No data available</i> | Oak-trees have a significant status within the forest community. |
| | | | Slovenia | deciduous trees | 683,218 ha (forest area with > 25% deciduous trees) | biodiversity (threat to many deciduous species), natural habitats, Permanent danger for new outbreaks and new threats of hybridisation with other strains/species of Phytophthora exists |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Belgium | Rhododendron | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Denmark | Rhododendron, Fagus, etc. | <i>No data available</i> | Host plants are important in public gardens, parks, forests etc. |
| | | | Ireland | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | As this HO has a large and ever increasing host range of native Irish plants it is highly important that this HO is kept at bay - it is unlikely that it can be eradicated at this stage. Natural |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | | | woodlands used for recreation purposes are at risk as are public parks and private gardens. |
| | | | Netherlands | Rhododendron, Vibernum, Taxus, Fagus, Quercus rubra, Vaccinium, etc. | <i>No data available</i> | woodlands, private gardens, parks, green in the public area |
| | | | Slovenia | deciduous trees | 683,218 ha (forest area with > 25% deciduous trees) | <i>No data available</i> |
| Plum pox virus | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Latvia | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid (PSTVd) | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Netherlands | Seed potatoes | 37.000 ha | 35.000 kg/ha |
| | | | | Ware potatoes | 70.000 ha | 47.000 kg/ha |
| | | | | Starch potatoes | 40.000 ha | 40.000 kg/ha |
| | | | | ornamental plants | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Slovenia | Solanum tuberosum | 4,240 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | France | tomato Lycopersicon lycopersicum and Solanum tuberosum potato | 1 950 ha cultivated in greenhouses | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | Ornamental Solanaceae | 1000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| Potato stolbur mycoplasma | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | Hungary | seed and ware potatoes | 21 000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| Ralstonia solanacearum | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Czech Republic | potatoes | 38.500 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| (brown rot) | | | Denmark | potatoes (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Estonia | potatoes | 8.000,00 | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Ireland | potatoes | 12.000,00 | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Italy | potatoes | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Slovenia | <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> | 4.240 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| | | | Sweden | potatoes | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Belgium | seed potatoes | 2.434 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | ware potatoes | 61.450 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | France | potatoes (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) | 156.203 ha | 43 600 kg/ha ; 6,8 million tons |
| | | | Germany | Ware and starch potatoes | 243.915 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | Seed potatoes | 15.885 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Hungary | seed and ware potatoes | 21.000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Netherlands | seed potatoes | 37.000 ha | 35000 kg/ha |
| | | | | ware potatoes | 70.000 ha | 47000 kg/ha |
| | | | | starch potatoes | 40.000 ha | 40000 kg/ha |
| | | | | ornamental plants | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | Slovakia | potatoes | 5.400 ha | <i>No data available</i> | | |
| Spain | potatoes | 142.100 ha | <i>No data available</i> | | | |
| | tomatoes | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> | | | |
| environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Italy | potatoes | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> | |
| Rhynchophorus ferrugineus | economic benefit | Containment / slowing spread | Italy | palm trees | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | environmental | Containment / | Italy | palm trees | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | benefits | slowing spread | Portugal | phoenix | <i>No data available</i> | The phoenix trees have a major importance on leisure touristic areas, public gardens and urban landscape |
| Scolytidae. (non European) and PZ spp | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Ireland | Coniferous trees | 460.000 ha | Multi benefits apart from timber revenue |
| | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Ireland | Coniferous trees | 460.000 ha | Conifer forests are managed to provide economic, environmental and social benefits which include landscape and natural habitat value |
| Stegophora ulmea | environmental benefits | Introduction / establishment | Netherlands | Bonsai | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | Ulmus (Elms) | <i>No data available</i> | Trees vital for the image of a village or a street or the landscape. The Dutch landscape has already drastically changed by the disappearance of the greater part of the elms in the last century. |
| Synchytrium endobioticum (potato wart disease) | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | France | potatoes | 156 203 ha | 43 600 kg/ha, 6,8 million tons |
| | | | Latvia | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | Containment / slowing spread | Poland | potatoes | 500.000 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Czech Republic | potatoes | 38.000 ha | <i>Revenue in €/ha available but not included for confidentiality reason</i> |
| Tephritidae | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | France | Grapevine | Production of table and wine grapes: 853 623 ha (200 678 prod. sites) | 7 000 kg/ha, production : 5,7 tons |
| | | | | Fruit trees | Orchards (apricots, cherries, peaches, prunes, pears, apples) : 115 449 ha (18 620 production sites) | <i>No data available</i> |

| HO | Type of benefit | CPHR successful for avoiding: | Countries | Plant | Susceptible area (in number of plants/trees, ha) | Revenue per plant/tree, per ha OR Qualitative description of the importance of the plant/tree |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Thrips palmi | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | France | Curcurbitaceae et Solanaceae | greenhouses: 2 450 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Netherlands | Solanaceae, Cucurbita, etc. | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | | ficus | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | UK | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Tilletia indica | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Belgium | cereals | 272.616 ha | <i>No data available</i> |
| | | | Denmark | Triticum and x.Triticosecale | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Tomato spotted wilt virus | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Latvia | <i>Not specified</i> | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |
| Xanthomonas campestris vesicatoria | economic benefit | Introduction / establishment | Italy | tomato seeds | <i>No data available</i> | <i>No data available</i> |

Source: compiled by the FCEC, based on the results of the specific cost survey and further research.

Annex 6: List of organisations consulted during the evaluation

- AIPH - International Association of Horticultural Producers;
- CEA - European insurance and reinsurance federation;
- CEI – Bois - European Confederation of woodworking industries;
- CEPF-Confederation of European Forestry Owners;
- COPA – COGECA;
- ECPA - European Crop Protection Association;
- EFNA - European Forest Nursery Association;
- EFSA;
- ELO-European Landowners'Organisation;
- EPPO;
- ESA - European Seed Association;
- EUPHRESCO;
- EUROPATAT – Union of the European Potato Trade;
- EUSTAFOR - European State Forest Association;
- FEFPEB - European Federation of Wooden Pallet and Packaging Manufacturers;
- FNPPPT - European potato seed growers;
- FRESHFEL Europe - The European Fresh produce Association;
- IPPC Secretariat;
- IRU - International Road Transport Union ;
- ISF - International seed Federation;
- ISTA- International Seed Testing Association;
- PRATIQUE;
- UNION FLEURS;
- WTO.

Annex 7: Literature review

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Annex 8: Survey results

Note: the possibility to reply 'do not know' was given in each question, in case respondents did not have a view or could not take a position or the question asked was not relevant to them. Several of the respondents (MS CAs and EU level stakeholders, in particular) have commented that this possibility was also used when there was a great divergence of opinion amongst those consulted by the organisation. This point is taken into account when interpreting the results for those questions where the number of 'do not know' replies is significant.

1 Results of the general survey - Competent Authorities

**Evaluation of the Community Plant Health Regime (CPHR) 1993 - 2008 and alternatives for the future -
GENERAL SURVEY by the FCEC (Food Chain Evaluation Consortium) - Competent Authorities**

IDENTIFICATION DATA

A. Country

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Austria | 1 | 3,85 |
| Belgium | 1 | 3,85 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | 3,85 |
| Cyprus | 1 | 3,85 |
| Czech Republic | 1 | 3,85 |
| Denmark | 1 | 3,85 |
| Estonia | 1 | 3,85 |
| Finland | 1 | 3,85 |
| France | 1 | 3,85 |
| Germany | 1 | 3,85 |
| Greece | 1 | 3,85 |
| Hungary | 1 | 3,85 |
| Ireland | 1 | 3,85 |
| Italy | 1 | 3,85 |
| Latvia | 1 | 3,85 |
| Lithuania | 1 | 3,85 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0,00 |
| Malta | 1 | 3,85 |
| The Netherlands | 1 | 3,85 |
| Poland | 1 | 3,85 |
| Portugal | 1 | 3,85 |
| Romania | 1 | 3,85 |
| Slovakia | 1 | 3,85 |
| Slovenia | 1 | 3,85 |
| Spain | 1 | 3,85 |
| Sweden | 1 | 3,85 |
| United Kingdom | 1 | 3,85 |
| Total | 26 | 100,00 |

B. Type of organisation

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Single (national) authority | 21 | 80,77 |
| Other official responsible body | 0 | 0,00 |
| Single (national) authority - Other | 3 | 11,54 |
| Single (national) authority - Other official - Other | 1 | 3,85 |
| Other | 1 | 3,85 |
| Total | 26 | 100 |

| C. Area of competences | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Agriculture | 1 | 3,85 | |
| Horticulture | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Forestry | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture | 1 | 3,85 | |
| Agriculture - Forestry | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Horticulture - Forestry | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Horticulture - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Forestry - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Forestry | 7 | 26,92 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Forestry - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Horticulture - Forestry - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Forestry - Environment | 17 | 65,38 | |
| Total | 26 | 100 | |
| SECTION 1 - OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE CPHR | | | |
| <i>1.1. To what extent are the objectives and scope of the CPHR, as it has developed in the period 1993 to date, still being met and still appropriate?</i> | | | |
| <i>A. General objectives</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| <i>Contributing to plant health protection through sustainable production</i> | | | |
| Fully | 7 | 28,00 | |
| Partly | 17 | 68,00 | |
| Not at all | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>Ensuring competitiveness of agriculture and safeguarding rural development</i> | | | |
| Fully | 5 | 19,23 | |
| Partly | 20 | 76,92 | |
| Not at all | 1 | 3,85 | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | | |
| <i>Ensuring food security</i> | | | |
| Fully | 3 | 12,50 | |
| Partly | 20 | 83,33 | |
| Not at all | 1 | 4,17 | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>Safeguarding the natural environment</i> | | | |
| Fully | 1 | 3,85 | |
| Partly | 24 | 92,31 | |
| Not at all | 1 | 3,85 | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>B. Specific objectives</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| <i>Providing protection against HOs that so far do not occur in the EU</i> | | | |
| Fully | 7 | 26,92 | |
| Partly | 19 | 73,08 | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| <i>Controlling HOs of still limited distribution which are so harmful that strict control on further spread is needed</i> | | |
| Fully | 5 | 19,23 |
| Partly | 20 | 76,92 |
| Not at all | 1 | 3,85 |
| Total | 26 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |
| <i>Ensuring the availability and use of healthy plant material at the beginning of the plant production chain</i> | | |
| Fully | 5 | 20,00 |
| Partly | 20 | 80,00 |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00 |
| Total | 25 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | |
| <i>Controlling the spread of HOs through movement of host plants / plant products</i> | | |
| Fully | 5 | 19,23 |
| Partly | 19 | 73,08 |
| Not at all | 2 | 7,69 |
| Total | 26 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |

1.2. Regarding the natural spread (i.e. spread by natural movement or dispersal irrespective of movements of plants and plant products) of HOs that are currently covered by the CPHR

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>a) To what extent is natural spread of HOs currently perceived as a problem?</i> | | |
| Fully | 8 | 30,77 |
| Partly | 17 | 65,38 |
| Not at all | 1 | 3,85 |
| Total | 26 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |
| <i>b) If yes, is it mainly a problem within MS and/or across MS?</i> | | |
| Within MS | 2 | 7,69 |
| Across MS | 2 | 7,69 |
| Within MS and across MS | 22 | 84,62 |
| Total | 26 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |
| <i>c) Is natural spread perceived as being more a problem than in the past?</i> | | |
| Yes | 21 | 84,00 |
| No | 4 | 16,00 |
| Total | 25 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | |
| <i>d) Is there an increased incidence of natural spread?</i> | | |
| Yes | 21 | 87,50 |
| No | 3 | 12,50 |
| Total | 24 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | |
| <i>e) What is this due to?</i> | | |
| <i>Increasing trade</i> | | |
| Yes | 23 | 100,00 |
| No | 0 | 0,00 |
| Total | 23 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | |
| <i>Climate change</i> | | |
| Yes | 18 | 81,82 |
| No | 4 | 18,18 |
| Total | 22 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | |
| <i>Increase in forestry pest incursions</i> | | |
| Yes | 15 | 93,75 |
| No | 1 | 6,25 |
| Total | 16 | 100,00 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | |
| <i>Changes in stakeholder interests</i> | | |
| Yes | 10 | 66,67 |
| No | 5 | 33,33 |
| Total | 15 | 100,00 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--|
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>Changes in public perception</i> | | | |
| Yes | 7 | 46,67 | |
| No | 8 | 53,33 | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>Concern with biosecurity</i> | | | |
| Yes | 6 | 54,55 | |
| No | 5 | 45,45 | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |
| <i>Other</i> | | | |
| Yes | 6 | 100,00 | |
| No | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>f) What is the damage caused by natural spread of regulated HOs (listed and non-listed), in terms of:</i> | | | |
| <i>Damage caused on agriculture</i> | | | |
| High | 15 | 62,50 | |
| Medium | 6 | 25,00 | |
| Low | 3 | 12,50 | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on horticulture</i> | | | |
| High | 11 | 45,83 | |
| Medium | 7 | 29,17 | |
| Low | 6 | 25,00 | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on aquaculture</i> | | | |
| High | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Medium | 2 | 33,33 | |
| Low | 4 | 66,67 | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 18 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on forestry</i> | | | |
| High | 16 | 69,57 | |
| Medium | 4 | 17,39 | |
| Low | 3 | 13,04 | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on public and private green</i> | | | |
| High | 12 | 50,00 | |
| Medium | 7 | 29,17 | |
| Low | 5 | 20,83 | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on biodiversity and the natural environment</i> | | | |
| High | 7 | 38,89 | |
| Medium | 8 | 44,44 | |
| Low | 3 | 16,67 | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on environmental resources (soil, air, water)</i> | | | |
| High | 3 | 21,43 | |
| Medium | 6 | 42,86 | |
| Low | 5 | 35,71 | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on wider economy</i> | | | |
| High | 4 | 21,05 | |
| Medium | 9 | 47,37 | |
| Low | 6 | 31,58 | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|--|
| No | 17 | 65,38 | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00 | |
| Do not know | 0 | | |
| <i>Restrict scope (from the current list of 250 HOs) to focus on priority HOs</i> | | | |
| Yes | 12 | 52,17 | |
| No | 11 | 47,83 | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00 | |
| Do not know | 3 | | |
| <i>Expand scope to include IAS that have an impact on plant biodiversity in general, while not being directly injurious to plants and plant products</i> | | | |
| Yes | 11 | 61,11% | |
| No | 7 | 38,89% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 7 | | |
| <i>Expand scope to include IAS that have an impact on human health</i> | | | |
| Yes | 5 | 26,32% | |
| No | 14 | 73,68% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 7 | | |
| <i>Expand scope to include a more active prevention of natural spread</i> | | | |
| Yes | 23 | 92,00% | |
| No | 2 | 8,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of the extent of impact on agriculture, horticulture and forestry</i> | | | |
| Yes | 25 | 96,15% | |
| No | 1 | 3,85% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 0 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of the extent of impact on the environment and public/private green</i> | | | |
| Yes | 19 | 76,00% | |
| No | 6 | 24,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of the presence or absence in the EU</i> | | | |
| Yes | 21 | 80,77% | |
| No | 5 | 19,23% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 0 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of the prospects for early detection / successful eradication / successful control</i> | | | |
| Yes | 21 | 84,00% | |
| No | 4 | 16,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of the prospects for listing under the Seed & Propagating Materials Regime instead of the CPHR</i> | | | |
| Yes | 11 | 50,00% | |
| No | 11 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 4 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of other criteria</i> | | | |
| Yes | 2 | 50,00% | |
| No | 2 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 7 | | |
| <i>Expand scope to include mandatory surveillance of listed harmful organisms</i> | | | |
| Yes | 17 | 68,00% | |
| No | 8 | 32,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| <i>Expand scope to include laboratory and science support issue</i> | | | |
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% | |
| No | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 3 | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| <i>Other suggestions</i> | | | | |
| Yes | 5 | 100,00% | | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | | |

SECTION 2 - SURVEILLANCE AND CATEGORISATION OF HARMFUL ORGANISMS

2.1. Current categorisation of HOs in Directive 2000/29/EC

A. Are there HOs which would be listed in the Directive (and are not currently listed)?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 20 | 90,91% |
| No | 2 | 9,09% |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | |

B. Are there HOs which are currently listed in the Directive and should not be listed?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 19 | 86,36% |
| No | 3 | 13,64% |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | |

C. Are there HOs which are currently not regulated under the Directive, but under the Directives on the Marketing of Seed and Plant Propagating Material, and should be transferred to the plant health Directive 2000/29/EC?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| All | 0 | 0,00% |
| Some | 5 | 33,33% |
| None | 10 | 66,67% |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | |

D. Are there HOs which are currently listed in the plant health Directive 2000/29/EC but should be transferred to the Directives on the Marketing of Seed and Plant Propagating Material?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| All | 0 | 0,00% |
| Some | 11 | 64,71% |
| None | 6 | 35,29% |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | |

E. The listing of HOs should be based on reliable information being available for appropriate risk assessment / risk management (including data on pest status and scientific data for biological impact and economic analysis). To what extent is reliable information available as concerns:

e1. Presence and distribution of the currently listed HOs?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 14 | 56,00% |
| Sometimes | 10 | 40,00% |
| Generally no | 1 | 4,00% |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |

e2. Presence and distribution of HOs recently considered for listing?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 14 | 56,00% |
| Sometimes | 8 | 32,00% |
| Generally no | 3 | 12,00% |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |

| <i>e3. Scientific data for biological impact of the currently listed HOs?</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 7 | 30,43% | |
| Sometimes | 14 | 60,87% | |
| Generally no | 2 | 8,70% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>e4. Scientific data for biological impact of HOs recently considered for listing?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 9 | 40,91% | |
| Sometimes | 9 | 40,91% | |
| Generally no | 4 | 18,18% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>e5. Scientific data for economic analysis of HOs of the currently listed HOs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 4 | 17,39% | |
| Sometimes | 8 | 34,78% | |
| Generally no | 11 | 47,83% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>e6. Scientific data for economic analysis of HOs recently considered for listing?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 6 | 27,27% | |
| Sometimes | 6 | 27,27% | |
| Generally no | 10 | 45,45% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>F. Currently, Annex I of Directive 2000/29/EC lists HOs banned in all cases, whereas Annex II lists HOs banned only if they are present on certain plants and plant products. Each Annex subsequently distinguishes between HOs for which the entire EU territory needs to be protected (Section A) and HOs for which only a limited part (Section B) needs to be protected (protected zones). Is this approach for structuring of the Annexes appropriate for providing effective protection?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 65,22% | |
| No | 8 | 34,78% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| 2.2. On which HOs (from the lists of the Directive) are the plant protection services in your country currently focusing as a matter of priority? | | | |
| Responses to this question are not provided here and will be analysed separately. | | | |
| 2.3. Are there HOs which present an important phytosanitary risk and/or economic impact in your country but on which your plant protection services cannot sufficiently focus on at present? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 52,00% | |
| No | 12 | 48,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

Please, indicate the reason why your plant protection services can not sufficiently focus on the above HO's?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Insufficient staff in general | 11 | 31,43% |
| Insufficient suitably qualified and trained staff | 5 | 14,29% |
| Insufficient testing and diagnostic capacity | 4 | 11,43% |
| Insufficient training and R&D backup to deal with | 5 | 14,29% |
| Other | 10 | 28,57% |
| Total | 35 | 100,00% |

2.4. Do the plant protection services in your country experience difficulties in effectively dealing with all the regulated HO's (many of which are non-European), in terms of:

a. The expertise required for inspection?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 5 | 20,00% |
| Sometimes | 9 | 36,00% |
| Generally no | 11 | 44,00% |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 0 | |

b. Staff resources required for inspection?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 10 | 40,00% |
| Sometimes | 10 | 40,00% |
| Generally no | 5 | 20,00% |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 0 | |

c. The expertise required for diagnostics?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 5 | 20,00% |
| Sometimes | 8 | 32,00% |
| Generally no | 12 | 48,00% |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 0 | |

d. Staff resources required for diagnostics?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 6 | 24,00% |
| Sometimes | 8 | 32,00% |
| Generally no | 11 | 44,00% |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 0 | |

2.5. Surveillance/monitoring programmes explicitly required by EU legislation

a. Do you implement in your country surveillance / monitoring programmes required by EU legislation, i.e. for protected zones (PZs) and in relation to Community emergency measures?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fully | 22 | 91,67% |
| Partly | 2 | 8,33% |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 0 | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b. What is the speed of reporting survey results to DG SANCO?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Within legal deadline | 17 | 68,00% | |
| Within 1 month after deadl | 7 | 28,00% | |
| > 1 month after deadline | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | | |
| 2.6. Other surveillance / monitoring programmes | | | |
| <i>a. What active surveillance/monitoring programmes for listed and non-listed HOs do you conduct in your country other than those required by EU legislation, i.e. other than for PZs and Community emergency measures?</i> | | | |
| Responses to this question are not provided here and will be analysed separately. | | | |
| <i>b. Within that timeframe does the plant protection organisation in your country usually notify outbreaks and findings of new organisms resulting from surveillance / monitoring to the Commission and the Member States?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| 2 days | 0 | 0,00% | |
| 2 days - 1 week | 8 | 32,00% | |
| > 1 week | 17 | 68,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | | |
| 2.7. What should be done in future at EU/MS level to improve surveillance of HOs? | | | |
| <i>a. Increase number of listed HOs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 14,29% | |
| No | 18 | 85,71% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>b. Decrease number of listed HOs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 52,38% | |
| No | 10 | 47,62% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>c. Change the approach for structuring of Annexes I and II</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 50,00% | |
| No | 10 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>d. Focus surveillance on priority HOs, defined on the basis of phytosanitary risk and significant socio-economic impact</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 87,50% | |
| No | 3 | 12,50% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>e. Introduce explicit Community legislation for global surveillance / monitoring for listed / non listed HOs, other than those covered by the legislation concerning protected zones and emergency measures</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 90,48% | |
| No | 2 | 9,52% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>f. Improve staff resources / training for national authorities (plant protection services)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 96,00% | |
| No | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>g. Enhance capacity building in MS (diagnostics, laboratories, R&D, etc.)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 96,00% | |
| No | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>h. Reinforce phytosanitary import control to reduce the risk of introducing HOs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 84,00% | |
| No | 4 | 16,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>i. Develop a notification system (outbreaks/new findings) similar to the Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 85,71% | |
| No | 3 | 14,29% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>j. Involve persons / organisations not belonging to the Competent Authority in surveillance and rapid alert / early warning systems</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 82,61% | |
| No | 4 | 17,39% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>k. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| SECTION 3 - IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES | | | |
|--|------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>3.1. During the last 15 years, have the plant health procedures and requirements for commercial imports of plants / plant products been effective in preventing the introduction of HOs into the Community?</i> | | | |
| <i>a. Fulfilment of minimum requirements for Border Inspection Posts (BIPs)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | | % of the answers |
| Yes | 18 | | 90,00% |
| No | 2 | | 10,00% |
| Total | 20 | | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>b. Border controls - Documentary checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | | % of the answers |
| Yes | 21 | | 95,45% |
| No | 1 | | 4,55% |
| Total | 22 | | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>c. Border controls - Identity checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | | % of the answers |
| Yes | 22 | | 100,00% |
| No | 0 | | 0,00% |
| Total | 22 | | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>d. Border controls - Plant health checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | | % of the answers |
| Yes | 19 | | 86,36% |
| No | 3 | | 13,64% |
| Total | 22 | | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>e. Possibility for identify and plant health controls and release of consignment at place of final destination instead of point of entry</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | | % of the answers |
| Yes | 14 | | 82,35% |
| No | 3 | | 17,65% |
| Total | 17 | | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>f. Control at final destination - Identity checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | | % of the answers |
| Yes | 15 | | 100,00% |
| No | 0 | | 0,00% |
| Total | 15 | | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>g. Control at final destination - Plant health checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | | % of the answers |
| Yes | 15 | | 88,24% |
| No | 2 | | 11,76% |
| Total | 17 | | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |

| <i>h. Registration of importers</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 90,91% | |
| No | 2 | 9,09% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>i. Notification of interceptions (EUROPHYT)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 23 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>j. Measures to deal with non-compliance</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% | |
| No | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>k. Phytosanitary certificate</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 95,45% | |
| No | 1 | 4,55% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>l. Phytosanitary certificate for re-export</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 94,74% | |
| No | 1 | 5,26% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>m. Additional declaration on phytosanitary certificate</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 85,71% | |
| No | 3 | 14,29% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>n. Plant health movement document (checks at final destination)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 78,95% | |
| No | 4 | 21,05% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>o. Reduced frequency checks (imports of end products)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 56,25% | |
| No | 7 | 43,75% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>p. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 50,00% | |
| No | 1 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |

| 3.2. Do reduced frequency checks apply in your country for imports of end products? | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 30,77% | |
| No | 18 | 69,23% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 0 | | |
| <i>Are you satisfied with the reduced frequency checks system, as currently applied by MS on an optional basis?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 30,77% | |
| No | 18 | 69,23% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 0 | | |
| 3.3. Are Community derogations from import requirements or prohibitions being used in your country? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | | |
| Commission derogation Decisions (Directive 2000/29/EC article 15.1) with alternative import requirements (including system approach) | 12 | | |
| Imports from certain third countries for which a specific status for HOs is recognised at Community level | 11 | | |
| Scientific and breeding material (Directive 2008/61/EC) | 25 | | |
| Small quantities for non commercial purposes (incl. passenger transport) | 20 | | |
| Other | 0 | | |
| <i>Is there a potential risk from the current implementation of these derogations?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 52,17% | |
| No | 11 | 47,83% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 3 | | |
| 3.4. What is the average speed of notification (introduction into EUROPHYT) for findings at import | | | |
| <i>a. Regulated (=listed) HOs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| 2 days | 3 | 12,00% | |
| 2 days - 1 week | 15 | 60,00% | |
| > 1 week | 7 | 28,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| <i>b. Non-listed HOs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| 2 days | 0 | 0,00% | |
| 2 days - 1 week | 11 | 55,00% | |
| > 1 week | 9 | 45,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 4 | | |

3.5. Are notification data from EUROPHYT used to determine risk probability for official controls?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Yes | 18 | 78,26% |
| No | 5 | 21,74% |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | |

3.6. How many non-compliant consignments have been intercepted for HOs (in absolute numbers and in proportion to the total number of consignments) during the reference period (1993-2008), in particular the three most recent years? How many Hos were concerned by these interceptions?

| | Nbr. of consignments intercepted for HO | Average % of total nbr. of consignments | Nbr. of HOs |
|---|---|---|-------------|
| 2008 (nbr of responses=19) | 22271 | 0,67 | 298 |
| 2007 (nbr of responses= 19) | 38286 | 1,00 | 203 |
| 2006 (nbr of responses= 19) | 34604 | 2,14 | 213 |
| Total (1993-2005) (nbr of responses= 8) | 90264 | 0,21 | 294 |

3.7. Are any special requirements applied in your country for the import of plant products from Annex VI?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Yes | 4 | 15,38% |
| No | 22 | 84,62% |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | |

3.8. To what extent is the current mechanism for adopting additional Community legislation for specific listed or non listed HOs (so-called 'emergency measures') reacting rapidly and effectively to frequent interceptions from Third Countries?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Fully | 6 | 24,00% |
| Partly | 14 | 56,00% |
| Not at all | 5 | 20,00% |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | |

3.9. What should be done in future at EU/MS level to improve controls on the presence of HOs on imports from third countries, and possibly to facilitate trade?

a. Tighten the enforcement of current legal provisions concerning import controls at both CA and industry levels

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Yes | 16 | 72,73% |
| No | 6 | 27,27% |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | |

b. Introduce appropriate sanctions for infringements

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Yes | 17 | 80,95% |
| No | 4 | 19,05% |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | |

c. Tighten current legal provisions at EU level

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Yes | 15 | 62,50% |
| No | 9 | 37,50% |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | |

| <i>d. Relax current legal provisions at EU level</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 8,00% | |
| No | 23 | 92,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>e. Improve the cooperation between plant health authorities and Customs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 25 | 96,15% | |
| No | 1 | 3,85% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>f. Improve the link between plant health and Customs nomenclature</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 26 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>g. Improve the link between plant health and Customs IT systems</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 26 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>h. Improve staff resources / training for national authorities</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 23 | 92,00% | |
| No | 2 | 8,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>i. Improve the risk basis of controls</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 25 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>j. Improve the use of notifications by the Member States for better preparedness to risk</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 87,50% | |
| No | 3 | 12,50% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>k. Develop a notification system similar to the Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 86,36% | |
| No | 3 | 13,64% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>l. Improve / revise the system of reduced frequency checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 61,11% | |
| No | 7 | 38,89% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>m. Evaluate temporary derogations after several years, potentially with a view of transferring these into a permanent provision on a case-by-case basis</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 91,67% | |
| No | 2 | 8,33% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>n. Further develop the use of electronic certification</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 90,91% | |
| No | 2 | 9,09% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>o. Improve control on the correct use of the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 84,00% | |
| No | 4 | 16,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>p. Introduce measures to address passenger transport</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 70,83% | |
| No | 7 | 29,17% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>q. Enhance capacity building in Third Countries</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 94,74% | |
| No | 1 | 5,26% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>r. Improve the Community emergency measures system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 91,67% | |
| No | 2 | 8,33% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>s. Strengthen the implementation of the Community emergency measures system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 23 | 92,00% | |
| No | 2 | 8,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>t. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 87,50% | |
| No | 1 | 12,50% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| SECTION 4 - INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>4.1. During the last 15 years, have the plant health rules for intra-community trade been effective in a) contributing to the prevention of HO spread caused by the movements of plants and plant products, and b) ensuring the free circulation of plants and plant products within the EU?</i> | | | |
| <i>a. Effective for preventing the spread of HOs</i> | | | |
| <i>a1. Overall plant health rules</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 39,13% | |
| No | 14 | 60,87% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>a2. Registration of producers, collective warehouses and dispatching centres</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 84,00% | |
| No | 4 | 16,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>a3. Inspection of producers, collective warehouses and dispatching centres</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 84,00% | |
| No | 4 | 16,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>a4. Issuing of plant passport by NPPO (procedure)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 59,09% | |
| No | 9 | 40,91% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>a5. Issuing of plant passport by authorised nurseries under NPPO supervision (procedure)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 54,55% | |
| No | 10 | 45,45% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>a6. Plant passport (document)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 39,13% | |
| No | 14 | 60,87% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>a7. Official checks (i.e. occasional and regular checks by official services)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 76,00% | |
| No | 6 | 24,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>a8. Official plant health movement document linked to inspection at final destination and re-export (Dir. 2004/103/EC)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 83,33% | |
| No | 3 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>a9. The intra-community phytosanitary communication document for transit (Roosendaal group)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 81,82% | |
| No | 2 | 18,18% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| <i>a10. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b. Effective for ensuring the free circulation in plants / plant products</i> | | | |
| <i>b1. Overall plant health rules</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>b2. Registration of producers, collective warehouses and dispatching centres</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 95,45% | |
| No | 1 | 4,55% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>b3. Inspection of producers, collective warehouses and dispatching centres</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b4. Issuing of plant passport by NPPO (procedure)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 81,82% | |
| No | 4 | 18,18% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b5. Issuing of plant passport by authorised nurseries under NPPO supervision (procedure)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% | |
| No | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b6. Plant passport (document)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% | |
| No | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b7. Official checks (i.e. occasional and regular checks by official services)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% | |
| No | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b8. Official plant health movement document linked to inspection at final destination and re-export (Directive 2004/103/EC)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 86,36% | |
| No | 3 | 13,64% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>b9. The intra-community phytosanitary communication document for transit (Roosendael Group)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 81,82% | |
| No | 2 | 18,18% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| <i>b10. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| 4.2. Does the plant passport system | | | |
| <i>a. Sufficiently take into account risk analysis?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 28,57% | |
| No | 15 | 71,43% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>b. Provide sufficient guarantee that plants and plant products are safe to move within the EU?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 29,17% | |
| No | 17 | 70,83% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>c. Allow sufficient traceability for plants and plant products moving within the EU?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 54,17% | |
| No | 11 | 45,83% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

| 4.3. Is the plant passport document | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| a. Sufficiently harmonised? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 8,00% | |
| No | 23 | 92,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| b. Easily readable and understandable when issued in other Member States? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 11,54% | |
| No | 23 | 88,46% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | | | |
| 4.4. Are registered producers in your country authorised to issue plant passports under official supervision? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 84,00% | |
| No | 4 | 16,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| 4.5. Is the autorisation system for registered nurseries to issue plant passports under NPPO supervision functioning properly and reliably? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 14 | 58,33% | |
| Partly | 8 | 33,33% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 8,33% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 2 | | |
| 4.6. Are there exemptions in your country for a) small producers serving the local market and b) for products destined for final consumption? | | | |
| a. Small producers serving the local market | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 72,00% | |
| No | 7 | 28,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| b. For products destined for final consumption | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 72,00% | |
| No | 7 | 28,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| Is there a potential risk from the current implementation of these exemptions for a) small producers serving the local market and b) products destined for final consumption? | | | |
| a. Small producers serving the local market | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 50,00% | |
| No | 12 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 2 | | |

| <i>b. Products destined for final consumption</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 43,48% | |
| No | 13 | 56,52% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| 4.7. What should be done in future at EU/MS level to ensure thant plant health rules make a greater contribution to improved and safe intra-community trade in plants and plant products? | | | |
| <i>a. Improve the producer registration system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 48,00% | |
| No | 13 | 52,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>b. Modify the system for exemptions for small producers serving the local market</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 59,09% | |
| No | 9 | 40,91% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>c. Modify the system for exemptions for products destined for final consumptions</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 56,52% | |
| No | 10 | 43,48% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>d. Abolish the system for exemptions for small producers serving the local market</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 26,09% | |
| No | 17 | 73,91% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>e. Abolish the system for exemptions for products destined for final consumption</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 24,00% | |
| No | 19 | 76,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>f. Revise the plant passport system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 96,00% | |
| No | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>g. Abolish the plant passport system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

| <i>h. Increase number of official checks / tighten rules on intra-Community trade</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 79,17% | |
| No | 5 | 20,83% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>i. Decrease number of official checks / relax rules on intra-Community trade</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 23 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>j. Expand the scope of plants and plant products for which plant passports are required</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 56,52% | |
| No | 10 | 43,48% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>k. Reduce the scope of plants and plant products for which plant passports are required</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 17,39% | |
| No | 19 | 82,61% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>l. Improve the risk analysis of the current system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>m. Improve staff resources / training for national authorities</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 25 | 96,15% | |
| No | 1 | 3,85% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>n. Improve resources for implementation of requirements</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 23 | 92,00% | |
| No | 2 | 8,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>o. Harmonize the plant passport document</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 25 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>p. Setting up an EU wide electronic database of plant passport information for consultation and information exchange by MS CAs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 90,48% | |
| No | 2 | 9,52% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>q. Simplify documentation requirements</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 68,42% | |
| No | 6 | 31,58% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>r. Improve traceability</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 23 | 88,46% | |
| No | 3 | 11,54% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>s. Attach plant passport to individual plants or smallest units</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 59,09% | |
| No | 9 | 40,91% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>t. Drop the option that the plant passport can consist of two documents</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 60,87% | |
| No | 9 | 39,13% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>u. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |

| SECTION 5 - PROTECTED ZONES AND REGIONALISATION | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>5.1. During the last 15 years, how many protected zones (PZ) have been established in your country? Among them, how many have kept their status of 'PZ' and how many have lost it?</i> | | | |
| Responses to this question are not provided here and will be analysed separately. | | | |
| <i>5.2. During the last 15 years, has any evolution been observed in the way MS define PZ in their country?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 50,00% | |
| No | 8 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>5.3. What is the level of guarantees that protected zones in the EU are indeed free from the respective HOs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| High | 6 | 26,09% | |
| Low | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Depends on MS | 3 | 13,04% | |
| Depends on HO | 3 | 13,04% | |
| Depends on MS and on HO | 10 | 43,48% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | | |
| <i>5.4. Do protected zone plant passports provide sufficient guarantee that plants and plant products entering the protected zones are safe for the relevant HO?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 40,00% | |
| No | 12 | 60,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>5.5. Is the EU approach for regionalisation, primarily involving protected zones, adequate?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 36,84% | |
| No | 12 | 63,16% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>5.6. Should the Protected Zone principle more closely reflect the Pest Free Area principle of ISPM N°4 (Requirements for the establishment of Pest Free Areas)?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 88,89% | |
| No | 2 | 11,11% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |

| SECTION 6 - CONTROL MEASURES FOR OUTBREAKS AND NEW FINDINGS | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 6.1. How many outbreaks and new findings (excluding findings at imports) of HOs have been notified in your country during the reference period (1993-2008), in particular the three most recent years? | | | |
| Because of different interpretations of the question by respondents, this question is not considered here and will be treated separately | | | |
| 6.2. Have you undertaken a quantification of the costs/impacts associated to any of these outbreaks? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 30,77% | |
| No | 18 | 69,23% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| 6.3. During the last 15 years, to what extent has the CPHR successfully prevented the entry, establishment and spread of HOs in your country? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 2 | 8,33% | |
| Partly | 21 | 87,50% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 4,17% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| 6.4. What difficulties have been experienced in defining and implementing official measures for the eradication or containment of HOs? | | | |
| <i>a. Difficulties in identifying HO (i.e. not listed in the Directive 2000/29/EC)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 32,00% | |
| No | 17 | 68,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>b. Delays in notification of outbreaks by the MS</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 64,00% | |
| No | 9 | 36,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>c. Lack of sharing between Member States of eradication expertise that is built up during national eradication campaigns</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 50,00% | |
| No | 13 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | | |
| <i>d. Lack of access to the latest scientific information during national eradication campaigns</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 31,82% | |
| No | 15 | 68,18% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>e. Lack of incentive for the producers to declare new findings of HO</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 83,33% | |
| No | 4 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>f. Lack of resources to conduct Pest Risk Analysis</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 80,77% | |
| No | 5 | 19,23% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>g. Lack of capacities to conduct Pest Risk Analysis</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 76,92% | |
| No | 6 | 23,08% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>h. Delays in implementing the official measures</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 50,00% | |
| No | 13 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>i. Lack of resources at MS level to survey the presence of the HO</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 64,00% | |
| No | 9 | 36,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>j. Lack of capacity at MS level to survey the presence of the HO</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 48,00% | |
| No | 13 | 52,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>k. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| 6.5. What instruments were set up by the competent authorities in your country for rapid intervention against outbreaks of new HOs? | | | |
| <i>a. Contingency plan</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 76,92% | |
| No | 6 | 23,08% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

| <i>b. National laboratories</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 76,00% | |
| No | 6 | 24,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>c. Emergency funds</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 44,00% | |
| No | 14 | 56,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>d. Official agreement with other MS for sharing of expertise in case of outbreak</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 12,00% | |
| No | 22 | 88,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>e. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 66,67% | |
| No | 3 | 33,33% | |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| 6.6. During the last 15 years, have the EU emergency measures been effective in eradicating the targeted pests, and have the EU Control Directives been effective in containing/reducing the respective pests? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 64,71% | |
| No | 6 | 35,29% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| 6.7. Should the Community Plant Health Regime be revised in order to have more focus on prevention and early action? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 25 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| 6.8. What should be done in future at EU/MS level to ensure better preparedness to prevent and control the introduction/spread of HOs? | | | |
| <i>a. Improve the availability of up-to-date MS Contingency Plans</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 25 | 96,15% | |
| No | 1 | 3,85% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b. Develop an EU emergency team</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 90,48% | |
| No | 2 | 9,52% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>c. Introduce new legal instruments for rapid intervention by the EC against outbreaks of new harmful</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 86,36% | |
| No | 3 | 13,64% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>d. Improve the knowledge of private operators in the production and trade chain on HOs (characteristics, potential damage to plants/plant products,etc.)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 23 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>e. Improve the import control system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 88,00% | |
| No | 3 | 12,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>f. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

| SECTION 7 - ORGANISATIONAL ISSUES | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 7.1. Implementation of the 'Single Authority' and 'Responsible Official Bodies' concept in your country | | | |
| a) Is the NPPO the Single Authority for coordination and contact with the Member States and the Commission within the meaning of Article 1.4 of the Directive 2000/29/EC? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 91,67% | |
| No | 2 | 8,33% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 0 | | |
| b) Is the NPPO the Responsible Official Body within the meaning of Article 2.1(g) of the Directive 2000/29/EC? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 24 | 1 | |
| Do not know | 0 | | |
| c) Is the legal framework for defining the position of the Single Authority and the Responsible Official Bodies adequate to fulfill their duties? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 96,00% | |
| Partially | 1 | 4,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 0 | | |
| 7.2. Delegation of implementation of duties and tasks in your country | | | |
| a) Are duties and tasks of the Directive in your country assigned or delegated to other bodies or legal persons within the meaning of Article 1.4 and 2.1(g) of the Directive 2000/29/EC, under the authority and supervision of the responsible official bodies? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 52,00% | |
| No | 12 | 48,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 1 | |
| Do not know | 0 | | |
| If yes, indicate which duties and tasks are assigned or delegated | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Coordination and contact with the Commission (DG SANCO) and MS | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Coordination of official checks, controls and inspections | 2 | 4,76% | |
| Conducting official checks, controls and inspections | 11 | 26,19% | |
| Conducting official laboratory analyses | 10 | 23,81% | |
| Issuing phytosanitary certificates | 3 | 7,14% | |
| Carrying out pest risk assessment | 3 | 7,14% | |
| Imposing measures | 3 | 7,14% | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|--|--|
| Drawing up contingency plans | 2 | 4,76% | | |
| Drawing up and implementing surveillance and monitoring programmes | 5 | 11,90% | | |
| Dealing with international organisations | 2 | 4,76% | | |
| Other | 1 | 2,38% | | |
| Total | 42 | 100,00% | | |

b) Are the public resources devoted in your country to the duties and tasks derived from the Directive sufficient?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 4 | 17,39% | | |
| No | 19 | 82,61% | | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | | |

c) If the answer is no, is there a need or opportunity for further delegation of tasks to other bodies or legal persons?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 5 | 29,41% | | |
| No | 12 | 70,59% | | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | | |

d) Can quality, independence and impartiality be ensured when duties and tasks are delegated?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 12 | 57,14% | | |
| In some cases | 7 | 33,33% | | |
| No | 2 | 9,52% | | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | | |

e) Does the delegation of duties and tasks stimulate companies to take professional responsibility for plant health in the production and trade chain?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 6 | 37,50% | | |
| No | 10 | 62,50% | | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | | |

7.3. Availability of incentives for the effective implementation of the CPHR

a) Are there currently incentives other than legal requirements for private operators in the production and trade chain to contribute to the effective implementation of the CPHR?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 8 | 32,00% | | |
| No | 17 | 68,00% | | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | | |

b) Are there currently incentives other than legal requirements for the timely reporting of outbreaks?

b1) Incentives for CAs

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 4 | 16,00% | | |
| No | 21 | 84,00% | | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b2) Incentive for private operators in the production and trade chain</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 12,00% | |
| No | 22 | 88,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>c) Are there currently incentives other than legal requirements for the effective implementation of control measures?</i> | | | |
| <i>c1) Incentives for CAs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 16,00% | |
| No | 21 | 84,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>c2) Incentive for private operators in the production and trade chain</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 24,00% | |
| No | 19 | 76,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>d) Is there liability in the case of failure to fulfil the requirements of the Directive?</i> | | | |
| <i>d1) Liability for CAs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 60,87% | |
| No | 9 | 39,13% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>d2) Liability for private operators in the production and trade chain</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 80,00% | |
| No | 4 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>e) Has, during the last 15 years, any legal action been taken in your country for failure to fulfil the requirements of the Directive?</i> | | | |
| <i>e1) Legal action of stakeholders against CA</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 24,00% | |
| No | 19 | 76,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>e2) Legal action of CAs against private operators</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 60,87% | |
| No | 9 | 39,13% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

7.4. To what extent do FVO plant health inspections contribute to the harmonised implementation of Community provisions by MS and improved compliance of import requirements by third countries?

| <i>a) Harmonised implementation by Member States</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 12 | 48,00% | |
| Partly | 12 | 48,00% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>b) Improved compliance by Third Countries</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 13 | 52,00% | |
| Partly | 11 | 44,00% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

7.5. Does the EUROPHYT tool adequately address the needs for the exchange of information on interceptions in a timely manner?

| <i>a) Interceptions of imports</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 14 | 56,00% | |
| Partly | 11 | 44,00% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>b) Interceptions in internal market movement</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 9 | 36,00% | |
| Partly | 15 | 60,00% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

7.6. Effectiveness of communication and consultation procedures

a) To what extent does the CPHR take into account the interests of stakeholders and sectors affected by the current policy?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Fully | 10 | 43,48% | |
| Partly | 13 | 56,52% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |

b) Is the information and communication of the CPHR provided by the Commission / Member State authorities adequate?

| <i>b1. Information / communication to EU stakeholders</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 15 | 71,43% | |
| Partly | 4 | 19,05% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 9,52% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |

| <i>b2. Information / communication on import requirements to third country trading partners</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 9 | 42,86% | |
| Partly | 11 | 52,38% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 4,76% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>c) Are import requirements under the CPHR clear to third countries trading partners, especially in the developing countries?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 4 | 18,18% | |
| Partly | 11 | 50,00% | |
| Not at all | 7 | 31,82% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| 7.7. Diagnostic laboratories carrying out official analyses | | | |
| <i>a) Does the current diagnostic infrastructure allow for rapid and reliable diagnosis of all regulated HOs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 8 | 32,00% | |
| Partly | 17 | 68,00% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>b) Is the necessary diagnostic expertise available for all disciplines (entomology, acarology, nematology, mycology, bacteriology, virology)?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 52,00% | |
| Yes but threatened | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 6 | 24,00% | |
| Partly and threatened | 6 | 24,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>c) Is the laboratory infrastructure adequate and is the necessary equipment available?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 52,00% | |
| Partly | 11 | 44,00% | |
| No | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>d) Are well-maintained reference collections available for all listed HOs and is future availability of these collections ensured?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 8,00% | |
| Yes but threatened | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 15 | 60,00% | |
| Partly and threatened | 7 | 28,00% | |
| No | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>e) For how many listed HOs are ring-tested and validated diagnostic and detection methods available?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| All HOs | 0 | 0,00% | |
| 100-250 HOs | 1 | 4,55% | |
| 50-100 HOs | 1 | 4,55% | |
| <50 HOs | 20 | 90,91% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>f) For how many of the 250 regulated HOs can the official laboratories in your country detect/diagnose by themselves?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| All HOs | 3 | 13,04% | |
| 100-250 HOs | 7 | 30,43% | |
| 50-100 HOs | 8 | 34,78% | |
| <50 HOs | 5 | 21,74% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>g) Are adequate resources available?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 61,90% | |
| No | 8 | 38,10% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>h) Should Community Reference Laboratories (CRLs) be established for plant health (similar to those existing for animal health under Regulation (EC) 882/2004)?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 95,45% | |
| No | 1 | 4,55% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>i) If CRLs were to be considered, for how many HOs would they be needed from a technical point of view?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| <10 | 2 | 11,76% | |
| 10-30 | 5 | 29,41% | |
| >30 | 10 | 58,82% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>j) If CRLs were to be considered, which HOs should be targeted as a priority?</i> | | | |
| <i>j1. HOs listed in Annexes IA and IIA of Directive 2000/29/EC</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 90,48% | |
| No | 2 | 9,52% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>j2. HOs listed in Annexes IB and IIB of Directive 2000/29/EC</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 61,11% | |
| No | 7 | 38,89% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>j3. HOs for which protected zones exist</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 53,33% | |
| No | 7 | 46,67% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>j4. HOs for which emergency measures are in place</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 90,00% | |
| No | 2 | 10,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>j5. HOs for which control directives are in place</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 85,00% | |
| No | 3 | 15,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>j6. HOs which are technically difficult to diagnose/detect</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 95,45% | |
| No | 1 | 4,55% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>j7. HOs which have a large phytosanitary and socio-economic impact</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 80,95% | |
| No | 4 | 19,05% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>j8. Other criteria</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| 7.8. Training of staff | | | |
| <i>a) Is sufficient training provided to your plant health inspectors?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 64,00% | |
| No | 9 | 36,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>b) Have you benefitted from EC-funding training (Better Training for Safer Food Programme - BTSF)?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>c) Does the Better Training for Safer Food Programme fulfil the needs for harmonised training of inspectors?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 80,00% | |
| No | 5 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>d) Should training for plant health diagnosticians be included in the Better Training for Safer Food Programme?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 90,91% | |
| No | 2 | 9,09% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| 7.9. How should organisational aspects be developed and improved in future to ensure the effective implementation of plant health provisions? | | | |
| <i>a) Increase funding of plant health services at national level</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% | |
| No | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>b) Re-define funding priorities within the national plant health budget</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 72,73% | |
| No | 6 | 27,27% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>c) Delegate tasks and duties under the Directive to other bodies</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 28,57% | |
| No | 15 | 71,43% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>d) Centralise more the tasks and duties under the Directive to the 'Responsible Official Bodies'</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 61,11% | |
| No | 7 | 38,89% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>e) Provide incentives for the timely reporting outbreaks - Increase administrative sanctions (as a disincentive for failure to act)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 76,19% | |
| No | 5 | 23,81% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
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|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>f) Provide incentives for the timely reporting outbreaks - Introduce compensation to operators for mandatory destruction of infected materials</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 91,30% | |
| No | 2 | 8,70% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>g) Provide incentives for the effective implementation of control measures (including disincentive for failure to act) - Increase administrative sanctions (as a disincentive for failure to act)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 71,43% | |
| No | 6 | 28,57% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>h) Provide incentives for the effective implementation of control measures (including disincentive for failure to act) - Introduce compensation to operators for mandatory destruction of infected materials</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 87,50% | |
| No | 3 | 12,50% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>i) Provide incentives for the effective implementation of control measures (including disincentive for failure to act) - Introduce liability between producers in the production and trade chain</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 85,00% | |
| No | 3 | 15,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>j) Improve the rapid alert and stakeholder accessibility aspects of EUROPHYT (as in the case with the RASFF notification system for food and feed)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 91,30% | |
| No | 2 | 8,70% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>k) Improve diagnostic infrastructure - Consider the establishment of CRLs for priority organisms (to be defined)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 95,45% | |
| No | 1 | 4,55% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>l) Improve diagnostic infrastructure - Intensify cooperation with EPPO</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>m) Improve the training provided and the funds available for training - Develop harmonised inspection</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 24 | 96,00% | |
| No | 1 | 4,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

n) Improve the training provided and the funds available for training - Expand BTSF for plant health in general

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 21 | 95,45% |
| No | 1 | 4,55% |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | |

o) Improve the training provided and the funds available for training - Expand BTSF to also include training for diagnosticians

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 20 | 90,91% |
| No | 2 | 9,09% |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | |

p) Improve the training provided and the funds available for training - Promote co-operation between plant health inspectors to ensure effective risk targeting and harmonised application of the CPHR

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% |
| No | 1 | 4,35% |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | |

q) Improve communication and consultation of stakeholders

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% |
| No | 1 | 4,35% |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | |

r) Other

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 1 | 100,00% |
| No | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | |

| SECTION 8 - RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE CPHR | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>8.1. In the last 15 years, several projects have been commissioned by the European Commission, DG RSEARCH, to support the CHPR</i> | | | |
| a) Are you aware of these research projects? | | | |
| a1. In general (FP6, FP7 and previous framework programmes) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 86,96% | |
| No | 3 | 13,04% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| a2. In particular, the ERA-net EUPHRESCO (under FP6) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% | |
| No | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| b) If yes, how satisfied are you with these research projects? | | | |
| b1. In general (FP6, FP7 and previous framework programmes) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 4 | 23,53% | |
| Partly | 13 | 76,47% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 5 | | |
| b2. In particular, the ERA-net EUPHRESCO (under FP6) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 10 | 55,56% | |
| Partly | 8 | 44,44% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 4 | | |
| <i>8.2. In the last 15 years, has research & methodology development in the EU been targeting the right priorities in the field of plant health, in terms of:</i> | | | |
| a) EC funded research (FP6, FP7 and previous framework programmes)? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 5 | 27,78% | |
| Partly | 13 | 72,22% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 5 | | |
| b) MS funded research? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 4 | 20,00% | |
| Partly | 12 | 60,00% | |
| Not at all | 4 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 3 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Please further assess according to the following criteria:</i> | | | |
| <i>a) EC-funded R&D priorities</i> | | | |
| <i>a.1. EC-funded R&D priorities are in line with the relevant policy areas of the CPHR</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 5 | 33,33% | |
| Partly | 10 | 66,67% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>a.2. EC-funded R&D is adapted to stakeholder needs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 3 | 25,00% | |
| Partly | 9 | 75,00% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>b) MS-funded R&D priorities</i> | | | |
| <i>b.1. MS-funded R&D priorities are in line with the relevant policy areas of the CPHR</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 6 | 35,29% | |
| Partly | 10 | 58,82% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 5,88% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>b.2. MS-funded R&D is adapted to stakeholder needs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 4 | 33,33% | |
| Partly | 8 | 66,67% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| 8.3. Availability of relevant scientific expertise | | | |
| <i>a) During the last 15 years, has EC-funded research allowed the development of better or new products & tools to prevent and control the spread of HOs?</i> | | | |
| <i>a.1. Development of techniques for classical biological scientific expertise on HOs and plant pathology</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 3 | 21,43% | |
| Partly | 8 | 57,14% | |
| Not at all | 3 | 21,43% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>a.2. Development of innovative molecular identification and detection methods</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 6 | 42,86% | |
| Partly | 8 | 57,14% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |

| <i>a.3. Development of plant health risk assessment science and impact assessment (including cost-benefit)</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 2 | 15,38% | |
| Partly | 9 | 69,23% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 15,38% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>a.4. Development of decision support tools for pest management</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 3 | 23,08% | |
| Partly | 2 | 15,38% | |
| Not at all | 8 | 61,54% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>a.5. Scientific response to new challenges and in anticipation of future needs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 10 | 83,33% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>b) Is sufficient expertise currently available in the EU in support of the above objectives (to prevent and control the spread of HOs)?</i> | | | |
| <i>b.1. Classical biological scientific expertise on HOs and plant pathology</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 4 | 22,22% | |
| Partly | 13 | 72,22% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 5,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b.2. Expertise in innovative molecular identification and detection methods</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 9 | 47,37% | |
| Partly | 10 | 52,63% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b.3. Expertise in plant health risk assessment and economic impact assessment (including cost-benefit)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 3 | 16,67% | |
| Partly | 14 | 77,78% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 5,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>b.4. Expertise in foresight techniques to prepare scientific response to new challenges</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 3 | 20,00% | |
| Partly | 4 | 26,67% | |
| Not at all | 8 | 53,33% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 8.4. During the last 15 years, have sufficient efforts been made to coordinate research in the field of plant health as commissioned by the various research players? | | | |
| <i>a) Coordination between EC-funded research and MS-funded research</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 2 | 11,76% | |
| Partly | 13 | 76,47% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 11,76% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>b) Coordination between the research funded by the various MS</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 2 | 11,76% | |
| Partly | 12 | 70,59% | |
| Not at all | 3 | 17,65% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>c) Coordination between EC-funded research and relevant research funded by major third country trading partners</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 8,33% | |
| Partly | 6 | 50,00% | |
| Not at all | 5 | 41,67% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| 8.5. During the last 15 years, has the amount of available funds for research and methodology development in the field of plant health been sufficient to address actual needs? | | | |
| <i>a) EC funded research (FP6, FP7 and previous framework programmes)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 3 | 23,08% | |
| Partly | 5 | 38,46% | |
| Not at all | 5 | 38,46% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>b) MS funded research</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 7 | 38,89% | |
| Not at all | 11 | 61,11% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| 8.6. What should be done in future to improve the contribution of EC-funded research in the plant health field to the achievement of the CPHR objectives | | | |
| <i>a) Increase overall EC funding for research in the field of plant health</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b) Decrease overall EC funding for research in the field of plant health</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 18 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 3 | | |
| <i>c) Redefine prioritisation of EC-funded research activities</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 94,44% | |
| No | 1 | 5,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 4 | | |
| <i>d) Increase cooperation and coordination between research players, in particular between the EU and the MS</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| <i>e) Increase cooperation and coordination between research players, in particular between MS</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |
| <i>f) Increase cooperation and coordination between research players, in particular between the EU and major third country trading partners</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 90,00% | |
| No | 2 | 10,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 2 | | |
| <i>g) Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 1 | | |

| SECTION 9 - COHERENCE WITH OTHER COMMUNITY REGIMES | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 9.1. Does CPHR overlap with any of the following EU policy areas, as currently implemented by existing legislation? If yes, is such overlapping a source of inconsistency / conflict of objectives? | | | |
| <i>a) Overlapping</i> | | | |
| <i>a1. Seed and Plant Propagating Materials (e.g. listing of HOs, plant health requirements)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 17 | 73,91% |
| No | | 6 | 26,09% |
| Total | | 23 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 2 | |
| <i>a2. Food law (e.g. Regulation 882/2004 on official controls and Regulation 178/2002 on General Food Law)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 7 | 38,89% |
| No | | 11 | 61,11% |
| Total | | 18 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 6 | |
| <i>a3. Environment policy</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 12 | 63,16% |
| No | | 7 | 36,84% |
| Total | | 19 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 6 | |
| <i>a4. Plant Production Products - PPPs (Directive 91/414)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 6 | 27,27% |
| No | | 16 | 72,73% |
| Total | | 22 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 3 | |
| <i>a5. Common Agricultural Policy (I and II pillars)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 2 | 14,29% |
| No | | 12 | 85,71% |
| Total | | 14 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 11 | |
| <i>a6. Community Customs Provisions</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 12 | 60,00% |
| No | | 8 | 40,00% |
| Total | | 20 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 5 | |
| <i>a7. Community Animal Health Strategy</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 2 | 11,11% |
| No | | 16 | 88,89% |
| Total | | 18 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 7 | |

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>a8. Other</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 1 | 50,00% |
| No | | 1 | 50,00% |
| Total | | 2 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 3 | |
| <i>b) Source of inconsistency/conflict of objectives</i> | | | |
| <i>b1. Seed and Plant Propagating Materials (e.g. listing of HOs, plant health requirements)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 7 | 33,33% |
| No | | 14 | 66,67% |
| Total | | 21 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 0 | |
| <i>b2. Food law (e.g. Regulation 882/2004 on official controls and Regulation 178/2002 on General Food Law)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 3 | 18,75% |
| No | | 13 | 81,25% |
| Total | | 16 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 4 | |
| <i>b3. Environment policy</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 8 | 47,06% |
| No | | 9 | 52,94% |
| Total | | 17 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 3 | |
| <i>b4. Plant Protection Products - PPPs (Directive 91/414)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 7 | 46,67% |
| No | | 8 | 53,33% |
| Total | | 15 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 2 | |
| <i>b5. Common Agricultural Policy (I and II pillars)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 1 | 11,11% |
| No | | 8 | 88,89% |
| Total | | 9 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 8 | |
| <i>b6. Community Customs Provisions</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 7 | 46,67% |
| No | | 8 | 53,33% |
| Total | | 15 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 2 | |
| <i>b7. Community Animal Health Strategy</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 1 | 9,09% |
| No | | 10 | 90,91% |
| Total | | 11 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 6 | |

| | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b8. Other</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 2 | 100,00% |
| No | | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | | 2 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 1 | |
| 9.2. Should any revision of the CPHR in future guided by any of the principles developed under the following EU policy areas? | | | |
| <i>a) Seed and Plant Propagating Materials (e.g. delegation of specific tasks to third parties)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 9 | 42,86% |
| No | | 12 | 57,14% |
| Total | | 21 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 4 | |
| <i>b) Food Law (e.g. Regulation 882/2004 on official controls and Regulation 178/2002 on Food Hygiene Recast)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 8 | 44,44% |
| No | | 10 | 55,56% |
| Total | | 18 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 7 | |
| <i>c) Environment policy (e.g. biodiversity, nature conservation, invasive alien species, forest protection)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 13 | 65,00% |
| No | | 7 | 35,00% |
| Total | | 20 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 5 | |
| <i>d) Plant Protection Products (e.g. EC thematic strategy on pesticides)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 7 | 38,89% |
| No | | 11 | 61,11% |
| Total | | 18 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 7 | |
| <i>e) Common Agricultural Policy, pillars I and II (e.g. cross compliance requirements, use of resistant varieties, rotation provisions)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 9 | 52,94% |
| No | | 8 | 47,06% |
| Total | | 17 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 8 | |
| <i>f) Community Customs Provisions</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 10 | 52,63% |
| No | | 9 | 47,37% |
| Total | | 19 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 6 | |
| <i>g) Community Animal Health Strategy (e.g. regionalisation concept, Community Reference Laboratories)</i> | | | |
| | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | 7 | 41,18% |
| No | | 10 | 58,82% |
| Total | | 17 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | 8 | |

| <i>h) Other</i> | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | | | 2 | 100,00% |
| No | | | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | | | 2 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | | 3 | |

| SECTION 10 - FORWARD LOOKING ISSUES | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>10.1. To what extent is the current CPHR suitable to mitigate risks of future challenges, in particular the control of new HO's entering or spreading in the Community as a consequence of climate change?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 4 | 18,18% | |
| Partly | 15 | 68,18% | |
| Not at all | 3 | 13,64% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>10.2. Does the CPHR sufficiently take into account of the IPPC guidelines and WTO-SPS rules?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 8 | 34,78% | |
| Partly | 15 | 65,22% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>10.3. Do the differences between EU legislation and the legislation applied by key international trading partners have an impact on EU production costs and competitiveness in trade?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Positive impact | 2 | 22,22% | |
| negative impact | 6 | 66,67% | |
| No impact | 1 | 11,11% | |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |
| <i>In case of impact, please assess whether it is:</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| High | 2 | 25,00% | |
| Moderate | 5 | 62,50% | |
| Low | 1 | 12,50% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |

2 Results of the general survey - Stakeholders

**Evaluation of the Community Plant Health Regime (CPHR) 1993 - 2008 and alternatives for the future -
GENERAL SURVEY by the FCEC (Food Chain Evaluation Consortium) - Stakeholders**

IDENTIFICATION DATA

A. Country

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Austria | 0 | 0,00 |
| Belgium | 3 | 8,11 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0,00 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0,00 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | 0,00 |
| Denmark | 1 | 2,70 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0,00 |
| Finland | 0 | 0,00 |
| France | 1 | 2,70 |
| Germany | 5 | 13,51 |
| Greece | 0 | 0,00 |
| Hungary | 0 | 0,00 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0,00 |
| Italy | 0 | 0,00 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0,00 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0,00 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0,00 |
| Malta | 0 | 0,00 |
| The Netherlands | 6 | 16,22 |
| Poland | 1 | 2,70 |
| Portugal | 1 | 2,70 |
| Romania | 0 | 0,00 |
| Slovakia | 1 | 2,70 |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0,00 |
| Spain | 1 | 2,70 |
| Sweden | 2 | 5,41 |
| United Kingdom | 4 | 10,81 |
| Europe | 11 | 29,73 |
| Total | 37 | 100 |

B. Type of organisation

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| European organisation | 12 | 32,43 |
| National organisation | 15 | 40,54 |
| International organisation | 2 | 5,41 |
| Scientific/research body | 1 | 2,70 |
| NGO | 3 | 8,11 |
| Other | 4 | 10,81 |
| Total | 37 | 100 |

| C. Representative | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Growers | 6 | 17,65 | |
| Breeders | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Traders | 7 | 20,59 | |
| Foresters | 1 | 2,94 | |
| Wood packaging industry | 3 | 8,82 | |
| Logistics | 2 | 5,88 | |
| Pesticide industry | 1 | 2,94 | |
| Insurers | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Breeders - Traders | 2 | 5,88 | |
| Growers - Breeders | 1 | 2,94 | |
| Growers - Traders | 2 | 5,88 | |
| Growers - Breeders - Traders | 2 | 5,88 | |
| Growers - Breeders - Traders - Foresters | 1 | 2,94 | |
| Growers - Breeders - Traders - Pesticide industry | 1 | 2,94 | |
| Other | 5 | 14,71 | |
| Total | 34 | 100,00 | |

| D. Relevance | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Agriculture | 6 | 17,65 | |
| Horticulture | 12 | 35,29 | |
| Forestry | 6 | 17,65 | |
| Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture | 1 | 2,94 | |
| Agriculture - Forestry | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Horticulture - Forestry | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Horticulture - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Forestry - Environment | 2 | 5,88 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Forestry | 2 | 5,88 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Forestry - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Horticulture - Forestry - Environment | 1 | 2,94 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Forestry - Environment | 4 | 11,76 | |
| Total | 34 | 100 | |

SECTION 1 - OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE CPHR

1.1. To what extent are the objectives and scope of the CPHR, as it has developed in the period 1993 to date, still being met and still appropriate?

| A. General objectives | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| <i>Contributing to plant health protection through sustainable production</i> | | | |
| Fully | 5 | 15,15% | |
| Partly | 27 | 81,82% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 3,03% | |
| Total | 33 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Ensuring competitiveness of agriculture and safeguarding rural development</i> | | | |
| Fully | 2 | 6,90% | |
| Partly | 26 | 89,66% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 3,45% | |
| Total | 29 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>Ensuring food security</i> | | | |
| Fully | 3 | 14,29% | |
| Partly | 17 | 80,95% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 4,76% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>Safeguarding the natural environment</i> | | | |
| Fully | 9 | 27,27% | |
| Partly | 23 | 69,70% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 3,03% | |
| Total | 33 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>B. Specific objectives</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| <i>Providing protection against HOs that so far do not occur in the EU</i> | | | |
| Fully | 3 | 10,00% | |
| Partly | 25 | 83,33% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 6,67% | |
| Total | 30 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>Controlling HOs of still limited distribution which are so harmful that strict control on further spread is needed</i> | | | |
| Fully | 3 | 9,38% | |
| Partly | 29 | 90,63% | |
| Not at all | | 0,00% | |
| Total | 32 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | | | |
| <i>Ensuring the availability and use of healthy plant material at the beginning of the plant production chain</i> | | | |
| Fully | 8 | 32,00% | |
| Partly | 17 | 68,00% | |
| Not at all | | 0,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>Controlling the spread of HOs through movement of host plants / plant products</i> | | | |
| Fully | 5 | 16,13% | |
| Partly | 24 | 77,42% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 6,45% | |
| Total | 31 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| 1.2. Regarding the natural spread (i.e. spread by natural movement or dispersal irrespective of movements of plants and plant products) of HOs that are currently covered by the CPHR | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| <i>a) To what extent is natural spread of HOs currently perceived as a problem?</i> | | | |
| Fully | 12 | 37,50% | |
| Partly | 19 | 59,38% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 3,13% | |
| Total | 32 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>b) If yes, is it mainly a problem within MS and/or across MS?</i> | | | |
| Within MS | 2 | 6,67% | |
| Across MS | 3 | 10,00% | |
| Within MS and across MS | 25 | 83,33% | |
| Total | 30 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|--|
| <i>c) Is natural spread perceived as being more a problem than in the past?</i> | | | |
| Yes | 23 | 92,00% | |
| No | 2 | 8,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 9 | | |
| <i>d) Is there an increased incidence of natural spread?</i> | | | |
| Yes | 22 | 84,62% | |
| No | 4 | 15,38% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 8 | | |
| <i>e) What is this due to?</i> | | | |
| <i>Increasing trade</i> | | | |
| Yes | 30 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 30 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 2 | | |
| <i>Climate change</i> | | | |
| Yes | 26 | 92,86% | |
| No | 2 | 7,14% | |
| Total | 28 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 5 | | |
| <i>Increase in forestry pest incursions</i> | | | |
| Yes | 12 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 17 | | |
| <i>Changes in stakeholder interests</i> | | | |
| Yes | 6 | 42,86% | |
| No | 8 | 57,14% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 15 | | |
| <i>Changes in public perception</i> | | | |
| Yes | 4 | 28,57% | |
| No | 10 | 71,43% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 14 | | |
| <i>Concern with biosecurity</i> | | | |
| Yes | 11 | 64,71% | |
| No | 6 | 35,29% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 11 | | |
| <i>Other</i> | | | |
| Yes | 7 | 77,78% | |
| No | 2 | 22,22% | |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 5 | | |
| <i>f) What is the damage caused by natural spread of regulated HOs (listed and non-listed), in terms of:</i> | | | |
| <i>Damage caused on agriculture</i> | | | |
| High | 5 | 29,41% | |
| Medium | 10 | 58,82% | |
| Low | 2 | 11,76% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 12 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on horticulture</i> | | | |
| High | 7 | 35,00% | |
| Medium | 8 | 40,00% | |
| Low | 5 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 11 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Damage caused on aquaculture</i> | | | |
| High | 5 | 83,33% | |
| Medium | 1 | 16,67% | |
| Low | | 0,00% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 23 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on forestry</i> | | | |
| High | 9 | 56,25% | |
| Medium | 5 | 31,25% | |
| Low | 2 | 12,50% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on public and private green</i> | | | |
| High | 5 | 45,45% | |
| Medium | 3 | 27,27% | |
| Low | 3 | 27,27% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 18 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on biodiversity and the natural environment</i> | | | |
| High | 5 | 41,67% | |
| Medium | 4 | 33,33% | |
| Low | 3 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 17 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on environmental resources (soil, air, water)</i> | | | |
| High | 4 | 44,44% | |
| Medium | 1 | 11,11% | |
| Low | 4 | 44,44% | |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 19 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on wider economy</i> | | | |
| High | 2 | 15,38% | |
| Medium | 7 | 53,85% | |
| Low | 4 | 30,77% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| <i>Damage caused on 'other'</i> | | | |
| High | | 0,00% | |
| Medium | 1 | 100,00% | |
| Low | | 0,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>g) Have you undertaken a quantification of these costs?</i> | | | |
| Yes | 1 | 3,85% | |
| No | 25 | 96,15% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| 1.3. Has the CPHR had a positive, negative or no impact on the following aspects? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| <i>Plant health</i> | | | |
| Positive | 31 | 100,00% | |
| Negative | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No impact | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 31 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Intra-Community trade</i> | | | |
| Positive | 26 | 81,25% | |
| Negative | 2 | 6,25% | |
| No impact | 4 | 12,50% | |
| Total | 32 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>Competitiveness of EU private operators in production / trade chain within EU</i> | | | |
| Positive | 22 | 70,97% | |
| Negative | 6 | 19,35% | |
| No impact | 3 | 9,68% | |
| Total | 31 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>Competitiveness of EU private operators in production / trade chain on the world market</i> | | | |
| Positive | 18 | 60,00% | |
| Negative | 9 | 30,00% | |
| No impact | 3 | 10,00% | |
| Total | 30 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>Biodiversity and environment</i> | | | |
| Positive | 10 | 66,67% | |
| Negative | 2 | 13,33% | |
| No impact | 3 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| <i>Forestry</i> | | | |
| Positive | 13 | 86,67% | |
| Negative | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No impact | 2 | 13,33% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 17 | | |
| <i>Other</i> | | | |
| Positive | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Negative | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No impact | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| 1.4. What should be done in future to improve the scope and objectives of the CPHR? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| <i>Maintain current scope and objectives</i> | | | |
| Yes | 17 | 58,62% | |
| No | 12 | 41,38% | |
| Total | 29 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Restrict scope (from the current list of 250 HOs) to focus on priority HOs</i> | | | |
| Yes | 12 | 50,00% | |
| No | 12 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>Expand scope to include IAS that have an impact on plant biodiversity in general, while not being directly injurious to plants and plant products</i> | | | |
| Yes | 6 | 33,33% | |
| No | 12 | 66,67% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |
| <i>Expand scope to include IAS that have an impact on human health</i> | | | |
| Yes | 9 | 50,00% | |
| No | 9 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|--|
| <i>Expand scope to include a more active prevention of natural spread</i> | | | |
| Yes | 15 | 60,00% | |
| No | 10 | 40,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 7 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of the extent of impact on agriculture, horticulture and forestry</i> | | | |
| Yes | 27 | 93,10% | |
| No | 2 | 6,90% | |
| Total | 29 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 4 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of the extent of impact on the environment and public/private green</i> | | | |
| Yes | 19 | 86,36% | |
| No | 3 | 13,64% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 10 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of their presence or absence in the EU</i> | | | |
| Yes | 26 | 89,66% | |
| No | 3 | 10,34% | |
| Total | 29 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 3 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of the prospects for early detection / successful eradication / successful control</i> | | | |
| Yes | 28 | 93,33% | |
| No | 2 | 6,67% | |
| Total | 30 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 3 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of the prospects for listing under the Seed & Propagating Materials Regime instead of the CPHR</i> | | | |
| Yes | 12 | 70,59% | |
| No | 5 | 29,41% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 15 | | |
| <i>Define priority HOs on the basis of other criteria</i> | | | |
| Yes | 7 | 100,00% | |
| No | | 0,00% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 8 | | |
| <i>Expand scope to include mandatory surveillance of listed harmful organisms</i> | | | |
| Yes | 18 | 69,23% | |
| No | 8 | 30,77% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 6 | | |
| <i>Expand scope to include laboratory and science support issues</i> | | | |
| Yes | 21 | 87,50% | |
| No | 3 | 12,50% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 7 | | |
| <i>Other suggestion</i> | | | |
| Yes | 1 | 50,00% | |
| No | 1 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 2 | | |

| SECTION 2 - SURVEILLANCE AND CATEGORISATION OF HARMFUL ORGANISMS | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>2.1. Current categorisation of HOs in Directive 2000/29/EC</i> | | | |
| <i>A. Are there HOs which would be listed in the Directive (and are not currently listed)?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 44,44% | |
| No | 10 | 55,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>B. Are there HOs which are currently listed in the Directive and should not be listed?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 18 | | |
| <i>C. Are there HOs which are currently not regulated under the Directive, but under the Directives on the Marketing of Seed and Plant Propagating Material, and should be transferred to the plant health directive 2000/29/EC?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| All | 1 | 14,29% | |
| Some | 0 | 0,00% | |
| None | 6 | 85,71% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 22 | | |
| <i>D. Are there HOs which are currently listed in the plant health Directive 2000/29/EC but should be transferred to the Directives on the Marketing of Seed and Plant Propagating Material?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| All | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Some | 8 | 72,73% | |
| None | 3 | 27,27% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 17 | | |
| <i>E. The listing of HOs should be based on reliable information being available for appropriate risk assessment / risk management (including data on pest status and scientific data for biological impact and economic analysis). To what extent is reliable information available as concerns:</i> | | | |
| <i>e1. Presence and distribution of the currently listed HOs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 14 | 63,64% | |
| Sometimes | 7 | 31,82% | |
| Generally no | 1 | 4,55% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>e2. Presence and distribution of HOs recently considered for listing?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 12 | 60,00% | |
| Sometimes | 6 | 30,00% | |
| Generally no | 2 | 10,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |

| <i>e3. Scientific data for biological impact of the currently listed HOs?</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 10 | 47,62% | |
| Sometimes | 9 | 42,86% | |
| Generally no | 2 | 9,52% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>e4. Scientific data for biological impact of HOs recently considered for listing?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 7 | 38,89% | |
| Sometimes | 9 | 50,00% | |
| Generally no | 2 | 11,11% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>e5. Scientific data for economic analysis of HOs of the currently listed HOs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 3 | 14,29% | |
| Sometimes | 11 | 52,38% | |
| Generally no | 7 | 33,33% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>e6. Scientific data for economic analysis of HOs recently considered for listing?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Generally yes | 5 | 27,78% | |
| Sometimes | 3 | 16,67% | |
| Generally no | 10 | 55,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>F. Currently, Annex I of Directive 2000/29/EC lists HOs banned in all cases, whereas Annex II lists HOs banned only if they are present on certain plants and plant products. Each Annex subsequently distinguishes between HOs for which the entire EU territory needs to be protected (Section A) and HOs for which only a limited part (Section B) needs to be protected (protected zones). Is this approach for structuring of the Annexes appropriate for providing effective protection?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 70,00% | |
| No | 6 | 30,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| 2.2. Are you satisfied with the current prioritisation of HOs followed by the plant protection services in the implementation of the CPHR in your country? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 66,67% | |
| No | 6 | 33,33% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| 2.3. Are there HOs which present an important phytosanitary risk and/or economic impact in your country but on which your plant protection services cannot sufficiently focus on at present? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 35,29% | |
| No | 11 | 64,71% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |

Please, indicate the reason why your plant protection services do not sufficiently focus on the above HOs?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Insufficient staff in general | 8 | 33,33% |
| Insufficient suitably qualified and trained staff | 3 | 12,50% |
| Insufficient testing and diagnostic capacity | 0 | 0,00% |
| Insufficient training and R&D backup to deal with those | 3 | 12,50% |
| Other | 10 | 41,67% |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% |

2.4. Do the plant protections services experience difficulties in effectively dealing with all the regulated HOs (many of which are non-European), in terms of:

a. The expertise required for inspection?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 3 | 15,79% |
| Sometimes | 7 | 36,84% |
| Generally no | 9 | 47,37% |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 5 | |

b. Staff resources required for inspection?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 5 | 26,32% |
| Sometimes | 11 | 57,89% |
| Generally no | 3 | 15,79% |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 5 | |

c. The expertise required for diagnostics?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 2 | 10,53% |
| Sometimes | 8 | 42,11% |
| Generally no | 9 | 47,37% |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 5 | |

d. Staff resources required for diagnostics?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Generally yes | 3 | 16,67% |
| Sometimes | 9 | 50,00% |
| Generally no | 6 | 33,33% |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 6 | |

2.5. What should be done in future at EU/MS level to improve surveillance of HOs?

a. Increase number of listed HOs

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 4 | 17,39% |
| No | 19 | 82,61% |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 2 | |

| <i>b. Decrease number of listed HOs</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 70,00% | |
| No | 6 | 30,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>c. Change the approach for structuring of Annexes I and II</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 55,00% | |
| No | 9 | 45,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>d. Focus surveillance on priority HOs, defined on basis of phytosanitary risk and significant socio-economic impact</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 95,65% | |
| No | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>e. Introduce explicit Community legislation for global surveillance / monitoring for listed / non listed HOs, other than those covered by the legislation concerning protected zones and emergency measures</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 23,53% | |
| No | 13 | 76,47% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>f. Improve staff resources / training for national authorities (plant protection services)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 83,33% | |
| No | 4 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>g. Enhance capacity building in MS (diagnostics, laboratories, R&D, etc.)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 80,00% | |
| No | 4 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>h. Reinforce phytosanitary import control to reduce the risk of introducing HOs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 50,00% | |
| No | 11 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>i. Develop a notification system (outbreaks/new findings) similar to the Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 89,47% | |
| No | 2 | 10,53% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

j. Involve persons / organisations not belonging to the Competent Authority in surveillance and rapid alert / early warning systems

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 15 | 71,43% | | |
| No | 6 | 28,57% | | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | | |
| Do not know | 5 | | | |

k. Other suggestion

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 4 | 100,00% | | |
| No | | 0,00% | | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | | |
| Do not know | 2 | | | |

| SECTION 3 - IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>3.1. During the last 15 years, have the plant health procedures and requirements for commercial imports of plants / plant products been effective in preventing the introduction of HOs into the Community?</i> | | | |
| <i>a. Fulfilment of minimum requirements for Border Inspection Posts (BIPs)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 84,62% | |
| No | 2 | 15,38% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | <i>10</i> | | |
| <i>b. Border controls - Documentary checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 86,67% | |
| No | 2 | 13,33% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | <i>8</i> | | |
| <i>c. Border controls - Identity checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 80,00% | |
| No | 3 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | <i>8</i> | | |
| <i>d. Border controls - Plant health checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 76,47% | |
| No | 4 | 23,53% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | <i>6</i> | | |
| <i>e. Possibility for identity and plant health controls and release of consignment at place of final destination instead of point of entry</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 66,67% | |
| No | 5 | 33,33% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | <i>7</i> | | |
| <i>f. Control at final destination - Identity checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 80,00% | |
| No | 3 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | <i>8</i> | | |
| <i>g. Control at final destination - Plant health checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 80,00% | |
| No | 3 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | <i>8</i> | | |

| <i>h. Registration of importers</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 93,33% | |
| No | 1 | 6,67% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>i. Notification of interceptions (EUROPHYT)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| <i>j. Measures to deal with non-compliance</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 90,00% | |
| No | 1 | 10,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>k. Phytosanitary certificate</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 88,89% | |
| No | 2 | 11,11% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>l. Phytosanitary certificate for re-export</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 93,75% | |
| No | 1 | 6,25% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>m. Additional declaration on phytosanitary certificate</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 80,00% | |
| No | 3 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>n. Plant health movement document (checks at final destination)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 73,33% | |
| No | 4 | 26,67% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>o. Reduced frequency checks (imports of end products)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 72,73% | |
| No | 3 | 27,27% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| <i>p. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| 3.2. Do reduced frequency checks apply in your country for imports of end products? | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 90,91% | |
| No | 1 | 9,09% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 11 | | |
| <i>Are you satisfied with the reduced frequency checks system, as currently applied by MS on an optional basis?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 72,73% | |
| No | 3 | 27,27% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 11 | | |
| 3.3. Are Community derogations from import requirements or prohibitions being used in your country? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Commission derogation Decisions (Directive 2000/29/EC article 15.1) with alternative import requirements (including system approach) | 2 | 8,70% | |
| Imports from certain third countries for which a specific status for HOs is recognised at Community level | 8 | 34,78% | |
| Scientific and breeding material (Directive 2008/61/EC) | 8 | 34,78% | |
| Small quantities for non commercial purposes (incl. passenger transport) | 4 | 17,39% | |
| Other | 1 | 4,35% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Is there a potential risk from the current implementation of these derogations?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 60,00% | |
| No | 4 | 40,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 11 | | |
| <i>Are you satisfied with the derogations, as currently implemented in your country?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 60,00% | |
| No | 4 | 40,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 11 | | |
| 3.4. Are any special requirements applied in your country for the import of plant products from Annex VI? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 25,00% | |
| No | 3 | 75,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 1 | |
| Do not know | 17 | | |

| <i>Are you satisfied with these special requirements, as currently implemented in your country?</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 20,00% | |
| No | 1 | 10,00% | |
| Total | 3 | 30,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 17 | | |

3.5. To what extent is the current mechanism for adopting additional Community legislation for specific listed or non listed HOs (so-called 'emergency measures') reacting rapidly and effectively to frequent interceptions from Third Countries?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Fully | 4 | 26,67% | |
| Partly | 10 | 66,67% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 6,67% | |
| Total | 15 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |

3.6. Are you satisfied in general with the current implementation, in your country, of the Community rules on imports from third countries?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Yes | 16 | 400,00% | |
| No | 3 | 75,00% | |
| Total | 19 | 4,75 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

3.7. What should be done in future at EU/MS level to improve controls on the presence of HOs on imports from third countries, and possibly to facilitate trade?

a. Tighten the enforcement of current legal provisions concerning import controls at both CA and industry level

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Yes | 8 | 42,11% | |
| No | 11 | 57,89% | |
| Total | 19 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

b. Introduce appropriate sanctions for infringements

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Yes | 21 | 95,45% | |
| No | 1 | 4,55% | |
| Total | 22 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

c. Tighten current legal provisions at EU level

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Yes | 5 | 31,25% | |
| No | 11 | 68,75% | |
| Total | 16 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |

d. Relax current legal provisions at EU level

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Yes | 1 | 5,00% | |
| No | 19 | 95,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>e. Improve the cooperation between plant health authorities and Customs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 90,91% | |
| No | 2 | 9,09% | |
| Total | 22 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>f. Improve the link between plant health and Customs nomenclature</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 88,24% | |
| No | 2 | 11,76% | |
| Total | 17 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>g. Improve the link between plant health and Customs IT systems</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 88,24% | |
| No | 2 | 11,76% | |
| Total | 17 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>h. Improve staff resources / training for national authorities</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 90,91% | |
| No | 2 | 9,09% | |
| Total | 22 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>i. Improve the risk basis of controls</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 18 | 90,00% | |
| No | 2 | 10,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>j. Improve the use of notifications by the Member States for better preparedness to risk</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 84,21% | |
| No | 3 | 15,79% | |
| Total | 19 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>k. Develop a notification system similar to the Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 77,78% | |
| No | 4 | 22,22% | |
| Total | 18 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>l. Improve / revise the system of reduced frequency checks</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 85,71% | |
| No | 2 | 14,29% | |
| Total | 14 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

m. Evaluate temporary derogations after several years, potentially with a view of transferring these into a permanent provision on a case-by-case basis

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 20 | 90,91% |
| No | 2 | 9,09% |
| Total | 22 | 1 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | |

n. Further develop the use of electronic certification

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 17 | 100,00% |
| No | | 0,00% |
| Total | 17 | 1 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | |

o. Improve control on the correct use of the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 12 | 70,59% |
| No | 5 | 29,41% |
| Total | 17 | 1 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | |

p. Introduce measures to address passenger transport

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 5 | 41,67% |
| No | 7 | 58,33% |
| Total | 12 | 1 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | |

q. Enhance capacity building in Third Countries

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 20 | 95,24% |
| No | 1 | 4,76% |
| Total | 21 | 1 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | |

r. Improve the Community emergency measures system

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 14 | 82,35% |
| No | 3 | 17,65% |
| Total | 17 | 1 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | |

s. Strengthen the implementation of the Community emergency measures system

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 12 | 80,00% |
| No | 3 | 20,00% |
| Total | 15 | 1 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | |

t. Other

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% |
| No | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | |

| SECTION 4 - INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>4.1. During the last 15 years, have the plant health rules for intra-community trade been effective in a) contributing to the prevention of HO spread caused by the movements of plants and plant products, and b) ensuring the free circulation of plants and plant products within the EU?</i> | | | |
| <i>a. Effective for preventing the spread of HOs</i> | | | |
| <i>a1. Overall plant health rules</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 77,27% | |
| No | 5 | 22,73% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>a2. Registration of producers, collective warehouses and dispatching centres</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 84,62% | |
| No | 2 | 15,38% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>a3. Inspection of producers, collective warehouses and dispatching centres</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 75,00% | |
| No | 4 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>a4. Issuing of plant passport by NPPO (procedure)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 83,33% | |
| No | 2 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>a5. Issuing of plant passport by authorised nurseries under NPPO supervision (procedure)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 91,67% | |
| No | 1 | 8,33% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>a6. Plant passport (document)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 85,71% | |
| No | 2 | 14,29% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>a7. Official checks (i.e. occasional and regular checks by official services)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 92,86% | |
| No | 1 | 7,14% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |

| <i>a8. Official plant health movement document linked to inspection at final destination and re-export (Dir. 2004/103/EC)</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 85,71% | |
| No | 1 | 14,29% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| <i>a9. The intra-community phytosanitary communication document for transit (Roosendaal group)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 75,00% | |
| No | 1 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 19 | | |
| <i>a10. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>b. Effective for ensuring the free circulation in plants / plant products</i> | | | |
| <i>b1. Overall plant health rules</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 94,44% | |
| No | 1 | 5,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>b2. Registration of producers, collective warehouses and dispatching centres</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 84,62% | |
| No | 2 | 15,38% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>b3. Inspection of producers, collective warehouses and dispatching centres</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 91,67% | |
| No | 1 | 8,33% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>b4. Issuing of plant passport by NPPO (procedure)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 90,91% | |
| No | 1 | 9,09% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>b5. Issuing of plant passport by authorised nurseries under NPPO supervision (procedure)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 92,31% | |
| No | 1 | 7,69% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b6. Plant passport (document)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 93,33% | |
| No | 1 | 6,67% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>b7. Official checks (i.e. occasional and regular checks by official services)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 92,31% | |
| No | 1 | 7,69% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>b8. Official plant health movement document linked to inspection at final destination and re-export (Directive 2004/103/EC)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| <i>b9. The intra-community phytosanitary communication document for transit (Roosendaal Group)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 66,67% | |
| No | 2 | 33,33% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| <i>b10. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| 4.2. Does the plant passport system | | | |
| <i>a. Sufficiently take into account risk analysis?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 53,33% | |
| No | 7 | 46,67% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>b. Provide sufficient guarantee that plants and plant products are safe to move within the EU?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 70,59% | |
| No | 5 | 29,41% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>c. Allow sufficient traceability for plants and plant products moving within the EU?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 80,00% | |
| No | 4 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |

| 4.3. Is the plant passport document | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>a. Sufficiently harmonised?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 50,00% | |
| No | 7 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 14 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>b. Easily readable and understandable when issued in other Member States</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 33,33% | |
| No | 10 | 66,67% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| 4.4. Are you satisfied with the current implementation, in your country, of | | | |
| <i>a. The producers registration system in general?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 21 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>b. The provisions authorising registered producers to issue plant passports under NPPO supervision?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>c. The potential exemptions for small producers serving the local market?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 76,92% | |
| No | 3 | 23,08% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>d. The potential exemptions for products destined for final consumption?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 76,92% | |
| No | 3 | 23,08% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| 4.5. What should be done in future at EU/MS level to ensure that plant health rules make a greater contribution to improved and safe intra-community trade in plants and plant products? | | | |
| <i>a. Improve the producer registration system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 43,48% | |
| No | 13 | 56,52% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

| <i>b. Modify the system for exemptions for small producers serving the local market</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 80,00% | |
| No | 3 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>c. Modify the system for exemptions for products destined for final consumptions</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 80,00% | |
| No | 3 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>d. Abolish the system for exemptions for small producers serving the local market</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 11,76% | |
| No | 15 | 88,24% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>e. Abolish the system for exemptions for products destined for final consumption</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 12,50% | |
| No | 14 | 87,50% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>f. Revise the plant passport system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 60,00% | |
| No | 6 | 40,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>g. Abolish the plant passport system</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | | 0,00% | |
| No | 19 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>h. Increase number of official checks / tighten rules on intra-community trade</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 30,00% | |
| No | 14 | 70,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>i. Decrease number of official checks / relax rules on intra-community trade</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 11,11% | |
| No | 16 | 88,89% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>j. Expand the scope of plants and plant products for which plant passports are required</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 21,43% | |
| No | 11 | 78,57% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |

| | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>k. Reduce the scope of plants and plant products for which plant passports are required</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 8 | 61,54% |
| No | 5 | 38,46% |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | |
| <i>l. Improve the risk analysis of the current system</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 20 | 95,24% |
| No | 1 | 4,76% |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | |
| <i>m. Improve staff resources / training for national authorities</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 18 | 90,00% |
| No | 2 | 10,00% |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | |
| <i>n. Improve resources for implementation of requirements</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 22 | 100,00% |
| No | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | |
| <i>o. Harmonize the plant passport document</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 18 | 85,71% |
| No | 3 | 14,29% |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | |
| <i>p. Setting up an EU wide electronic database of plant passport information for consultation and information exchange by MS CAs</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 15 | 75,00% |
| No | 5 | 25,00% |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | |
| <i>q. Simplify documentation requirements</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 19 | 90,48% |
| No | 2 | 9,52% |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | |
| <i>r. Improve traceability</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 19 | 86,36% |
| No | 3 | 13,64% |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| <i>s. Attach plant passport to individual plants or smallest units</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 12,50% | |
| No | 14 | 87,50% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>t. Drop the option that the plant passport can consist of two documents</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 33,33% | |
| No | 8 | 66,67% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| <i>u. Other suggestion</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| SECTION 5 - PROTECTED ZONES AND REGIONALISATION | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 5.1. During the last 15 years, has any evolution been observed in the way protected zones (PZ) are defined in your country? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 33,33% | |
| No | 5 | 55,56% | |
| Not appropriate | 1 | 11,11% | |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| 5.2. What is the level of guarantees that protected zones in the EU are indeed free from the respective HOs? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| High | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Low | 1 | 10,00% | |
| Depends on MS | 6 | 60,00% | |
| Depends on HO | 1 | 10,00% | |
| Depends on MS and on HO | 2 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| 5.3. Do protected zone plant passports provide sufficient guarantee that plants and plant products entering the protected zones are safe for the relevant HO? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | | 0,00% | |
| No | 5 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| 5.4. Are you satisfied with the impementation, in your country, of the protected zone system? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 50,00% | |
| No | 2 | 25,00% | |
| Not appropriate | 2 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| 5.5. Is the EU approach for regionalisation, primarily involving protected zones, adequate? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 50,00% | |
| No | 3 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| 5.6. Should the Protected Zone principle more closely reflect the Pest Free Area principle of ISPM N°4 (Requirements for the establishment of Pest Free Areas)? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 80,00% | |
| No | 1 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |

| SECTION 6 - CONTROL MEASURES FOR OUTBREAKS AND NEW FINDINGS | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>6.1. During the last 15 years, to what extent has the CPHR successfully prevented the entry, establishment and spread of HOs in your country?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 2 | 7,69% | |
| Partly | 23 | 88,46% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 3,85% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>6.2. Have you undertaken a quantification of the costs/impacts associated to any outbreak of HO?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 9,09% | |
| No | 20 | 90,91% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>6.3. What difficulties have been experienced in defining and implementing official measures for the eradication or containment of HOs?</i> | | | |
| <i>a. Difficulties in identifying HO (i.e. not listed in the Directive 2000/29/EC)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 53,85% | |
| No | 6 | 46,15% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>b. Delays in notification of outbreaks by the MS</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 81,25% | |
| No | 3 | 18,75% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>c. Lack of sharing between Member States of eradication expertise that is built up during national eradication campaigns</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>d. Lack of access to the latest scientific information during national eradication campaigns</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 50,00% | |
| No | 6 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>e. Lack of incentive for the producers to declare new findings of HO</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 69,23% | |
| No | 4 | 30,77% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>f. Lack of resources for CA to conduct Pest Risk Analysis</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 54,55% | |
| No | 5 | 45,45% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| <i>g. Lack of capacities for CA to conduct Pest Risk Analysis</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 50,00% | |
| No | 4 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| <i>h. Delays in implementing the official measures</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 40,00% | |
| No | 6 | 60,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 13 | | |
| <i>i. Lack of resources at MS level to survey the presence of the HO</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 70,00% | |
| No | 3 | 30,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| <i>j. Lack of capacity at MS level to survey the presence of the HO</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 63,64% | |
| No | 4 | 36,36% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| <i>k. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| 6.4. What instruments were set up by stakeholders in your country for rapid intervention against outbreaks of new HOs? | | | |
| <i>a. Financial support</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 16,67% | |
| No | 10 | 83,33% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |

| <i>b. Technical support (expertise, material, etc.)</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 82,35% | |
| No | 3 | 17,65% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>c. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| 6.5. During the last 15 years, have the EU emergency measures been effective in eradicating the targeted pests, and have the EU Control Directives been effective in containing/reducing the respective pests? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 58,82% | |
| No | 7 | 41,18% | |
| Total | 17 | 1 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| 6.6. Should the Community Plant Health Regime be revised in order to have more focus on prevention and early action? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 23 | 88,46% | |
| No | 3 | 11,54% | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| 6.7. What should be done in future at EU/MS level to ensure better preparedness to prevent and control the introduction/spread of HOs? | | | |
| <i>a. Improve the availability of up-to-date MS contingency plans</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 23 | 85,19% | |
| No | 4 | 14,81% | |
| Total | 27 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>b. Develop an EU emergency team</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 44,44% | |
| No | 10 | 55,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>c. Introduce new legal instruments for rapid intervention by the EC against outbreaks of new harmful</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 28,57% | |
| No | 15 | 71,43% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |

d. Improve the knowledge of private operators in the production and trade chain on HOs (characteristics, potential damage to plants/plant products,etc.)

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 22 | 88,00% | | |
| No | 3 | 12,00% | | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | | |

e. Improve the import control system

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 17 | 65,38% | | |
| No | 9 | 34,62% | | |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | | |

f. Other

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Yes | 2 | 100,00% | | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | | |

| SECTION 7 - ORGANISATIONAL ISSUES | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>7.1. To what extent does the development of plant health policy take into account the interests of stakeholders and sectors affected by the current regime?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 5 | 22,73% | |
| Partly | 16 | 72,73% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 4,55% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>7.2. Delegation of implementation responsibilities in your country?</i> | | | |
| <i>a) Are the public resources devoted in your country to the duties and tasks derived from the Directive sufficient?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 46,67% | |
| No | 8 | 53,33% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>b) Is there a need or opportunity for further delegation of tasks to other bodies or legal persons?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 68,75% | |
| No | 5 | 31,25% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>c) Can quality, independence and impartiality be ensured when duties and tasks are delegated?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 52,94% | |
| In some cases | 8 | 47,06% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>d) Does the delegation of duties and tasks stimulate companies to take professional responsibility for plant health in the production and trade chain?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 94,44% | |
| No | 1 | 5,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>7.3. Availability of incentives for the effective implementation of the Directive</i> | | | |
| <i>a) Are there currently incentives other than legal requirements for private operators in the production and trade chain, in order to prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of regulated harmful organisms?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 60,00% | |
| No | 6 | 40,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |

b) Are there currently incentives for private operators in the production and trade chain, other than legal requirements, for the timely reporting of outbreaks?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 3 | 17,65% |
| No | 14 | 82,35% |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | |

c) Are there currently incentives for private operators in the production and trade chain, other than legal requirements, for the effective implementation of control measures?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 6 | 37,50% |
| No | 10 | 62,50% |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | |

d) Is there liability for private operators in the production and trade chain in the case of failure to fulfil the requirements of the Directive?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 8 | 61,54% |
| No | 5 | 38,46% |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | |

e) Has, during the last 15 years, any legal action been taken in your country for failure to fulfil the requirements of the Directive?

Legal action of stakeholders against CAs (and delegated bodies)

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 4 | 66,67% |
| No | 2 | 33,33% |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | |

Legal actions of CAs against private operators

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 4 | 66,67% |
| No | 2 | 33,33% |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | |

7.4. To what extent do FVO plant health inspections contribute to the harmonised implementation of Community provisions by MS and improved compliance of import requirements by third countries?

a) Harmonised implementation by Member States

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fully | 1 | 8,33% |
| Partly | 11 | 91,67% |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | |

b) Improved compliance by Third Countries

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fully | 3 | 21,43% |
| Partly | 11 | 78,57% |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 7.5. Does the EUROPHYT tool adequately address the needs for the exchange of information on interceptions in a timely manner? | | | |
| <i>a) Interceptions of imports</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 25,00% | |
| Partly | 3 | 75,00% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 20 | | |
| <i>b) Interceptions in internal market movement</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 25,00% | |
| Partly | 3 | 75,00% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 20 | | |
| 7.6. Effectiveness of communication and consultation procedures | | | |
| <i>a) To what extent does the CPHR take into account the interests of stakeholders and sectors affected by the current policy?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 2 | 10,00% | |
| Partly | 15 | 75,00% | |
| Not at all | 3 | 15,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>b) Is the information and communication of the CPHR provided by the Commission / Member State authorities adequate?</i> | | | |
| <i>b1. Information / communication to EU stakeholders</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 5 | 25,00% | |
| Partly | 13 | 65,00% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 10,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b2. Information / communication on import requirements to third country trading partners</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 13 | 100,00% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>c) Are import requirements under the CPHR clear to third countries trading partners, especially in the developing countries?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 13 | 86,67% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 13,33% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |

| 7.7. Diagnostic laboratories carrying out official analyses | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>a) Does the current diagnostic infrastructure allow for rapid and reliable diagnosis of all regulated HOs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 4 | 25,00% | |
| Partly | 11 | 68,75% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 6,25% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>b) Should Community Reference Laboratories (CRLs) be established for plant health (similar to those existing for animal health under Regulation (EC) 882/2004)?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 75,00% | |
| No | 1 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 18 | | |
| 7.8. Is sufficient training provided to plant health inspectors in your country? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 37,50% | |
| No | 5 | 62,50% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 13 | | |
| 7.9. How should organisational aspects be developed and improved in future to ensure the effective implementation of plant health provisions? | | | |
| <i>a) Increase funding of plant health services at national level</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>b) Re-define funding priorities within the national plant health budget</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 91,67% | |
| No | 1 | 8,33% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| <i>c) Delegate tasks and duties under the Directive to other bodies</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 47,37% | |
| No | 10 | 52,63% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>d) Centralise more the tasks and duties under the Directive to the 'Responsible Official Bodies'</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 11,76% | |
| No | 15 | 88,24% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>e) Provide incentives for the timely reporting outbreaks - Increase administrative sanctions (as a disincentive for failure to act)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 38,46% | |
| No | 8 | 61,54% | |
| Total | 13 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>f) Provide incentives for the timely reporting outbreaks - Introduce compensation to operators for mandatory destruction of infected materials</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 80,00% | |
| No | 3 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>g) Provide incentives for the effective implementation of control measures - Increase administrative sanctions (as a disincentive for failure to act)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 40,00% | |
| No | 9 | 60,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>h) Provide incentives for the effective implementation of control measures - Introduce compensation to operators for mandatory destruction of infected materials</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 72,22% | |
| No | 5 | 27,78% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>i) Provide incentives for the effective implementation of control measures - Introduce liability between producers in the production and trade chain</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 64,29% | |
| No | 5 | 35,71% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>j) Improve the rapid alert and stakeholder accessibility aspects of EUROPHYT (as in the case with the RASFF notification system for food and feed)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |
| <i>k) Improve diagnostic infrastructure - Consider the establishment of CRLs for priority organisms (to be defined)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 17 | | |
| <i>l) Improve diagnostic infrastructure - Intensify cooperation with EPPO</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>m) Improve the training provided and the funds available for training - Develop harmonised inspection methods / systems</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>n) Improve the training provided and the funds available for training - Expand training for plant health in general</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 87,50% | |
| No | 2 | 12,50% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>o) Improve the training provided and the funds available for training - Expand training to diagnosticians</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 81,25% | |
| No | 3 | 18,75% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>p) Improve the training provided and the funds available for training - Promote co-operation between plant health inspectors to ensure effective risk targeting and harmonised application of the CPHR</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>q) Improve communication and consultation of stakeholders</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 22 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>r) Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| SECTION 8 - RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE CPHR | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>8.1. In the last 15 years, several projects have been commissioned by the European Commission, DG RSEARCH, to support the CHPR</i> | | | |
| a) Are you aware of these research projects? | | | |
| a1. In general (FP6, FP7 and previous framework programmes) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 30,43% | |
| No | 16 | 69,57% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| a2. In particular, the ERA-net EUPHRESCO (under FP6) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 21,74% | |
| No | 18 | 78,26% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| b) If yes, how satisfied are you with these research projects? | | | |
| b1. In general (FP6, FP7 and previous framework programmes) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 14,29% | |
| Partly | 6 | 85,71% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 8 | | |
| b2. In particular, the ERA-net EUPHRESCO (under FP6) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 2 | 33,33% | |
| Partly | 3 | 50,00% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 8 | | |
| <i>8.2. In the last 15 years, has research & methodology development in the EU been targeting the right priorities in the field of plant health, in terms of:</i> | | | |
| a) EC funded research (FP6, FP7 and previous framework programmes)? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 11,11% | |
| Partly | 8 | 88,89% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 15 | | |
| b) MS funded research? | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 16,67% | |
| Partly | 5 | 83,33% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 17 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Please further assess according to the following criteria:</i> | | | |
| <i>a) EC-funded R&D priorities</i> | | | |
| <i>a.1. EC-funded R&D priorities are in line with the relevant policy areas of the CPHR</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 4 | 80,00% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 17 | | |
| <i>a.2. EC-funded R&D is adapted to stakeholder needs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 5 | 55,56% | |
| Not at all | 4 | 44,44% | |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| <i>b) MS-funded R&D priorities</i> | | | |
| <i>b.1. MS-funded R&D priorities are in line with the relevant policy areas of the CPHR</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 16,67% | |
| Partly | 5 | 83,33% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| <i>b.2. MS-funded R&D is adapted to stakeholder needs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 2 | 28,57% | |
| Partly | 5 | 71,43% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| 8.3. Availability of relevant scientific expertise | | | |
| <i>a) During the last 15 years, has EC-funded research allowed the development of better or new products & tools to prevent and control the spread of HOs?</i> | | | |
| <i>a.1. Development of techniques for classical biological scientific expertise on HOs and plant pathology</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 4 | 66,67% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 33,33% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| <i>a.2. Development of innovative molecular identification and detection methods</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 16,67% | |
| Partly | 5 | 83,33% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |

| <i>a.3. Development of planthealth risk assessment science and impact assessment (including cost-benefit)</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 5 | 71,43% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 28,57% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| <i>a.4. Development of decision support tools for pest management</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 5 | 71,43% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 28,57% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| <i>a.5. Scientific response to new challenges and in anticipation of future needs</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 10 | 90,91% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 9,09% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| <i>b) Is sufficient expertise currently available in the EU in support of the above objectives (to prevent and control the spread of HOs)?</i> | | | |
| <i>b.1. Classical biological scientific expertise on HOs and plant pathology</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 12,50% | |
| Partly | 4 | 50,00% | |
| Not at all | 3 | 37,50% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| <i>b.2. Expertise in innovative molecular identification and detection methods</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 3 | 37,50% | |
| Partly | 5 | 62,50% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |
| <i>b.3. Expertise in plant health risk assessment and economic impact assessment (including cost-benefit)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Partly | 7 | 70,00% | |
| Not at all | 3 | 30,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 13 | | |
| <i>b.4. Expertise in foresight techniques to prepare scientific response to new challenges</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 11,11% | |
| Partly | 6 | 66,67% | |
| Not at all | 2 | 22,22% | |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |

8.4. During the last 15 years, have sufficient efforts been made to coordinate research in the field of plant health as commissioned by the various research players?

a) Coordination between EC-funded research and MS-funded research

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% |
| Partly | 6 | 85,71% |
| Not at all | 1 | 14,29% |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | |

b) Coordination between the research funded by the various MS

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% |
| Partly | 5 | 83,33% |
| Not at all | 1 | 16,67% |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 17 | |

c) Coordination between EC-funded research and relevant research funded by major third country trading partner

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% |
| Partly | 3 | 50,00% |
| Not at all | 3 | 50,00% |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 18 | |

8.5. During the last 15 years, has the amount of available funds for research and methodology development in the field of plant health been sufficient to address actual needs?

a) EC funded research (FP6, FP7 and previous framework programmes)

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% |
| Partly | 5 | 83,33% |
| Not at all | 1 | 16,67% |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | |

b) MS funded research

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fully | 0 | 0,00% |
| Partly | 4 | 80,00% |
| Not at all | 1 | 20,00% |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | |

8.6. What should be done in future to improve the contribution of EC-funded research in the plant health field to the achievement of the CPHR objectives?

a) Increase overall EC funding for research in the field of plant health

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 11 | 100,00% |
| No | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b) Decrease overall EC funding for research in the field of plant health</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 8,33% | |
| No | 11 | 91,67% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>c) Redefine prioritisation of EC-funded research activities</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>d) Increase cooperation and coordination between research players, in particular between the EU and the MS</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>e) Increase cooperation and coordination between research players, in particular between MS</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>f) Increase cooperation and coordination between research players, in particular between the EU and major third country trading partners</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 92,86% | |
| No | 1 | 7,14% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>g) Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |

| SECTION 9 - COHERENCE WITH OTHER COMMUNITY REGIMES | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 9.1. Does CPHR overlap with any of the following EU policy areas, as currently implemented by existing legislation? If yes, is such overlapping a source of inconsistency / conflict of objectives? | | | |
| a) Overlapping | | | |
| a1. Seed and Plant Propagating Materials (e.g. listing of HOs, plant health requirements) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 72,73% | |
| No | 3 | 27,27% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 11 | | |
| a2. Food law (e.g. Regulation 882/2004 on official controls and Regulation 178/2002 on General Food Law) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 50,00% | |
| No | 2 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 18 | | |
| a3. Environment policy | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 15 | | |
| a4. Plant Production Products - PPPs (Directive 91/414) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 60,00% | |
| No | 4 | 40,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 11 | | |
| a5. Common Agricultural Policy (I and II pillars) | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 50,00% | |
| No | 3 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 14 | | |
| a6. Community Customs Provisions | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 75,00% | |
| No | 2 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 13 | | |
| a7. Community Animal Health Strategy | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 2 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| Do not know | 19 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>a8. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>b) Source of inconsistency/conflict of objectives</i> | | | |
| <i>b1. Seed and Plant Propagating Materials (e.g. listing of HOs, plant health requirements)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 25,00% | |
| No | 6 | 75,00% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>b2. Food law (e.g. Regulation 882/2004 on official controls and Regulation 178/2002 on General Food Law)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 3 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| <i>b3. Environment policy</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 60,00% | |
| No | 2 | 40,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 13 | | |
| <i>b4. Plant Protection Products - PPPs (Directive 91/414)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 75,00% | |
| No | 2 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| <i>b5. Common Agricultural Policy (I and II pillars)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 25,00% | |
| No | 3 | 75,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 15 | | |
| <i>b6. Community Customs Provisions</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 1 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |
| <i>b7. Community Animal Health Strategy</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 3 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b8. Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| 9.2. Should any revision of the CPHR in future guided by any of the principles developed under the following EU policy areas? | | | |
| <i>a) Seed and Plant Propagating Materials (e.g. delegation of specific tasks to third parties)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 92,86% | |
| No | 1 | 7,14% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>b) Food Law (e.g. Regulation 882/2004 on official controls and Regulation 178/2002 on Food Hygiene Recast)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 20,00% | |
| No | 4 | 80,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| <i>c) Environment policy (e.g. biodiversity, nature conservation, invasive alien species, forest protection)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 13 | 86,67% | |
| No | 2 | 13,33% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>d) Plant Protection Products (e.g. EC thematic strategy on pesticides)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 9 | 75,00% | |
| No | 3 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>e) Common Agricultural Policy, pillars I and II (e.g. cross compliance requirements, use of resistant varieties, rotation provisions)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 40,00% | |
| No | 3 | 60,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 16 | | |
| <i>f) Community Customs Provisions</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 72,73% | |
| No | 3 | 27,27% | |
| Total | 11 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 10 | | |
| <i>g) Community Animal Health Strategy (e.g. regionalisation concept, Community Reference</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 33,33% | |
| No | 2 | 66,67% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 20 | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | |
| <i>h) Other</i> | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | | |
| Yes | 2 | 100,00% | | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | | |

| SECTION 10 - FORWARD LOOKING ISSUES | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>10.1. To what extent is the current CPHR suitable to mitigate risks of future challenges, in particular the control of new HOs entering or spreading in the Community as a consequence of climate change?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 3 | 12,00% | |
| Partly | 19 | 76,00% | |
| Not at all | 3 | 12,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>10.2. Does the CPHR sufficiently take into account of the IPPC guidelines and WTO-SPS rules?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 8 | 40,00% | |
| Partly | 12 | 60,00% | |
| Not at all | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | | |
| <i>10.3. Do the differences between EU legislation and the legislation applied by key international trading partners have an impact on EU production costs and competitiveness in trade?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Positive impact | 2 | 13,33% | |
| Negative impact | 12 | 80,00% | |
| No impact | 1 | 6,67% | |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 13 | | |
| <i>In case of impact, please assess whether it is:</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| High | 4 | 28,57% | |
| Moderate | 10 | 71,43% | |
| Low | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |

3 Results of the specific cost survey - Competent Authorities

**Evaluation of the Community Plant Health Regime (CPHR) 1993 - 2008 and alternatives for the future
- COST SURVEY by the FCEC (Food Chain Evaluation Consortium) - Competent Authorities**

IDENTIFICATION DATA

| A. Country | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Austria | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Belgium | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Cyprus | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Czech Republic | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Denmark | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Estonia | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Finland | 1 | 4,00 | |
| France | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Germany | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Greece | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Hungary | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Ireland | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Italy | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Latvia | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Lithuania | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Malta | 1 | 4,00 | |
| The Netherlands | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Poland | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Portugal | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Romania | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Slovakia | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Slovenia | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Spain | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Sweden | 1 | 4,00 | |
| United Kingdom | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Total | 25 | 100 | |
| B. Type of organisation | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Single (national) authority | 14 | 56,00 | |
| Official responsible body | 3 | 12,00 | |
| Other | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Single (national) authority - Official responsible body | 5 | 20,00 | |
| Single (national) authority - Other | 2 | 8,00 | |
| Official responsible body - Other | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Single authority - Official responsible body - Other | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00 | |
| C. Competency | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Agriculture | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Horticulture | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Forestry | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture | 1 | 4,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Forestry | 6 | 24,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Forestry - Environment | 17 | 68,00 | |
| NA | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00 | |

| SECTION 1 - COST OF THE CPHR | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>The data on the administrative and compliance costs of the CPHR (sub-sections 1.1 and 1.2) have been treated in the cost model developed by FCEC, whose results are presented in the body of the report. Results presented here refer to general questions asked under sub-sections 1.1 and 1.2.</i> | | | |
| 1.1. Administrative costs of the CPHR | | | |
| <i>a) Background data</i> | | | |
| <i>Is registration of exporters compulsory in your country?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 40,00% | |
| No | 15 | 60,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>b) Registration costs</i> | | | |
| First registration | | | |
| <i>Do inspectors visit the premises for the purpose of registration in your country?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 17 | 70,83% | |
| No | 7 | 29,17% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>Does such visit take place for the purpose of registration only?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 29,17% | |
| No | 10 | 41,67% | |
| Total | 17 | 70,83% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| Renewal of an existing registration | | | |
| <i>Must producers, importers, exporters and other operators renew their registration, e.g. each year?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 24,00% | |
| No | 19 | 76,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>Do you use a specific IT system to manage the registration process?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 80,00% | |
| No | 5 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>c) Costs associated with the delivery of authorisations to issue plant passports</i> | | | |
| <i>Are producers, importers and other operators of plants and plant products in your country authorised to issue plant passports?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 23 | 92,00% | |
| No | 2 | 8,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Do such visits take place for the purpose of delivery of autorisation to issue plant passports only?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 18,18% | |
| No | 18 | 81,82% | |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>d) Plant passport issuance costs</i> | | | |
| <i>Does the CA issue official plant passports for plants or plant products in your country?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 64,00% | |
| No | 9 | 36,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| 1.2. Substantive compliance costs of the CPRH | | | |
| <i>a) Import checks</i> | | | |
| <i>Do the fees collected in your country cover the cost borne by the CA for import checks?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 5 | 26,32% | |
| Partly | 14 | 73,68% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b) Official inspections at the place of production</i> | | | |
| <i>Do the fees collected in your country cover the cost borne by the CA for official inspections at the place of production?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 6 | 28,57% | |
| Partly | 11 | 52,38% | |
| No | 4 | 19,05% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>d) The implementation of measures to eradicate or inhibit the spread of the HO</i> | | | |
| <i>Over the period 1993-2008 (or shorter period in case of later accession to the EU), did your country experience any outbreak of HO?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 25 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 25 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>If yes, did the plant health authorities of your country incur costs for phytosanitary measures?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 83,33% | |
| No | 4 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |

| <i>e) Export checks</i> | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Do the fees collected in your country cover the cost borne by the CA for export checks?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 11 | 64,71% | |
| Partly | 6 | 35,29% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| 1.3. Fees system | | | |
| <i>a) Which system is being applied for setting fees for import checks in your country?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Standard fee | 19 | 79,17% | |
| Detailed cost calculation | 5 | 20,83% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>If "detailed cost calculation" is used, are there cases where a fee below or a fee above the standard fee of Directive 2000/29/EC is being applied?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes below | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Yes above | 4 | 100,00% | |
| Same level | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>c) Does the application of fees for documentary, identity and plant health checks in the EU provide the right incentives for encouraging compliance to the provisions of Directive 2000/29/EC on phytosanitary inspections?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 36,84% | |
| No | 12 | 63,16% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>d) Please summarize the plant health activities for which fees are applied in your country, in addition to the import checks</i> | | | |
| <i>Registration of producer, importer or other operator</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 45,83% | |
| No | 13 | 54,17% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>Renewal of registration of producer, importer and other operator</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 20,83% | |
| No | 19 | 79,17% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| <i>Inspection for delivery of autorisation to issue plant passport</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 50,00% | |
| No | 12 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 24 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |

| <i>Printing and distribution of plant passport for the CA</i> | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 10 | 43,48% |
| No | 13 | 56,52% |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |
| <i>Phytosanitary inspection at the place of production</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 16 | 69,57% |
| No | 7 | 30,43% |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |
| <i>Inspection for the survey of PZ</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 7 | 31,82% |
| No | 15 | 68,18% |
| Total | 22 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |
| <i>Phytosanitary inspection for issuance of export certificate</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 18 | 78,26% |
| No | 5 | 21,74% |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | |
| <i>Other</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 7 | 77,78% |
| No | 2 | 22,22% |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | |
| <i>e) Does the current application of the fees system under the CPHR result to any distortion of competition between MS, within MS and/or between sectors?</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 7 | 58,33% |
| No | 5 | 41,67% |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 13 | |
| <i>f) What should be done in the future to improve the fees system applied under the CPHR?</i> | | |
| <i>Status quo - maintenance of current fee system but annual adjustment of fee to correct for inflation</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 11 | 52,38% |
| No | 10 | 47,62% |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | |
| <i>Full harmonisation (standard fees applied throughout the EU)</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 6 | 28,57% |
| No | 15 | 71,43% |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | |

| <i>Full harmonisation (cost calculation applied throughout the EU)</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 50,00% | |
| No | 10 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>Greater subsidiarity or leaving more responsibility to MS</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 40,00% | |
| No | 12 | 60,00% | |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 4 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| 1.4. EU financing of the CPHR | | | |
| <i>a) Has the EU financial contribution been appropriate to addressing the needs of the CPHR, in terms of coverage and amount of funding?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Fully | 1 | 5,56% | |
| Partly | 12 | 66,67% | |
| Not much | 4 | 22,22% | |
| Not at all | 1 | 5,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>d) Has the EU financial contribution provided the right incentives to support the specific objectives of the</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 10 | 71,43% | |
| No | 4 | 28,57% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>e) Has the EU financial contribution provided unintended negative or adverse incentives to engage in behaviour which goes against the specific objectives of the CPHR?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 10,00% | |
| No | 9 | 90,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 14 | | |
| 1.5. National cost-sharing schemes | | | |
| <i>a) Does any cost-sharing scheme apply in any sector in your country to share the costs associated with any outbreak of HO, either after or in advance of an outbreak?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 69,57% | |
| No | 7 | 30,43% | |
| Total | 23 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

b1) Is this cost-sharing scheme an appropriate tool to encourage compliance with measures that reduce the risks for others?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 13 | 92,86% |
| No | 1 | 7,14% |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | |

b2) Is this cost-sharing scheme an appropriate tool to gain collaboration in controlling outbreaks?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 13 | 92,86% |
| No | 1 | 7,14% |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | |

1.6. Environmental costs of the CPHR

Over the period 1993-2008 (or shorter period in case of later accession to the EU), did your country experience any HO outbreak for which eradication or control measures were taken with an important negative impact of these measures on the landscape, natural habitats and heritage?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 13 | 50,00% |
| No | 13 | 50,00% |
| Total | 26 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | |

SECTION 2 - BENEFITS OF THE CPHR

Due to their qualitative character, responses to section 2 are not subject to statistics. They are treated in a separate annex.

SECTION 3 - OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE COST-BENEFIT BALANCE OF THE CPHR

3.1. Opportunities with no change to the scope of the current CPHR

a) *What are the opportunities for cost reduction with equivalent or increased benefits?*

Cancellation of one or more obligations

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 7 | 41,18% |
| No | 10 | 58,82% |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | |

Reduced frequency for one or more obligations

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 9 | 45,00% |
| No | 11 | 55,00% |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | |

Reduced intensity for one or more obligations

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 5 | 29,41% |
| No | 12 | 70,59% |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | |

Delegation of one or more obligations

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 7 | 35,00% |
| No | 13 | 65,00% |
| Total | 20 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | |

Improved balance of cost-sharing between public authorities and private operators

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 9 | 60,00% |
| No | 6 | 40,00% |
| Total | 15 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | |

Introduction of cost sharing schemes to improve balance between private operators

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 9 | 64,29% |
| No | 5 | 35,71% |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | |

Additional synergies with obligations imposed under other EU legislations

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 15 | 93,75% |
| No | 1 | 6,25% |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 9 | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b) What are the opportunities for increased benefits with equivalent costs?</i> | | | |
| <i>Improved imports controls of plants from non EU countries</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 70,59% | |
| No | 5 | 29,41% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>Improved plant health control by the inspection services</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 64,71% | |
| No | 6 | 35,29% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>Improved plant health control by the private operators</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 12 | 70,59% | |
| No | 5 | 29,41% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>Improved preparedness for emergency situations</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 83,33% | |
| No | 3 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| 3.2. Opportunities for extension of the scope of the current CPHR | | | |
| <i>a) Include Invasive Alien Species that have an impact on plant biodiversity in general, while not being directly injurious to plants and plant products</i> | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 68,75% | |
| No | 5 | 31,25% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |

| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 95,24% | |
| No | 1 | 4,76% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 2 | 11,76% | |
| Moderate | 9 | 52,94% | |
| Significant | 6 | 35,29% | |
| Total | 17,00 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 11 | 68,75% | |
| No | 5 | 31,25% | |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>b) Include IAS that have an impact on human health</i> | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 35,71% | |
| No | 9 | 64,29% | |
| Total | 14 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 15 | 88,24% | |
| No | 2 | 11,76% | |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 4 | 25,00% | |
| Moderate | 6 | 37,50% | |
| Significant | 6 | 37,50% | |
| Total | 16,00 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 50,00% | |
| No | 5 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 10 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 13 | | |
| <i>c) Include a more active prevention of natural spread</i> | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 88,89% | |
| No | 2 | 11,11% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |

| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 95,24% | |
| No | 1 | 4,76% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 1 | 5,26% | |
| Moderate | 8 | 42,11% | |
| Significant | 10 | 52,63% | |
| Total | 19,00 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 8 | 66,67% | |
| No | 4 | 33,33% | |
| Total | 12 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 12 | | |
| d) Include mandatory surveillance of listed HOs | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 16 | 84,21% | |
| No | 3 | 15,79% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 20 | 95,24% | |
| No | 1 | 4,76% | |
| Total | 21 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Moderate | 8 | 44,44% | |
| Significant | 10 | 55,56% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 14 | 77,78% | |
| No | 4 | 22,22% | |
| Total | 18 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| e) Include laboratory and science support issues | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 19 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |

| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 18 | 94,74% |
| No | 1 | 5,26% |
| Total | 19 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Small | 0 | 0,00% |
| Moderate | 9 | 52,94% |
| Significant | 8 | 47,06% |
| Total | 17 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 14 | 87,50% |
| No | 2 | 12,50% |
| Total | 16 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | |
| f) Other | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 5 | 83,33% |
| No | 1 | 16,67% |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | |
| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 4 | 80,00% |
| No | 1 | 20,00% |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Small | 4 | 80,00% |
| Moderate | 1 | 20,00% |
| Significant | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
| Yes | 5 | 100,00% |
| No | 0 | 0,00% |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | |

4 Results of the specific cost survey - Stakeholders

Evaluation of the Community Plant Health Regime (CPHR) 1993 - 2008 and alternatives for the future - COST SURVEY by the FCEC (Food Chain Evaluation Consortium) - Stakeholders

IDENTIFICATION DATA

A. Country

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Austria | 0 | 0,00 |
| Belgium | 0 | 0,00 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0,00 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0,00 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | 0,00 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0,00 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0,00 |
| Finland | 0 | 0,00 |
| France | 1 | 11,11 |
| Germany | 0 | 0,00 |
| Greece | 0 | 0,00 |
| Hungary | 0 | 0,00 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0,00 |
| Italy | 1 | 11,11 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0,00 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0,00 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0,00 |
| Malta | 0 | 0,00 |
| The Netherlands | 4 | 44,44 |
| Poland | 1 | 11,11 |
| Portugal | 0 | 0,00 |
| Romania | 0 | 0,00 |
| Slovakia | 0 | 0,00 |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0,00 |
| Spain | 0 | 0,00 |
| Sweden | 2 | 22,22 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 0,00 |
| Europe | 0 | 0,00 |
| Total | 9 | 100 |

B. Type of organisation

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| European organisation | 1 | 11,11 |
| National organisation | 7 | 77,78 |
| International organisation | 0 | 0,00 |
| Scientific/research body | 0 | 0,00 |
| NGO | 0 | 0,00 |
| National organisation - NGO | 1 | 11,11 |
| Other | 0 | 0,00 |
| Total | 9 | 100 |

C. Representative

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Growers | 1 | 11,11 |
| Breeders | 0 | 0,00 |
| Traders | 2 | 22,22 |
| Foresters | 0 | 0,00 |
| Wood packaging industry | 2 | 22,22 |
| Growers - Foresters | 1 | 11,11 |
| Breeders - Traders | 2 | 22,22 |
| Other | 1 | 11,11 |
| Total | 9 | 100,00 |

| D. Relevance | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Agriculture | 1 | 11,11 | |
| Horticulture | 3 | 33,33 | |
| Forestry | 2 | 22,22 | |
| Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture | 2 | 22,22 | |
| Agriculture - Forestry | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Horticulture - Forestry | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Horticulture - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Forestry - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Forestry | 1 | 11,11 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Forestry - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Horticulture - Forestry - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Agriculture - Horticulture - Forestry - Environment | 0 | 0,00 | |
| Total | 9 | 100 | |
| SECTION 1 - COST OF THE CPHR | | | |
| <i>The data on the administrative and compliance costs of the CPHR (sub-sections 1.1 and 1.2) have been treated in the cost model developed by FCEC, whose results are presented in the body of the report. Results presented here refer to general questions asked under sub-sections 1.1 and 1.2.</i> | | | |
| 1.1. Administrative costs of the CPHR | | | |
| <i>a) Costs for the compilation and submission of a registration dossier - First registration</i> | | | |
| <i>Has any system (e.g. online registration) been developed in your country to facilitate such administrative activity for stakeholders?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 5 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| <i>b) Costs for the compilation and submission of a dossier to be authorized to issue plant passport</i> | | | |
| <i>Has any system (e.g. online registration) been developed in your country to facilitate such administrative activity for stakeholders?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 4 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>c) Plant passport issuance costs</i> | | | |
| <i>Do stakeholders issue official plant passport for plants or plant products in your country?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 83,33% | |
| No | 1 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |

| <i>d) Costs of keeping records</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Has any system been developed in your country to facilitate such administrative activity for stakeholders?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 20,00% | |
| No | 4 | 80,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| | | | |
| 1.2. Substantive compliance costs of the CPHR | | | |
| <i>Implementation of measures to eradicate or inhibit the spread of the HO - Over the period 1993-2008, did your country experience any outbreak of HO?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 50,00% | |
| No | 3 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| | | | |
| <i>If yes, did the stakeholders in your country incur costs to eradicate the outbreak or to inhibit the spread of the HO?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| | | | |
| 1.3. Fees system | | | |
| <i>a1) Do you pay fees in your country for covering the costs of import checks?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 6 | 85,71% | |
| No | 1 | 14,29% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| | | | |
| <i>a2) Do you pay fees in your country for covering the costs of inspections at the place of production related to issuance of plant passports?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 83,33% | |
| No | 1 | 16,67% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |
| | | | |
| <i>a3) Do you pay fees in your country for covering the costs of official plant health checks for the issuance of export certificates?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 7 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

b1) Are there cases where you consider that the fee paid per consignment or plant is disproportionately high in relation to the product value?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 5 | 83,33% |
| No | 1 | 16,67% |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 2 | |

b2) Are there cases where you consider that total amount paid for official controls per year is disproportionately high in relation to your total annual turnover?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 3 | 50,00% |
| No | 3 | 50,00% |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 2 | |

c) Does the application of fees for documentary, identity and plant health checks in the EU provide the right incentives for encouraging compliance to the provisions of Directive 2000/29/EC on phytosanitary inspections?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 1 | 33,33% |
| No | 2 | 66,67% |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 5 | |

d) Does the current application of the fees system under the CPHR result to any distortion of competition between MS, within MS (between regions) and/or between sectors?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 4 | 57,14% |
| No | 3 | 42,86% |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 1 | |

e) Do you have specific concerns about the implementation of the fee system in your country?

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 3 | 37,50% |
| No | 5 | 62,50% |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 0 | |

f) What should be done in future to improve the fees system applied under the CPHR?

f1) Status quo - Maintenance of current fees system but annual adjustment of fees to correct for inflation

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 2 | 40,00% |
| No | 3 | 60,00% |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 2 | |

f2) Full harmonisation (standard fees applied throughout the EU)

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 4 | 44,44% |
| No | 5 | 55,56% |
| Total | 9 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 0 | |

f3) Full harmonisation (cost calculation applied throughout the EU)

| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 5 | 62,50% |
| No | 3 | 37,50% |
| Total | 8 | 100,00% |
| Do not know | 1 | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>f4) Greater subsidiarity or leaving more responsibility to MS (to fix fees at required levels)</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 28,57% | |
| No | 5 | 71,43% | |
| Total | 7 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 1 | | |
| <i>f5) Other</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 0 | | |
| 1.4. EU financing of the CPHR | | | |
| <i>c) Has the EU financial contribution provided the right incentives to support the specific objectives of the CPHR?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 1 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>d) Has the EU financial contribution provided unintended negative or adverse incentives to engage in behaviour which goes against the specific objectives of the CPHR?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 1 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| 1.5. National cost-sharing schemes | | | |
| <i>a) Does any cost-sharing scheme apply in your sector(s) in your country to share the costs associated with any outbreak of HO, either after or in advance of an outbreak?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 16,67% | |
| No | 5 | 83,33% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>b1) Is this cost-sharing scheme an appropriate tool to encourage compliance with measures that reduce the risks for others?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 2 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>b2) Is this cost-sharing scheme an appropriate tool to gain collaboration in controlling outbreaks?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 50,00% | |
| No | 2 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 2 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1.6. Environmental costs of the CPHR? | | | |
| <i>Over the period 1993-2008, did your country experience any HO outbreak for which eradication or control measures were taken with an important negative impact of these measures on the environment?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 20,00% | |
| No | 4 | 80,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| SECTION 2 - BENEFITS OF THE CPHR | | | |
| <i>Due to their qualitative character, responses to section 2 are not subject to statistics. They are treated in a separate annex.</i> | | | |

| SECTION 3 - OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE COST-BENEFIT BALANCE OF THE CPHR | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>3.1. Opportunities with no change to the scope of the current CPHR</i> | | | |
| <i>a) What are the opportunities for cost reduction with equivalent or increased benefits?</i> | | | |
| <i>Cancellation of one or more obligations</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 50,00% | |
| No | 1 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>Reduced frequency for one or more obligations</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 80,00% | |
| No | 1 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Reduced intensity for one or more obligations</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 33,33% | |
| No | 2 | 66,67% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Delegation of one or more obligations</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 66,67% | |
| No | 2 | 33,33% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>Improved balance of cost-sharing between public authorities and private operators</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 80,00% | |
| No | 1 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Introduction of cost-sharing schemes to improve balance between private operators</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 3 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>Additional synergies with obligations imposed under other EU legislations</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 33,33% | |
| No | 2 | 66,67% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b) What are the opportunities for increased benefits with equivalent costs?</i> | | | |
| <i>Improved import controls on plants from non-EU countries</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 75,00% | |
| No | 1 | 25,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>Improved plant health controls by the inspection services</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 60,00% | |
| No | 2 | 40,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Improved plant health controls by the private operators</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Improved preparedness for emergency situation</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 80,00% | |
| No | 1 | 20,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| 3.2. Opportunities for extension of the scope of the current CPHR | | | |
| <i>a) Include Invasive Alien Species (IAS) that have an impact on plant biodiversity in general, while not being directly injurious to plants and plant products</i> | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 4 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Moderate | 1 | 100,00% | |
| Significant | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |

| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 50,00% | |
| No | 1 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>b) Include IAS that have an impact on human health</i> | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 50,00% | |
| No | 2 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 4 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Moderate | 2 | 100,00% | |
| Significant | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>c) Include a more active prevention of natural spread</i> | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 4 | 66,67% | |
| No | 2 | 33,33% | |
| Total | 6 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 3 | | |
| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 3 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Moderate | 2 | 100,00% | |
| Significant | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 50,00% | |
| No | 1 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>d) Include mandatory surveillance of listed HOs</i> | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 3 | 60,00% | |
| No | 2 | 40,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 1 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 7 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Moderate | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Significant | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | | |
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 50,00% | |
| No | 1 | 50,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>e) Include laboratory and science support issues</i> | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 5 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 5 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 2 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 2 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 1 | 100,00% | |
| Moderate | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Significant | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |

| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 8 | | |
| <i>f) Other possible extension in scope</i> | | | |
| <i>Possible benefits associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 1 | 100,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>Additional costs / disadvantages associated with this possible extension</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 1 | 100,00% | |
| Total | 1 | 100,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 5 | | |
| <i>Estimate the additional costs/disadvantages</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Small | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Moderate | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Significant | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | | |
| <i>Do benefits outweigh the costs?</i> | | | |
| | Nbr. of answers | % of the answers | |
| Yes | 0 | 0,00% | |
| No | 0 | 0,00% | |
| Total | 0 | 0,00% | |
| <i>Do not know</i> | 6 | | |

Annex 9: Evaluation Terms of Reference (ToR)



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Safety of the Food Chain
Biotechnology and Plant Health

Brussels, 18 March 2009
RB/svi D(2009) 510172

Evaluation of the Community Plant Health Regime

Terms of Reference

18 March 2009

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Terms of Reference for the evaluation of the Community Plant Health Regime

1. Context of the assignment

1.1 Scope and evolution of the current Community plant health regime

The existing Community plant health regime (CPHR) aims to protect the EU territory against introduction and spread of regulated organisms which are harmful to plants. It lays down specific requirements for imports of all plants and some plant products into the EU and for internal movement of a limited number of plants within the EU. The fully harmonized regime allows free movement of consignments produced within the EU or, after import inspection, imported into the EU and at the same time allows to recognize protected zones that are free from specific harmful organisms¹ occurring elsewhere in the EU.

The plant health regime of the European Community (EC) is the product of decades of legislation. Initially, plant health was a national responsibility, secured through national control measures and border controls between Member States (MS). In 1969, two Council Directives² were adopted to harmonize the control measures for quarantine diseases of potato known to be established in several MS. In 1976, the Standing Committee for Plant Health (SCPH) was set up³. The basic structure of the current Community plant health regime was conceived in 1977 with Council Directive 77/93/EEC⁴. This Directive considered that systematic eradication of harmful organisms within MS would have only a limited effect if protective measures against their introduction were not applied at the same time and that national plant health provisions needed to be harmonized. To this end, a framework was created governing import into the EC and intra-Community trade, building on the framework already provided in 1952 by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Harmful organisms were listed in Annexes to the Directive. With the introduction of the Community internal market in 1993, the concept of plant passports was introduced⁵ so as to allow free movement of plants and plant products between and within MS. Since the 2000 codification, the basic legal framework is known as Council Directive 2000/29/EC.

Provisions for export to third countries have not been included in the CPHR, although the CPHR does specify the format of phytosanitary export certificates. The CPHR does not cover control measures with detailed eradication and management programmes in case of outbreaks, with the exception of some harmful organisms of potato. It includes invasive alien plant species in so far as they are directly harmful to plants and plant products. It does not cover organisms harmful to human or animal health.

It should be noted that food safety is not at stake in the CPHR, because plant pests and pathogens (harmful organisms) are generally not infectious to humans or animals and only

¹ According to Council Directive 2000/29/EC, *harmful organisms* shall be considered to mean: any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products.

² Council Directives 69/464/EEC and 69/465/EEC.

³ Decision 76/894/EEC.

⁴ Currently known as Council Directive 2000/29/EC.

⁵ Council Directive 91/683/EEC.

exceptionally produce metabolites that are toxic to humans and animals⁶. Human health may be impacted indirectly, through increased pesticide application for controlling pests and diseases entering the Community in case of absence of quarantine legislation or failure of quarantine measure implementation. Possible consequences of pesticides to human health are as such covered in the plant protection (pesticides) regime and are not a part of this evaluation. Notwithstanding this, the CPHR and the Community plant protection regime share the objective to promote healthy and productive crops and to minimise environmental harm in achieving this objective.

Since its inception, various major changes and developments have taken place in relation to the CPHR which justify a comprehensive evaluation of the regime (Annex I). The main developments have been (i) the enlargement of the European Community; (ii) the internal market concept; (iii) developments concerning international treaties; (iv) globalisation and changed expectations from society; (v) decreasing resources for public services; (vi) erosion of the scientific expertise underpinning the CPHR; (vii) the establishment of EFSA; and (viii) evolution of related Community regimes.

The Member States support the need for carrying out such an evaluation (Annex II). An internal working document providing a reconstruction of the CPHR at the time of its inception and the major modifications in the course of time is provided (Annex III).

1.2 Description of the policy area to be evaluated

The CPHR consists of the following main elements:

- *Preventive plant health measures on imports (plants and plant products)*
Detailed legislation in the plant health field lays down conditions that Member States must apply to the imports of live plants and plant products from third countries. The provisions in part pertain to harmful organisms which are not allowed to enter the territory of the European Union, either in general or when linked to specific commodities. Other provisions specify plants and plant products of which import from third countries into the EU is prohibited, as well as specific import requirements for commodities (e.g. official guarantees that the material originates from a country, region, field or place of production that is free from the harmful organism involved, or official guarantees for appropriate treatment of commodities to kill any such harmful organisms⁷). In line with the WTO-SPS agreement, requirements for intra-Community trade equal the provisions for import from third countries, except when differences in provisions are technically justified.
Regulated plants and plant products to be introduced into the EU must, as a general rule, be accompanied by an official plant health certificate as laid down in the EU legislation. The certificate must be signed officially. On arrival in the EU, consignments are to be placed under supervision of the responsible official bodies. The accompanying certificates must be officially verified and checked, either at an approved Point of Entry or after official transit to an inspection location within the territory of the Member State. Customs authorities shall not allow the importation of consignments of plants and plant

⁶ For example mycotoxins; however, none of the fungi that produce them has been considered for quarantine listing since they are common worldwide.

⁷ Example: coniferous wood and wood packaging material from third countries must be debarked and have undergone a heat treatment.

products, unless proof has been supplied that the relevant phytosanitary checks have been carried out with satisfactory results. Documentary checks must always be carried out at the border, while identity checks and physical checks for the presence of harmful organisms may be carried out at the final destination, but before customs clearing. For intra-Community movements between the point of entry and the final destination where the import inspections are carried out, the CPHR requires the use of an official plant health document that was developed for this purpose. A possibility of reduced frequency of checks is permitted under certain conditions. In case of risk of spread of harmful organisms, compulsory import inspection checks can be imposed on the relevant plants, plant products or other objects.

In case of derogation requests from existing import requirements or prohibitions, the Commission services evaluate whether the plant health situation, the official services, the legal provisions, the control systems and production standards of third countries involved meet the EU requirements. An on-the-spot inspection by the Commission services (Food and Veterinary Office – FVO) is often required before the derogation can be considered. A specific system has been established for the introduction or movement of harmful organisms, plants or plant products listed in the Annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EC for trial or scientific purposes and for work on varietal selections (Directive 2008/61/EC).

- *Preventive plant health measures on intra-Community trade of seeds and plants for planting*

The phytosanitary conditions for movements between the Member States for live plants and plant products are harmonised. Some seeds and plants for planting, and a limited number of end products for consumer use, must travel with a plant passport issued by growers authorised to do so. The plant passport specifies that the material originates from a registered and officially inspected place of production. Further non-discriminatory checks on plants and plant products may be carried out *en route* or at the final destination. These checks can be targeted where there is earlier evidence of non-compliance. Authorisation of growers is based on regular inspection of their premises for the presence of harmful organisms by or on behalf of the NPPO. No plant health certificate is issued.

- *Monitoring, eradication, containment and control of harmful organisms of plants and plant products and protected zones*

Programmes for the monitoring and surveillance of harmful organisms not known to occur in the EU may be set up to ensure that the EU territory remains free of these harmful organisms. In case of EU emergency measures, legal provisions exist that require to carry out annual surveys. It is obligatory for Member States to notify findings of organisms listed in the Annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EC as well as findings of non-listed harmful organisms that are found for the first time in the territory of a Member State. Provisions are in place for eradication of listed harmful organisms or, where not possible, to contain them; emergency measures may be in place for new harmful organisms that are not listed as yet in the Annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EC.

In the case of findings of new harmful organisms that are not listed in the Annexes of the basic Directive, Member States should carry out a pest risk assessment. Findings of new organisms which appear to be injurious require official measures to eliminate / eradicate the harmful organism, and both the finding itself and the measures taken should be notified by the Member State. The Commission shall discuss the national

emergency measures with the Member States in the SCPH, and a decision shall be taken concerning harmonised EU measures. The national measures have then to be rescinded or amended. EU emergency measures remain in place until they are rescinded (harmful organism eradicated or no longer controllable) or until the harmful organism is included in the Annexes of the basic Directive. New organisms which are not considered as being injurious do not require official measures, and the Commission does not expect such findings to be notified to the Commission and the Member States either.

In case eradication of a regulated harmful organism is not possible, the Member State shall take all necessary measures to contain it. Some Council Control Directives (for a number of soil-borne potato diseases⁸) are linked to the basic Council Directive 2000/29/EC since they regulate detailed control of harmful organisms of a crop (potato). The scope of Council Directive 2000/29/EC is confined to movements only and does not explicitly cover the eradication of naturally spreading harmful organisms⁹.

For certain harmful organisms, protected zones are recognised within the EU in which these specific organisms do not occur. Seed and plants for planting of host plants coming from outside into these zones must fulfil the additional phytosanitary requirements (including the "ZP" plant passport for intra-Community movement). The protected zone status is lost in case eradication of outbreaks over two years proves unsuccessful. A two-year timeframe is required to declare a zone free of a specific harmful organism.

- *Export, transit and re-export*

No Community plant health legislation exists concerning export. Third countries have requirements in place for imports from the EU into their territory¹⁰, with lists of quarantine pests different from those of the Community. Member State authorities are required to provide guarantees to these third countries that consignments are free from the quarantine pests regulated by them and that the necessary requirements have been complied with. To this end, export inspections are in place, partly based on import inspections and plant passport inspections carried out earlier in the chain. Exporting companies are responsible for meeting the requirements of third countries, while Member State authorities are responsible for the reliability of the guarantees they provide to third country governments.

Phytosanitary transit is governed by Council Directive 2000/29/EC, in line with the IPPC (ISPM No. 7 and No. 12) which provides that governments safeguard the phytosanitary integrity of consignments under transit through their territory. As a consequence of the free movement of consignments on the internal market, such safeguard provisions in practice need to also cover the transit through the territory of other Member States, until consignments leave the EU territory. For this reason, the Roosendaal Group in 2007 developed a voluntary intra-Community phytosanitary communication document for transit. Community legislation and implementation of ISPM No. 25 "Consignments in transit" has been advocated by some Member States.

⁸ Council Directive 69/464/EEC, Council Directive 93/85/EEC, Council Directive 98/57/EC, Council Directive 2007/33/EC.

⁹ A strict line is followed for Community financial support to MS expenditures to eradicate and contain harmful organisms. Financial support is not given for eradication of findings that probably resulted from natural spread; for example, eradication of the first findings of *Diabrotica virgifera* in specific Member States were not compensated by the Commission because the harmful organism already occurred in a neighbouring Member State.

¹⁰ The Commission (SANCO) may be assisted in negotiating and managing SPS agreements with third countries by the Member States through the Roosendaal Group(s). These groups are kept informed, where relevant, of developments in the negotiations on export problems held in the framework of the WTO-SPS preparatory Committee and Market Access Advisory Committee. Market access and export issues are handled in the context of such agreements. In case no such agreement exists the market access and export issues are dealt with in the so-called market access working groups managed by DG TRADE. Furthermore market access and export issues are dealt with in the SPS Committee meetings.

Breeding, production, distribution and marketing of plants are often a very international business with incoming and outgoing flows of plant materials. An official movement document is not required in case of transit from a third country through Member States to another third country as long as the plant materials are not imported (i.e., Customs cleared for entry to the internal market) and in absence of phytosanitary risks linked to the transport. In the case of re-export, plant materials from third countries are imported by a Member State and re-exported either from that Member State or from another Member State.

- *Research and development*

DG RTD supports the coordination of the commissioning of national plant health research budget of Member States, through the ERA-net EUPHRESKO and there are good chances for such an initiative to be strengthened and enlarged after 2010. National research budgets on plant health amount to roughly 90% of all such budgets available in the EU. The Community supports research on plant health through the successive multiannual Framework Programmes (FP). In the 7th FP (2007-2013) currently in force, plant health research in support to policies has been specifically mentioned and currently, at least one research project (of maximally 3 million euro) is financed annually. Research needs are identified by the Research Directorate General, taking into account the suggestions made by SANCO and others, including the Chief Plant Health Officers and EUPHRESKO, in a large consultation process. Funds for plant health complement research on e.g. pesticide use prevention, global warming, and other plant related issues.

- *Scientific advise*

In its work, the Commission is assisted by EFSA, which since 2006 includes a scientific panel on Plant Health. The role of the panel is to deliver scientific opinions on the risks posed by harmful organisms. Similar advise can be provided from outside the Community institutions by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) and by national bodies; Community risk assessments are covered by the Plant Health Panel of EFSA. External scientific advise may be also requested for the assessment of impacts of policy options under consideration for addressing the risks.

- *Diagnostic laboratories*

Binding protocols for diagnostic methods do not exist, with the exception of some harmful organisms of potato for which Control Directives are in place which provide detailed requirements for detection and diagnosis. No network of Community and National Reference Laboratories exists in the plant health domain such as in the animal health and food safety domain, where legal obligations for such laboratories are in place. As for the advisory function of reference laboratories, the Commission draws upon the expertise of individual scientists and NPPO staff of Member States. For a range of organisms, EPPO and IPPC have issued standards for diagnostic methods and procedures.

- *EU financial instruments and contribution*

Unlike in the animal health domain, no Community Plant Health Fund exists. Costs for growers whose plant material is destroyed are not compensated. Costs from public funds to implement eradication and containment measures may be supported financially by the Community on the basis of Articles 22 and 23 of Council Directive 2000/29/EC. Financial support may also be given for the border control infrastructure on the basis of

Article 13.c.5 of the same Directive. Characteristic for the current Community financial instrumentation of the regime is (i) its restriction to costs incurred by governments but not financial losses of growers (although a possibility to cover such costs has been inserted in the Directive but the legal framework to use it (implementing Regulation) has not been developed); (ii) its restriction to eradication and containment costs related to spreading of harmful organisms caused by movements of plants and plant products (but excluding natural spread); (iii) the relatively moderate annual budget that was spent in the past (except for Pine Wood Nematode)¹¹. For a description of the financial instruments in use in MS (governmental compensations to growers, public and private insurance systems, etc.) see the report of the evaluation of the Financial Aspects of the CPHR (final report dated March 2008).

The Commission plays a key role in the management of plant health problems in the Community. It may adopt *ad hoc* additional protective measures (interim measures) and emergency measures. Updated information on the evolution of the plant health situation is exchanged in the Standing Committee on Plant Health (SCPH). The Commission is responsible for proposing legislation, for adopting appropriate implementation rules and for supervision (FVO) that these rules are correctly implemented by the Member States¹². Before adoption, the implementing rules are discussed with and voted by the Member States' experts in the SCPH. All regulatory processes include the voting by Member States with qualified majority. In practice, most texts are voted with (quasi) unanimity.

A limited part of the CPHR has been brought under the scope of Regulation 882/2004/EC. This pertains to submission of multi-annual control plans and to inspection missions to Member States by the Food and Veterinary Office.

The CPHR touches upon many EU policies, e.g.:

- The environment policy (including policy on invasive alien species and on protection of EU forests and green areas from harmful impacts);
- The pesticides policy;
- The human health policy;
- The animal health policy;
- The seed and propagating material policy;
- The common agriculture policy;
- The enterprise and industry policy;
- The competition policy (i.e., Member States aid rules);
- The external relation, trade, enlargement and external aid policy (i.e., plant health conditions for import, pre-accession strategy and accession to developing countries);
- The customs policy (i.e., ensuring that customs requirements are fulfilled);
- The anti-fraud policy (i.e., illegal imports or trade);
- The research policy (i.e., development of plant health diagnostics methods, development of plant health economy and plant health risk assessment science, development of plant disease science).

The CPHR is strongly linked to the EU's obligations under the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement adopted in 1994 (see also Chapter 1, paragraph 1.2). For

¹¹ In view of budget restrictions, the financial Community support in some years resulted in reimbursement of \pm 10% of costs, rather than the expected 50%.

¹² The Commission's Food and Veterinary Office plays an important role in this regard.

plant health, the SPS Agreement refers to the standards, guidelines and recommendations developed under the auspices of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which lays down requirements to Contracting Parties and their subordinate National Plant Protection Organisations. The IPPC has developed a large framework of so-called International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). These are not legally binding, but Contracting Parties should base their phytosanitary policy upon them. All Member States are IPPC Contracting Parties. The Community acceded in 2004 to the IPPC. All Member States are also Member of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO), which has developed a large set of standards for phytosanitary measures (see the website of EPPO). The Commission attends some EPPO panels as well as the Phytosanitary Working Party as observer.

The CPHR links to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) only through the IPPC, especially as concerns invasive alien species, which are covered by both the CBD and IPPC but currently only partly by the CPHR. On 3 December 2008, the Commission adopted a Communication on invasive alien species (“Towards an EU Strategy on Invasive Species”)¹³.

1.3 Objectives of the Community plant health regime

Global objectives¹⁴

The global objective of the CPHR is to protect the EU against the harm¹⁵ caused by the introduction and spread of harmful organisms¹⁶.

Issues of concern to society are the following:

- *Contribution to plant health protection through sustainable production*
Citizens value an unspoilt and healthy environment. Entry and establishment of harmful organisms often results in increases of pesticide use and could thus impact negatively on the environment. Prevention of entry of new harmful organisms and diseases helps limiting the use of pesticides. Moreover, for a number of regulated pests and diseases there are no curative treatments possible at all.
- *Ensuring competitiveness of the agriculture complex, employment, and safeguarding rural development*
EU citizens would expect their governments to stimulate and facilitate the agriculture system as a whole (growers, farmers and the associated supply and marketing chains), as this is a major employer and source of economic benefits for society. They would presumably be in favour of plant health measures, in so far as these would protect

¹³ See http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm.

¹⁴ The official term "global objectives" refers to the fundamental needs of society that are addressed by a legislative regime.

¹⁵ The aim of the regime is often expressed as "safeguarding plant health". However, plant health by itself is usually not seen by citizens as an intrinsic value on its own (a public good), other than in the case of human health and animal health. While society considers that animal diseases need to be controlled because animals have a value of their own and, like human beings, should be treated with respect and should be ensured of welfare and health, no such notion exists for plants. Citizens tend to assume that growers should cope with diseases as part of good cultivation practice and entrepreneurship. Poor plant health will merely result in lower value of plant products. As for agriculture and horticulture, plant health measures should thus be evaluated in an economic perspective. For gardens, public green, forests and natural habitats, citizens' perceptions of plant health have changed significantly over the past decade, as a result of several serious pest outbreaks, so that plant health in forests and natural habitats is nowadays considered a public good. Especially tree diseases are the cause of public concern.

¹⁶ The definition of harmful organisms in the CPHR is confined to plant, animal or pathogenic agents injurious to plants or plant products and thus includes invasive alien species, at least in so far as they are directly injurious to plants and plant products. Possible widening of the scope to invasive alien species that are indirectly injurious, through competition for food and niches, is addressed in the evaluation questions.

economic growth, employment and rural economies against harm inflicted by harmful organisms, unless the cost-benefit balance for society at large is negative or when measures are perceived as unfair to individual growers or private persons¹⁷.

- *Ensuring food security*¹⁸

EU citizens nowadays are again concerned about the availability of food supplies, in part as a consequence of the high food prices of 2007.

- *Protection of public and private green, forests, landscape (safeguarding the natural environment)*

Citizens value an unspoilt landscape and are concerned about the rapid loss of natural habitats, biodiversity and plant resources worldwide. Entry and establishment of harmful organisms may lead to serious damage to street trees, public and private green, recreational forests and to disruption and loss of natural ecosystems and habitats.

It has recently become clear that in the context of energy policy and adaptation to climate change, increasing demands will be put on EU forests as a source of raw material, which means that it will become more important to protect forests against harmful impacts, including those of harmful organisms, whose spread moreover may be facilitated by global warming.

The CPHR aims at supporting environmental, social and economic sustainability. While the aims of ecology and economy can sometimes be combined, in many cases tension exists between these basic aims. Some citizens would be in favour of preventive measures aimed at long-term protection of the environment, while others would be against such measures because of the short-term costs and impacts. The policy domain of plant health moderates this dilemma. The functioning of the plant health regime within this context should be evaluated.

Specific objectives¹⁹

The specific aims of the CPHR in its current shape are as follows:

- To protect agriculture, horticulture, forests, public and private green and natural ecosystems (including aquatic ecosystems) against the harm following from entry, establishment and spread of harmful organisms that so far do not occur in the EU, or if present, to a very limited extent and under control;
- To ensure the availability and use of healthy plant material at the beginning of the chain of plant production, by preventing the spread of harmful organisms occurring in the EU with plants-for-planting and in particular propagating material;
- To control harmful organisms of still limited distribution which are so harmful that strict control on further spread is needed;
- To secure safe trade.

¹⁷ Indeed, the WTO-SPS Agreement as well as ISPM No. 2 (Import regulations. Guidelines for pest risk analysis) and No. 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms) require that socio-economic impacts of phytosanitary measures must be taken into account in pest risk management additional to environmental impacts, and that costs and benefits must be assessed.

¹⁸ Food safety is not at stake in the CPHR, because plant pests and pathogens (harmful organisms) are not infectious to humans or animals and only exceptionally produce metabolites toxic to humans and animals. Human health may be impacted indirectly, through pesticide application. The consequences of pesticides to human health are covered in the pesticides regime and are not a part of this evaluation.

¹⁹ The official term "specific objectives" refers to specific aims of a legislative regime, at a lower level of abstraction than global objectives and relating to desired impacts rather than the underlying needs.

Operational objectives²⁰

Using the considerations provided in the texts of the relevant Council Directives as a starting point, the operational objectives of the CPHR add up to the following:

- To protect against the introduction in the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community (the basic Directive);
- To determine the distribution of potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), potato ring rot (*Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus*), potato brown rot (*Ralstonia solanacearum*), and potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera pallida* and *Globodera rostochiensis*), prevent their occurrence and if found, prevent their spread and eradicate or control them (a limited number of specific Control Directives);
- To provide a legal implementation framework.

Implementation

The operational objectives are implemented by the following Commission / Member States activities and interventions:

- Conducting risk assessments (EFSA / EPPO / MS) and risk management system appraisals (e.g. FVO missions to third countries), so as to verify whether specific organisms should be regulated and whether specific imports should be prohibited or can be allowed (COM / MS);
- Executing impact assessments for policy options (COM / MS);
- Developing plant health legislation to mitigate the risk of new harmful organisms and to eradicate, contain or control them (COM / MS);
- Performing import controls for compliance by importing companies with the legislation and presence of the necessary phytosanitary certificates²¹ (MS);
- Inspection of growers producing seeds and plants for planting and supervision of companies allowed to issue plant passports for intra-Community trade (MS);
- Monitoring / surveying the territory of the EU for the absence of regulated harmful organisms (pest status determination) (MS);
- Containment and control of harmful organisms that cannot be eradicated (MS);
- Co-financing of eradication, containment and control activities (COM / MS);
- Enforcing compliance with the legislation, at industry (MS) and Member State level (COM);
- Issuance of appropriate derogations (COM / MS);
- Ensuring safe research on, movement of and use of regulated harmful organisms and regulated plants and plant products for which derogations are issued (MS);
- Resolution of trade barrier issues related to plant health (COM / MS);
- Communication with stakeholders and citizens (COM / MS).

These interventions are supported at Member State level by national infrastructural actions such as:

- Development of quality assurance systems for plant health inspections (MS);
- Training of plant health inspectors (MS / COM²²);

²⁰ The official term "operational objectives" refers to the concrete operational (practical) aims of a legislative regime, at a lower level of abstraction than global and specific objectives. Those given here were derived from the recitals of the basic Directives.

²¹ Member States also perform export controls and issue phytosanitary export certificates, but this is outside the scope of the current plant health regime.

²² At EC level: Better Training for Safer Food programme.

- Development of diagnostic protocols and quality assurance systems for plant health diagnostic laboratories (MS);
- Training of diagnosticians (MS);
- Support to plant health research on the biology and economy of harmful organisms, risk assessment and risk management (MS / COM);
- Support to the development, ring testing and implementation of rapid and reliable diagnostic methods (MS / COM);
- Support to the amelioration of the border control infrastructure (COM);
- Technical assistance (MS).

1.4 Scope of harmful organisms addressed under the objectives of the Community plant health regime

The scope of the CPHR includes in principle *all organisms that are harmful to plants or plant products*: not only classical pests such as viruses and virus-like organisms, bacteria, fungi, nematodes, mites, and insects, but also invasive alien plants that are harmful to plants and plant products. Approximately 250 harmful organisms have been listed as such in the Annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EC; the other ones are covered in general terms in so far as their injury to plants be proven by pest risks analysis. Additionally, harmful organisms may be temporarily regulated under emergency measures. In so far as the CPHR requires that measures be taken against harmful organisms, such measures are imposed regardless of the number of findings (i.e., also for a single finding). The zero tolerance character of the CPHR characterises it as a *quarantine regime*. In the public domain, listed harmful organisms are often indicated as quarantine organisms. The term "Quarantine pest" is officially defined by the IPPC as "*a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled*".

Questions arise on the coverage by the CPHR of:

- a) harmful organisms of economic importance that are widely distributed in the EU and not under official control;
- b) harmful organisms of economic importance that are present but not widely distributed in the EU;
- c) so-called regulated non-quarantine pests (RNQPs) applicable to planting material where levels of tolerable pest presence may be set in legislation²³;
- d) harmful organisms of limited economic importance which can be controlled under good plant protection practice with for instance crop rotation and pesticides (hundreds of thousands of these exist and it will not be feasible to regulate all²⁴);
- e) harmful organisms that are not directly injurious to plants and plant products, but are able to cause ecological damage through competition for niches or food.

It should be noted that the majority of pests and pathogens of economic importance (for instance *Botrytis cinerea*, *Myzus persicae*) is not regulated in any way. These harmful organisms are not being regulated because they occur Community-wide (sometimes world-

²³ The CPHR does not recognise RNQPs. The IPPC defines a RNQP as "*a non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party*". Tolerances for RNQPs could be zero when technically justified.

²⁴ Member States are obliged to notify findings of non-listed harmful organisms found for the first time on their territory and take measures against these. In practice, a pragmatic approach is followed and non-listed harmful organisms are included in the CPHR only when pest risk assessment indicates that they are particularly injurious.

wide) or because a policy of prevention of the introduction and establishment is no longer adequate.

The questions on the coverage of harmful organisms by the CPHR are particularly evident in relation to the Community regime for Seed and Propagating Material, which overlaps with the CPHR as concerns plant health requirements and includes zero tolerance provisions for some harmful organisms (partly the same as in the CPHR, partly additional ones) as well as tolerance threshold levels for others²⁵. At the introduction of the single market, this overlap with the quality standards for marketing of seed and propagating material was created because of the introduction of the plant passport. The objective was to avoid production inspection by two different authorities, those for plant health and those responsible for plant quality²⁶. The evaluation of the Community regime for Seed and Propagating Material has shown that duplication exists between both regimes which should be considered in the CPHR evaluation.

In addition, the categorisation of harmful organisms in the Annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EC is complex and possibly needs to be evaluated on the intervention logic and for proper prioritisation. The Council has stressed the importance of the evaluation of priority setting and of categorising phytosanitary risks. A summary of the current criteria for categorising harmful organisms as developed at the introduction of the single market (1993) is given in Annex IV.

The evaluation of the CPHR will need to address the scope and intervention logic of the regime vis-à-vis the criteria and categorisation of harmful organisms to be covered.

1.5 Legal basis, budget and duration

The Community plant health acquis is based on Article 37 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and as such it makes part of Title II: Agriculture. It is also based on the IPPC, to which the European Community is a contracting party, and the WTO-SPS agreement.

Council Directive 2000/29/EC, Article 23 provides for expenditures for covering costs of Member States' Competent authorities incurred by imposing measures (however, so far not used for reimbursement of growers for losses of destroyed plant materials²⁷); for amelioration of the border infrastructure, and for costs of training activities. According to Article 22, the Commission may in exceptional cases reimburse Member States to a higher level of costs. In the past years this has been the case for large-scale eradication and containment actions in Portugal against pinewood nematode. In total 8.4 million euro has been allocated for this purpose. Relevant budget lines (in part shared with animal health):

- 17 04 04 01 (Eradication of harmful organisms and amelioration of the border infrastructure): €1.0 million in 2009.

As for plant health, over the past decade a total sum of €10.4 million was spent under this budget line to eradicate and contain pine wood nematode in Portugal.

²⁵ The Marketing Schemes generally require that plant material is "substantially free" from harmful organisms impairing the quality, with the exception of some harmful organisms for which zero tolerance is required. For specific pests of potato and vine, threshold levels have been defined.

²⁶ European Commission (1991), The regulatory bases for a plant health strategy to 1992, 1044/VI/91-EN.

²⁷ The eligibility criteria for the solidarity regime are not fully clear.

- 17 04 04 01 (Programmes of training events in the area of plant health): €1.0 million in 2009.
Expenditures on animal and plant health.

The policy area is not subject to limitations in time.

1.6 Instruments

The phytosanitary acquis is summarised in Annex V. A list with the full acquis is available to the contractor from Commission services on request.

2. Description of the assignment

2.1 Purpose and objective of the evaluation

The first objective of the evaluation is to analyse, in an independent way, the results of the existing CPHR as compared to the acknowledged objectives that were set out by the Community when it was introduced. This ex-post part of the evaluation will ensure transparency and accountability in reporting results of the regime activities and impacts to European citizens.

The second objective of the evaluation is to clarify which aspects of the current regime need to be improved and to suggest potential options for amendment, including possible improvements to its structure and working practices. This aspect (interim evaluation) will have a strong focus on options and recommendations for the design of the future policy and the development by Commission services of a Community plant health strategy²⁸.

2.2 Evaluation issues to be addressed

The main focus of the evaluation questions is on the intervention logic, coherence, utility, and effectiveness of the CPHR. Furthermore, the question of a possible existence of a "dead weight" effect should be analysed (What if no Community financing is in place?).

Concerning the financial aspects of the CPHR, the contractors should build on the outcome of the recent evaluation of this specific domain.

Apart from answering the evaluation questions, the contractor should develop a *reference model* for describing the current Community plant health regime including:

- Legal basis
- Objectives (including scope and positioning concerning related regimes)
- Responsibilities attribution (including aspects of subsidiarity and Community added value)
- Intervention logic
- Instrumentation of the policy and how instruments are integrated (including monitoring systems and reporting structure)
- Infrastructure (including official laboratories and science and methodological innovation (R&D))
- Management procedures and comitology
- Administrative burden to stakeholders
- Budget
- Community financing?

In support of the design of the future policy and the development by Commission services of a Community plant health strategy, the evaluator is required to present different *options*, including the "status quo" option and analyse their relevance and impact, and make recommendations on these options. For all recommendations, a judgment should be provided

²⁸ Including a strategy for engagement at the international level as well as for communication with actors (citizens and professionals).

concerning the choice for a certain recommendation in comparison with other options that were perhaps rejected or given a lower priority. This should be based on the:

- Relevance to the CPHR objectives and the problems identified;
- Costs / benefits analysis of different options;
- Coherence with wider economic, social and environmental objectives;
- Interaction with other existing and planned Community interventions;
- Pros and cons of the option;
- Support by stakeholders, Member State policy authorities and National Plant Protection Organisations of Member States.

Several evaluation questions and other aspects of the study require quantification of costs, benefits and impacts. In these cases, the contractor is to identify and assess the costs and benefits, and the impacts of policy options and measure these wherever possible. Where quantitative data are not available and cannot be reasonably generated as part of the study, the contractor is to focus efforts on the most likely costs, benefits and impacts, in the context of a proportionate approach, and use estimates based on credible hypotheses.

Throughout the study, account should be taken of the relevant FVO reports.

2.3 Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation study will concern the entire Community plant health acquis, its implementation in the Community and the infrastructural and budgetary support for the acquis. The evaluation will address phytosanitary obligations under the WTO-SPS Agreement, the IPPC, and the obligations for the EU linked to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) such as invasive alien plant species. It will not pertain to the CBD and environmental policy as such. The evaluation will address the relationship to related Community regimes, as indicated in this ToR.

The reference period for the evaluation will be 1993-2008, i.e., from the start of the internal market.

2.4 Evaluation questions

A. Objectives and scope of the CPHR

1. *In how far are the **objectives of the CPHR** as specified in paragraph 1.3 still met and are they still appropriate?*
2. *Is it desirable to include in the CPHR the **control of natural spread** (not only movement) of harmful organisms, in the light of the necessary efficacy of the regime?*

Clarify to what extent the intervention logic of the CPHR is also suited for control (eradication and containment) of harmful organisms in public green²⁹, forests and natural habitats³⁰, like for agriculture and horticulture.

²⁹ Government-owned or owned by citizens and other legal persons who are not professionally involved in production or trade.

³⁰ Including Natura 2000 sites.

3. *To what extent would it be desirable / feasible to include **invasive alien species** which are not directly injurious to plants or plant products³¹ in the scope of the CPHR?*
4. *Does the CPHR put appropriate emphasis on **prevention** in general and what type of additional provisions on prevention might be useful?*

B. Surveillance and categorisation of harmful organisms

5. *In how far does the **classification of harmful organisms** in Directive 2000/29/EC reflect the different objectives of the regime and the priorities as concerns phytosanitary risks, and in how far is reliable information available for appropriate risk assessment / risk management (including data on pest status and scientific data for impact and cost/benefit analysis)?*

Please also clarify:

- (i) The views on appropriate positioning of Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests (RNQPs)
 - (ii) To what extent it is possible for the inspection services of the Member States to effectively deal with 250 listed harmful organisms (often rare non-European organisms) and on which harmful organisms they are currently focussing
6. *What provisions exist in Member States for general **surveillance**³² for the presence of listed organisms, non-listed organisms, and organisms for which emergency measures are in place, in relation to pest status, and how are they implemented?*
Elements for study:
 - (i) Implementation of Community provisions for surveillance / monitoring in relation to Protected Zones and Community emergency measures
 - (ii) Existence of surveillance / monitoring programmes for harmful organisms other than under (i) and the need to introduce Community provisions to carry out such programmes
 - (iii) Timely reporting on survey results in relation to protected zones and Community emergency measures
 - (iv) Implementation of provisions for immediate notification of outbreaks and findings of new organisms on the territory of Member States
 - (v) Availability of effective early warning / rapid alert systems and the need to involve persons / organisations not belonging to the Competent Authority in such systems

C. Import

7. *How is the implementation of the current **import regime** by Member States, how is its effectiveness and what are the critical success factors of the regime?*
Elements for study³³:

³¹ The International Plant Protection Convention also considers the harm caused by invasive alien plant species to plant ecosystems. This aspect is currently not covered in the CPHR.

³² Surveillance may include monitoring for harmful organisms in general, as well as surveys for specific harmful organisms or on specific crops / commodities.

³³ See also: *Council conclusions*, 2917th meeting of the Council Agriculture and Fisheries, 18-19 December 2008, 16916/08: Safety of imported agricultural and agri-food products and compliance with Community rules.

- (i) Notifications of interception³⁴
- (ii) Efficacy of the system in dealing with non-compliance
- (iii) Cooperation with Customs and consistency and connectedness of nomenclature and IT systems (see also Question 18)
- (iv) Functioning of the reduced frequency checks system for imports of end products³⁵
- (v) Functioning of the system for derogating from existing import requirements / prohibitions, including derogations for scientific and breeding materials
- (vi) Use + usefulness of the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate and of Annex VI (*Plants / plant products to which special arrangements may be applied*)
- (vii) Functioning of possibility for identity and plant health checks and release at place of final destination instead of point of entry (see also Question 8 for Customs transit aspect)
- (viii) Fulfilment of minimum requirements at Points of Entry
- (ix) Need to further develop electronic certification
- (x) Need for measures addressing passenger transport
- (xi) Need to enforce capacity building in third countries
- (xii) Effectiveness of emergency measures

D. Intra-Community movement

8. *How is the implementation of the **intra-Community movement regime** by Member States, how is its effectiveness and usefulness and what are its critical success factors?*

Please address:

- (i) The functioning of the plant passporting system in general
- (ii) The following specific points: the need for harmonisation of the plant passport (reliability, legibility); the functioning of the producer registration system; the functioning of the authorisation system for registered nurseries to issue plant passports under NPPO supervision; the usefulness for traceability; the implementation of provisions for (a) small producers for the local market and (b) professional use versus final consumption use; the official plant health movement document (linked to inspection at final destination and re-export; Directive 2004/103/EC); and the intra-Community phytosanitary communication document for transit.

E. Protected zones and regionalisation

9. *How is the implementation of the **Protected Zones (PZ) regime** by Member States, how is its effectiveness and usefulness and what are its critical success factors?*

Elements for study:

- (i) Evolution and effectiveness of the PZ in the Community in the reference period
- (ii) Need for alternative forms of regionalisation such as demarcated infested zones

³⁴ Take into account the frequency distribution of notifications of interception of the different harmful organisms over the reference period; the number and nature of harmful organisms that entered the EU and became established; the rate and speed of notification of interceptions by the Member States; and the use of notifications by the Member States for better preparedness to risk.

³⁵ An analysis should be provided of the total numbers of interceptions of harmful organisms (and which) made on imported end products since the regime was introduced in 2005 and what conclusion this allows on the safety of the system; the extent to which Member States have applied the reduced checks system; and the extent to which the introduction of the reduced checks system has met the needs of the stakeholders.

- for emergency measures
(iii) Functioning of protected zone plant passports

F. Control measures for outbreaks and new findings

10. *How is the implementation of the provisions for **control and emergency measures** by Member States, how effective are they and what are their critical success factors?*
Elements for study:
(i) Implementation by the Member States (including difficulties experienced in implementing outbreak control measures) and effectiveness of the provisions for eradication and containment of outbreaks
(ii) Effectiveness of the CPHR to stop the natural spread of harmful organisms³⁶
(iii) Emergency preparedness of Member States and Community
Elements for consideration: instruments available to Commission and MS for rapid intervention against outbreaks of new diseases; effectiveness of emergency interventions³⁷ in the reference period; availability of up-to-date MS contingency plans and for which organisms; possible new rapid intervention instruments; the possible development of an EU emergency team
(iv) Is there enough focus on prevention and early action?

G. Organisational issues

11. *How is the **Single Authority / Responsible Official Body** concept implemented by Member States and does it need to be improved (if so, how)?*
12. *What are the views on the appropriate **sharing of responsibilities** between national authorities and private sector in the implementation³⁸ of the CPHR?*
This relates to the balancing of governmental and private sector roles, taking into account:
(i) The need to stimulate companies to take professional responsibility for plant health through appropriate incentives (e.g. linkage of interests, risks³⁹ and liability⁴⁰ in the production and trade chain and making polluters pay)
(ii) The needs of governments to cope with decreasing resources and delegate tasks to other public/private legal persons
(iii) The need to guarantee quality, independence and impartiality of official plant health controls
13. *In how far do the **FVO** plant health activities ensure the harmonised implementation of Community provisions by Member States and third country compliance?*
14. *In how far does the **EUROPHYT** tool address the needs for rapid exchange of information on interceptions and provision of statistics? What are its critical success*

³⁶ Account should be taken of the existing impact assessment cases studies on Pine Wood Nematode and *Diabrotica virgifera*.

³⁷ As a follow-up to the recommendations of the Financial Aspects evaluation, clarification is required in how far eradication expertise that is built up during national eradication campaigns is shared and in how far the latest scientific information is used.

³⁸ The analysis should include inspections, sampling and laboratory analyses. See the relevant provisions in the General Food Law Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002/EC.

³⁹ This pertains to the sharing of risk within the production and trade chain, through public or private financial compensation systems for losses, building on the outcome of the evaluation of the Financial Aspects of the CPHR. It could include linking any compensations to incentives and requirements for Good Agricultural Practice and Integrated Pest Management as defined in the Common Agricultural Policy.

⁴⁰ See the provisions on liability in the General Food Law Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002/EC.

factors and are any changes needed?

15. *How effective is the functioning of the CPHR as for **communication and consultation**?*

(i) To what extent does the CPHR take into account the interests of stakeholders and sectors affected by the current regime?

(ii) Is the information and communication between authorities responsible for plant health and to stakeholders and third countries concerning the CPHR and its legislation adequate?

(iii) Are the requirements of the import regime clear to our trading partners, especially in the developing countries?

16. *To what extent is the CPHR supported by an appropriate **diagnostic infrastructure**, allowing for rapid and reliable diagnosis of all regulated harmful organisms?*

Elements for consideration: availability of the necessary diagnostic expertise for all disciplines, as well as laboratory infrastructure and equipment, reference collections, ring-tested and validated diagnostic and detection methods for the identification and detection⁴¹ of all listed harmful organisms⁴², and resources.

17. *What would be the pros and cons of **Community Reference Laboratories (CRL)**⁴³?*

Please clarify the pros and cons of CRLs in terms of ensuring quality, flexibility, and sustainability.

18. *In how far have the CPHR requirements for appropriate **training** of Member State plant health inspectors and diagnosticians been met and how can this be improved?*

Please consider how the qualifications required are ensured and updated; the use of harmonised well-described inspection methods and inspection systems; resources available to Member States; how the Community can contribute in this respect and in how far the Better Training for Safer Food programme and EPPO fulfil such needs.

Also: in how far do plant health inspectors co-operate to ensure effective risk targeting and harmonised application of the CPHR? What are the mechanisms for co-operation and the options for strengthening them?

H. Research and methodology development in support of the CPHR

19. *In how far is the CPHR adequately supported by **research and development**?*

Elements for consideration:

(i) Availability of *classical biological scientific expertise*⁴⁴ on harmful organisms and plant pathology⁴⁵ as is necessary for diagnostic laboratories, for education of scientific experts, and for provision of scientific advice on pest risks and their management

⁴¹ Identification clarifies the identity (species) of a pest or pathogen (harmful organism) obtained from diseased plants. Detection clarifies whether or not a given pest or pathogen is present in a crop or commodity. See ISPM No. 27 (2006), Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests.

⁴² How many of the 250 regulated harmful organisms can official laboratories detect / diagnose by themselves and how is outsourcing organised for the others?

⁴³ CRLs currently exist in the Community Animal Health and Food and Feed Safety regimes.

⁴⁴ See also the State of Emergency Declaration by EPPO on the erosion of the scientific expertise underpinning the CPHR: http://archives.eppo.org/MEETINGS/2004_meetings/council_presentations/state_emergency.htm

⁴⁵ Virology, bacteriology, mycology, nematology, entomology, acarology.

- (ii) Availability of *innovative molecular identification and detection methods*, in the light of increased expectations for speed, reliability and transparency
- (iii) Development of *plant health risk assessment science and impact (cost/benefit) assessment*, in particular economic and modelling expertise; as well as development of decision support tools for pest management
- (iv) Adequate *scientific efforts in response to new challenges* in the context of a changing socio-economic and policy environment (climate change, globalization, ...) and in anticipation of future needs (foresight so as to enable priority setting)
- (v) Sufficient *support to scientific research programmes* at different levels (national, community-FP7, etc.) *and to the efforts to coordinate the commissioning of research projects* between Member States and with major trade partners outside Europe, to ensure adequate coverage of research needs, avoiding gaps and overlaps
- (vi) Level of satisfaction with research projects commissioned by DG RESEARCH to support the CPHR, and with the ERA-net EUPHRESO

I. Coherence with other Community regimes

20. *In how far is the CPHR appropriately connected and appropriately coordinated with related Community regimes?*

Please compare principles, and consider gaps and overlaps with the following regimes:

- (i) Seed and propagating material (including forestry propagating material) (coverage of plant health issues; listing of harmful organisms compared to the CPHR and listing conflicts; instrumentation of plant health issues including delegation of tasks)
- (ii) Control Regulation 882/2004/EC and the Food Hygiene Recast (Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council; the *General Food Law*)
- (iii) Environment (e.g. biodiversity, nature conservation, invasive alien species, forest protection)
- (iv) Plant protection products
- (v) The Common Agricultural Policy (e.g. cross-compliance requirements for good agricultural practice, use of resistant varieties, rotation provisions)
- (vi) Community Customs provisions
- (vii) Animal health strategy
- (viii) Any other regimes that Member States or stakeholders would like to raise attention to in terms of coherence

J. Social, economic and environmental impacts in relation to the objectives of the regime

21. *In how far has the CPHR successfully prevented the entry, establishment and spread of harmful organisms and what were the social, economic and environmental impacts?*

An analysis based on figures and case studies (examples of success and failure and reasons why) should be provided as well as critical success factors for achieving the respective objectives. Representative examples should be given of cases where the objectives of the CPHR were met or not met, for what reasons and with which impacts.

22. *What are the **costs and benefits** of the CPHR?*
- (i) What administrative costs and other operational costs⁴⁶ are incurred by companies, public authorities and Commission in meeting legal obligations of the CPHR? Are there opportunities to reduce these costs? Which costs are charged to companies in the current fee system and what impacts does this have on stakeholders and Competent Authorities? Does the retribution of costs provide incentives to support the objectives of the regime?
- (ii) What direct and indirect losses are incurred by operators because of mandatory destruction of plant materials? To what extent are such costs borne by stakeholders individually, by stakeholders in a public or private risk-sharing system⁴⁷, by MS governments, and by the Community?⁴⁸ What is the level of satisfaction with the repartition of financial risks?
- (iii) How could the cost-benefit balance of the CPHR be improved⁴⁹?

K. Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

23. *What are the major **strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats** of the CPHR, based on the conclusions of all previous questions, and which areas of improvement can be identified?*
24. *In how far is the CPHR suitable to mitigate risks of future challenges, in particular the control of new harmful organisms reaching or spreading in the Community as a consequence of **climate change**?*
25. *Which **IPPC guidelines and WTO-SPS rules** should be better taken into account in the CPHR?*
26. *What economic impacts do any **differences in standards between EU producers and key international trading partners** have on Community trade, and is there a need that EU societal concerns and legitimate factors would be better reflected in the implementation of international and bilateral rules?*
27. *How many **financial resources** should be mobilised and are the necessary **financial instruments** for the CPHR in place? **Is Community financing of the CPHR justified?***

L. Forward-looking issues

28. *What **options exist to strengthen and modernise the CPHR, so as to better reach its objectives and serve the needs of society?** Where is simplification possible, which areas need more harmonisation, and how can this be achieved?*
- Provide options and recommendations for a future strategy and suggestions for an

⁴⁶ Please provide a quantitative analysis of administrative costs under the current regime, using the Standard Cost Model (Administrative cost of obligations under EU legislation) and providing at least an average of the costs for (a) public authorities and (b) companies. Please also provide a quantitative analysis of authorisation, supervision and inspection costs incurred for the CPHR, as well as an overview of the repartition of these costs between operators and government, for the MS and for the Community. The analyses may include a number of assumptions and extrapolations but shall be based on discussions with stakeholder representative organisations and public authorities.

⁴⁷ For instance: compensations by government; appropriations by a fund filled by operators and/or government; mandatory or voluntary mutual insurance systems.

⁴⁸ Please make use of the recent Financial Aspects Evaluation of the CPHR.

⁴⁹ Please use the insights gained from the impact analysis case studies on *Diabrotica virgifera* and pine wood nematode.

amended reference model⁵⁰, along with a qualitative and quantitative description of their economic, social and environmental impacts⁵¹.

2.5 Other specific tasks to be carried out under the assignment

Information shall be collected through among others desk studies, questionnaires⁵² and in-depth interviews. The issues and questions will need to be analysed and discussed with the stakeholders impacted by the CPHR (see Annexes) as well as with the MS Competent Authorities (responsible persons in plant health policy units, National Plant Protection Organisations, and official laboratories)⁵³. Interviews shall also be held with WTO, IPPC and EPPO secretariats; with FVO, EFSA, ISTA, IOBC and experts from phytosanitary science (biology and diagnosis of harmful organisms; economy of risks and risk management). Interviews shall also be conducted with (the Brussels delegation of) 3 major trading partners (like US, Canada, Argentina, Thailand, Israel). See Annexes VI and VIII for relevant contact persons.

As a minimum, all key stakeholders at EU level and their member organizations in MS should receive the questionnaires, as well as all MS. As for the stakeholders, in-depth interviews shall be held with all EU-level organizations. Visits shall be made to as a minimum 12 Member States for in-depth interviews / case studies with (i) authorities and (ii) national stakeholders' organisations⁵⁴.

As for the stakeholders, a meeting shall be organized with representatives of private sector stakeholders (growers, traders, logistic companies, foresters, ...) and representatives of NGOs. Aim of the meeting shall be to provide information of the evaluation, test the basic assumptions of the CPHR and discuss the questions and policy dilemmas of the regime.

A desk study comparison shall be made of the CPHR and the plant health regimes of selected trade partners (US, Canada, Argentina, Thailand, Israel) by analyzing their websites and studying the relevant mission reports of the FVO. Additionally, this topic shall also be covered in the interview with EPPO.

Wherever possible, performance indicators (in accordance with Commission criteria and "SMART") should be proposed to monitor the relevance, utility, coherence, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the CPHR in future, and for assessment whether Community financial support can be given to Member States for eradication and containment dossiers⁵⁵.

⁵⁰ The reference model should also consider the roles and responsibilities of the Member States and of the European Community and its institutions and bodies (DG SANCO, FVO, EFSA), the SCPH, the Council Working Parties on Plant Health, and how they connect to and interact with non-Community organisations (e.g. WTO, IPPC, EPPO, CBD).

⁵¹ See Impact Assessment Guidelines under References (Useful Web-links).

⁵² During the use of the questionnaire, the contractor should give specific attention to gathering data on costs. The contractor may wish to draft a separate questionnaire on cost aspects.

⁵³ Note that, within a MS, the views of responsible officers in policy units, NPPOs and official laboratories may differ.

⁵⁴ The minimum number of interviews will be 58: 27 interviews with EU-level stakeholders' organisations (Annex VI), 12 interviews with the selected MS Competent Authorities, 12 interviews with the joint stakeholders' organisations in the selected MS; and 7 with international and scientific organisations (Annex VIII; note that EUPHRESKO and PRATIQUE may be combined in a single interview).

⁵⁵ Indicators should be proposed to test whether eradication and containment have been achieved to the extent that Community financial support is justified.

A clear distinction shall be made in the report between facts and opinions, and as for opinions, between those of private sector stakeholders, NGO stakeholders, Member State policy units, National Plant Protection Organisations, and laboratories.

The contractor should be available for presenting the conclusions of the report at a conference and at internal meetings of SANCO (e.g. advisory committees).

2.6 Reporting and deliverables

The evaluators will deliver different reports at various key stages of the evaluation process: inception report, intermediate report, draft final report and final report. Each report should be written in English and addressed to the Commission.

a) Inception report

This report will describe the evaluators' understanding of the evaluation objectives, issues and questions. This document will present in detail how the method proposed by the evaluator is going to be implemented and in particular how the method will answer each evaluation question and provide a judgement. It will include the draft questionnaires which the evaluators will use to obtain information from the different stakeholders for approval by the Steering Group, and include a draft list of interviews and visits planned. This document will provide the Steering Group with the opportunity to make a final check of the feasibility of the method proposed and the extent to which it corresponds with the information needs outlined in the Terms of Reference and its Annexes.

The inception report will be submitted at the latest 6 weeks after the signature of the contract.

b) Interim report

This report will provide information about initial analyses of data collected. The evaluator may already be in a position to provide preliminary answers to some of the evaluation questions. This report will provide the Steering Group with the opportunity to check whether the evaluation is on schedule and whether the evaluation has actually focused on the specified information needs.

The interim report will be submitted at the latest 5 months after the inception report.

c) Draft final report

This document will provide the conclusions of the evaluator in respect to the evaluation questions, and the other issues and tasks described in the Terms of Reference and its Annexes. These conclusions will be clearly based on evidence generated through the evaluation. Judgements provided should be clear and explicit. The draft final report will also contain the draft options and recommendations for the design of the future policy and the development by Commission services (SANCO E1) of a Community plant health strategy. For all recommendations, a judgment should be provided concerning the choice for a certain recommendation in comparison with other options that were perhaps rejected or given a lower priority, as described in Chapter 2.2.

The structure of the draft final report will respect the structure set up by common Evaluation Standards and include an executive summary (synthesis of main analyses and conclusions,

added value of the proposals including cost/benefits), main report (presenting in full the results of the analyses, conclusions and recommendations), technical annexes (one of which will be the Task Specification), and a draft one-page summary on the Key Messages of the evaluation.

The draft final report will be submitted at the latest 10 months after the signature of the contract.

d) Final report

It will take into account the results of quality assessment and discussions with the Steering Group about the draft final report insofar as they do not interfere with the autonomy of the evaluators in respect to their conclusions. The final executive summary and Key Messages page will be part of it.

2.7 Quality criteria

The contents of the report have to be relevant (rigorous analysis, obeying to quality standards and delivered in a timely manner). The report has to be structured and comprehensible. It should mention its sources and the information collected should be compatible with the tools used. Hypotheses and structure of reasoning should be logical and interpretation of results should be explicitly made clear. Conclusions and recommendations shall not be influenced by personal or partial opinion. Conclusions and recommendations shall be understandable, useful and sufficiently detailed.

The quality of the evaluation report will be evaluated by the Steering Group according to the following criteria (see also standard quality checklist of SANCO):

- Relevance of the content
- Adequacy of the methodology
- Reliability of the data
- Solidity of the analysis
- Credibility of the results
- Validity of the conclusions
- Usefulness of the recommendations
- Clarity

2.8 Organisation and timetable

Organisation

The evaluation shall be carried out and completed within 12 calendar months.

The management of the project is under the responsibility of the Deputy Director-General of the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers.

A Steering Group is created to advise the Deputy Director-General on the execution of the evaluation project. It is composed of members of the Commission services and

representatives of the Chief Plant Health Officers from, but not participating on behalf of, five Member States. The Steering Group will supervise the evaluation process in order to ensure that it will be conducted in line with the Terms of Reference. The Steering Group will take any decision required to ensure the effectiveness of the evaluation process in that respect and will provide guidelines to the evaluation team as and when required. The Steering group will advise the Deputy Director-General to approve the inception, intermediate and final reports delivered by the evaluators.

The role of the Steering Group will be:

- To approve the selected evaluation team;
- To monitor the structuring phase of the evaluation which will, through the inception report, propose to the Steering Group how to carry out the evaluation in operational terms;
- To facilitate the access to the data and information needed by the evaluators;
- To validate the methodology, the assessment tools and techniques to be utilised;
- To monitor compliance to the time frame set for the evaluation;
- To control the quality of the work and reports delivered by the evaluators.

The Steering Group meetings are scheduled to take place after the reception of the Steering Group launch note, the inception note, the interim report and the draft final report. The evaluation consortium team leader will participate to these meetings. Prior to each meeting, the notes and reports will be circulated to the Steering Group members for comments. If during the evaluation process, the Steering Group is unable to resolve any issues, it will promptly seek guidance from the Deputy Director-General of the Directorate General for Health and Consumers.

The dissemination of the evaluation results and the implementation of recommendations fall under the responsibility of the Deputy Director-General.

Access to data

Access to data and information will be broadly given to the contractor, who will also gather opinions of interested parties (European Commission, stakeholders and other relevant persons and organisations) through interviews.

Key stakeholders include inter alia Member States' national policy units, National Plant Protection Organisations, official laboratories, international institutions, and relevant interest groups (consumers, manufacturers, retailers, farmers, foresters, traders, logistic companies, industrial companies, insurance companies, ...).

The contractor will propose other tools for data collection and analysis as they may see fit including desk research, questionnaires, workshops, etc.

Timetable

- Evaluation by contractor
June 2009 – May 2010
- Presentation of evaluation outcome to the Commission
September – October 2010

- Presentation of evaluation outcome to the stakeholders
Conference with stakeholders, organised by Presidency, with speech by Commissioner (with involvement of the Contractor consortium)
September – October 2010

2.9 Budget

A budget of maximally euro is available for the evaluation.
Budget line: BA 17.010401.

2.10 Special requirements

Given the very specialised nature of the subject matter that has to be evaluated, the evaluation team is expected to comprise at least the following members:

- One senior member and one junior member with specific expertise in plant health (regulated harmful organisms) policy and its implementation;
- One senior member with scientific expertise on the biology and risk management of plant pests and pathogens;
- One senior member and one junior member with economic expertise in relation to cost-benefit analysis and analysis of administrative costs;
- One senior member with expertise in modern public governance.

In the context of the assignment, data will have to be collected of a confidential nature, such as expenditure made by stakeholders as part of the administrative costs for complying with certain provisions of the EU legislation. These data shall be handled with due confidentiality.

3 References

3.1. Annexes to the Task Specification

- I. Justification of the assignment
- II. Revision of the EU Plant Health Regime (Council Conclusions)
- III. Categorisation of harmful organisms in the CPHR
- IV. Reconstruction of the intervention logic of the Community Plant Health Regime
- V. Summary of the phytosanitary acquis
- VI. List of stakeholders (not exhaustive)
- VII. List of Chief Plant Health Officers
- VIII. Contact persons in relevant international organisations
- IX. List of Steering Group members

Available on request in Commission services:

- X. List of Commission and MS representatives in the Council Working Party (Plant Health – Harmful Organisms) and the Standing Committee on Plant Health
Chairman SCPH: Mr. Harry Arijs (Tel: +3222987645; harry.arijs@ec.europa.eu)
- XI. List of Commission and MS representatives in Standing Committee on Seeds and Propagating Material
Chairperson: Ms. Päivi Mannerkorpi (Tel: +3222993724; päivi.mannerkorpi@ec.europa.eu)
- XII. List of Commission and MS representatives in Standing Committee on Seeds - Forestry
Chairman: Mr. Bruno Foletto (Tel: +3222950515; bruno.foletto@ec.europa.eu)

3.2. Other existing documentation/data and how to access it

Available in Commission services for the purpose of this assignment are:

- Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM). Independent evaluation of the workings of the IPPC and its institutional arrangements. Agenda item 10.8.1 of the Agenda of the second session of the CPM, 26-30 March 2007.
- Council of the European Union. Safety of imported agricultural and agri-food products and compliance with Community rules – *Council conclusions*. Press release, 2917th meeting of the Council Agriculture and Fisheries, 18-19 December 2008, 16916/08 (Presse 361).
- Council of the European Union. Better regulation in the plant variety and seed sectors – *Council conclusions*. Press release, 2917th meeting of the Council Agriculture and Fisheries, 18-19 December 2008, 16916/08 (Presse 361).
- D.L. Ebbels, Principles of plant health and quarantine, CAB International, 2003.
- European Commission. A new strategy in the field of plant health (harmful organisms). COM(87) final, 10 March 1987.

- European Commission. The implications of the EC plant health regime post 1992 (by M. Vereecke). 921/VI/90-EN, 1990.
- European Commission. Developments in Community legislation on plant health in the context of the completion of the internal market (by Dieter Obst). 3005/VI/90-EN, 9 March 1990.
- European Commission. The regulatory bases for a plant health strategy to 1992 (by J. Gennatas). 1044/VI/91-EN, 11 April 1991.
- European Commission. Le passeport phytosanitaire communautaire (propositions – réflexions). PVNA/FR/0148, Novembre 1991.
- European Commission. The EC single market – A new strategy in the field of animal and plant health. VI/B/II, February 1982.
- European Commission. Green paper on bio-preparedness. COM (2007) 399 final. 11 July 2007.
- European Commission. Evaluation of the Community Animal Health Policy (CAHP) 1995-2004 and alternatives for the future. Final report by the Food Chain Evaluation Consortium, Part I: Main report; and Part II: Pre-feasibility study on options for harmonised cost-sharing schemes for epidemic livestock diseases. 25 July 2006.
- European Commission. A new Animal Health Strategy for the European Union (2007-2013) where "Prevention is better than cure". COM 539 (2007) final, adopted on 19 September 2007.
- European Commission. Interim evaluation Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms – Financial Aspects. Final Report by the Food Chain Evaluation Consortium. 13 March 2008.
- European Commission. Evaluation of the Community *acquis* on the marketing of seed and plant propagating material (S&PM). Final Report by the Food Chain Evaluation Consortium. 10 October 2008.
- European Commission. Organisation of training courses on plant health controls. Final report by TrainSaferFood. 27 November 2008.
- European Commission. Towards an EU Strategy on Invasive Species. Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. SEC(2008)2887 et SEC(2008)2886, 3 December 2008.

3.3. Useful web-links

- DG SANCO plant health website:
http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/organisms/index_en.htm
- Food and Veterinary Office (FVO): http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/index_en.htm
- EFSA: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_home.htm
- EPPO: <http://www.eppo.org>
- IPPC: <https://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.jsp>
- WTO-SPS: <http://www.wto.org> and
http://www.wto.org/English/res_e/booksp_e/agrmntseries4_sps_08_e.pdf
- CBD: <http://www.cbd.int>
- European Commission impact assessment guidelines (SEC(2005) 791):
http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/docs/SEC2005_791_IA%20guidelines_annexes.pdf

- DG AGRI, on the Common Agriculture Policy:
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/capleaflet/cap_en.htm
- DG ENTR, administrative cost of obligations under EU legislation:
http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/admin-burdens-reduction/action_program_en.htm#ee
- DG SG, second strategic review on Better Regulation:
http://ec.europa.eu/governance/better_regulation/documents/com_2008_0032_en.pdf
- UK Department of Forestry and Rural Affairs (DEFRA): The rationale for public sector plant health policies
<https://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/evaluation/planth/chapter5.pdf>

Annex I: Justification of the assignment

Developments to be considered

The plant health regime of the European Community (EC) is the product of decades of legislation (see paragraph 1.1). Since its inception in 1977, various major changes and developments have taken place in relation to the CPHR. For the purposes of this Terms of Reference (ToR) and without prejudice to the outcome of the evaluation they are tentatively summarised as follows:

a. GLOBALISATION AND CHANGED EXPECTATIONS FROM SOCIETY

- ✓ In the past decades, agricultural production has changed from a supply economy for primary food production by growers, to a demand-driven economy for food, plants for planting, bio-energy, non-food products such as flowers, and other plant products (including wood). An agricultural system evolved with interdependencies between growers, trade, logistic companies and industry. Plant production increases in the past decades were possible in part because of the globalisation of trade, which has increased considerably in volume and diversity⁵⁶ (for plants and plant products, a hundreds of billion euro market is impacted). Plant health policy stakeholders have changed and so have their expectations. Interests of producers and traders have diverged, leading to costs for one stakeholder and benefits for another. The EU is expected to protect the interest and competitiveness of the agricultural system as a whole (growers, farmers and the associated supply and marketing chains);
- ✓ As a consequence of trade globalisation, natural borders that once were effective barriers to the introduction and spread of harmful organisms no longer offer effective protection. The EU is expected to protect its territory against the increased threat of incursion of such harmful organisms. Facilitating safe agricultural trade is a necessity;
- ✓ A rapid increase in forestry pest incursions into the EU necessitates the establishment of closer links between plant health and environmental policy. Additional to the protection of agriculture and horticulture, the EU is expected to safeguard the health of ecosystems, natural habitats, forests and the European landscape against foreign harmful organisms⁵⁷;
- ✓ Global warming might allow for foreign harmful organisms to spread into the EU and allows regulated harmful organisms thus far restricted to Mediterranean MS to more northern MS. Mitigating climate change and its consequences has become a political priority;
- ✓ Biosecurity has become important in view of the threats of terrorism;

⁵⁶ World trade in agricultural products has increased in value by 42% over the period 2000-2004, reaching almost US \$800 billion. Over the period 1980-2000, the share of fruit, vegetables and cut flowers in agricultural exports has grown from 13.7% to 18.9%. More and more countries are involved in exports and plants and plant products often move around the globe several times before the end product reaches the consumer. Moreover, consumers' expectations are diversifying: consumption of exotic products, fruit and vegetables all year round. Consumer demands over price are leading to product purchases in countries where production costs are lower due to multiple factors, possibly including plant health.

⁵⁷ At the same time, government nature conservation policies often question whether measures should be taken against harmful organisms because pests are part of the ecosystem anyhow and dead trees can offer added value to an ecosystem. Eradication campaigns can moreover be very damaging. On the other hand, invasive harmful organisms have shown to be able to eliminate entire ecosystems; for instance, the vast *Castanea* (edible chestnut) forest of eastern North America have been completely eliminated by invasion of the fungus *Cryphonectria parasitica*.

- ✓ Specific phytosanitary provisions (e.g. for wood packaging material) have huge impacts on world trade in general (not only on agricultural trade). The Community plant health policy needs to take into account its impacts on society at large, and to strike an appropriate balance between social, economic and environmental impacts.
- b. ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
- ✓ The introduction of the Community internal market and subsequent enlargements of the EU territory have resulted in the inclusion of a wider range of geo-climatic agricultural conditions that need to be accommodated;
 - ✓ For a number of harmful organisms, the enlargement of the EU territory resulted in a change in pest status of the EU. Harmful organisms foreign to some MS but established in other MS can result in tensions as concerns the Community measures to be adopted (EU internal market disruption risks);
 - ✓ It would seem that in addition to existing provisions concerning movement of plants and plant products and eradication of outbreaks, further attention for control provisions may be required for confining regulated harmful organisms to infested regions of the Community, where eradication is no longer possible. The advantages and disadvantages of different types of regionalisation could be examined.
- c. DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL TREATIES
- ✓ The establishment of the WTO - SPS Agreement and the accession of the European Community to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)⁵⁸ have brought along obligations concerning pest risk analysis as foundation for phytosanitary measures, for introduction of economic impact and cost-benefit analyses in pest risk management decisions⁵⁹, for minimising negative impact of phytosanitary measures to trade and for support to the necessary scientific research on plant health. A large framework of obligations and of international plant health standards needs to be taken into account;
 - ✓ A large framework of conceptual international standards for phytosanitary measures has been developed under the IPPC;
 - ✓ The inclusion of invasive alien species (IAS) in the scope of the IPPC, including exotic plants harmful to natural ecosystems, necessitates to consider the advantages and disadvantages of widening the scope of the CPHR to environmental issues (ecosystem and biodiversity protection)⁶⁰.

⁵⁸ The IPPC is an essential instrument facilitating the continuously expanding international trade in plants, plant products and other regulated articles. It provides the global forum to exchange views on how to best address phytosanitary issues. The Convention, in addition to the OIE and Codex Alimentarius, is one of the three standards setting bodies recognised under the WTO-SPS Agreement.

⁵⁹ From the scientific perspective, assessing the risk of pests (harmful organisms) and choosing appropriate levels of prevention and control are as much economic questions as they are ecological ones. Making decisions solely on the basis of natural science can lead to incorrect estimations of true risk and to costly policies with no gain in environmental quality. It is necessary to ensure that expected returns of each intervention exceed its costs. This needs to be determined on a case-by-case basis, examining the costs and benefits of available policy options. Some scientists argue that the geometric progression of the biological growth function implies that prevention measures will likely have greater cost effectiveness than control expenditures once the harmful organism is introduced; other scientists have shown that preventative measures such as trade bans can actually be welfare reducing. In spite of WTO-SPS and IPPC obligations, most plant health policies world-wide have escaped a rigorous economic evaluation (and even technical scientific evaluations are lacking).

⁶⁰ Both the IPPC and WTO-SPS make reference to protecting wild plants and the environment, but these agreements are generally considered largely to concern trade. The Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) (UNEP, 1992) has the objective of the 'conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components' (Article 1). It recognizes that one of the major threats to diversity is the spread of 'alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats and species' and requires contracting parties to prevent their introduction or control and eradicate them (Article 8h). To help governments meet their obligations, two

d. INCREASED POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF EXPORT

- ✓ In 2007, the Council of Ministers concluded that the European Community has the exclusive competence on export policy, including negotiations with third countries on sanitary and phytosanitary trade related matters, in line with Article 133 of the Treaty⁶¹. For pragmatic reasons, negotiations on certification requirements are largely left to the MS, provided that these certification requirements are not counter to the WTO agreement, a bilateral agreement between the EU and the country concerned and do not disrupt the internal market. The Council conclusions reconfirm role of the Commission in export policy.
- ✓ The EU approach of phytosanitary issues, in which imports from third countries into the Community are subject to fully harmonised phytosanitary provisions while export to these countries traditionally was left to the MS, has been increasingly challenged by third countries. Several large third countries have expressed the wish to negotiate with the European Commission rather than the MS about both imports to and exports from the EU. Council in 2004 agreed on the Roosendaal Group arrangement to support the Commission in such negotiations;
- ✓ EU agriculture and food industries increasingly depend on open and accessible markets. Non-tariff barriers risk to become more prominent as a potential impediment for exporters to access these markets. The WTO plays an important role for preventing disproportionate or not scientifically justified phytosanitary measures to become new trade barriers⁶².

e. ESTABLISHMENT OF EFSA

In response to food safety crises, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) was created in 2002 as an independent source of scientific advice and communication on risk associated with the food and feed chain and with a Panel on Plant Health. At the heart of this decision was the need to separate risk assessment from risk management. The creation of EFSA and the activities of its Panel on Plant Health for phytosanitary risk assessment have led to adjustment of the role and responsibility of the Commission and the SCPH in relation to EFSA in the field of pest risk assessment and management.

f. EROSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE UNDERPINNING FOR THE CPHR

The Lisbon Strategy identifies science and innovation as key drivers of EU economic competitiveness. The agri-food sector is being encouraged to invest more in research, development and innovation. On the contrary, a rapid erosion has taken place of the scientific expertise in plant health in all MS in the past decade. This led to a state-of-

protocols have been established under the CBD, the *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* (UNEP, 2000) and the *Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species* (UNEP, 2002). Many aspects of the CBD, its Guiding Principles and the Biosafety Protocol have far-reaching implications for plant health policy. An alien species that is a plant pest (such as a pathogen or invasive weed) and threatens ecosystems, habitats or species is considered a quarantine pest under the IPPC and requires import controls and precautionary measures. Neither the IPPC nor the CBD takes precedence over the other, and there is an obligation on contracting parties to respect both conventions.

⁶¹ Paragraph 1 of Article 133 reads "*The common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, particularly in regard to changes in tariff rates, the conclusion of tariff and trade agreements, the achievement of uniformity in measures of liberalisation, export policy and measures to protect trade such as those to be taken in the event of dumping or subsidies.*"

⁶² As tariffs and other trade barriers are reduced under the WTO agreements, governments might be seduced to protect domestic production from foreign economic competition by using measures ostensibly designed to protect plants from harmful organisms, but which actually go beyond what is necessary or reasonable for this purpose and constitute a barrier to trade. Such measures can deceptively exercise very effective covert control on trade, while being very difficult to challenge because of their highly technical nature. The main aim of the SPS Agreement is therefore to prevent the abuse of health protection measures for trade protectionist purposes, while maintaining the right of governments to take necessary and justifiable measures to maintain the level of health protection it considers to be appropriate. However, technical justification for restriction of market access to third countries is often lacking and a Pest Risk analysis (PRA) has to be carried out on a case by case basis. This may take years or decades, thus discouraging potential exporters due to the uncertainty of the results.

emergency declaration by EPPO⁶³ in 2004 and some first steps by Council to revive phytosanitary science, including actions for better cooperation and funding of phytosanitary research and for creation of a Community system of reference laboratories. The rapid technological developments and necessary innovation in plant health diagnostics can however no longer be accommodated by MS individually and coordination and harmonisation are needed, taking into account standards developed for this purpose by IPPC and EPPO.

g. DECREASING RESOURCES FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

The staff and financial resources of public services in MS are gradually decreasing, while the number of controls to be carried out increases. The number of regulated harmful organisms under the CPHR is increasing continually, while delisting occurs only exceptionally. A possible lack of balance between tasks and resources of public services might result in qualitatively and quantitatively inadequate controls, and if so, potentially jeopardize the efficacy of the entire CPHR and resulting in increasing incursion of new harmful organisms. No mechanisms seem to be in place for either increasing resources of public services, or restricting the aims of and demands posed by the CPHR.

h. EVOLUTION OF RELATED COMMUNITY REGIMES

- ✓ The regime of the Marketing Directives for seeds and propagating material concerns harmful organisms for which a tolerance level is accepted, while the CPHR includes regulated quarantine pests, for which a zero tolerance is applied. The overlap of the two regimes is being experienced by MS as confusing;
- ✓ The inclusion of plant health in the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers (SANCO), along with animal health and food safety and the partial inclusion of plant health along with these in Council Regulation 882/2004/EC. The advantages and disadvantages of further aligning certain aspects of plant health, animal health and food safety controls could be considered;
- ✓ Cross-compliance is an important element of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Community. EU policies to help agriculture provide financial incentives to farm in a better way for the environment, e.g. by insisting that farmers must respect environmental laws and laws on public, animal and plant health if they wish to qualify for direct income payments. Obligations to farmers among others include mandatory crop rotation, which is crucial for eradication and management of harmful organisms;
- ✓ The development of a Community Strategy on Invasive Alien Species, overlapping in part with the CPHR, necessitates further reflection on the proper positioning and implementation of such Strategy in relation to the CPHR.

Need for modernization of the policy instruments

Apart from addressing the developments described in the previous paragraph, the evaluation of the CPHR should also investigate the possibilities for modernization of its instrumentation. The CPHR currently consists of technical official requirements to farmers and traders (so-called 1st generation policy instruments). Such obligations and prohibitions have been traditionally perceived to be more effective in the area of plant health than a system in which

⁶³ http://archives.eppo.org/MEETINGS/2004_meetings/council_presentations/state_emergency.htm

plant health authorities delegate part of the responsibilities to the operators. However, the success of 1st generation policy instruments depends on the enforcement mechanisms available and the prevailing incentives to operators. As a general rule for all legislation, obligations and prohibitions usually invoke resistance of stakeholders, and escape behaviour, rather than responsibility sharing. In the case of plant health, counterproductive behaviour of stakeholders is especially undesirable as it would undermine the objectives of the CPHR. An issue to consider is therefore if and where other instrumentation that also gives responsibility to the stakeholders, such as accreditation systems, voluntary certification schemes, supervision, liability systems, insurance systems, incentives, consultative policy making, agreements and memoranda (so-called 2nd and 3rd generation instruments), could be appropriate and acceptable. The Directorate-General for Health and Consumers is open to using both binding legal instruments and other policy tools that bring effective results (*Mission statement*⁶⁴). Three aspects in particular require investigation.

Incentives versus prohibitions

A major issue to explore is the creation of incentives to stimulate stakeholders to take responsibility for the plant health chain as a whole. Consideration should also be given to fostering risk-sharing institutions that explicitly address the nature of transferable risk and to liability issues. At present companies may profit financially from risky behaviour, while the burden of harmful organism outbreaks will be borne by others. The incentives and punitive elements of the regime should where possible link the interests of actors in such a way that incentives exist for responsible behaviour, remaining risks are shared, and polluters pay. In absence of such mechanisms the CPHR may be perceived as unfair, particularly when measures are imposed at the expense of private companies, without financial compensation, while the operator considers himself to be a victim of rather than responsible for the entry of the quarantine pest. At Community level, similar dilemmas exist since costly eradication measures are taken by one MS to safeguard the Community as a whole. Although governments are partially reimbursed for costs of measures, affected growers are not. This negatively influences the willingness of MS to take the necessary measures against harmful organisms and it possibly reduces the efficacy of the CPHR.

The recent evaluation of the financial aspects of the CPHR creates opportunities to introduce incentives. For example, requirements for potential polluters to obtain full insurance against any damages they may generate would cause the insurance industry to require appropriate safety measures on the part of the potential polluters and to charge insurance premiums according to the risk classification of companies involved. Similarly, payments to growers from a plant health fund might be made conditional to compliance with safety and quality assurance requirements.

Payments to growers under the CAP are currently not conditional to cross-compliance with plant health legislation but they do relate to good agricultural practice including crop rotation obligations. Under the pesticides regime, Community-wide standards of Integrated Pest Management will become mandatory as from 2014. The facts concerning these related policy domains require further investigation when considering the creation of incentives in the instrumentation of the CPHR.

⁶⁴ See <http://intranet.sanco.cec.eu.int/intranet/we-do/mission-statement/Document.2005-04-06.1831/?searchterm=mission%20statement>.

Role of government versus private industry

In many Member States, an evolution has taken place of the concept of the role of the State and the stakeholders. Modernisation may be considered as concerns the role of the government as sole responsible for plant health controls. While the government should be responsible for any plant health status guarantees it provides, this does not by itself imply that government should carry out or pay for the plant health controls executed under its responsibility. An issue to be considered is whether or not more responsibility should be given to stakeholders for the plant health quality of plants and plant products that are produced and traded. Developing a political position will require critical point analysis, exploration of the views of stakeholders (industry as well as environmental NGOs) on the issue, and alignment with the Community position in general on positioning of official controls. Factors to be taken into account are the increasing trade volume and numbers of inspections that must be carried out, and the growing pressure on MS competent authorities to review their organisational structures to cope with limited or reduced financial and human resources.

Under the Marketing Directives for Seed and Propagative Materials, growers may perform specific official functions provided that they are supervised by the Competent Authority. In the CPHR, this is possible for issuing plant passports but not for official controls. A regime, different from the CPHR and the aforementioned Marketing Directives, for delegation of controls involving registration and approval of companies exists in Regulation No. 882/2004/EC of the European Parliament and the Council, which covers food and feed controls control and eradication of animal diseases with a public health impact, as well as includes multiannual plant health control programme obligations and plant health inspection missions by the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO).

In the Council Working Party of Chief Plant Health Officers (COPHS), an approach was recently discussed with different levels of compliance, such as registration and approval of companies for carrying out delegated plant health control tasks relying on a systems approach, in which the management of the phytosanitary risks by companies is checked *a priori* and *a posteriori* by official inspection.

Better regulation and reduction of administrative burden

In the context of the renewed Lisbon Strategy, refocused on growth and jobs, the Commission has launched a comprehensive strategy on better regulation to ensure that the regulatory framework in the EU contributes to achieving growth and jobs, while continuing to take into account the social and environmental objectives and the benefits for citizens and national administrations. The EU's Better Regulation policy aims at simplifying and improving existing regulation, to better design new regulation and to reinforce the respect and the effectiveness of the rules, all this in line with the EU proportionality principle. Better Regulation strategy is based on three key action lines:

- Promoting the design and application of better regulation tools at the EU level, notably simplification, reduction of administrative burdens and impact assessment;
- Working more closely with Member States to ensure that better regulation principles are applied consistently throughout the EU by all regulators;
- Reinforcing the constructive dialogue between stakeholders and all regulators at the EU and national levels.

The Better Regulation principles constitutes the framework in which the CPHR evaluation takes place and should be at the core of the CPHR evaluation. These should be fully taken

into account when designing options for the future (especially simplification and reduction of administrative burden).

Previous evaluations

Since its inception, the CPHR as such has not been evaluated⁶⁵. Given the impact of the regime on stakeholders, an evaluation is advisable.

Conclusion

The CPHR has been developed over the past decades. Since its inception, major changes have taken place as concerns stakeholders involved, expectations from society, institutions and international treaties, the functioning of markets and the need for and availability of scientific support as well as in the EU itself. The CPHR needs to be evaluated for the possible need for amendments to address these changes. Modernization of the CPHR instrumentation should also be considered.

Support from the Council of Ministers

On 21 November 2008, the Council of Ministers adopted Conclusions on the aims and importance of the CPHR and the necessity of updating it (see Annexes), and invited the Commission:

- To proceed to an evaluation of the current Community plant health regime and to consider possible modifications to the existing legal framework and the impact of such modifications, taking into account the issues underlined in paragraphs 4 to 19 of the Conclusions;
- To present, based on the outcome of such evaluations, a proposal for a Community plant health strategy, putting prevention at the core of the Community plant health system;
- To inform the Council regularly of the progress achieved.

⁶⁵ An interim evaluation on a subdomain (Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms – Financial Aspects) has recently been carried out.

Annex II: Revision of the EU Plant Health Regime (Council Conclusions)



COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



Council Conclusions on the Review of the EU Plant Health Regime

*2906th ECONOMIC and FINANCIAL AFFAIRS/BUDGET
Brussels, 21 November 2008*

"THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

RECOGNISING

1. that the Community legislation relating to phytosanitary requirements for plants, plant products and other objects ensures the protection of the European Community territory and a phytosanitary secure trade of plants and plants products,
2. the necessity of taking into account the increase in international trade and the continuing enlargement of the European Union,
3. the necessity of updating, in the light of experience and of new requirements linked to sustainable development, the existing regime to develop a regime dealing with imports, movements within the Community, measures on the territory of the Community, global concepts for exports and the necessity of providing the means to implement the regime.

P R E S S

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UNDERLINES

4. the importance of reasserting that the global aim of the Community plant health regime is to protect plant resources, food security, sustainable production, environment and to contribute to the protection of human health, taking into account trade concerns ;
5. the importance of defining priorities and of categorizing phytosanitary risks, by choosing management measures in accordance with defined priorities and adapting the level of control to phytosanitary risks ;
6. the importance of having global monitoring of the phytosanitary status of the EC territory, for example via plant health monitoring networks, phytosanitary precautionary surveillance,... ;
7. the importance of having a robust and effective network of scientific expertise and facilities to underpin phytosanitary activities ;
8. the importance of ensuring the efficacy of controls to prevent the entry of harmful organisms into the EC territory, for example via qualification of inspectors, facilities at points of entry, harmonized management of emerging risks, cooperation with the customs authorities,... ;
9. the importance of ensuring collective control to prevent the spread and establishment of harmful organisms within the EC territory, for example via Community phytosanitary control measures on the territory, effective measures against outbreaks, including emergency measures, phytosanitary risks covered by the International Plant Protection Convention which includes inter alia invasive alien species,... ;
10. the importance of putting prevention at the core of the Community plant health regime by involving professional stakeholders, for example via systems of prevention and management of phytosanitary risks within companies, phytosanitary security at different levels (approvals, phytosanitary documents),... ;
11. the importance of considering financial participation in risk management relating to outbreaks, taking into account the relevant outcomes of the current Health Check of the Common Agricultural Policy ;
12. the importance of continuously adapting phytosanitary legislation in order to reflect the real phytosanitary situation in the European Union, for example via harmonized monitoring analysis, alert systems, pest risk analyses,... ;

13. the importance of ensuring commonly accepted and effective control practices, for example via comparative inspection practices, training of inspectors, updated inspection reference, qualified and validated diagnostic protocols, research and development programmes, ... ;
14. the importance of having a simple legislative framework by exploring the links with other Community regimes, such as that for marketing seeds and propagating material, elements from food law, ... ;
15. the importance of having a Community strategy for involvement at international level ;
16. the importance of ensuring communication and transparency between authorities responsible for plant health, for example via Community performance indicators for critical points of activity and results, harmonization of phytosanitary documents, sharing of information within a Community IT network, ... ;
17. the importance of communicating with the stakeholders, whether the citizens or the professionals, in order to prevent risky behaviour ;
18. the importance of ensuring phytosanitary protection while taking into account administrative burdens and costs involved ;
19. the importance of considering, in the implementation of the Community plant health regime, the roles and responsibilities of the Member States and of the European Community and its institutions and bodies, such as the European Commission (DG Sanco, FVO), the Standing Committee on Plant Health, EFSA and how they connect to and interact with non-Community organisations (e.g. IPPC, EPPO, CBD, ...) ;

The Council therefore INVITES

20. the Commission to proceed to an evaluation of the current Community plant health regime and to consider possible modifications to the existing legal framework and the impact of such modifications, taking into account the issues underlined in paragraphs 4 to 19 ;
21. the Commission to present, based on the outcome of such evaluations, a proposal for a Community plant health strategy, putting prevention at the core of the Community plant health system ;
22. the Commission to inform the Council regularly of the progress achieved."

Annex III: Reconstruction of the intervention logic of the Community Plant Health Regime

The following is a reconstruction⁶⁶ of the original intervention logic of the Community Plant Health Regime (CPHR), based on documents issued by the Commission in the preparatory period (1987-1992) for the introduction of the single internal market.

Part of this annex pertains to the Commission strategy in the field of plant health of 1987. The reader should be aware that the CPHR in part developed in a different manner than was foreseen at that time. This is particularly the case for the integrated approach presented in the Commission strategy, in which the Community regime for Seed and Propagating material was considered to be a part of the Community plant health regime. The Marketing Directives for Seed and Propagating Materials nowadays are considered a separate regime. Existing confusion on the scope of both regimes as concerns harmful organisms may be attributed to the original overlap and subsequent independent evolution of the two regimes.

Documents used:

- A new strategy in the field of plant health (harmful organisms), COM(87) final, 10 March 1987
- The implications of the EC plant health regime post 1992 (by M. Vereecke), 921/VI/90-EN, 1990
- Developments in Community legislation on plant health in the context of the completion of the internal market (by Dieter Obst), 3005/VI/90-EN, 9 March 1990
- The regulatory bases for a plant health strategy to 1992 (by J. Gennatas), 1044/VI/91-EN, 11 April 1991
- Le passeport phytosanitaire communautaire (propositions – réflexions), PVNA/FR/0148, Novembre 1991
- The EC single market – A new strategy in the field of animal and plant health, VI/B/II, February 1982

Situation before a Community Plant Health Regime was put into place

Under the Treaty of Rome, in 1957, some fields were not directly included in the programme of economic and political integration of the Member States (MS) of EEC, but left entirely to national policies. The protection of "health and life of humans, animals or plants", mentioned in article 36 of the Treaty of Rome was the most important of such fields left to MS.

The result was that the individual MS had set up and applied different plant quarantine instruments, with quite distinct prohibitions and restrictions to imports of plants/plant products to prevent the introduction or spread of organisms harmful to plants / plant products. There was considerable variation between MS (except the three BENELUX countries). It is obvious that trade in plants and plant products between MS was greatly affected by this divergence of national requirements.

The goal of a free internal market was already mentioned in the opening lines of the Treaty of Rome: *"The Community shall have as its task, by establishing a common market and*

⁶⁶ The help of Mr Jacques Gennatas, DG SANCO, to prepare this reconstruction is gratefully acknowledged.

progressively approximating the economic policies of Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities...". Through the Common Agricultural Policy, a free internal market was indeed established for most agricultural products as far back as 1962. The plant health sector, however, was one of the remaining barriers to free intra-Community trade.

Start of the Community Plant Health Regime

In order to improve this situation, EEC undertook to work out, through harmonization, a uniform EEC plant quarantine instrument, applicable in all MS.

In 1969, two Council Directives⁶⁷ had already been adopted to harmonize the control measures for quarantine diseases of potato known to be established in several MS (potato wart disease and potato cyst nematodes).

The main harmonization instrument was Council Directive 77/93/EEC of 21 December 1976 on protective measures against the introduction into the MS of harmful organisms of plants or plant products⁶⁸. This Directive considered that systematic eradication of harmful organisms within MS would have only a limited effect if protective measures against their introduction were not applied at the same time and that national plant health provisions needed to be harmonized. A uniform quarantine system with standardized requirements was introduced, covering intra-Community trade in plants and plant products as well as their imports from outside the Community. The system did not cover exports from the Community into areas outside the Community or trade within one MS.

The new EEC plant health system depended mainly on the international system of provision of phytosanitary certificates by exporting MS, to give the importing MS the assurance that plants or plant products had been properly inspected and that the pre-export requirements were complied with. A long list of these requirements was set out to ensure that certain plant pests and diseases, which were prohibited for entry to any MS, were not passed between MS, or did not enter the Community. For intra-Community trade, plant health inspections were in place prior to shipment, on the basis of which phytosanitary certificates were issued in the forwarding MS, and on import checks in the MS of entrance / destination.

Council Directive 77/93/EEC did not fundamentally change the previously existing structures. The provisions were restricted to trans-border movements and trade within a MS was not covered. The main progress achieved can be summarized as follows:

- Standardization, in principle, for all MS of the various lists (prohibited commodities; commodities subjected to plant health certification; harmful organisms; special requirements);
- Reduction of the list of prohibited commodities of Community origin;
- Abolition of systematic phytosanitary checks on imports in intra-Community trade;
- Community control over plant health measures taken by individual MS and not provided for in the CPHR (safeguard measures) and derogations (temporary authorization of prohibited imports).

⁶⁷ Council Directives 69/464/EEC and 69/465/EEC.

⁶⁸ In 1976, the Standing Committee on Plant Health was also installed.

In its form of before 1993, the deficiencies of the CPHR under Council Directive 77/93/EEC in relation to the free circulation of goods were:

- Absence of provisions uniformly applicable to both national and intra-Community trade; products qualified for domestic trade did not automatically qualify for intra-Community trade; for export to other MS, additional rules had to be observed;
- Plant health certification was required in trans-border movement; the related additional procedures were not free of charge;
- For EC products, documentary checks and possible identity checks took place also at the internal border or elsewhere in the importing MS;
- For third country products, possible phytosanitary checks (by sample checking) on import, either at the border or elsewhere in the importing MS.

The deficiencies of the CPHR under Council Directive 77/93/EEC in relation to the objective of preventing the introduction or the spread of harmful organisms were:

- No regular control on movements within MS; therefore risk of uncontrolled spread of harmful organisms from one possible source of infection throughout the country;
- Difficulties in satisfying the special requirements concerning official growing season inspections at the place of production, since it might not be known if the product was to be exported;
- Prior-to-export phytosanitary inspections could in practice only be done by visual examination of samples of the harvested product and were usually carried out when the product was already packed;
- Inspectors carrying out prior-to-export phytosanitary inspections were officials of the exporting country; there were suggestions that the required certificates were more likely to be issued than refused;
- Phytosanitary checks on import could only be spot checks and were often conducted when the product was still packed or loaded.

Evolution of the regime in the period 1977 - 1992

After the introduction of the CPHR, further steps were taken towards the achievement of an internal market:

- Prohibition of systematic phytosanitary inspections, in respect of all products;
- Relocation of phytosanitary inspections from the border to inside the MS of destination;
- Restriction in respect of identity checks;
- Deletion of "one-third"-rule practice (of that time, i.e., before Schengen) for "occasional" phytosanitary inspections;
- Phasing out of all documentary and identity checks between MS, starting with Schengen countries.

Amendment of the regime at the 1993 introduction of the single internal market

The CPHR in its original shape needed major amendment so as to line up with the unanimously adopted concept of the Single Market, which was to be established by 1993. This concept basically included the idea of assimilating, for movement of goods, the entire Community territory to that of a single country. It was at that time believed that frontier customs posts would not be maintained solely for plant health reasons.

Re-assessment of the balance between free trade and prevention

The major changes needed necessitated to review the philosophy of the CPHR. It had long been recognized that *the CPHR needs to strike a balance between the commercial need for unhindered trade in plants and plant products, and the necessity of preventing the introduction of harmful organisms into, and their spread within areas where they are not established.* Historically, this balance had been achieved in EC by consensus where possible and elsewhere by permitting MS to retain their own high(er) level of plant health protection. The Commission developed a new strategy, which was set out in various documents such as the Commission's White Paper "Completing the Internal Market" of 1985 (COM(85) 310 final), the Commission's Communication on the new strategy in the field of plant health of 1987 (COM(87) 97 final) and finally its proposals amending the Community main plant health Directive (COM(89) 646 final). The development of a new strategy involved a re-negotiation of the above-mentioned arrangement and required re-assessment of the balance.

Main elements of the new strategy

According to the official communication of the Commission, the objective of the new strategy in the field of plant health (harmful organisms) was *to reconcile the interest of free circulation of plants/plant products within the Community with a minimum of prohibitions, restrictions and other formalities, with the prevention of the introduction or the spread of harmful organisms into areas where they are not established and where they would present a risk to plants planted or otherwise growing there.*

The essential elements of the new strategy and philosophy were as follows:

- The establishment of common plant health standards for domestic and intra-Community trade;
- The transfer of checks from internal borders to places of production and for third country products, to external Community frontiers;
- The issue of a "plant passport" for all movements within EEC, replacing phytosanitary certificates for intra-Community trade;
- The definition of protected zones at particular risk;
- The establishment of a system of official checks during marketing;
- The establishment of a Community plant health inspectorate to oversee the regime;
- The establishment of a system of Community financial assistance and of certain rules of liability in respect of plant health⁶⁹.

The result of the new strategy would be the free movement of plants, plant products or other objects throughout the Community, of course subject to the rules of protected zones.

Community production

Scope

The new standards to be introduced by 1993 for EC production would be restricted to "Community quarantine organisms", i.e. harmful organisms which are known to occur in

⁶⁹ The system of Community financial assistance aimed to share at Community level the burden of possible risks which might remain in trade under the new regime. It provided for adequate contributions to certain expenses for specific measures which MS had adopted to control infections by harmful organisms introduced from another MS. It was linked to the concept of financial liability, in which a consignor MS shall refund any Community financial contribution and, in certain cases, part also of the expenditure of control or eradication incurred by the infected MS, in case where it is established that the required inspections or examinations were carried out inadequately in that MS.

certain parts of the Community, but which are neither widespread in the whole Community nor otherwise out of control.

The standards to be introduced by 1993 for EC production would not concern "extra-Community quarantine organisms" not known to occur in the Community⁷⁰, and neither "quality organisms" (harmful organisms widespread or otherwise out of control and therefore reducing the quality or usefulness of infected plants/plant products, but not representing by virtue of such infection a particular risk for other plants).

The list of harmful organisms subject to control should be reduced to those of genuine quarantine concern⁷¹, and the list of products subject to control should be limited to carriers of these quarantine organisms which represent a serious threat of their establishment at the place of destination. The standards would therefore apply solely to material intended for planting, and selected material for consumption of particular plant health concern, such as wood, potatoes and citrus, as well as ornamentals (cut flowers, branches) of certain species⁷².

Introduction of the plant passport

Material meeting the standards would receive a so-called "plant passport", permitting the free circulation of material once certified free of disease at the place of production. This would be a conventional marking system adapted to the type of product and attached to the product, or to the packaging or to the vehicles transporting them and replacing the phytosanitary certificate in intra-Community trade. The plant passport could take the form of a certificate, a label, a band/stamp or a seal (details as then yet to be established).

Material which would not comply with the Community standards would not receive the plant passport and would be subjected to official measures (appropriate treatment, destruction, permit for movement under official control to designated places or areas where they do not represent an additional risk). The listing of the producer in the official register was to be suspended until it would be established that the risk of spreading harmful organisms was eliminated.

The official authorities responsible for issuance of the plant passport were allowed to be:

- The official plant protection service of a MS;
- Any other public authority established at national or regional level, or
- Any legal person, public or private, exclusively charged with specific public tasks, or created on behalf of the official services.

The plant passport could be produced, printed and stored by the authorities or by the producers, under official supervision. The producer would himself affix the plant passport to the commodity.

⁷⁰ Nowadays "extra-Community quarantine organisms are included in the standards for Community production provided by the CPHR and the Marketing Directives.

⁷¹ The only criteria to be used were the latest scientific assessments of the health risk posed by these organisms.

⁷² In an EC without MS border controls of any sort, it would not in theory be possible for MS to have varying plant health standards and requirements. These consequently had to be harmonized and supplemented by specific standards, agreed at Community level, relating to climatic and geographic factors and the distribution of pests and diseases. The Commission suggested that this should be achieved by reducing the amount of material to which standards would be applied to planting material and certain finished products, such as wood, potatoes, citrus fruit, where the pest and disease risk is greatest. To keep the system practical without causing significant plant health problems, various plants and plant products that at that time were being controlled would have to be excluded from the system (some fruit, most pot plants, finished plants for final use, vegetables, cut flowers).

A logic for replacement passports was developed, with a shared responsibility of industry and authorities.

Outline of new requirements for inspection and testing

MS were supposed to organize official checks on compliance with the provisions of the new CPHR at random, without any discrimination in respect of the origin of the material. These checks might be regular or targeted if facts had come to light to suggest non-compliance. The checks would take place at any place where plants are moved, grown, produced, stored or offered for sale, as well as on the premises of purchasers.

Compliance with the standards and requirements would be checked at the most appropriate places, i.e. at the place of production, and at the most appropriate times, i.e. during the growing season and where appropriate, after harvest. These checks would be mandatory at these places, and would not be made on a consignment base, but on a producer base. This would require a producer registration system⁷³. No distinction would be made any longer in checks for domestic or for intra-Community trade purposes. Official examinations would have to be made regularly at appropriate times, at least twice a year. They would have to be made at least by visual observations; in case of doubt or when there are specific requirements to be fulfilled, the specific examinations would have to be made by appropriate testing on samples.

Establishment of regionalisation principle

The new philosophy foresaw special arrangements to take account of differing pest and disease situations and differing crop and growing conditions within the Community. The Commission suggested the establishment of "ecological regions" exposed to a relatively uniform plant health risk as determined by similar ecological and agricultural conditions and the presence of potential host plants and vectors or harmful organisms, or "isolated zones" (later called "protected zones") which are areas where particular harmful organisms established elsewhere in the Community are not known to occur. Checks at boundaries of ecological regions or isolated zones would be possible on a systematic base, provided that these boundaries are properly marked with appropriate traffic signs.

The regionalization principle⁷⁴ would also apply to outbreaks. It was expected that third countries would accept the regionalization principle on a reciprocal basis and that this concept offers sufficient guarantees for trade to continue from the remaining areas of the Community.

MS might exempt the local movement (restricted to the territory of the local administrative area where the premises of the procedures are located and of the adjoining local administrative areas) of material from official examination and registration.

Establishment of Community plant health rules for marketing of propagating material

The Community acts laid down certain plant health standards for the marketing of young plants and propagating materials of various plant types such as fruit plants, ornamentals and vegetables. These only applied to trade between MS, not to MS' domestic production. This

⁷³ This would also allow for tracking and tracing of findings of harmful organism.

⁷⁴ The Commission noted in 1992 that in the veterinary field, regionalisation is considered to mean the application of strict controls to a part of the Community to control and eradicate a disease while preventing spread to other areas, thus permitting free movement of animals and products outside the affected area. In the plant health field, "protected zones" are zones where particular harmful organisms established elsewhere in the Community are not endemic or established (or: zones in which there is a danger that certain harmful organisms will establish themselves, given favourable ecological conditions, despite the fact that these organisms are not endemic or established in the Community).

phenomenon had led in many MS to the introduction of national rules intended to guarantee the quality and health of such materials, which were thus accorded different treatments in different MS. Barriers to trade and free movement of these goods within the Community might arise.

This problem was solved by introducing new marketing schemes. In summary:

- The standards would be applicable to material marketed in intra-Community trade and in the domestic trade of MS;
- To ensure that material subject to the scheme was properly produced and stored, suppliers had to comply with certain requirements such as registration, they had to permit inspections, they had to keep records of specific treatments and methods of cultivation as well as of all occurrences of designated harmful organisms and all measures taken in consequence;
- The material had to comply with among others quality conditions and all plant health conditions;
- MS had to ensure compliance with the requirements mentioned above by carrying out official check inspections, but there had to be systematic official inspections of the material to ensure compliance with the plant health conditions;
- Compliance with the Community standards would be attested by official certification (*in the sense of the Seed Marketing Directives*), following official examination of the material concerned;
- Material which complied with the requirements and conditions of the plant quarantine and seed marketing regulation(s) might move freely throughout the Community.

The certification and marketing standards were to include plant health requirements for issuance of the plant passport, so as to avoid production inspection by two different authorities, those for plant health and those responsible for plant quality.

Third country production

Additionally, a uniform and strengthened control would be put in place at external borders for imports from third countries, since once within the Community products could circulate freely. The import controls aimed at preventing the introduction into the Community of harmful quarantine organisms not known to occur there, through systematic checks or formalities at the external borders of the Community. It would also cover "Community quarantine organisms". The compliance with the requirements would as before be certified on an international (IPPC model) phytosanitary certificate, issued by the third country involved.

In the case of satisfactory checks, these products would be subsequently assimilated to Community production, in respect of the plant passport system. The Commission would monitor or carry out this control together with the MS and envisaged stationing inspectors in third countries in order to streamline and facilitate the inspection.

Arrangements between the Community and certain third countries may be made with a view to transferring import checks from the external border of the Community to the third country of production (preclearance inspections).

Collection and distribution of scientific and technical information

All parts of the Community were to be brought to the highest possible scientific and technical level in the field of plant health. Information available must be made accessible to others. Where information is lacking, it should be sought.

The Commission launched a programme of coordinating and financing scientific / technical activities with a view to developing appropriate tools (e.g. diagnosis, identification and detection methods) and harmonizing these. A legislative basis was to be prepared for this programme, to ensure its continuity and permanence.

Manpower implications of the 1993 regime for inspection and certification

Significant manpower implications were foreseen by the Commission from the introduction of the amended CPHR for inspecting and certifying all propagating material produced in the Community, checking that no uncertified material is on sale, making investigations and checking at the borders for imports from third countries.

The Commission provided in this respect two kinds of actions:

- The establishment of a Community plant health inspectorate⁷⁵;
- The creation of the possibility for MS to use for the purpose of plant health checks available official manpower other than that of MS' official plant protection organizations.

The Commission would also coordinate at Community level the training of persons employed as "qualified agents". Within the limits of the appropriations available for that purpose in the Community budget, the Commission would support financially the training of those agents.

Amendment of the regime since 1993

Since 1993, the CPHR has been amended several times. The major amendments have been:

- The codification of Council Directive 77/93/EEC, resulting in the new Council Directive 2000/29/EC;
- The revision of the import regime and introduction of reduced frequency checks in 2002, to be implemented from 1 January 2005;
- The replacement of Council Directive 69/465/EEC on the control of potato cyst nematodes by Council Directive 2007/33/EC;
- The accession of the twelve new Member States in 2004 and 2008, with transitional plant health arrangements.

⁷⁵ The system involved experts acting as Community plant health inspectors, being employees of the Commission or employees of MS put at the disposal of the Commission on a temporary or ad-hoc basis. They would monitor examinations carried out by consignor MS, monitor or carry out import inspections from third countries, set up a Community information and warning network, examine cases which involve safeguard measures, and establish guidelines for a Community inspection manual.

Annex IV: Categorisation of harmful organisms in the Community Plant Health Regime

Current categorisation of harmful organisms

The CPHR defines harmful organisms as "any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products" (Council Directive 2000/29/EC, Article 2(1)(e)).

In its current form, the CPHR distinguishes between harmful organisms whose introduction into, and spread within, all Member States shall be banned, either in all cases (those listed in Annex I of Council Directive 2000/29/EC) or only if present on certain plants and plant products (those listed in Annex II). The rationale for this distinction is that the probability of entry and establishment of the latter group of harmful organisms depends on the commodity involved. A zero tolerance is applied for all listed harmful organisms. The zero tolerance is applied for harmful organisms listed in Annex II only when the harmful organism is encountered on listed commodities / host species, but not when it is found on other commodities / host species.

Distinction is made between on the one hand harmful organisms not known to occur in any part of the Community and relevant for the entire Community (Section I of Annex I and Section I of Annex II), and on the other hand harmful organisms known to occur in the Community and relevant for the entire Community (Section II of Annex I and Section II of Annex II).

In the case of protected zones (PZ), provisions also depend on the location where findings of harmful organisms are made (provisions for PZ are given in Annex I, Part B and in Annex II, Part B). Such PZ are considered free from specific harmful organisms and findings of these harmful organisms within the PZ and its buffer zone must be eradicated. Findings of the same harmful organisms outside the PZ and its buffer zone do not require measures, except when the harmful organism is also listed in Part A (for instance: *Erwinia amylovora*).

Original 1993 categorisation criteria (based on historic Commission documents)

At the time that the CPHR was revised to accommodate for the 1993 introduction of the single internal market, the following intervention logic was developed for the categorisation of harmful organisms⁷⁶:

- For Community production, the CPHR standards⁷⁷ would be restricted to "Community quarantine organisms" known to occur in certain parts of the Community, but neither widespread in the whole Community nor otherwise out of control. The standards

⁷⁶ A new strategy in the field of plant health (harmful organisms), COM(87) final, 10 March 1987; The implications of the EC plant health regime post 1992 (by M. Vereecke), 921/VI/90-EN, 1990; Developments in Community legislation on plant health in the context of the completion of the internal market (by Dieter Obst), 3005/VI/90-EN, 9 March 1990; The regulatory bases for a plant health strategy to 1992 (by J. Gennatas), 1044/VI/91-EN, 11 April 1991; Le passeport phytosanitaire communautaire (propositions – réflexions), PVNA/FR/0148, Novembre 1991; The EC single market – A new strategy in the field of animal and plant health, VI/B/II, February 1982.

⁷⁷ The standards for "Community quarantine organisms" would apply solely to material intended for planting, and selected material for consumption of particular plant health concern, such as wood, potatoes and citrus, as well as ornamentals (cut flowers, branches) of certain species.

would not concern "extra-Community quarantine organisms" (quarantine organisms which are not known to occur in the Community) and "quality organisms" (harmful organisms which are widespread or otherwise out of control and therefore reduce the quality or usefulness of infected plants/plant products, but do not represent, by virtue of such infection, a particular risk for other plants);

- For import (third country production), the CPHR standards⁷⁸ would require freedom from "extra-Community quarantine organisms" and also cover "Community quarantine organisms".

The criteria applied were apparently:

- Presence or absence of harmful organisms in the Community;
- Extent of spread of harmful organisms within the Community;
- Whether or not harmful organisms were out of control in the Community;
- Whether or not quality-affecting harmful organisms present a particular risk to other plants.

In addition, Community rules were established for the marketing of various plant types (plants and planting materials of fruit plants, ornamentals and vegetables). This was done because existing Community acts at that time applied only to trade between Member States, not to domestic production, resulting in diverse national rules for the quality and health of such material and barriers to free movement of such goods within the Community. The new marketing schemes included certain plant health provisions and combined plant health and quality aspects in one text. Compliance with the Community standards would be attested by official certification, following official examination of the material concerned⁷⁹. The quality standards for marketing would include health requirements for issue of the plant passport, so as to avoid production inspection by two different authorities, those for plant health and those responsible for plant quality⁸⁰.

The current Community regime for Seed and Propagating Material thus overlaps with the CPHR as concerns plant health requirements. It includes zero tolerance provisions for some harmful organisms (partly the same as in the CPHR, partly additional ones) as well as tolerances / threshold levels for others⁸¹.

⁷⁸ The standards for "extra-Community quarantine organisms" would apply to specified plants/plant products from third countries.

⁷⁹ European Commission (1990), The implications of the EC plant health regime post 1992, 921/VI/90-EN; European Commission (199), Developments in Community legislation on plant health in the context of the completion of the internal market, 3005/VI/90-EN.

⁸⁰ European Commission (1991), The regulatory bases for a plant health strategy to 1992, 1044/VI/91-EN.

⁸¹ The Marketing Schemes generally require that plant material is "substantially free" from harmful organisms, with the exception of harmful organisms listed in the Annexes of the Marketing Schemes, for which zero tolerance is required. Only for specific pests of potato and vine, threshold levels have been defined.

Annex V: Summary of the phytosanitary acquis

The acquis consists of a single basic Council Directive, four additional Council Directives concerning specific harmful organisms of potato, part of them being consolidations of earlier Directives; a Council Regulation on food and feed controls, and the IPPC convention and the WTO-SPS agreement:

- 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
- Council Directive 69/464/EEC of 8 December 1969 on control of Potato Wart Disease
- Council Directive 2007/33/EC of 11 June 2007 on the control of potato cyst nematodes and repealing Directive 69/465/EEC
- Council Directive 93/85/EEC of 4 October 1993 on the control of potato ring rot
- Council Directive 98/57/EC of 20 July 1998 on the control of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.
- Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules
- Council Decision 94/800/EC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards matters within its competence, of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-1994)
- Council Decision 2004/597/EC of 19 July 2004 approving the accession of the European Community to the International Plant Protection Convention, as revised and approved by Resolution 12/97 of the 29th Session of the FAO Conference in November 1997

Some Council Directives have been amended or replaced:

- Council Directive 2002/89/EC of 28 November 2002 amending Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community
- Council Directive 2005/15/EC of 28 February 2005 amending Annex IV to Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community
- Commission Directive 2006/56/EC of 12 June 2006 amending the annexes to Council Directive 93/85/EEC on the control of potato ring rot
- Commission Directive 2006/63/CE of 14 July 2006 amending Annexes II to VII of Council Directive 98/57/EC on the control of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.
- Council Directive 2007/33/EC of 11 June 2007 on the control of potato cyst nematodes and repealing Directive 69/465/EEC

Two Commission Regulations exist and one Commission Recommendation:

- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1756/2004 of 11 October 2004 specifying the detailed conditions for the evidence required and the criteria for the type and level of the reduction of the plant health checks of certain plants, plant products or other objects listed in Part B of Annex V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 of 4 July 2008 recognising protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community
- Commission Recommendation 2006/565/EC of 11 August 2006 on containment programmes to limit the further spread of *Diabrotica virgifera* Le Conte in Community areas where its presence is confirmed

The acquis also contains a number of (implementing) Commission Directives and Regulations and is completed by Decisions and Recommendations (Council and Commission).

Particularly important are the Decisions on derogations and emergency measures as well as four Directives that provide basic elements of the phytosanitary acquis:

- Commission Directive 92/90/EEC of 3 November 1992 establishing obligations to which producers and importers of plants, plant products or other objects are subject and establishing details for their registration
- Commission Directive 92/105/EEC of 3 December 1992 establishing a degree of standardization for plant passports to be used for the movement of certain plants, plant products or other objects within the Community, and establishing the detailed procedures related to the issuing of such plant passports and the conditions and detailed procedures for their replacement
- Commission Directive 93/51/EEC of 24 June 1993 establishing rules for movements of certain plants, plant products or other objects through a protected zone, and for movements of such plants, plant products or other objects originating in and moving within such a protected zone
- 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
- Commission Directive 2008/61/EC of 17 June 2008 establishing the conditions under which certain harmful organisms, plants, plant products and other objects listed in Annexes I to V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC may be introduced into or moved within the Community or certain protected zones thereof, for trial or scientific purposes and for work on varietal selections (Codified version of Commission Directive 95/44/EC)

The acquis as it existed in 2007, but excepting derogations for third countries and Community financial support to MS decisions, can be found in Appendix 2 of Commission Decision 2008/86/EC (=Decision No. 1/2008 of the Joint Committee on Agriculture set up by the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on Trade in Agricultural Products).

A list of the acquis will be provided on request.

Annex VI: List of key stakeholders (*not exhaustive*)

Growers

- COPA-COGECA
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-- Pekka Pesonen, Secretary General
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- International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH)
Committee for Environment & Plant Health
Mr. George Franke, Secretary
P.O. Box 1000, 1430 BA Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Tel: +31297395007 / Fax: +31297395012
E-mail: g.franke@vbn.nl
www.aiph.org

- The Global Partnership for Safe and Sustainable Agriculture (GLOBALGAP; formerly EurepGap)
GLOBALGAP Secretariat
c/o FoodPLUS GmbH
P.O. Box 190209, 50499 Cologne, Germany
Tel: +492215799325 / Fax: +492215799389
www.globalgap.org

Breeders

- CIOPORA
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E-mail: info@ciopora.org / edgar.krieger@ciopora.org
<http://www.ciopora.org>
International community of breeders of asexually reproduced ornamental and fruit varieties

- EUROPEAN SEED ASSOCIATION (ESA)
Garlich Von Essen, Secretary General
Rue du Luxembourg 23/15, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel : +3227432860 / Fax: +3227432869
E-mail: vonessen@euroseeds.org
www.euroseeds.org
The voice of the European seed industry, representing the interests of those active in research, breeding, production and marketing of seeds of agricultural, horticultural and ornamental plant species.

Traders

- Comité du Commerce des céréales, aliments du bétail, oléagineux, huile d'olive, huiles et graisses et agrofournitures (COCERAL)
Chantal Fauth, Secretary General
Rue du Trône 98, 4ème étage, 1050 Bruxelles, Belgium

Tel: +3225020808 / Fax: +3225026030
E-mail: secretariat@coceral.com
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- EUROPATAT
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- FRESHFEL EUROPE
The European Fresh Produce Association
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- UNION FLEURS
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Email: info@lcfte.eu
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Forest and wood packaging industry

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- Confederation of European Forest Owners (CEPF)
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- European State Forest Association (EUSTAFOR)
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- Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Palettes et Emballages en Bois (FEFPEB)
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- CEI-Bois
Rue Montoyer 24 Box 20, BE-1000 Brussels
Tel: +3225562585 / +32228708675
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www.cei-bois.org

Logistic companies

- European Association for forwarding, transport, logistics and customs services (CLECAT)
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77, Rue du Commerce, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 2503 4705 / Fax: +32 2503 4752
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- International Roadtransport Union (IRU)
Mr. Martin Marmy, Secretary General
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- European Shippers' Council (ESC)
Ms. Nicolette van der Jagt, Secretary General
Parc Leopold, Rue Wiertz 50, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +3222302113 / Fax: +3222304140
E-mail: nicolettevdjagt@europeanshippers.be
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Pesticide companies

- European Crop Protection Association (ECPA)
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Tel: +3226631550 / Fax: +3226631560
E-mail: friedhelm.schmider@ecpa.eu
www.ecpa.be
The European Crop Protection Association (ECPA) is the pan-European voice of the crop protection industry. Its members include both national associations and companies throughout Europe, including Central and Eastern Europe.

Insurance companies

- Comite Europeen des Assurances (CEA)
Michaela Koller, Director General
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E-mail: koller@cea.eu
www.cea.assur.org

Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

- European Initiative for Sustainable Development in Agriculture (EISA)
Mr Robby Schreiber, EISA c/o gani-med
Avenue Lt. G. Pire 15, B-1150 Brussels
Tel: +3226608214 / Fax: +3226608214
E-mail: gani-med@skynet.be
www.sustainable-agriculture.org

- IFOAM EU Group (IFOAM)
Objective: to promote within the EU the principles and practices of organic agriculture and food production as set out in the IFOAM Standards
Rue du Commerce 124, BE - 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +3222801223 / Fax: +3227357381
E-Mail: info@ifoam-eu.org
www.ifoam-eu.org

- Forests and the European Union Resource Network (Fern)
Avenue de l'Yser 4, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
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www.fern.org

- European Environmental Bureau (EEB)
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- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
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- Friends of the Earth Europe
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Annex VII: List of Member State delegates to the Council Working Party of Chief Plant Health Officers

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| FR Mr. Joel Mathurin Ministère de l'Agriculture et la Pêche Sous Direction de la Qualité et de la Protection des Végétaux / Bureau de la Santé des Végétaux 251, rue de Vaugirard F - 75732 Paris CEDEX 15, France | Tel: +33149558157 Fax: +33149555949 Joel.Mathurin@agriculture.gouv.fr |
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| <p>IT Mr. Maurizio Desantis Ministero delle Politiche Agricole e Forestali Servizio Fitosanitario Via XX Settembre 20 I – 00187 Roma, Italy</p> <p><u>Usual delegate:</u> Mr. Bruno Caio Faraglia Address as above</p> | <p>Tel: +39064827781 / +390646656096 Fax: +39064814628 m.desantis@politicheagricole.gov.it</p> <p>Tel: +390646656088 b.faraglia@politicheagricole.gov.it</p> |
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Annex VIII: Contact persons in relevant international and scientific organisations

World Trade Organisation

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International Plant Protection Convention

International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat
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Among others:

IPPC TECHNICAL PANEL ON FOREST QUARANTINE

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European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation

OEPP/EPPO

1 rue Le Nôtre, 75016 Paris, France
Tel: +33145207794 / Fax: +33142248943
E-mail: hq@epo.fr

Contact persons:

- Mr. Nico van Opstal, Director General
- Ms. Françoise Petter, Deputy Director General

Many relevant activities and panels, among others on phytosanitary measures, on laboratories, on quarantine pests for forestry, on pesticides etc.

European Food Safety Authority

Largo N. Palli 5/A (on the Viale Mentana), I-43100 Parma, Italy
Tel: +390521036111 / Fax: +390521036110
E-mail: info@efsa.europa.eu

Contact persons:

- Ms. Rita Majala, Director Risk Assessment
- Ms. Elzbieta Ceglarska, Head of Unit, Plant Health

Note that the expertise of EFSA not only covers plant health, but also pesticides safety and approval.

International Organisation for Biological and Integrated Control of Noxious Animals and Plants, West-Palaeartic Regional Section (IOBC-WPRS)

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International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

ISTA Secretariat
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Tel: +41448386000 / Fax: +41448386001
E-mail [ista.office\(at\)ista.ch](mailto:ista.office(at)ista.ch)
www.seedtest.org

Plant health science support initiatives

- ERA-net EUPHRESKO
Framework Programme 7 project for coordination of MS funding for plant health research
Mr. Alan Inman (project coordinator), Central Science Laboratory, Sand Hutton,
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Further information might also be obtained from the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research (SCAR). See http://ec.europa.eu/research/agriculture/scar/index_en.cfm.

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- Mr. José María Cobos Suarez (ES)
- Mr. Martin Ward (UK)
- Ms. Laure Le Bourgeois (FR)
- Ms. Tiina-Mari Martimo (FI)