



Food and
Veterinary Office

ANNUAL REPORT **Europhyt**
2012

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Executive summary

EUROPHYT is a plant health interception notification and rapid alert system for the EU Member States and Switzerland, managed by the European Commission. This report presents key statistics on the 2012 notifications. It also provides analysis of the tendencies of interceptions, based on annual figures from the period 2008-2012.

In 2012, EUROPHYT received 7 144 notifications about consignments intercepted by the Member States and Switzerland due to non-conformity with EU requirements. The main exporters of non-compliant consignments were India, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, China and Thailand.

About one third of the interceptions were due to the presence of harmful organisms. Non-compliance of wood packaging material with international phytosanitary requirements (ISPM 15) and documentary problems (lacking, inappropriate phytosanitary certificate) each accounted for over 30% of the interceptions.

In 2012, there were 2 238 interceptions with harmful organisms. The main origins of goods concerned were India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bangladesh, Kenya, China and the Dominican Republic. As a result of specific measures introduced by the European Commission the number of interceptions from Thailand and Vietnam has decreased significantly.

Harmful organisms are intercepted mainly in consignments of fruit and vegetables (over 60%), followed by cut flowers and planting material. Over 80% of the intercepted harmful organisms were insects; mainly white flies, fruit flies, Thrips species, leaf miners and moths. Fungi and nematodes each had a share of about 5%. Bacteria, viruses and virus like organisms were found in less than 5% of the cases.

The number of fruit and vegetable consignments, intercepted with harmful organisms is increasing. Bitter gourds and mango are intercepted in the largest quantities; the number of eggplant, guava, basil, holy basil and citrus fruit consignments is also significant. Roses, orchids, Gypsophila and Solidago species are the most intercepted cut flowers with harmful organisms.

There are over 2 000 interceptions of wood packaging material annually, mainly due to inappropriate or absent ISPM15 mark. Harmful organisms are detected in less than 10% of them, however the share is increasing. While the proportion of harmful organism presence is very low in non-compliant wood packaging material from Russia and USA, it is significantly higher from India and China. Numerous non-compliant wood packaging material shipments from Portugal were reported, although with very low incidence of harmful organisms.

Due to the efforts of the MS the delays in EUROPHYT notification time decreased significantly. However, the EU average of 11 working days of notifications with HO in 2012 is still far away from the two working days, required by the EU legislation.

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

EU Member States (MS) and Switzerland¹ notify interceptions concerning import and internal trade of plants and plant products that do not meet EU phytosanitary requirements, via EUROPHYT. The format and data content of the notification is standardised, according to the requirements of the EU legislation, in line with provisions of the FAO-IPPC standard, ISPM-13. Information on interceptions is stored in a central database, managed by the Directorate General Health and Consumers (SANCO) of the European Commission.

The EUROPHYT rapid alert function is implemented by real-time distribution of the notifications to all MS and Switzerland. When the intercepted consignment comes from a Third Country (TC), the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country receives an automatic e-mail with details of the notification.

Data on interceptions is accessible for registered users of the National Plant Health Organisations of the MS and Switzerland. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) also has on-line consultation access to the database.

Data extracts are provided regularly for the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) and on request to national plant health organisations, professional organisations and stakeholders. Plant health representatives of MS regularly receive specific and aggregated data on interceptions via the CIRCA network. The EUROPHYT public website contains monthly extracts of interception data. Data extracts are prepared in line with EU data protection rules.

This annual report presents selected statistics on the interceptions in 2012 and gives information about trends for the period 2008-2012.

2 NOTIFICATIONS ON INTERCEPTIONS (ALL)

2.1 Number of interceptions

In 2012, EUROPHYT received 7 144 notifications, 6 664 of them related to consignments from TC and 480 from MS.

The annual number of notifications has been around 7 000 since 2005. The vast majority has been on consignments from third countries, about 4-6% relates to movement of goods on the internal market. In the period 2008-2012, the highest number of TC interceptions was reported in 2010 (7 524) and the lowest in 2009 (6 993). The highest number of intra-EU interceptions was recorded in 2012 (480) and the lowest in 2008 (320) (*Figure 1; Table 1 in the Annex*).

¹ All figures and actions referred to in this report include those of the Swiss Plant Health Authorities, unless it is mentioned otherwise.

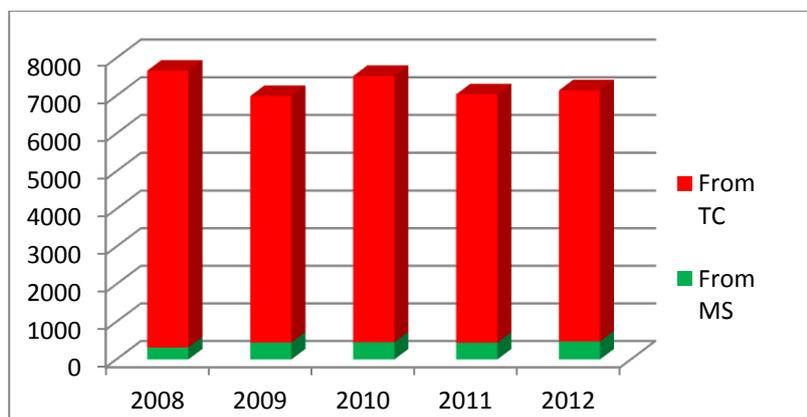


Figure 1. Number of EUROPHYT notifications per year (2008-2012)

There are considerable differences in the number of notifications submitted by MS. Ten countries reported over 70% of the interceptions. In 2012, the UK, NL, BE and LV notified a significantly higher number of interceptions than in 2011. After a peak in 2010, interceptions by DE decreased significantly. In 2012, there was also a considerable drop of interceptions made by FR (Figure 2; Table 2 in the Annex)

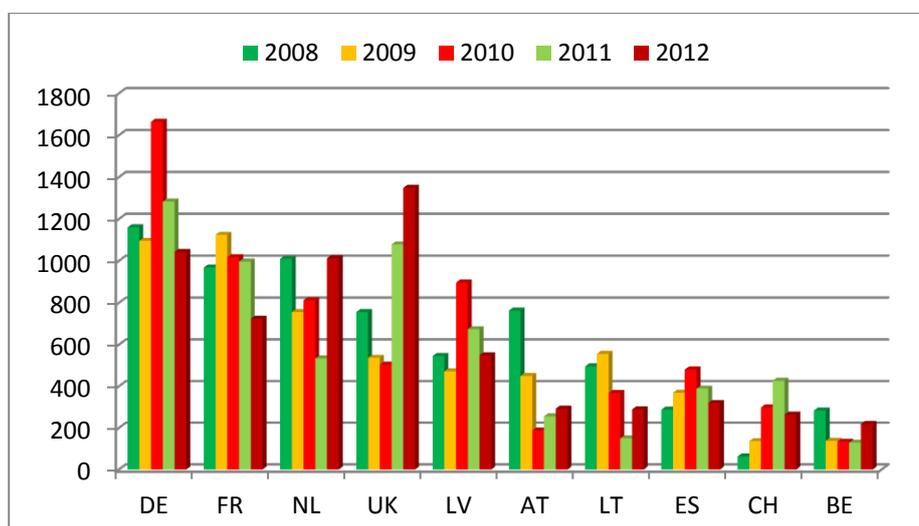


Figure 2. Member States, notifying the largest number of interceptions (2008-2012)

For some MS, the number of notifications does not seem to be proportional to the MS share of import of regulated articles². IT, in particular, but also BE, GR, PL, PT and RO reported a relatively low number of interceptions, compared to their volume of import of regulated articles, as recorded by EUROSTAT. At the same time, some other countries (especially LV but also AT, BG, EE, LT and Switzerland) notified relatively high number of interceptions³.

² Regulated articles, subject to phytosanitary controls, as defined by the EU plant health legislation.

³ A considerable part of the regulated articles cannot be linked to categories of the European Customs nomenclature (TARIC codes). EUROSTAT often cannot give precise figures for the volume of import of regulated articles, including the number of consignments subject to phytosanitary controls. MS are currently not obliged to report to the Commission details of their phytosanitary controls, except in case of interventions.

2.2 Origin of the intercepted consignments

Regarding interceptions from TC, in 2012, 10.6% of the notifications related to imports from India, followed by USA (10.1%), Russian Federation (9.9%), China (5.5%), Thailand (4.9%), Kenya (3.5%), Pakistan (3.5%), Turkey (3.2%), Israel (2.5%) and Vietnam (1.7%). The "top ten" was responsible for about 60% of the TC interceptions. (Figure 3; Table 3 in the Annex).

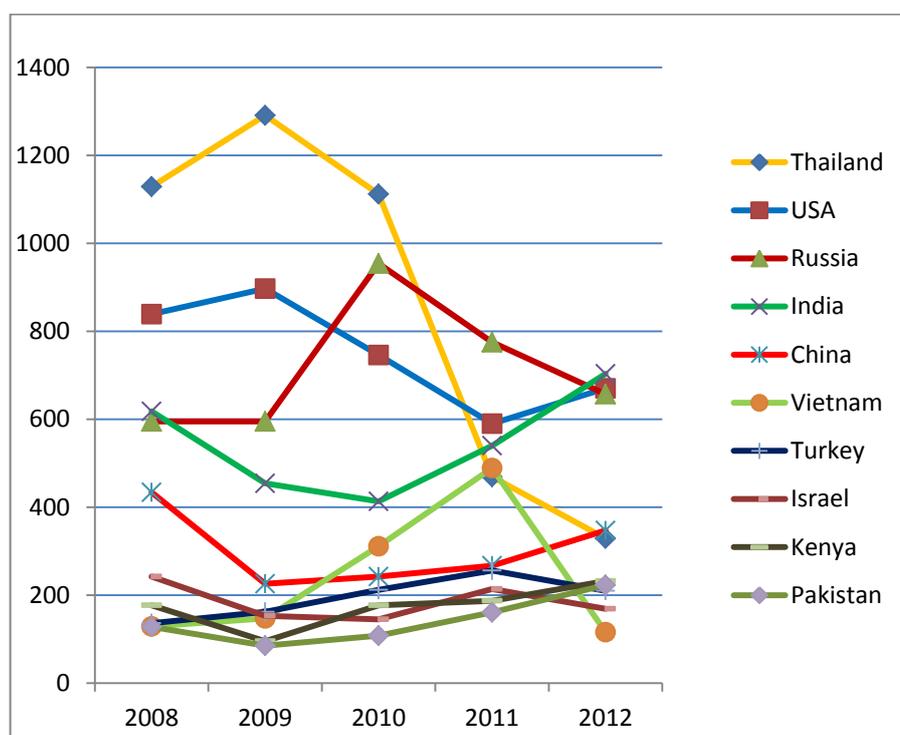


Figure 3. Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions (country of export, 2008-2012)

Concerning the total number of interceptions in the period 2008-2012, there have been significant changes in the ranking of TCs. For years, Thailand had the highest figures, mainly with interceptions of fresh fruit, vegetables and cut flowers. The second and third place was shared by the Russian Federation and USA, mostly due to non-compliant wood packaging material (WPM). In the last two years there has been a steady increase in the number of interceptions on goods from India, (fruit and vegetables and WPM). The figures from Vietnam increased (mainly fruit and vegetables) then dropped drastically after specific Commission measures were introduced. China (to a large extent WPM), Israel (mainly fruit and vegetables) and Turkey (mainly fruit and vegetables) have always been in the "top ten". Since 2009, the number of interceptions from Kenya has also become significant.⁴

⁴ The total number of interceptions from a country is considered as a general indicator and on its own is not suitable for comparing the phytosanitary risk or the meticulousness of plant health checks and/or administrative procedures in different countries. These figures summarise interceptions due to phytosanitary and different administrative reasons, and the share of the categories is different from country to country. (See chapter 2.3.).

Regarding interceptions of consignments originating from MS in 2012, the highest number of non-compliant consignments originated from PT (mainly WPM), followed by NL (different commodities). In the period 2008-2012, six countries (PT, NL, DE, IT, PL and ES) were responsible for over 85% of the interceptions. NL used to be the EU origin of the largest number of non-compliant consignments. Since 2009, there have been regular controls of wood and WPM from PT. As a result of these controls the number of interceptions on goods from PT increased significantly, with a slight decrease in 2011-2012. In 2012 an increase could be observed in notifications of goods from PL, due to interceptions of ware potatoes with potato ring rot (*Figure 4; Table 4 in the Annex*).

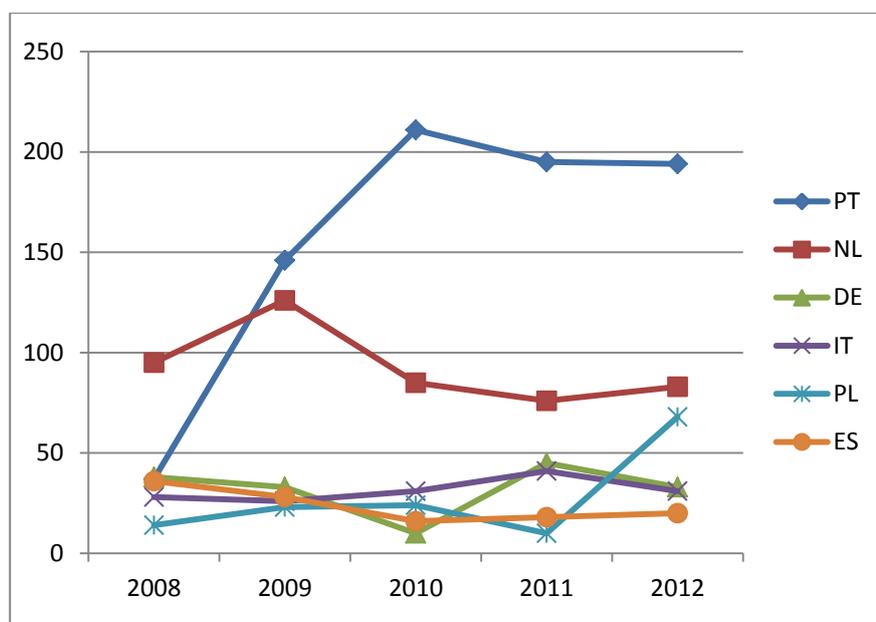


Figure 4. Member States with the highest number of interceptions (country of export, 2008-2012)

2.3 Reasons for interceptions

Regarding consignments from TC in 2012, the major reason for interception was an absent or inappropriate ISPM 15 mark on WPM (31.3%), followed by the presence of harmful organisms (30.9%). Documentary problems were responsible for 30.7% of the interceptions; the most common ones were absence or incompleteness of the phytosanitary certificates or other relevant documents, including improper or missing additional declaration. The number of fake or falsified documents was relatively small. In 6.4% of the cases the consignment contained plants, plant products or objects, prohibited for import, or the conditions of a derogation were not fulfilled.

In the period of 2008-2012, each of the three main reasons maintained a share of around 30%. However, there were certain changes in the reasons for interceptions. Despite the relatively low share of prohibited plants, products and objects, an increase of their proportion in the interceptions since 2009 can be considered as a worrying signal, as non-compliant goods, especially propagating material always mean higher phytosanitary risk. (*Figure 5; Table 5 in the Annex.*)

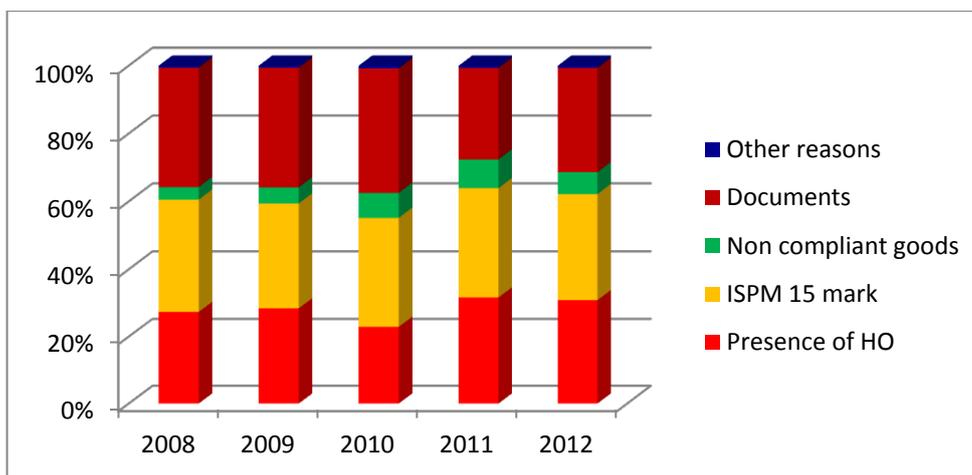


Figure 5. Reasons for interceptions on commodities from Third Countries (number of interceptions, 2008-2012)

Regarding consignments from MS, the missing ISPM 15 mark was the major reason for interceptions in 2012 (38.3%). It has to be noted that application of the ISPM 15 mark is obligatory, and its presence is checked only in the case of WPM exiting the areas of Portugal and Spain which are demarcated in relation to pinewood nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*). Presence of harmful organisms (37.3%) was the second most common reason for interceptions. Documentary problems or non-compliant goods had a relatively small share (Figure 6; Table 6 in the Annex).

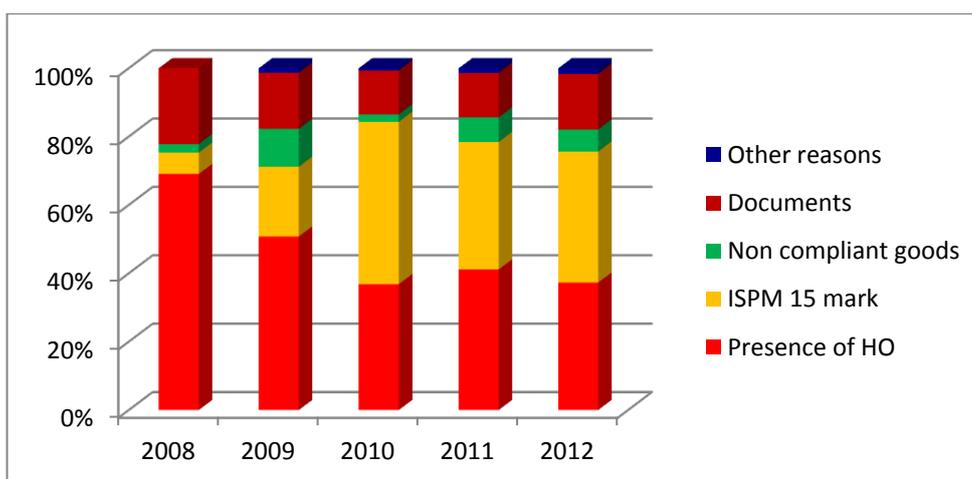


Figure 6. Reasons for interceptions in case of commodities traded between Member States (number of interceptions, 2008-2012)

Traditionally, MS with certain protected zones, such as UK, have notified the largest number of intercepted consignments (mainly with HO) from other MS. The total number of protected zone related interceptions has decreased, (however those with HO to a lesser extent).

2.4 Type of intercepted commodities

Concerning goods from TC in 2012, the largest part of the interceptions (32.7%) related to WPM, followed by fruit and vegetables (30.5%). Planting material (including seeds) had a share of 18.9%, cut flowers 10.3% and wood and bark 2.8%. (Figure 7; Table 7 in the Annex).

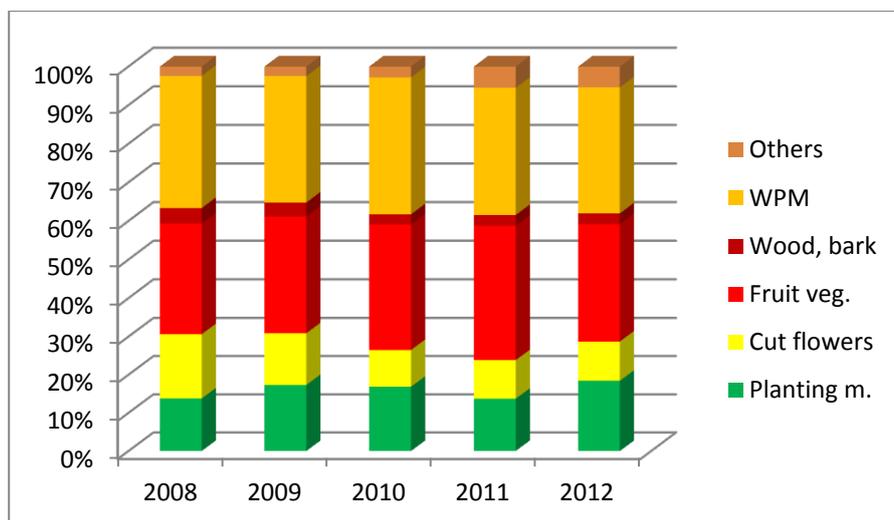


Figure 7. Type of intercepted commodities from Third Countries (number of interceptions, country of export, 2008-2012)

In the period 2008-2012, the share of fruit and vegetables varied between 28.7% and 34.9%, while that of WPM between 32.7% and 35.5%. There was an increase in the share of planting material (from 13.8% to 18.4%). It could be considered as a sign of an increase in phytosanitary risk.

Concerning goods from MS in 2012, planting material had the largest share (36.4%), followed by WPM (35.2%). Ware potatoes accounted for 12.8%, mainly due to interceptions of goods from PL, while wood and bark accounted for 7.6% (mainly goods from PT).

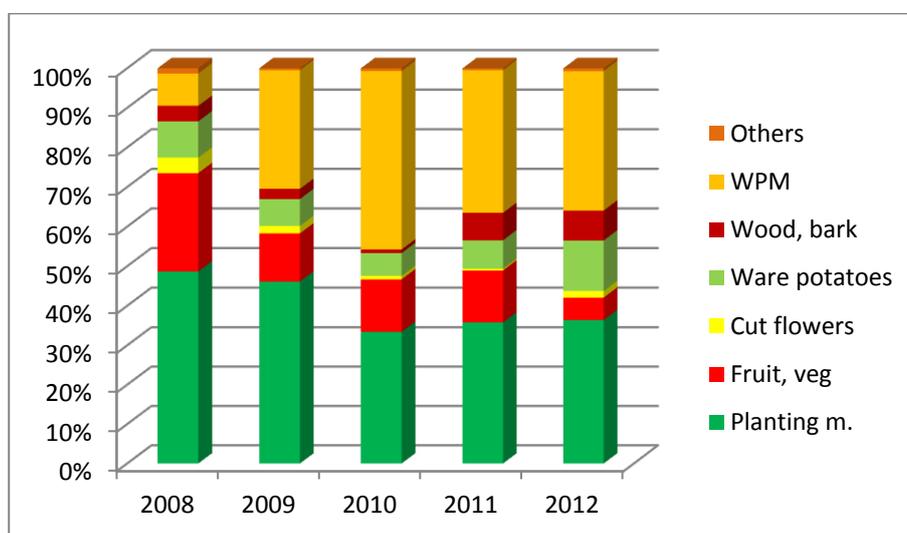


Figure 8. Type of intercepted commodities from Member States (number of interceptions, country of export, 2008-2012)

While in 2008 nearly every second intercepted consignment originating from a MS was of planting material, since 2010 the share of this commodity group has been around 33-36%. The proportion has dropped due to an increase in the number of interceptions of other commodities. Since 2009, the share of WPM has been consistently over 30%. In 2012, there was a significant increase in ware potato interceptions (Figure 8; Table 8 in the Annex).

3 INTERCEPTIONS WITH HARMFUL ORGANISMS

3.1 Number of interceptions with harmful organisms

In 2012, EUROPHYT received notifications of 2 238 interceptions with harmful organisms (2 059 from TC and 179 from MS, respectively) (*Figure 9; Table 9 in the Annex*).

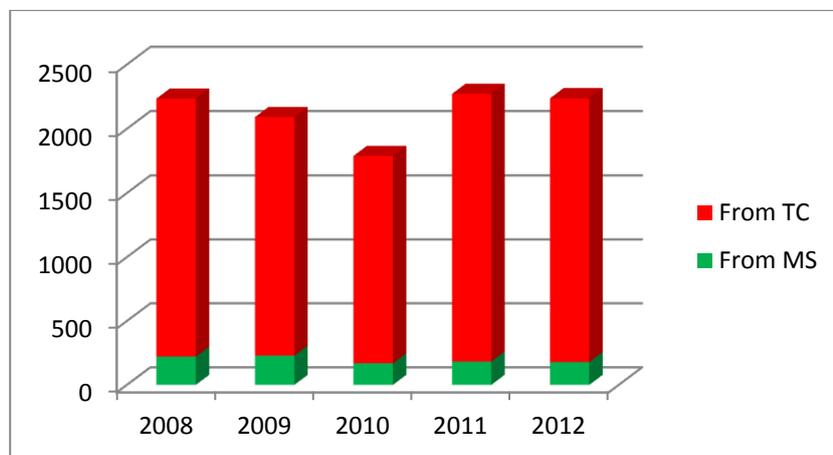


Figure 9. Interceptions with harmful organisms (2008-2012)

In the period 2008-2012, the annual number of HO interceptions was around 2 200, with the exception of 2010 (1 789). The highest number of HO interceptions from TC was reported in 2012 (2 059), while the lowest in 2010 (1 620). Concerning goods from MS the highest number was documented in 2009 (229), while the lowest was in 2010 (169).

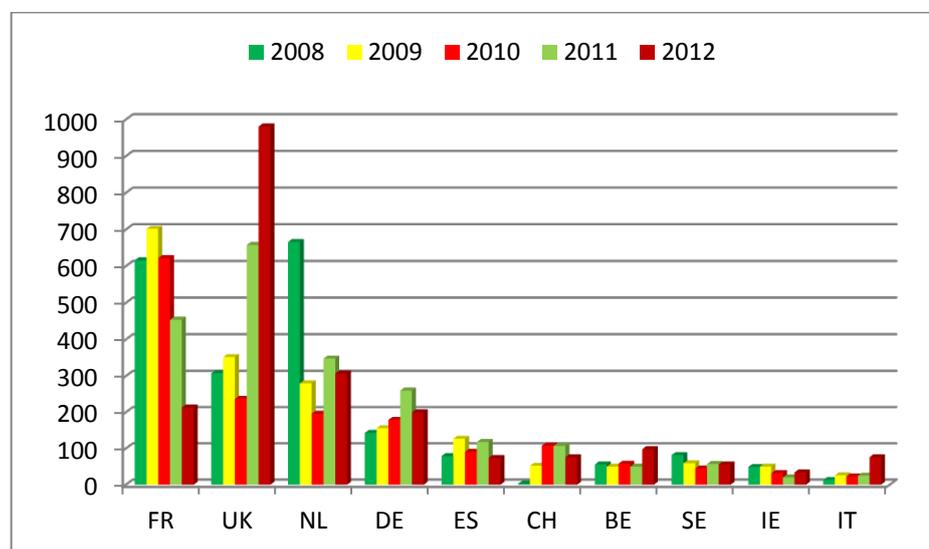


Figure 10. Member States, notifying the largest number of interceptions with harmful organisms (2008-2012)

In 2012, the largest number of consignments with HO was intercepted by UK (981), followed by NL (307), FR (213), DE (200), BE (98) and CH (76). BE and IT intercepted in 2012 significantly more consignments than before, however, considering the trading position of these countries these figures still seem relatively low (*see footnote 2 and 3 on page 5*). Compared to the assumed volume of its import of regulated articles, Switzerland reported a significant number of HO interceptions. Ten countries (the above-mentioned ones and ES, SE and IE) reported 94.5% of the interceptions with HO. Numerous MS,

including middle-sized ones, notified very few HO interceptions. For some it is due to a limited import of regulated articles. However, for others, the number of HO interceptions seems to be out of proportion to their import of regulated articles. (Figure 10; Table 10 in the Annex).

In the years 2011 and 2012, UK reported more than twice as many interceptions as in the period 2008-2010, most probably due to reinforced phytosanitary controls at their main points of entry. There is a significant drop in HO interceptions by FR in 2011-2012. The possible reason is that FR used to be one of the major importers of plant products from Vietnam and Thailand. After the introduction of specific measures towards these countries, the total number of interceptions has decreased dramatically (It is probable that so has the total volume of trade of articles concerned). NL intercepted over 600 consignments with HO in 2008. In the following year the Dutch HO interceptions decreased significantly because *Helicoverpa armigera* was deregulated on cut flowers and NL also stopped notifying certain citrus interceptions, as the pest found proved not to be *Guignardia citricarpa*. Since 2009, there are annually about 300 HO interceptions from NL. HO interceptions by DE increased steadily until 2011, and then decreased in 2012.

3.2 Origin of goods intercepted with harmful organisms

In 2012, interceptions with HO were reported from 69 TC. The largest number of consignments with HO arrived from India (359), Pakistan (162), Sri Lanka (130), Thailand (109), Bangladesh (108), Kenya (102), China (100) and the Dominican Republic (100). Ten countries (the above-mentioned ones and Israel and Malaysia) were responsible for 61.9% of the HO interceptions. For 29 TC (12 from Africa, 11 from Asia and 6 from the American continent), more than ten interceptions were recorded. (Figure 11; Table 11 in the Annex).

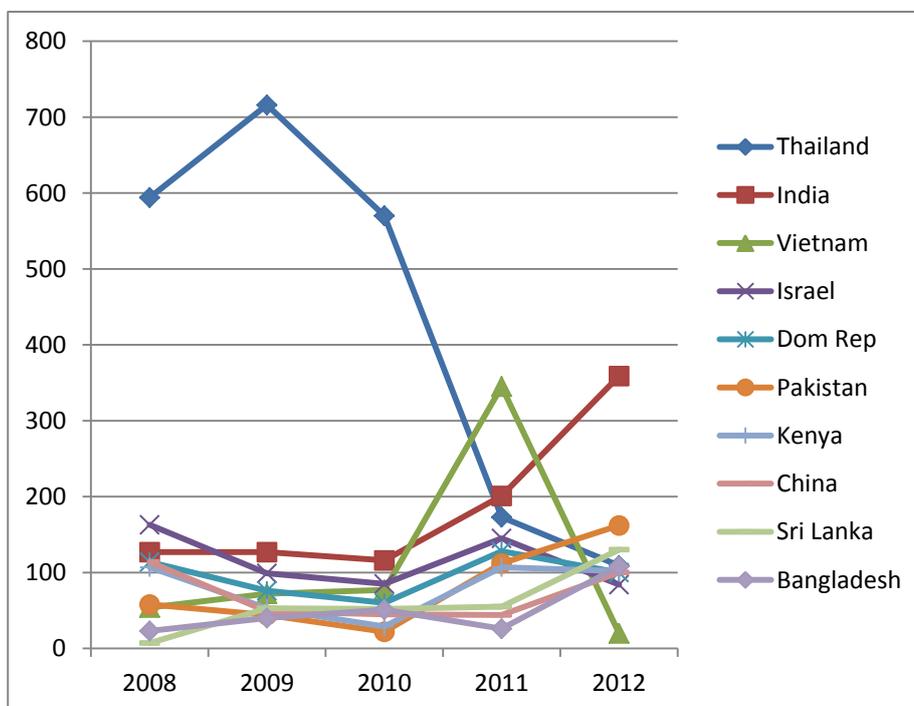


Figure 11. Third Countries with the highest number of HO interceptions (country of export, 2008-2012)

In the period of 2008-2010, Thailand was responsible for over 30% of the total HO interceptions, reported to EUROPHYT. In 2011, the figures dropped significantly as a result of the specific measures applied by the Commission. (Thailand was warned that if the total number of interceptions in a period of one year, starting from 14 March 2011 on the five most significant commodities was greater than five, the Commission would apply additional restrictions). Thailand has not breached the annual threshold for the commodities concerned, and in 2012, the total number of interceptions with HO decreased further. However, the annual number of interceptions with HO was still over 100 in 2012.

In 2011, the number of interceptions with HO from Vietnam increased drastically. Therefore the Commission started applying a threshold of total HO interceptions for certain commodities to this country as well. Thanks to this measure, in 2012, HO interceptions from Vietnam were less than 10% of what they were in 2011. However, in 2012 there were 64 interceptions from Cambodia, while in 2008-2010 practically nothing was reported from this country. The possible reason is that a part of the trade subject to specific EU measures from Vietnam was rechanneled to or taken over by Cambodia.

In the course of 2011 and 2012, there were also significant increases in the interceptions with HO from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, China and Kenya.

3.3 Type of consignments intercepted with harmful organisms

Regarding goods originating from TC, in 2012, 68.2% of the interceptions with HO related to fruit and vegetables, followed by cut flowers (10.6%), wood packaging material (10.5%) and planting material (7.5%)⁵ (Figure 12; Table 12 in the Annex).

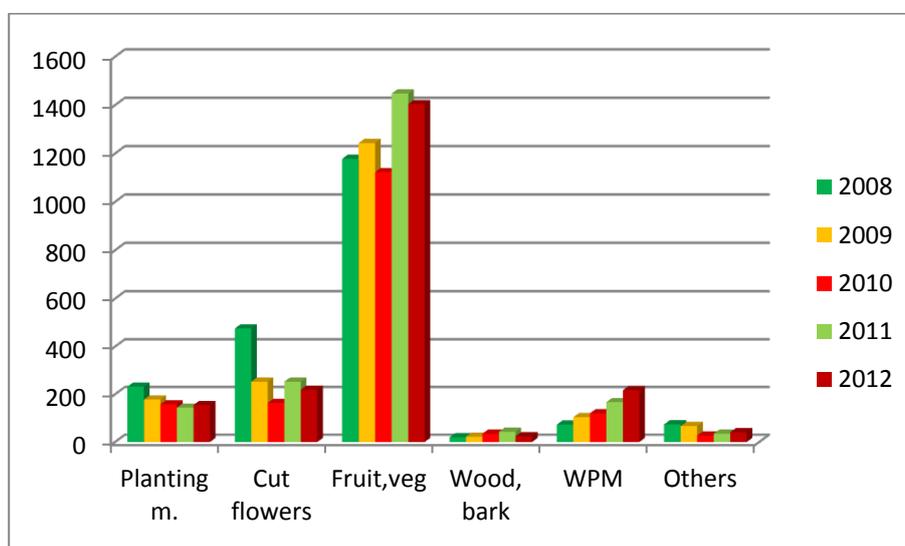


Figure 12. Type of commodities from Third Countries, intercepted with HO (country of export, 2008-2012)

In case of commodities from Third Countries, HO interceptions on fruit and vegetables were significantly higher in 2011 and 2012 than in 2008-2010. Since 2009 the number of

⁵ The category "fruit and vegetables" includes here herbs and ware potatoes; "cut flowers" includes leaves and cut branches, "planting material" includes seeds, seed potatoes and bonsais.

cut flower interceptions with HO has been significantly lower. The main reason is that in 2008 *Helicoverpa armigera* was deregulated as a HO on cut flowers (it remained a HO on planting material). The share of planting material in HO interceptions remained fairly constant throughout the last five years; however, there is a steady increase in the number of wood packaging material interceptions

Regarding goods originating from MS, in 2012, more than half (51.8%) of the interceptions with HO were on planting material. The second largest commodity group was wood and bark (16.2%) followed by ware potatoes (10.1%) and fruit and vegetables (8.4%) (Figure 13; Table 13 in the annex)

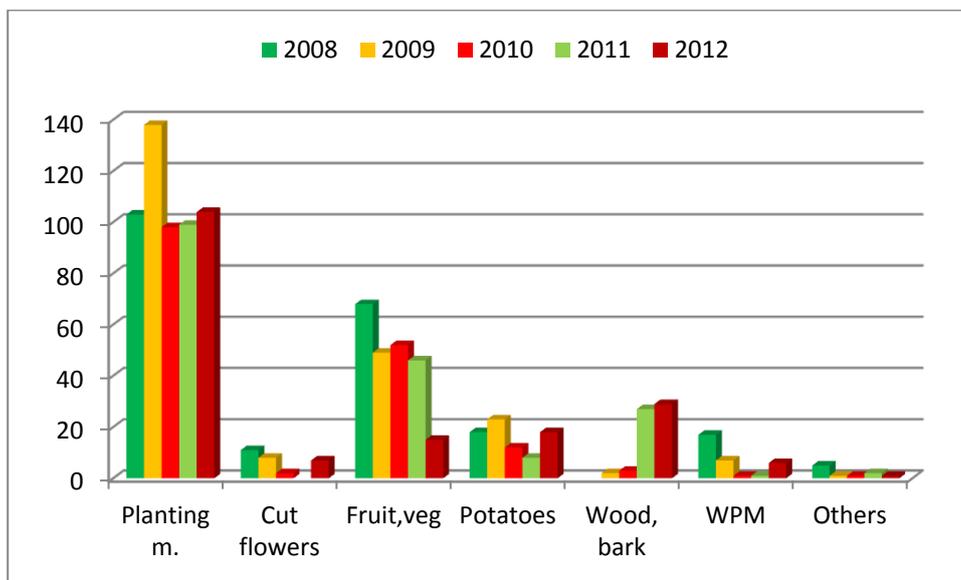


Figure 13. Type of consignments from Member States, intercepted with HO (2008-2012)

In the period 2008-2012, planting material had a share of about 50% of the HO interceptions on the internal market; the only exception was 2009 with 60.3%. The share of fruit and vegetables dropped from a 20-30% to 8.4% in 2012, due to significantly fewer interceptions with *Pepino mosaic virus* (62 in 2008, 12 in 2012). The share of wood and bark increased from nearly zero to about 15% in 2011 and 2012, as result of increased monitoring of bark from PT, carried out by some MS. Since 2010 there have been only a few HO interceptions on WPM.

3.4 Intercepted harmful organisms

As the full identification of the HO is not always possible, in 2012, only 40.1% of the notifications contained the name of the species, in 15.2% only the name of the genus, in 39.2% the name of the family and in 5.6% the name of a larger taxonomical category was communicated. (Figure 14; Table 14 in the Annex).

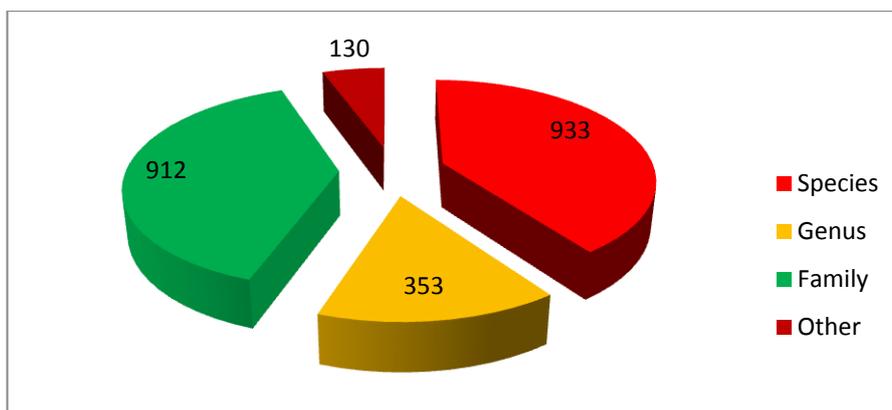


Figure 14. Level of the HO identification in 2012 (figures refer to the number of interceptions)

The majority of the HO intercepted were insects (87.3%), followed by nematodes (4.2%), fungi (3.4%), virus and virus like organisms (2.6%) and bacteria (2.5%) (Figure 15).

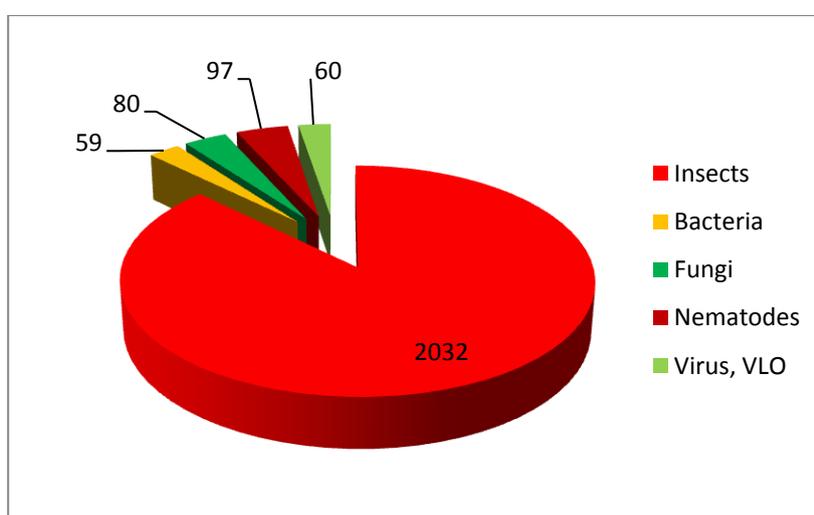


Figure 15. Share of different harmful organism groups in the interceptions in 2012 (figures refer to the number of interceptions)

In the majority of the interceptions, the exact name of the species was not communicated. It is therefore not possible to assess the total number of HO interceptions according to designations of the organisms in the annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EU or according to their position on the EPPO alert lists.

In the period 2008-2012, fruit flies were the most common HO detected. Their share in HO interceptions increased continuously from 13.5% in 2008 to 29.3% in 2012. The rise was especially pronounced in 2011 and 2012, resulting in 571 and 655 interceptions, respectively. One of the possible reasons is that in these years, certain MS (mainly UK) strengthened their controls on fruit and vegetable consignments from third countries, but there was also a general increase in the level of fruit fly interceptions in the total EU imports (Figure 16; Table 15 in the Annex).

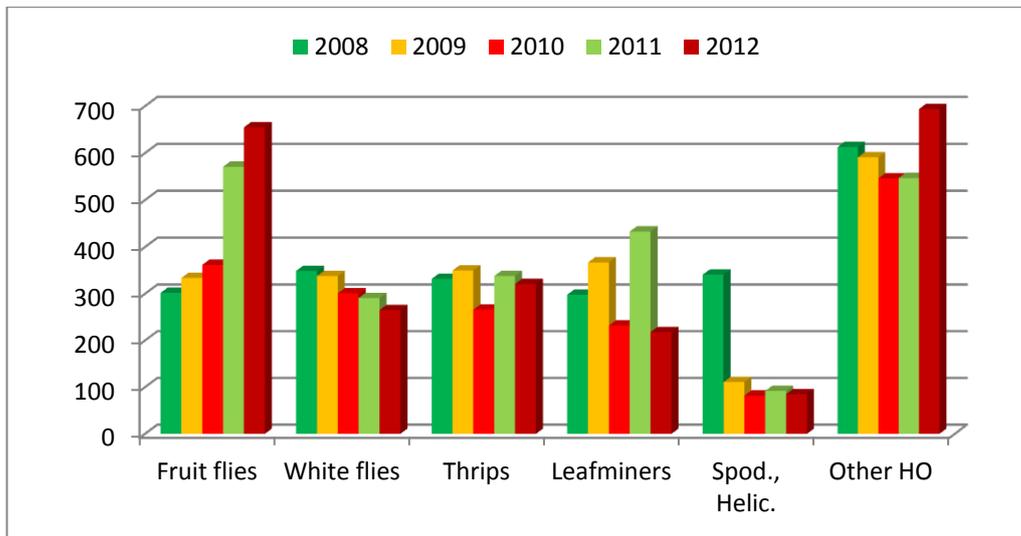


Figure 16. Share of the major HO groups in Third Country interceptions (2008-2012)

White flies, *Thrips* species and leaf miners each were responsible for about 260-350 interceptions in the years covered by this report. In the case of white flies, a tendency of slight decrease can be observed throughout the period, while the number of leaf miner interceptions fluctuate the most, with no clear indication of a trend. *Helicoverpa armigera* caused over 200 interceptions in 2008. As mentioned earlier, the status of this pest was revised for cut flowers in 2008 and thereafter the number of interceptions decreased significantly.

With regard to interceptions within the EU, the range of HO is different to those from TC. In the period 2008-2012, most of the interceptions occurred due to the presence of white flies (*Bemisia*), *Phytophthora ramorum*, and *Pepino mosaic virus*. *Potato spindle tuber viroid* and *Tuta absoluta* were intercepted in relatively high numbers in certain years, however those interceptions decreased in 2011-2012. *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* was intercepted in relatively numerous cases in 2008, however in the following years it was intercepted only 4-6 times annually. In 2011-2012, certain MS enhanced their monitoring activities on wood, bark and wood packaging material from PT. This resulted in a significant increase in the number of intercepted non-pinewood nematode *Bursaphelenchus* species (mainly *B. fungivorus* and *B. mucronatus*).

There were relatively few interceptions with *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Ralstonia solanacearum*, despite the presence of these bacteria in certain areas of the EU. However, in 2012, a somewhat higher number of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* interceptions was reported on ware potatoes from PL. In 2011 and 2012, MS started intercepting *Dryocosmus kuriphylus* as well. *Tuta absoluta* was reported in significant numbers in 2009 and 2010; thereafter, very few interceptions occurred. (Table 16 in the Annex).

3.5 New harmful organisms

Every year, some harmful organisms are reported in EUROPHYT for the first time. In the period of 2008-2012, there were nearly 100 reports about harmful organisms, not previously recorded in the database. In 2012, EUROPHYT received the following new entries:

Harmful Organism	Date of first report
<i>Bactrocera tryonii</i>	16/11/2012
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidae</i>	15/05/2012
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	23/02/2012
<i>Chalara fraxinea</i>	20/02/2012
<i>Blissie diploterus</i>	20/01/2012

As mentioned in chapter 3.4, certain notifications only indicate the genus, the family or larger taxonomic category. It could mean that the “new” species had been notified earlier under a higher taxon name (e.g. as non-European *Tephritidae*), or the name of that higher taxon (e.g. *Pospiviroids*) was reported for the first time despite former interceptions of pests belonging to that category.

4 KEY COMMODITIES - DETAILED ANALYSIS OF INTERCEPTIONS

4.1 Planting material

Planting material is considered as the most obvious and most risky pathway for HOs. From TC, all vegetative planting material and part of the seeds are regulated. On the internal market, the vast majority of phytosanitary rules relate to the trade of planting material.

The total number of HO interceptions on planting material (both TC import and on the internal market) shows a decreasing tendency in the period 2008-2012 (*Figure 17; Table 17 in the Annex*). There is a significant decrease in the number of interceptions with bonsais and other plants already planted (traded in substrate). However, the number of intercepted consignments of cuttings (planting material traded without substrate) has increased in the last two years.

Interceptions concern a large number of plant species from various origins, and in general a broad range of HO. Most of the nematodes were found in the substrate of already planted plants. The majority of viruses, and virus-like organisms was also detected in planting material. Due to the variety of interceptions (large number of different species, many countries of origin, different HO) it is difficult to detect obvious tendencies or identify particular pathways.

As EUROSTAT data do not include the number of consignments, the proportion of consignments that are intercepted with HO cannot be calculated.

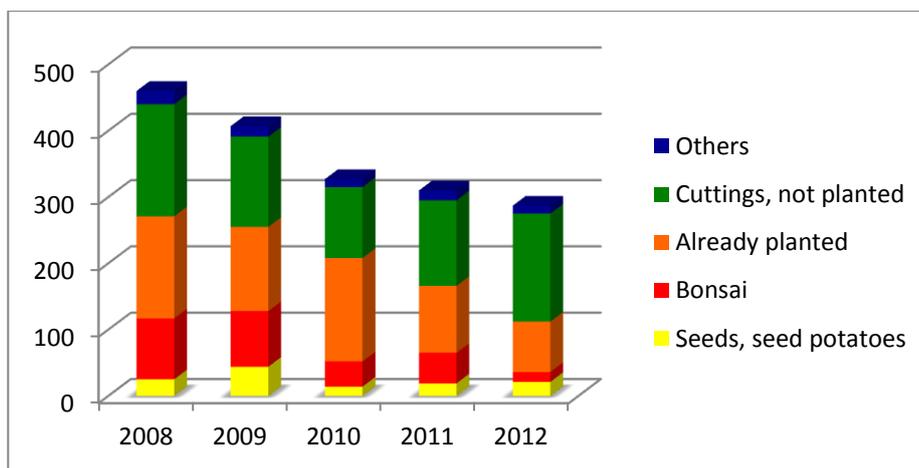


Figure 17. Planting material interceptions with harmful organisms (2008-2012; TC and EU origin)

4.2 Fruit and vegetables

About two-thirds of the HO interceptions from TC are on fruit and vegetable consignments (see also chapter 3.3). Eight groups of plants are responsible for over 80% of the HO interceptions. (Figure 18; Table 18 in the Annex).

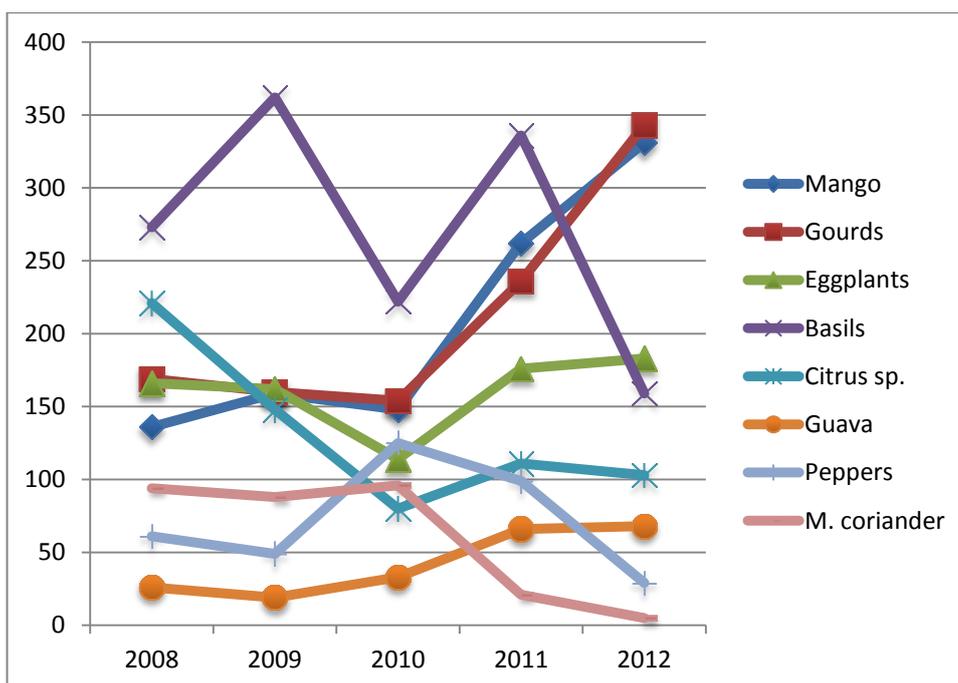


Figure 18. Fruit and vegetables with the highest number of harmful organism interceptions (2008-2012)

In 2012, there were over 300 HO interceptions on bitter/serpent gourds (*Momordica sp.*, *Luffa sp.*) and on mango (*Magnifera sp.*). Eggplants/Ethiopian eggplants (*Solanum sp.*), basil/holy basil (*Ocimum sp.*) and citrus fruit (*Citrus sp.*) were intercepted 183, 159 and 103 times, respectively.

In the period 2010-2012, the number of HO interceptions doubled on mango and bitter/serpent gourds. Basil species show alternating highs and lows. The first drop in 2010 is the result of the introduction of restrictions against Thailand. One year later the figures increased significantly, because of imports from Vietnam. In 2012 there was a sharp drop again, because the same restrictions were introduced on basil from Vietnam. Interceptions of Mexican coriander (*Eryngium sp.*) have now decreased practically to zero, because Thailand and Vietnam were the major suppliers and for both countries, the product was subjected to restrictions.

On mango (*Mangifera sp.*), guava (*Psidium sp.*) and pepper (*Capsicum sp.*) the major pests are non-European fruit flies (*Tephritidae*). Eggplants are usually intercepted with *Thrips* species. On basil and holy basil, white flies (*Bemisia sp.*) and leaf miners (*Liriomyza sp.*) are commonly found. On bitter and serpent gourds (*Momordica sp.*, *Luffa sp.*), non-European fruit flies and *Thrips* species are the main HOs., while on Mexican coriander (*Eryngium sp.*) it is leaf miners (*Liriomyza sp.*)

Citrus fruit is considered as a pathway for the introduction of citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) and citrus black spot (*Guignardia citricarpa*).

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	218	141	79	127	101
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	151	76	38	100	53
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	34	31	27	9	28
Interceptions from					
South Africa	81	36	16	46	35
Bangladesh	20	24	27	1	25
Brazil	6	36	5	54	8

There is a variation in the number of citrus black spot interceptions, possibly depending to an extent on the weather conditions in the growing season in the exporting countries. After a significant decrease in 2011, the number of citrus canker interceptions returned to the average of previous years in 2012. These changes were due to the fact that Bangladesh stopped citrus export in 2011 and resumed it again in 2012.

4.3 Cut flowers

In 2008, over 20% of the HO interceptions were on cut flower consignments, however, the share of this commodity group dropped, and since 2010 it is around 10% (*see also chapter 3.3*). Five cut flower types are responsible for over two-third of the HO interceptions (*Figure 19; Table 19 in the Annex*).

In 2008, there were 268 HO interceptions on roses, mainly due to the presence of *Helicoverpa sp.* and *Spodoptera sp.* insects. As mentioned earlier *Helicoverpa armigera* was deregulated on cut flowers in 2008. Since this pest was mainly found on cut roses the number of rose interceptions decreased significantly thereafter. In the case of orchids, after an increase in 2009 the number of interceptions dropped to a considerably low level. The HO interceptions on *Gypsophila* and *Solidago* decreased in 2009, and thereafter increased slightly.

The majority of the HOs, found on orchids belong to the *Thysanoptera* family, while in the case of *Gypsophila* and *Solidago*, *Liriomyza* leaf miners are mainly detected.

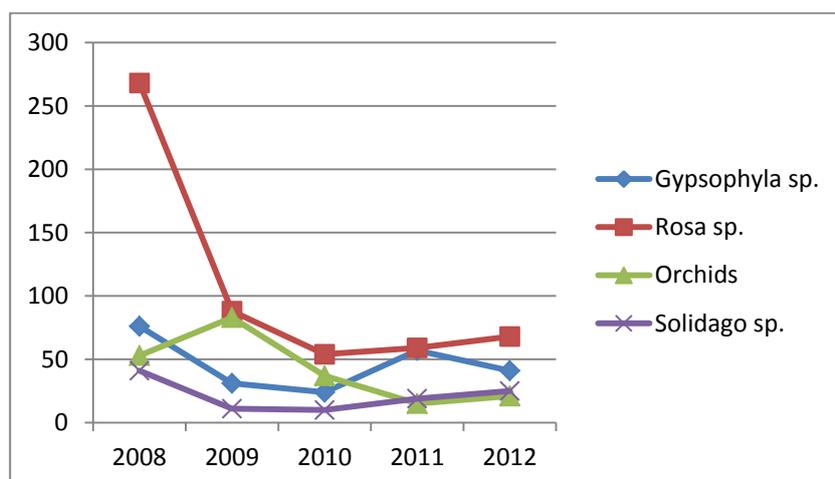


Figure 19. Cut flowers with the highest number of harmful organism interceptions (2008-2012, TC and EU origin)

Numerous other plant species, imported as cut flowers are intercepted with HO. Depending on the plant species, either leaf miners, *Thrips* species or whiteflies are found.

4.4 Wood packaging material

In the period covered by the report, it was not obligatory to systematically inspect wood packaging material (WPM) used for transport of goods. (Harmonised controls were introduced on WPM from China in 2013⁶.) Taking into consideration the very large number of consignments, where WPM may be present, it is feasible and technically possible to check only a proportion of the WPM in trade. MS apply different approaches to WPM controls. It seems that the number of checks is related to the available inspection capacities and WPM controls are, in many MS, not among the highest priorities. Contributing to this is the fact that MS cannot charge fees for these controls. Consequently, the number of checks and interception reports vary significantly and they are for many MS apparently not in proportion to the amount of imported consignments containing WPM.

In 2012 EUROPHYT received 2 490 notifications of intercepted WPM. In about 9% of the cases, HO was also found (Figure 19; Table 20 in Annex).

In the period 2008-2012, the number of WPM interceptions varied between 2 300 and 2 600. In 2010, a slight increase was observed as a result of reinforced checks on WPM from PT, and then there was a decrease again. Three MS (DE, LT and LV) report nearly two-thirds of the interceptions; EUROPHYT receives many notifications from ES and FR as well. However, other MS with major sea ports and large volumes of imports (BE, IT, NL, UK) reported relatively low numbers of interceptions.

⁶ Commission Implementing Decision 2013/92/EU on the supervision, plant health checks and measures to be taken on wood packaging material actually in use in the transport of specified commodities originating in China

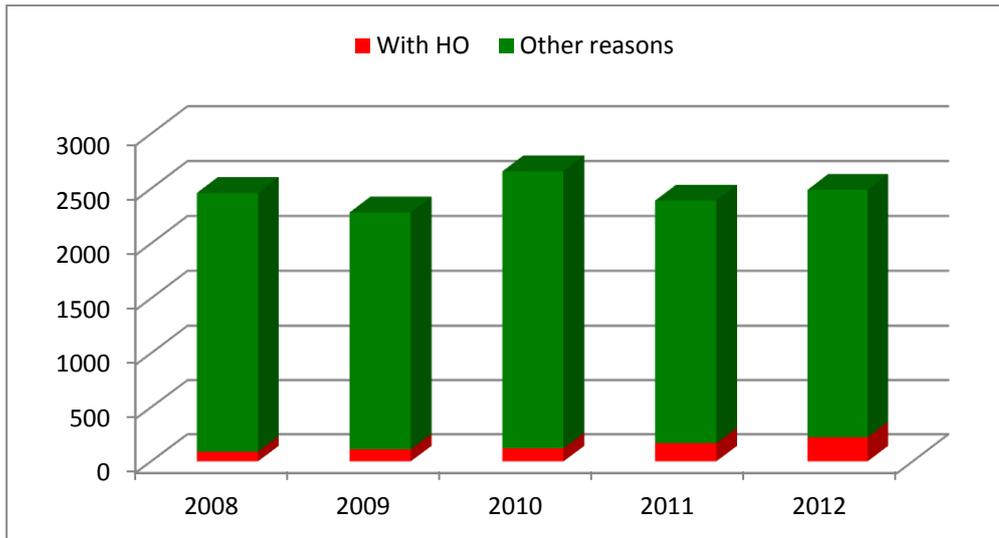


Figure 19. Wood packaging material interceptions (2008-2012)

The vast majority of the WPM is intercepted due to an absent or inappropriate ISPM 15 mark. Although the share of HO interceptions in WPM is significantly lower than the average of other commodities subject to phytosanitary controls, it has been increasing steadily (3.7% in 2008 but 9% in 2012).

Due to the lack of data on the total number of WPM checks it is not possible to assess whether these figure reflect the increase in the meticulousness of the checks or changes in trade patterns.

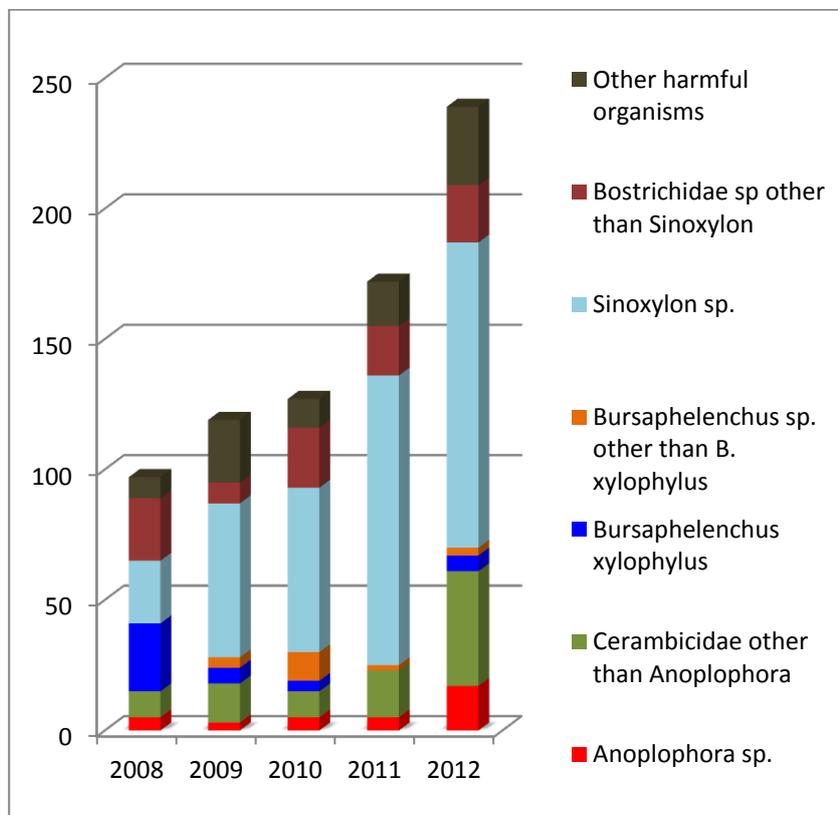


Figure 20. Harmful organisms, intercepted in wood packaging material

Sinoxylon sp. are the HO most frequently found in the WPM, followed by longhorn beetles (*Cerambycidae* – including *Anoplophora* sp.) and *Bostrichidae* beetles. The category “other” contains mainly bark beetles. There was a significant increase of interceptions with *Anoplophora* species in 2012, while the number of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* interceptions in 2008, decreased to a very low level (*Figure 20*).

In the period 2008-2012, more than half of the intercepted WPM originated from USA, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. However, the number of HO interceptions from these countries was minimal, in the majority of the cases, less than one percent of the interceptions. In the same period, the vast majority (75-85%) of the WPM, intercepted with HO arrived from India and China. In 2012, HO were intercepted on WPM in 108 cases from India and 74 cases from China. However, these countries represent different levels of phytosanitary risk. The WPM from India was mainly infested with *Scolitidae* or *Bostrichidae* bark or auger beetles, while from China in many cases longhorn beetles (*Anoplophora glabripennis*, *Anoplophora* sp., *Aromia* sp., *Apriona gemarii*, *Monochamus* sp.) were detected (*Table 21 in Annex*).

Regarding internal EU trade, there is only an obligation on MS to check wood packaging from the demarcated areas for pinewood nematode – the entire territory of PT and some areas in ES. The total number of intra-EU interceptions increased in 2009 and 2010 to the level of 200 as result of the increased WPM checks by the MS. In 2011 and 2012, there were about 150 interceptions. The number of WPM interceptions from PT with pinewood nematode decreased significantly in the period covered by this report. While in 2008 and 2009 there were 19 and 6 pinewood nematode interceptions respectively, in 2010 only one, in 2011 no case and in 2012 two cases were reported. These figures reflect the impact of control measures PT and ES apply in the demarcated areas.

5 SUBMISSION OF NOTIFICATIONS

It is required by EU legislation that notifications of HO interceptions are submitted within two days. In 2008 MS required in average 46 workdays⁷ days for all the notification and 60 days for notifications with HO. Since 2010, thanks to the efforts numerous MS introduced, the delays have been decreasing and in 2012 the average was 10 days for all notifications and 11 days for those of with HO (*Figure 21, table 22 in Annex*).

There are considerable differences in the number of days, MS require for the EUROPHYT notifications. In the case of all notifications, in 2012 the delays varied between 2 and 67 days, while for notifications with HO there was a range of 3-51 days. Despite the positive developments the notification time, in the case of the majority of the MS, is still not in line with the requirements of the EU legislation. It has significant negative impact to the rapid alert function of EUROPHYT.

Due to the differences in the total number of interceptions (*see chapter 2.1*) EUROPHYT notifications mean varying workloads for the different plant health authorities. In this respect the results achieved by the MS with a large number of notifications have to be acknowledged although some of them are still far from meeting the requirements. MS

⁷⁷ The delay is calculated in workdays, weekend days (Saturday and Sunday) are excluded, however due to technical reasons national holidays are not taken into consideration.

with a moderate number of interceptions and above EU average delays have to be encouraged to quicken their reporting.

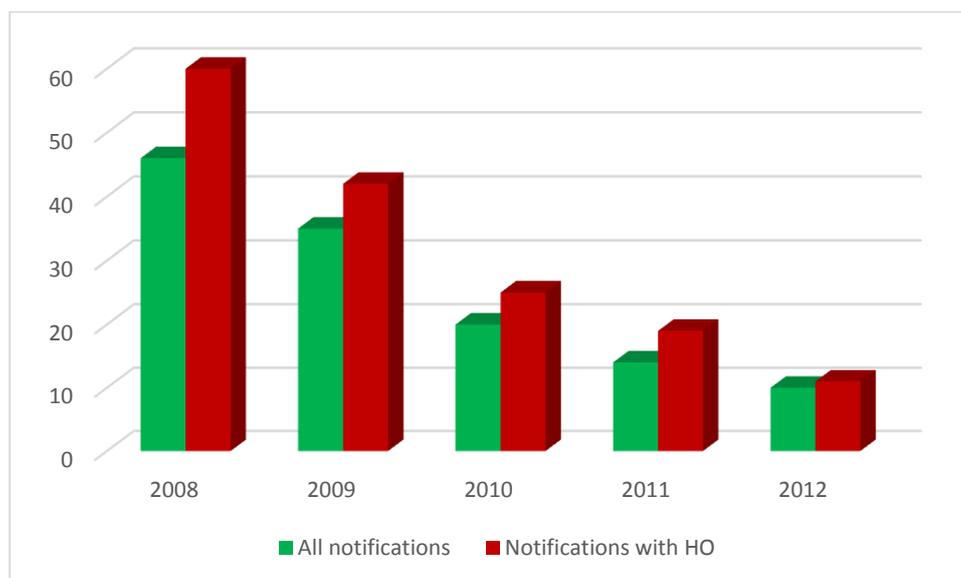


Figure 21. EU average of EUROPHYT notifications (2008-2012, working days)

In recent years, EUROPHYT established a direct data communication link to those MS who requested it. With this technology the national plant health IT system of the MS can send notification data to EUROPHYT directly. This could result in a significant reduction in the time it takes to notify.

6 CONCLUSIONS

EUROPHYT contains a wealth of data and provides for different kinds of analysis of the reasons and characteristics of plant health interceptions. Data from the system is distributed to and used for various purposes by a number of bodies, including the National Plant Protection Organisations of Member States and Third Countries, the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation and the European Food Safety Agency.

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

This report contains selected statistics based on the 2012 EUROPHYT notifications. It also analyses certain tendencies in interceptions with comparing annual figures in the period 2008-2012.

The annual number of interceptions has been around 7 000 in the last five years. For some MS the number of notifications on imported goods does not seem to be in proportion to the amount of imports of regulated articles. The number of intra-EU notifications is low, despite the large amount of trade of regulated articles within the EU market and the presence of certain harmful organisms in certain Member States.

The statistics on the total number of interceptions has to be interpreted with caution, as they include interceptions with HO and interceptions due to non-compliances and other administrative reasons, reflecting different levels of plant health risk. For example Russia and USA rank high on the list of the total number of interceptions. The large number of non-compliant WPM from these countries is considered as a pronounced phytosanitary risk, while very few HO are intercepted from these countries. In the case of certain MS with a high number of interceptions, a large proportion is for administrative reasons. The high level of non-compliances due to administrative reasons may reflect the inefficiency of the work of the plant health organisations of the exporting country.

In general, however, the number of interceptions with HO is a better indicator of phytosanitary risk. Although there are HO interceptions from numerous countries, 10-12 TC are responsible for about two-thirds of them. Thailand used to lead the list of countries with HO interceptions, until specific restrictions were introduced in 2010. In 2011 similar measures were necessary in the case of Vietnam. In the last two years, there was a sharp increase in HO interceptions from India. Albeit with lower total numbers, interceptions from Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Singapore, Malaysia and Kenya showed similar, worrying developments.

Nearly two-thirds of the goods, intercepted with HO were fruit and vegetables, their share has been increasing. Cut flowers had a share of nearly 25% in 2008, however, it decreased to about 10% by 2012. Both the total number and share of planting material in the HO interceptions decreased during the period 2008-2012.

Concerning imports from TC, over 80% of the harmful organisms were insects, mainly white flies, fruit flies, *Thrips* species and leaf miners. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in interceptions with harmful fruit flies and wood and bark insects. Fungi and nematodes were responsible for 3-4%, and bacteria and viruses for 2-3% of interceptions. Only about one-third of the notifications provide the name of the HO to species level, due to difficulties in identification.

Concerning EU internal trade, white flies, *Phytophthora ramorum* and *Pepino mosaic virus* were intercepted most often. In 2012, there was an increase in interceptions of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* on ware potatoes. Interceptions with pine wood nematode decreased, partly as result of strengthened export control measures in PT.

The most important HO, notified to EUROPHYT for the first time in 2012, were the Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) and the pathogens causing kiwi canker (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidae*) and ash dieback (*Chalara fraxinea*).

There are interceptions on numerous different types of planting material, with many HOs, from different countries of origin. It is difficult to detect any particular increase or change in possible pathways from the data.

The majority of the HOs (mainly fruit flies, *Thrips* species, white flies and leaf miners) were found in fruit and vegetable consignments. In 2012, bitter gourds and mango were intercepted in the largest numbers. Eggplants and guava interceptions have also been increasing. Despite the restrictions introduced for Thailand and Vietnam, there are still many HO interceptions on basil and holy basil. HO interceptions on pepper and Mexican coriander decreased significantly in recent years. Citrus canker and black spot interceptions are numerous, but also vary substantially in number from year to year.

Roses, *Gypsophila*, orchids and *Solidago* are the cut flowers with the largest number of interceptions. The HO, which are found on cut flowers are mainly *Thrips* species, leaf miners and white flies.

In the period 2008-2012, there were annually over 2 000 interceptions of wood packaging material. HOs are detected in less than 10% of the cases, however their proportion is increasing. Although there are numerous interceptions from the Russian Federation and the United States, HOs are found in very few cases. The proportion of consignments with HOs is significant in WPM from India and China. While from India mainly bark and auger beetles are intercepted, from China many consignment arrive with harmful longhorn beetles. Although the number of non-compliant consignments from PT decreased, it is still relatively high. However, the number of consignments containing pinewood nematode decreased to very few.

Although EU law requires that interceptions with harmful organisms are notified to EUROPHYT within two days, there is often a long delay before MS communicate data. The number of days between the interception and notification decreased significantly in recent years, resulting in a 10-day average in 2012 for all notifications and a 11-day average for notifications with HO. This achievement is commendable, however there is still significant room for improvement for most Member States before the two day maximum is respected. The quicker the notifications are, the better will be the rapid alert function of EUROPHYT and the Commission is prepared to provide any additional technical help, needed to bring about the necessary improvements.

TABLES

Table 1. Total number of EUROPHYT notifications (2008-2012)

Notifications	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
From TC	7 345	6 542	7 065	6 593	6 664
From MS	320	451	459	445	480
Total	7 674	6 993	7 524	7 038	7 144

Table 2. Total number of EUROPHYT notifications, by notifying Member States and Switzerland (2008-2012)

Notifying country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	763	450	188	256	293
Belgium	284	138	134	129	219
Bulgaria	104	87	173	150	105
Cyprus	26	75	64	36	15
Czech Republic	39	89	92	65	96
Denmark	68	58	46	35	8
Estonia	124	114	88	128	43
Finland	133	79	50	32	45
France	969	1 125	1 018	997	724
Germany	1 161	1 096	1 665	1 284	1 046
Greece	26	18	20	41	39
Hungary	44	51	31	27	47
Ireland	158	182	75	59	78
Italy	26	103	167	182	159
Latvia	546	472	897	674	549
Lithuania	496	556	368	150	289
Luxembourg	2	1	1	1	
Malta		7	6	22	21
Netherlands	1 010	756	813	534	1 013
Poland	173	148	100	126	98
Portugal	15	29	67	25	25
Romania	48	47	13	19	19
Slovakia	130	65	68	72	172
Slovenia	113	85	30	16	13
Spain	288	369	481	389	320
Sweden	109	120	65	83	95
Switzerland	63	136	299	427	264
United Kingdom	756	537	505	1 079	1 349
Total:	7 674	6 993	7 524	7 038	7 144

Table 3. Third Countries with the highest number of interceptions (2008-2012, country of export)

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Thailand	1 129	1 291	1 112	469	329
USA	839	897	746	590	670
Russia	595	595	954	775	657
India	618	454	413	540	703
China	434	226	242	267	347
Vietnam	129	147	311	489	116
Turkey	136	162	212	256	210
Israel	242	153	145	214	169
Kenya	177	95	177	187	232
Pakistan	128	85	108	161	223

Table 4. Member States with the highest number of intercepted consignments (2008-2012, country of export)

Member State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Portugal	37	146	211	195	194
Netherlands	95	126	85	76	83
Germany	38	33	10	45	33
Italy	28	26	31	41	31
Poland	14	23	24	10	68
Spain	36	28	16	18	20

Table 5. Reasons of interceptions on commodities from TC (2008-2012)

Reason	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Presence of HO	2 014	1 862	1 620	2 089	2 059
No valid ISPM 15 mark	2 438	2 024	2 278	2 124	2 084
Non-compliant goods	271	310	519	558	428
Documentary problems	2 588	2 308	2 592	1 779	2 049
Other reasons	43	38	56	43	44

Table 6. Reasons of interceptions on commodities from MS (2008-2012)

Reason	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Presence of HO	221	229	169	183	179
No valid ISPM 15 mark	20	92	218	166	184
Non-compliant goods	8	50	10	32	31
Documentary problems	71	74	59	58	78
Other reasons		6	3	6	8

Table 7. Type of intercepted commodities from Third Countries, (2008-2012, country of export)

Commodity type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Planting material	944	1 081	1 111	862	1 194
Cut flowers	1 155	847	637	636	668
Fruit, vegetables	1 966	1 890	2 150	2 196	1 977
Wood, bark	273	226	173	176	180
Wood packaging material	2 346	2 045	2 340	2 073	2 118
Other commodities	166	155	185	347	349

Table 8. Type of intercepted commodities from Member States (2008-2012, country of export)

Commodity type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Planting material	149	197	146	150	154
Fruit, vegetables	76	52	58	55	24
Cut flowers	12	8	4	2	7
Ware potatoes	28	29	25	30	54
Wood, bark	12	11	4	29	32
Wood packaging material	25	128	197	151	149
Other commodities	4	2	3	2	3

Table 9. Interceptions with harmful organisms (2008-2012)

Interceptions	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
From Member States	221	229	169	183	179
From Third Countries	2 014	1862	1 620	2 089	2 059
Total	2 235	2 091	1 789	2 272	2 238

Table 10. Number of interceptions with harmful organisms, according to the notifying countries (2008-2012)

Notifying country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	28	29	8	32	38
Belgium	56	50	58	50	98
Bulgaria	4	16	44	10	6
Cyprus	7	48	37	9	4
Czech Republic	20	28	15	18	13
Denmark	34	43	33	17	2
Estonia	3	1	2	2	1
Finland	18	20	11	2	13
France	616	702	622	454	213
Germany	143	156	179	260	200
Greece	1	3	3	3	2
Hungary	1				10
Ireland	49	50	32	20	34
Italy	13	26	23	25	76
Latvia	5	4	16	19	7
Lithuania	3	4			
Luxembourg	2	1	1	1	
Malta		1		1	1
Netherlands	666	280	196	348	307
Poland	69	29	18	25	1
Portugal		6		15	2
Romania	3		2	9	2
Slovakia	2	1	6	6	11
Slovenia	20	3	2	6	10
Spain	79	127	91	118	74
Sweden	82	59	45	57	56
Switzerland	3	52	108	107	76
United Kingdom	308	352	237	658	981
Total	2 235	2 091	1 789	2 272	2 238

Table 11. Third countries with the highest number of interceptions with harmful organisms (2008-2012)

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Thailand	594	716	570	173	109
India	127	127	116	201	359
Vietnam	54	72	77	345	20
Israel	163	99	85	145	84
Dominican Republic	114	76	60	128	100
Pakistan	58	44	22	112	162
Kenya	107	53	29	107	102
Zimbabwe	153	76	41	54	54

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
China	114	49	45	44	100
Sri Lanka	7	53	52	55	130
Bangladesh	23	40	51	26	108
Malaysia	6	12	7	41	77
Singapore	27	27	19	42	58
Ghana	40	35	47	82	60
Cambodia	0	0	0	5	64
Ecuador	31	12	15	33	44
Cameroon	14	19	28	27	37
South Africa	95	37	23	56	37
Ivory Coast	7	3	11	50	32
Jamaica	2	0	4	10	29
Uganda	348	3	8	16	24
Brazil	14	55	18	66	16
Burkina Faso	4	9	18	4	15
Mali	5	14	17	31	15
USA	9	21	9	19	15
Japan	41	15	23	8	14
Peru	10	4	7	11	12
Egypt	15	15	6	15	11

Table 12. Interceptions with harmful organisms from Third Countries, according to commodity types (2008-2012)

Commodity type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Planting material	232	178	158	144	155
Cut flowers	476	253	164	253	219
Fruit, vegetables	1 178	1 243	1 123	1 448	1 404
Wood, bark	20	22	35	43	24
Wood packaging material	73	104	120	167	217
Other commodities	74	67	27	35	41

Table 13. Interceptions with harmful organisms on consignments from Member States, according to commodity types (2008-2012)

Commodity type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Planting material	103	138	98	99	104
Cut flowers	11	8	2		7
Fruit, vegetables	68	49	52	46	15
Potatoes	18	23	12	8	18
Wood, bark		2	3	27	29
Wood packaging material	17	7	1	1	6
Other commodities	5	1	1	2	1

Table 14. Intercepted harmful organisms (number of interceptions, reported to EUROPHYT)

Harmful organism	Interceptions in 2012
Identified at species level	
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	263
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	92
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	70
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	64
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>	57
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	53
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	37
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>Citri</i>	28
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	22
<i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>	18
<i>Apriona germarii</i>	17
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	17
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	14
<i>Dacus ciliates</i>	13
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	13
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	12
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>Michiganensis</i>	11
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>Sepedonicus</i>	11
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	10
OTHERS ⁸	203
Identified at species level total	933
Identified at genus level	
<i>Sinoxylon</i> sp.	112
<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.	95
<i>Bactrocera</i> sp.	48
<i>Bursaphelenchus</i> sp.	27
OTHERS	71
Identified at genus level total	353
Identified at family level	
<i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European)	528
<i>Thripidae</i>	203
<i>Cerambycidae</i>	26
<i>Bostrichidae</i>	22
<i>Scolytidae</i>	16
OTHERS	25
Identified at family level total	912
No specific identification	
<i>Thysanoptera</i>	34

⁸ Others: harmful organisms with less than ten interceptions in 2012

Harmful organism	Interceptions in 2012
<i>Diptera</i>	27
<i>Lepidoptera</i>	21
<i>Insecta</i>	18
<i>Coleoptera</i>	15
<i>Nematoda</i>	10
OTHERS	5
No specific identification total	130

Table 15. Harmful organisms with the largest number of interceptions on consignments from Third Countries (2008-2012)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fruit flies	302	334	362	571	655
White flies	349	338	301	291	265
<i>Thrips sp.</i>	332	350	266	338	321
Leafminers	298	367	232	433	218
<i>Spodoptera sp.</i> , <i>Helicoverpa sp.</i>	341	111	82	92	85
Other HO	613	591	546	547	694

Table 16. Major harmful organisms, intercepted in EU trade (2008-2012)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
White flies (<i>Bemisia sp.</i>)	26	66	43	19	30
Pepino mosaic virus	68	35	22	44	14
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	36	22	16	10	12
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	14	12	10	3	2
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	10	7	11	2	4
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	19	6	4	5	4
<i>Bursaphelenchus sp.</i>	0	3	0	19	27
Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza sp.</i>)	12	2	1	2	4
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>	3	2	0	2	10
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	0	2	0	3	0
Potato spindle tuber viroid	9	3	0	2	2
<i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>	0	0	1	4	9
<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	0	12	23	3	1

Table 17. Planting material interceptions with harmful organisms (2008-2012, TC and EU)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Seeds, seed potatoes	25	44	14	19	21
Bonsai	92	84	38	46	15
Already planted	154	127	156	101	76
Cuttings, not planted	169	136	107	129	163
Others	20	16	12	15	12

Table 18. Fruit and vegetable species with the highest number of interceptions with harmful organisms (2008-2012, TC and EU)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fruit-vegetables total	1 335	1 457	1 262	1 569	1 453
<i>Magnifera sp.</i>	136	159	148	262	331
<i>Momordica/Luffa sp.</i>	169	160	154	236	343
<i>Solanum sp.</i>	166	162	114	176	183
<i>Ocimum sp.</i>	273	362	222	336	159
<i>Citrus sp.</i>	221	148	80	111	103
<i>Psidium sp.</i>	26	19	33	66	68
<i>Capsicum sp.</i>	61	49	125	99	29
<i>Eryngium sp.</i>	94	88	96	21	5
Selected species - total	1 118	1 127	969	1 299	1 218
% of fruit-vegetable HO interceptions	83.7%	77.4%	76.8%	82.8%	83.9%

Table 19. Cut flower species with the highest number of interceptions with harmful organisms (2008-2012, TC and EU)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cut flowers total	543	264	175	258	231
<i>Gypsophila sp.</i>	76	31	24	57	41
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	268	88	54	59	68
Orchids	53	83	37	15	21
<i>Solidago sp.</i>	41	11	10	19	25
Selected species - total	438	213	125	150	155
% of cut flower HO interceptions	80.7%	80.7%	71.4%	58.1%	67.1%

Table 20. Interceptions on wood packaging material (2008-2012)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Presence of harmful organism					
From TC	73	104	120	167	217
From MS	17	7	1	1	6
Total HO	90	111	121	168	223
Other reasons of non-compliance					
From TC	2 346	2 045	2 340	2 073	2 118
From MS	25	128	197	151	149
Total other	2 371	2 173	2 537	2 224	2 267
HO % TC	3.0%	4.8%	4.9%	7.5%	9.3%
HO % MS	40.5%	5.2%	0.5%	0.7%	3.9%
Total	2 461	2 284	2 658	2 392	2 490
Major origins					
Russian Federation	433	475	874	722	569
United States	628	582	467	249	253
India	304	191	219	301	258
China	195	123	115	136	195
Portugal	25	122	193	145	144
Belarus	58	115	68	77	163
Ukraine	143	62	68	46	36
Kazakhstan	3	12	2	1	111

Table 21. Harmful organisms, intercepted on wood packaging material (2008-2012)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> / <i>Anoplophora sp.</i>	5	3	5	5	17
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	26	6	4	0	6
<i>Bursaphelenchus sp.</i>	0	4	11	2	3
<i>Bostrichidae</i>	24	8	23	19	22
<i>Sinoxylon sp.</i>	24	59	63	111	117
Longhorn beetles (<i>Cerambycidae</i>)	10	15	10	18	44
Other harmful organisms	8	24	11	17	30
Total	97	119	127	172	239

Table 22. Average working days elapsed between interceptions and EUROPHYT notifications (2008-2012, all notifications)

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	All	<i>HO</i>								
Austria	82	<i>30</i>	82	<i>51</i>	44	<i>14</i>	17	<i>17</i>	9	<i>11</i>
Belgium	20	<i>19</i>	10	<i>7</i>	16	<i>19</i>	21	<i>22</i>	13	<i>13</i>
Bulgaria	5	<i>16</i>	15	<i>15</i>	5	<i>5</i>	6	<i>11</i>	5	<i>15</i>
Cyprus	45	<i>58</i>	125	<i>144</i>	144	<i>181</i>	33	<i>20</i>	20	<i>10</i>
Czech Republic	27	<i>15</i>	31	<i>26</i>	7	<i>8</i>	12	<i>18</i>	7	<i>7</i>
Denmark	20	<i>21</i>	26	<i>33</i>	6	<i>6</i>	14	<i>17</i>	67	<i>40</i>
Estonia	15	<i>5</i>	3	<i>2</i>	4	<i>9</i>	3	<i>4</i>	5	<i>1</i>
Finland	17	<i>18</i>	14	<i>15</i>	10	<i>10</i>	13	<i>8</i>	12	<i>16</i>
France	144	<i>152</i>	49	<i>58</i>	20	<i>19</i>	13	<i>15</i>	13	<i>19</i>
Germany	21	<i>34</i>	15	<i>26</i>	17	<i>27</i>	10	<i>20</i>	13	<i>18</i>
Greece	44	<i>129</i>	16	<i>27</i>	6	<i>4</i>	8	<i>11</i>	8	<i>51</i>
Hungary	7	<i>2</i>	4	<i>0</i>	3	<i>0</i>	6	<i>0</i>	12	<i>12</i>
Ireland	13	<i>12</i>	12	<i>19</i>	11	<i>8</i>	10	<i>9</i>	7	<i>8</i>
Italy	28	<i>26</i>	125	<i>104</i>	19	<i>14</i>	7	<i>5</i>	8	<i>9</i>
Latvia	15	<i>25</i>	12	<i>34</i>	2	<i>7</i>	3	<i>4</i>	2	<i>6</i>
Lithuania	37	<i>19</i>	12	<i>3</i>	3	<i>0</i>	4	<i>0</i>	3	<i>0</i>
Luxembourg	6	<i>6</i>	1	<i>1</i>	0	<i>0</i>	1	<i>1</i>	0	<i>0</i>
Malta	0	<i>0</i>	7	<i>6</i>	9	<i>0</i>	15	<i>27</i>	8	<i>2</i>
Netherlands	22	<i>21</i>	32	<i>18</i>	28	<i>17</i>	17	<i>16</i>	8	<i>10</i>
Poland	12	<i>22</i>	10	<i>36</i>	4	<i>9</i>	4	<i>5</i>	2	<i>1</i>
Portugal	108	<i>0</i>	38	<i>48</i>	20	<i>0</i>	41	<i>27</i>	28	<i>2</i>
Romania	17	<i>15</i>	20	<i>0</i>	22	<i>35</i>	42	<i>54</i>	20	<i>20</i>
Slovakia	23	<i>68</i>	26	<i>6</i>	17	<i>8</i>	17	<i>12</i>	4	<i>4</i>
Slovenia	17	<i>18</i>	8	<i>19</i>	6	<i>7</i>	15	<i>20</i>	18	<i>22</i>
Spain	39	<i>39</i>	116	<i>83</i>	75	<i>106</i>	21	<i>32</i>	21	<i>29</i>
Sweden	22	<i>23</i>	34	<i>25</i>	7	<i>7</i>	16	<i>11</i>	4	<i>3</i>
Switzerland	4	<i>2</i>	17	<i>8</i>	18	<i>11</i>	11	<i>7</i>	11	<i>6</i>
United Kingdom	44	<i>37</i>	24	<i>24</i>	18	<i>19</i>	24	<i>26</i>	9	<i>8</i>
EU average	46	<i>60</i>	35	<i>42</i>	20	<i>25</i>	14	<i>19</i>	10	<i>11</i>

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