



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Health and food audits and analysis

DG(SANTE) 2021-7279

FINAL REPORT OF AN AUDIT
OF
FRANCE
CARRIED OUT FROM 21 JUNE TO 02 JULY 2021
IN ORDER TO
EVALUATE THE SITUATION AND CONTROLS FOR XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA

In response to information provided by the competent authority, any factual error noted in the draft report has been corrected; any clarification appears in the form of a footnote.

Executive Summary

This report describes the outcome of an audit of France, carried out by the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety of the European Commission from 21 June to 2 July 2021. It was undertaken as part of the published Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety work programme. This audit was carried out by remote means and did not involve on-site assessments.

The objective of the audit was to evaluate the situation of Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) and the measures applied for its control.

The controls for Xf are based on detailed national procedures, and a competent national laboratory network. They are implemented by trained regional staff, together with delegated bodies.

Eradication measures are applied for the outbreaks in the regions Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur since 2015 and in Occitanie region since 2020. The authorities carried out surveys in the demarcated areas in line with EU legislation. However, the surveys in the vicinity of the demarcated areas did not take into consideration all existing risk factors, and therefore, the survey results may not reflect the actual presence of Xf in these areas. The removal of plants tested positive in 2020 was completed, however with significant delays. The removal of other plants specified by the EU legislation was not completed in the majority of the infected zones, partly due to resource issues. The substantial delays in the plant removals and the shortcomings in controlling the insect vector population raise serious doubts about whether its eradication can be achieved. The limited movement controls on plants in these regions do not adequately address the risk of spreading the disease by infected plants.

Containment measures in line with EU legislation are implemented for the outbreak of 2015 in Corsica. The widespread distribution of Xf in natural and urban areas is confirmed through various surveillance measures. The strict movement controls on plants applied in ports provide assurances for the containment of the disease on the island.

Recommendations to address shortcomings identified during the audit are included in the report.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Objectives and scope	1
3	Legal Basis	2
3.1	Relevant EU legal acts and international standards	2
4	Background	2
4.1	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> in the EU	2
4.2	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> outbreaks in France	3
4.3	DG Health and Food Safety audits on <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	4
5	Findings and Conclusions	5
5.1	Organisational aspects of the plant health controls	5
5.2	Surveys for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> outside the demarcated areas	7
5.3	Contingency plans for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	10
5.4	Demarcated areas for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	11
5.5	Eradication measures	11
5.6	Containment measures	14
5.7	Controls on the movement of specified plants within and out of demarcated areas	15
5.8	Official checks on movement of specified plants within the EU	17
5.9	Awareness campaigns	18
6	Overall Conclusions	18
7	Closing Meeting	19
8	Recommendations	19

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Abbreviation	Explanation
ANSES-LSV	Plant Health Laboratory of the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety (<i>Laboratoire de la sante végétaux de l'Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail</i>)
BZ	Buffer zone(s), as defined by Article 4(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201
CA	Competent authority as defined by Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625
Containment area	As defined by Article 15(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201
DA	Demarcated area(s), as defined by Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201
DGAL	Directorate General for Food of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty (<i>Direction générale de l'alimentation, Ministère de l'agriculture et de la souveraineté alimentaire</i>)
DG Health and Food Safety	European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety
DRAAF	Regional Directorate of Food and Feed, Agriculture and Forestry (<i>Direction régionale de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation et de la forêt</i>)
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EU	European Union
EUROPHYT-Outbreaks	European Union Notification System for outbreaks of harmful pests
FREDON	Federations for the Protection Against Harmful Organisms (<i>Fédérations régionales de défense contre les organismes nuisibles</i>)
Host plant	As defined by Article 1(b) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201
INRAE	National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and the Environment (<i>Institut national de recherche pour l'agriculture, l'alimentation et l'environnement</i>)
ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
IZ	Infected zone(s), as defined by Article 4(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201
LAMP	Loop-mediated isothermal amplification
Lot	As defined by Article 2(7) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031
MS	Member State(s) of the European Union
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
NRL	National Reference Laboratory
PACA	Region Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction (real time or conventional)
Plant for planting	As defined by Article 2(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031
RIBESS+	Risk Based Estimate of System Sensitivity – a statistical tool adopted by EFSA for plant health surveys, including X_f
SORE	Official surveillance of regulated and emerging harmful pests (<i>Surveillance officielle des organismes nuisibles réglementés ou émergents</i>)

Specified plant	As defined by Article 1(c) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201
ST	Sequence type
SRAL	Regional Food Service of the DRAAF (<i>Service régional de l'alimentation de la DRAAF</i>)
<i>Xf</i>	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>

1 INTRODUCTION

The audit of France took place from 21 June to 2 July 2021 and was undertaken as part of the published work programme of the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety of the European Commission (DG Health and Food Safety).

This audit was carried out by remote means and did not involve on-site assessments. The exchange of information with representatives of competent authorities (CA) took place by electronic means such as interviews, in the form of videoconferences and shared documents. The results of the audit are therefore limited by the fact that certain aspects could not be verified in practice (see details in the relevant parts of the report). In particular, the audit team could not fully verify that the plant health inspections were implemented in practice in line with the requirements of the CA.

The audit team consisted of three auditors and two policy officers from DG Health and Food Safety and a national expert from a European Union (EU) Member State (MS). Representatives of the Directorate General for Food of the Ministry of Agriculture, (DGAL), which has the role of the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of France, participated in the audit.

An opening meeting was held on 21 June 2021 by means of a video conference during which the objectives and schedule for the audit were confirmed and additional information necessary for the conduct of the audit was requested.

Unless specified otherwise, the data quoted in the report was provided by the DGAL, and by the Regional Directorates of Food and Feed, Agriculture and Forestry (DRAAF) of Corsica, Occitanie and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (PACA).

2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The objective of the audit was to evaluate the situation and controls applied in response to the outbreaks of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Xf) in France in line with the provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

In terms of scope, the audit reviewed the surveillance in France, and the control measures implemented in the demarcated areas (DA) in Corsica, Occitanie and PACA regions. Particular attention was paid to the eradication and containment measures, to the controls of movement of plants and to the surveys in the proximity of the DAs. To meet the objective the following meetings were held:

Meetings		No.	Comments
Competent Authorities	Central	1	Directorate General for Food of the Ministry of Agriculture, Agri-food and Forestry
	Regional	9	In Corsica, Occitanie and PACA: Regional Directorates of Food and Feed, Agriculture and Forestry and their Regional Food Services; Regional Federations for the Protection Against Harmful Organisms

3 LEGAL BASIS

The audit was carried out under the general provisions of the EU legislation and, in particular Articles 116, 117 and 119 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and in agreement with the NPPO.

3.1 RELEVANT EU LEGAL ACTS AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protective measures against pests of plants establishes rules to determine the phytosanitary risks posed by pathogenic agents, animals or parasitic plants injurious to plants or plant products ('pests') and measures to reduce those risks to an acceptable level. It also empowers the European Commission to adopt implementing acts setting out measures against certain pests including *Xf*. Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishes rules for the performance of official controls and other official activities by CAs, which are relevant in the area of plant health.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 establishes measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the EU of *Xf*. It includes the definitions (Article 1 (b) and (c)) and lists (Annex I and II) of host and specified plants, which are subject to control measures.

With effect from 20 August 2020, Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 repealed Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/789, which had, since May 2015, regulated control measures in relation to *Xf*. Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 introduced substantial changes, in particular concerning the territorial coverage of the control measures and the scope of the eradication and containment activities.

Full legal references for the relevant EU legal acts are provided in Annex 1. Legal acts quoted in this report refer, where applicable, to the last amended version. The references for international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPM), relevant to the report, are listed in Annex 2.

4 BACKGROUND

4.1 *XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA* IN THE EU

Xf is considered one of the most dangerous plant pathogenic bacteria worldwide. With over 300 different host species identified to date, the bacterium causes a wide range of diseases, with significant economic impact for agriculture and impact for the environment. The bacterium is found within xylem tissue and normally spreads by insect vectors that feed on xylem fluid, such as spittlebugs, cicadas and sharpshooters. The fact that infection does not always result in disease symptoms (asymptomatic infection) makes detection of the organism more difficult.

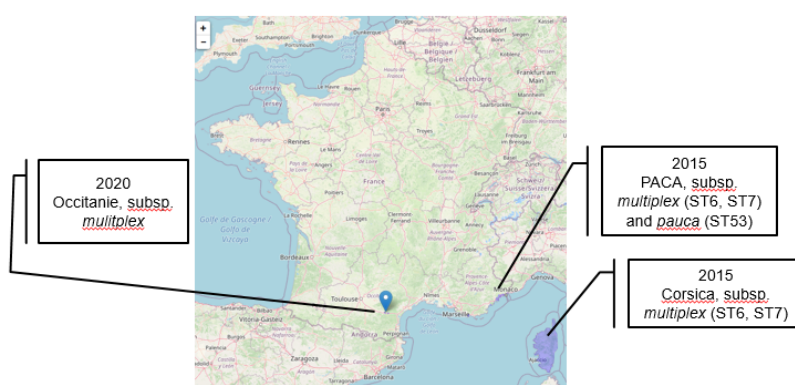
Xf is a priority pest for the EU as defined by Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and is listed in the Annex to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702. The first outbreak of *Xf* in the EU was reported in October 2013 by the Italian authorities from the region Apulia. The bacterium was subsequently officially detected in France (2015), Germany (2016), Spain (2016) and Portugal (2019). The outbreak in Germany has been declared as eradicated. Three different subspecies of *Xf* – *fastidiosa*, *multiplex* and *pauca* – with a broad range of host plants have been identified in the outbreaks. Detailed information about *Xf*, including the list of municipalities within a DA, is available on the DG Health and Food Safety website. (https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/legislation/emergency_measures/xylella-fastidiosa_en).

4.2 XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA OUTBREAKS IN FRANCE

In July 2015, France notified the European Commission and MS about the finding of *Xf* in Corsica. In October 2015, the bacterium was also found in the region PACA. In both regions, the first detections found *Polygala myrtifolia* plants infected. In September 2020, France reported the first occurrence of *Xf* in a nursery in the Occitanie region on *Lavandula x intermedia* plants.

In the DAs of the three regions, the presence of *Xf* subspecies *multiplex* (sequence types (ST) ST-6 and ST-7) was confirmed, except in one infected zone (IZ) in PACA (municipality of Menton), where *Xf* subspecies *pauca* (ST-53) was identified. In the DAs, *Xf* subspecies *multiplex* was found on a wide range of plants, the majority of those are part of the Mediterranean scrubland, but also include aromatic plants (*Lavandula*, *Rosmarinus*, *Helichrysum*), fruit trees (*Prunus avium*, *P. cerasifera* and *P. dulcis*) and agricultural plants (*Medicago sativa*). In one of the IZs (municipality of Antibes), subspecies *multiplex* was identified on an olive tree (*Olea europaea*). *Xf* subspecies *pauca* was found on *Polygala myrtifolia* and *Olea europaea* plants (see Figure I).

Figure I. *Xf* outbreaks in France

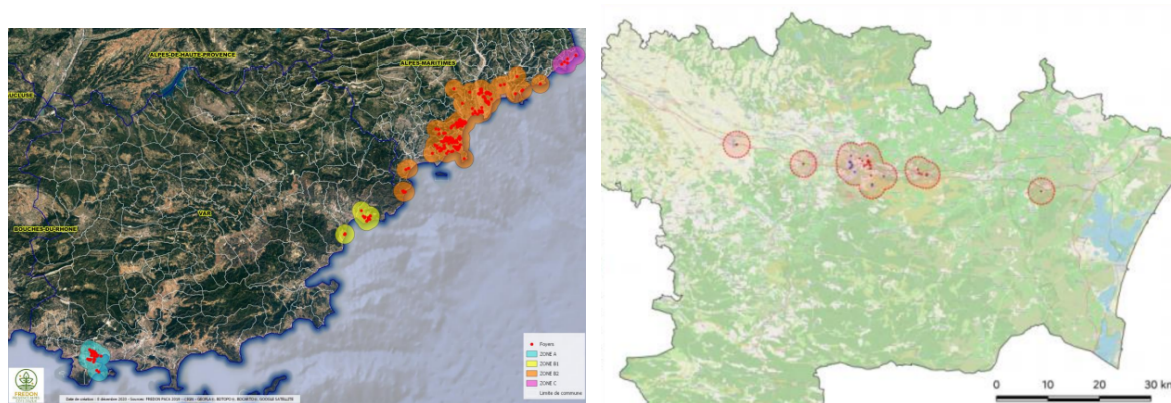


Source: DGAL

As the surveys in Corsica detected that *Xf* is widespread in many parts of the island, the CAs decided in 2018 for the application of the containment strategy (see details in section 5.6). The entire territory of Corsica is now declared as IZ.

In the region PACA, 245 IZs were established since 2015 until the time of the audit. The CAs grouped the DAs into four zones due to the characteristics of the area and the host plant range. In Occitanie, 35 IZs have been established since 2020. In both regions, many IZs share buffer zones (BZs) (see *Figure II*).

Figure II. Demarcated areas for *Xf* in the regions PACA and Occitanie



Source: DRAAF PACA and DRAAF Occitanie

4.3 DG HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY AUDITS ON *XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA*

The Commission services carried out several audits in MS with *Xf* outbreaks to assess the situation and the implemented controls. The reports of these audits are available on the DG Health and Food Safety website (http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit_reports). Further information on the work carried out by the DG Health and Food Safety is available at the same website.

Since the first outbreak of *Xf* was detected in France, DG Health and Food Safety carried out three audits for assessing the situation and the official controls. The latest audit, DG(SANTE)2018-6483, took place from 19 to 30 November 2018. The audit found that in the DAs of the region PACA, the annual monitoring did not cover the entire area of the BZ and the applied survey method could not fully confirm the status of *Xf* in those zones. Concerning the eradication, not all plants required by the EU legislation were removed. The controls on plant movements could not provide sufficient guarantees that specified plants did not leave the DAs. Therefore, a plant health risk of further spread of *Xf* to the EU existed, in particular with the human assisted movement of plants. In Corsica, the implemented measures, in particular the controls in nurseries and sea ferry ports provided for a level of guarantees to contain the outbreak. However, the efforts were undermined by the lack of controls in other ports and airports.

Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 introduced new measures for the *Xf* controls and changed the rules on the territorial coverage of the controls. Consequently, recommendations of the report of the 2018 audit were followed-up during this audit in the light of the EU provisions, applicable at the time of the audit and where appropriate, they were replaced by new recommendations in this report.

5 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

Legal requirements

Articles 4 to 5, 11 to 14, 28 to 33 and 37(1) – (4)(d) to 42 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

Articles 25 and 27 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 in its entirety and in particular Annex IV of it.

Findings

5.1.1 Competent authorities

1. The organisational aspects of plant health controls in France are described in sections 1 and 2.11 of the DG Health and Food Safety country profile for France (https://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/country_profiles/details.cfm?co_id=FR).
2. Official surveillance is carried out by the Regional Food Services (SRAL) of the respective regional DRAAF, or by their delegated bodies, namely the Regional Defence Federations against harmful organisms (FREDON). The adaptation of the Rural and Maritime Fisheries Code to EU law (Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and Regulation (EU) 2017/625) has led to the responsibility of professional operators for issuing the Plant Passport and the recognition of three new competent authorities for issuing the authorisation to issue plant passports in their area of competence: FranceAgriMer (national establishment for products from agriculture and the sea) and SEMAE (French Interprofessional Organisation for Seeds and Plants) in 2019 and CTIFL (Interprofessional Technical Centre for Fruits and Vegetables) in 2021. These three bodies had previously been delegated.
3. In addition to drafting the national regulatory standards, the DGAL organises controls and provides guidance at national level in the form of instructions to the DRAAFs. The SRAL in each DRAAF plans and organises controls at regional level. In each region of France the controls are carried out at regional level, except Corsica, where the Departmental Directorate for employment, labour, solidarity and the protection of the population – DDETSPP plans and organise controls, and the SRAL Corsica is responsible for the regional coordination of these controls.
4. In addition to the specific official surveillance by the SRAL, with the support of the FREDON, an epidemiological surveillance network was set up in 2009 as part of the national action plan to reduce the risks linked to plant protection products. The observation data are aggregated in a national database, and used to draft weekly updates in the form of plant health bulletins. Around 4,000 observers in the epidemiological surveillance network cover all of France and are aware of the symptoms caused by *Xf*.

5.1.2 Relevant national and regional legislation, technical instructions

5. The implementation of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 has led to the publication of the following decrees:

- Decree of 19 October 2020 of the Ministry of Agriculture establishes measures for ensuring the application of provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 in France;
- Decree of 23 December 2020 of the Prefect of the Region PACA amends the borders of the DA in the region in line with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 for the surveys and other control measures;
- Order of 16 June 2021 of the Prefect of the Occitanie Region defines the updated DAs in the region and establishes the legal framework for the application of EU legislation;
- Decree of 24 June 2021 of the Prefect of the Region Corsica regulates the conditions for planting of specified plants in the DA.

5.1.3 Cooperation, documented control procedures

6. Controls are carried out in accordance with detailed national procedures, which are adopted as technical instructions by DGAL, in line with Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625. Technical experts from different institutions, including the regional SRAL representatives, contribute to the development of these instructions. The following documents provide updated information for the authorities for *Xf* controls:

- Technical instruction DGAL/SAS/2021-469 of 17 June 2021 is the national contingency plan for *Xf* in France;
- Technical instruction DGAL/SDSPV/2021-453 of 11/06/2021 introduces provisions for the vector surveillance in the DAs;
- The official methods (ANSES/LSV/MA064 — morphological detection of vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* and ANSES/LSV/MA065 — detection of *Xylella fastidiosa* by real-time PCR on vector insects) were published on 3 November 2020 by instructions DGAL/SDQSPV/2020-676 and DGAL/SDQSPV/2020-675.

5.1.4 Technical support

7. In the regions with outbreaks, IT systems, supported by a wide range of mobile devices are in place, which provide sufficient support for the eradication and containment measures with geo-referencing the IZ and BZ borders and their divisions in grids for the surveys and plants sampled.

5.1.5 Laboratories and diagnostic support

8. The official analyses of plant samples taken across France are carried out by five laboratories. They are designated for that purpose by the Ministry of Agriculture, on the proposal of the national reference laboratory (NRL), i.e. the Plant Health Laboratory of the National Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety (ANSES-LSV). The NRL is responsible for the analyses to confirm the presence of *Xf* in the positive tested plant samples, and to identify the *Xf* subspecies.

9. The real time PCR test (Harper et al., 2010) is used to detect *Xf* in plant and insect samples, while the multi locus sequence typing (MLST) method (Yuan et al. 2010) is used to identify the sub-species, in line with Annex IV of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. Technical instruction DGAL/SDQPV/2015-862 of October 2015 provides instructions for the organisation of the laboratory testing and detection procedure, while ANSES documents provide a detailed description of the test methods (ANSES/LSV/MA039 for plants and ANSES/LSV/MA065 for insects).
10. Confirmation tests for samples taken outside the DAs are performed on the plant extract prepared by the designated laboratory with a different molecular method (Ouyang et al. 2013), in line with Article 2.6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. The same method is used for confirmation of the test results of plant samples taken within the DA.
11. The time taken between sampling and confirmation of positive results was mostly 3 - 4 weeks although in 2020 it was up to eight weeks in a few cases assessed by the audit team.
12. Inter-laboratory tests are organised once a year by the NRL in order to monitor the performance of the designated laboratories. The last one took place in 2020 and showed satisfactory performance of participating laboratories.

Conclusions on the organisational aspects of the plant health controls

13. The controls are based on national implementing legislation, and carried out by clearly designated authorities and delegated bodies. National instructions and well-documented procedures contribute to the consistency and effectiveness of controls. The laboratories involved in *Xf* controls use methods required by EU legislation, the proficiency of the designated laboratories is supervised, ensuring reliable results.

5.2 SURVEYS FOR *XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA* OUTSIDE THE DEMARCATED AREAS

Legal requirements

Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

Findings

14. The previous audit report DG(SANTE) 2018-6483 describes the DGAL survey approach in detail. It was continued in 2020 and 2021. The details of the surveillance methods outside the DAs are set out in the following technical instructions:
 - Technical instruction DGAL/SDQSPV/2017-653 of 1 August 2017 establishes the general national priorities for the surveys, based on the established risk factors. DGAL intends to revise the rules by the end of 2021;
 - Technical instruction DGAL/SDQSPV/2021-170 publishes the methodology for the national programme for official surveillance of regulated or emerging pests (SORE).

It establishes general and sector related (arable, fruit and vegetable crops, vineyards, gardens, other green spaces and areas) provisions and rules for the practical implementation of the surveys, including the list of pests, factors to be considered for the planning and implementation;

15. The *Xf* surveys are based on three complementary monitoring approaches: official programmed surveillance (SORE, plant passports and import controls), event surveillance and unofficial programmed surveillance. In 2020, as part of the scheduled official surveillance of *Xf*, more than 7,000 visual inspections took place in total outside the DAS and 6,000 laboratory analyses were carried out.
16. For the scheduled official *Xf* surveillance within SORE, DGAL establishes annually a regional breakdown in numbers of inspections and samples and their distribution among the crops and other areas. DGAL applies a clear priority for vineyards, followed by arable and fruit crops and aromatic and medical plants, based on an assessment of the economic consequences of large-scale outbreaks of *Xf* in those crops. For 2021, a total of 4,039 visual inspections were planned, with 5,349 asymptomatic samples to be taken. Of these samples, 4,861 (91 %) were scheduled for vineyards. In 2020, there had been exchanges with all regions on the programming of the SORE. In 2021, only some regions requested reprogramming of the SORE. Occitanie has not made any request¹.
17. The scope of scheduled official inspections is also related to the implementation of provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 on plant passports (PP). All establishments producing and marketing plants, which must be accompanied by a PP, are subject to plant health checks aimed at detecting the presence of *Xf*. These checks take the form of documentary and visual plant health inspections. Samples are taken where suspicious symptoms are found. Nurseries cultivating the parent plants of host plants, vine nurseries and nurseries importing plants originating in third countries, where the disease is present or suspected, are subject to enhanced surveillance with taking of asymptomatic samples (see also section 5.7.4).
18. The event-based *Xf* surveillance is implemented by following-up reports of suspected infection by *Xf* from private individuals, or professionals. The event-based actions resulted in the identification of two additional outbreaks in the PACA region.
19. Scheduled unofficial surveillance for *Xf* is carried out in the agricultural (ECOPHYTO) and forest epidemiological surveillance systems based on reports from epidemiological observers. The ECOPHYTO carries out regular visual checks on any pest present in 4,000 observation points, including fruit orchards and vineyards. Any suspicion must be reported to the SRAL.
20. DGAL intends to organise surveys based on the statistical model (RIBESS+) of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) from 2023, in line with provisions of Article

¹ In their response to the draft report, the French authorities noted that the experience of *Xf* outbreaks in Occitanie has led to changes in the reorientation of criteria used at national level for SORE programming for 2022.

2(4) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. Such surveys are already in place in DAs (see section 5.4).

21. In PACA and Occitanie regions, the 2020 SORE inspection programme was implemented in accordance with DGAL guidance. The scheduled official surveillance focussed on inspections and sampling of citrus, fig, nut, stone fruit (including almonds) orchards, olive groves, vineyards, vegetable and alfalfa crops, gardens and other spaces planted with specified plants. In Occitanie, 390 visual examinations were planned for 2020, with 311 asymptomatic samples, including 192 on vines. Asymptomatic sampling was not planned for non-agricultural sites. In 2021, 880 visual examinations and 653 asymptomatic samples were planned for all sensitive sectors. In addition, for these two years, any suspected symptoms, arising from direct observation of the inspectors, or reported by a third person, have been sampled.
22. In addition to the SORE regional attribution, and on the initiative of the regions, the DRAAF in Occitanie took 34 risk-based samples along the motorway A61 during two weeks in May 2021. This is a small number of samples compared to the 35 IZs identified in the region at the time of the audit. The continuation was not confirmed at the time of the audit².
23. In 2020, 438 samples were taken in PACA in a 5 km band along a part of the Mediterranean coast. This additional survey will not continue in 2021.
24. In these risk-based surveys, three *Xf* infected plants were identified in Occitanie (in 2021 until the time of the audit), and one in PACA (in 2020).
25. The audit team noted, in relation to the risk-based planning and implementation of the surveys:
 - *Xf* ssp. *multiplex*, which is present in these regions, cannot infect vine, even though other *Xf* subspecies can. On the contrary, this subspecies affects a large number of plants occurring in the natural environment, such as *Spartium junceum*, for which no asymptomatic samples were planned. Therefore, the survey programme does not take into consideration sufficiently the plant health risk related to the presence of the *Xf* subspecies *multiplex*, and the presence of specified plants in non-agricultural areas, including the natural environment;
 - Occitanie took 376 SORE samples in 2020 (371 in agriculture, 5 in urban areas and non-agricultural sites). The SORE was reinforced in 2021. Notably, no plants infected with *Xf* were identified in the SORE surveillance in Occitanie;
 - Furthermore in Occitanie, the 2021 surveys were not focussed on areas near the DAs, with a higher risk of finding *Xf* positive plants. This is contrary to Article 2.3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, which requires that surveys be performed on the basis of

² In their response to the draft report, the French authorities noted that in 2021 the surveillance outside the DAs in Occitanie continued after the audit. Altogether 197 plants were sampled and 73 tests were carried out as part of surveys in the four cardinal axes around the DA in Department Aude, resulting in the establishment of 8 new infected zones.

the level of risk. The relatively high positivity rate of 8.8 % (3 out of 34 samples taken during May 2021 before the audit) found in the additional surveys suggests that the survey results may not reflect the actual presence of *Xf* in this region.

Conclusions on the surveys of *Xf* outside the DAs

26. The surveys for *Xf*, including visual inspections, sampling and laboratory testing are risk-based. They cover the French territory and prioritise certain crops. In general, they have the potential for the detection of further outbreaks.
27. However, in particular in the two mainland regions of France with outbreaks and in the vicinity of DAs, the surveys do not take into consideration all relevant factors of the *Xf* spread by natural and human assisted means to non-agricultural areas. As the survey results may not reflect the actual presence of *Xf* in these areas, the eradication efforts could be compromised.

5.3 CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR *XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA*

Legal requirements

Article 25(2) and 26 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

Findings

28. The national contingency plan has been updated in line with Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 and was published just before the audit (DGAL/SAS/2021-469 of 17 June 2021). Under the previous contingency plan, two simulation exercises had been conducted at regional level since the last audit on *Xf*.
29. Although the latest update of the national contingency plan takes into account the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, it does not include comprehensive details about the minimum resources to be made available and about the procedures for ensuring the swift provision of additional resources in case of the confirmed presence of *Xf*, contrary to Article 3.2(a) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. The provision for additional resources are generally regulated by the Technical Instruction DGAL/SDPRAT/2019-712 of 15/10/2019 concerning programming, delegating powers and introduction of the measures. SRALs may request specific appropriations for covering unforeseen expenditures following outbreaks. Consequently, and in particular in Occitanie, there were significant delays in making available the necessary resources (see section 5.5.2). The required staff and technical resources were not made available at the time of the audit.

Conclusions on the contingency plans for *Xf*

30. As the national *Xf* contingency plan does not have detailed provisions for ensuring the swift provision of minimum and additional resources, necessary for the immediate removal of specified plants in DAs, significant delays occurred in the removal of plants creating a risk for the further spread of the disease.

5.4 DEMARCATED AREAS FOR *XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA*

Legal requirements

Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

Articles 4 to 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

Findings

31. DAs have been established timely for new outbreaks of *Xf*, and the existing DAs were amended, in accordance with the minimum requirements of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.
32. DGAL incorrectly classified two positive findings in Occitanie region as interceptions, and no DAs were established, contrary to Article 4 of the Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. The CA argued that for those cases the derogation provided in Article 5.3 of the Regulation applies, as they considered *Xf* to be recently introduced into the area with the plants on which it was found. However, the plants, which tested positive during the 2021 surveys, had been planted in the open-air sites in 2020 during the flight period of the vector. The regional authorities checked the presence of vectors only in 2021 after the positive results, and not in 2020. Therefore, the audit team did not consider the introduction of the plants in the area as being recent, and it is possible that *Xf* has spread to other plants between the introduction in 2020 and the removal of plants during 2021.

Conclusions on of DAs for *Xf*

33. With the exception of two specific cases, which were incorrectly classified as interceptions in Occitanie region, DAs were established timely and correctly, allowing the start of eradication measures and movement controls.

5.5 ERADICATION MEASURES

Legal requirements

Articles 17, 31 and 52 and Annex II Section 1 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

Article 32(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1715.

Articles 7 to 11 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

ISPM No 9, ISPM No 14.

Findings

Eradication approaches are followed for the *Xf* outbreaks in PACA and Occitanie regions.

5.5.1 Surveillance in the DAs

34. As the 2020 surveys in the DAs of PACA started before the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, the provisions of Article 10 were not applied.
35. In the PACA region, the surveillance in DAs for *Xf* ssp. *multiplex* covered all the IZs (with a radius of 50 m), the 50-550 m area of in the BZs adjacent to the IZs, and the outer BZ areas located 2400 -2500 m from the IZs. These priority areas were divided into squares of 100 x 100 m, which were inspected systematically, and symptomatic plants were sampled. In the DA for *Xf* ssp. *pauca*, the surveillance covered the IZ and the entire BZ, which was divided into 100 x 100 m squares, and inspected systematically.
36. A total of 25,204 inspections were carried out in the BZ, and 388 samples were taken of which 59 (15.2 %) tested positive. The CA informed the audit team that 75 % of the samples (and 96 % of the positives) were taken within the first 500 meter parts of the DAs adjacent to the IZs. A broad range of host plants tested positive, none of them in agricultural production areas. In addition, the IZ was surveilled (159 inspections, 3,073 samples and 24 positives) and checks on professional operators in the DA were also carried out.
37. There are two specific *Xf* outbreaks in PACA affecting olive trees (see section 4.2), with additional measures implemented by the CA: In the IZ of the outbreak of ssp. *pauca* in Menton, all olive trees had been removed, and monthly inspections were carried out of the 17 olive trees remaining in the 50-100 m radius of the BZ. Each of these trees was sampled and tested every three months. No olive trees remained in the IZ of the outbreak of ssp. *multiplex* in Antibes. The 45 olive trees in the 50-100 m radius of the BZ were inspected in May and September, and samples from each tree were taken in September. None of the olive trees sampled in this surveillance tested positive for *Xf*.
38. In Occitanie region, 1,210 samples were taken in the BZs from a range of specified plants, with 69 (5.7%) testing positive. A large range of plant species have been tested positive, in particular *Spartium junceum*, many of which form part of the natural environment in the region. No positive samples were found in agricultural production.
39. In 2021, in both PACA and Occitanie regions, statistically based surveys with the use of the EFSA's RIBESS+ model were introduced, in line with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. Experts from DGAL helped with training and the identification of the inputs for the modelling. The surveillance programme was targeted to identify with at least 90% confidence level the presence of 1% infected plants, in accordance with the minimum requirements of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. An inventory of the vegetation types was made to define the epidemiological units. Five different vegetation classes were defined in PACA, and seven in Occitanie. Priority for inspection was given to the first 400 m of the buffer zone, in line with EFSA guidance. For representative inspection and sampling,

the DAs were divided in squares of 100 x 100 m. Following this approach, 685 squares were identified for inspection in PACA DAs, with 29,769 samples to be taken. In the Occitanie DAs, 611 squares were to be inspected, with 3,893 plants to be sampled. The 2021 surveys were ongoing at the time of the audit. In Occitanie region, 327 samples had been tested by the time of the audit, with 20 (6.1 %) testing positive.

40. In both regions, there were comprehensive surveys for vectors, mainly in the form of net-sweeping. In PACA, several thousand insects of *Philaenus spumarius*, *Neophilaenus campestris* and *Neophilaenus* sp. were caught in 2020, of which 43 specimens of *P. spumarius* tested positive for *Xf*. In Occitanie, none of the 58 vector insects caught in 2020 tested positive. Insect collection and testing for 2021 was ongoing at the time of the audit.

5.5.2 Removal and destruction of plants

41. In both Occitanie and PACA regions, procedures are in place for removal of plants specified in Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. At the time of the audit, all plants which tested positive in 2020/2021 had been removed, albeit with a delay of up to 5 months after sampling.
42. In Occitanie region, contracts with a private company for the removal of plants listed by Article 7(1)(points b to e) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 in the IZs established since August 2020 had not yet been concluded at the time of the audit. By the time of the audit only five of the 35 IZs had been cleared from all listed plants, in the other cases only the positive tested plants were removed, although Article 7(1) requires immediate removal. The delays in the removal of all plants required by the EU legislation can lead to the further spread of the disease. The NPPO stated that legal deadlines for the public tendering procedure caused the delay, and the signature of the contract was imminent at the time of the audit.
43. In PACA region, removal of plants specified under Article 7.1 (points b to e) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 for IZs established in 2020 was only completed for 21 of the 57 IZ in Department Alpes-Maritimes, and 9 of the 17 IZs in Department Var. The CA stated that the reasons for the delays were related to COVID-19 movement restrictions of staff, the procedure for identifying and notifying the owners and the national legal requirements for the appeal period. The audit team noted significant delays with completing the inventory for specified plants, which are present in the IZs and will require removal. The completion of the inventory took eight months in some IZs, and by the time of the audit had not been carried out for all IZs established in 2020. This process is time-consuming, as the IZs in this region are mostly located in urban areas and planted with a particularly wide range of plant species, requiring specific knowledge for their identification. Only two members of staff were allocated to this task in PACA region.

5.5.3 Measures against vectors

44. In both Occitanie and PACA regions, phytosanitary treatment against the vectors is applied systematically prior to and during the removal of plants in IZs, in line with Article

8(1) of the Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. The plant protection products used containing lambda-cyhalothrin and pyrethrins are effective against adult insect vectors.

45. In both regions, the CAs have recommended the growers to apply good agricultural practices for the control of the vector population in cultivated fields located in the IZs and BZs, in line with Article 8(2) of the Regulation. However, the implementation, concerning the territorial coverage and timing was not verified, and the CA has no information about the scope of application. There are no vector controls in place for areas other than those with agricultural activity.

5.5.4 Other measures which are relevant for eradication

46. In the case of the 2020 outbreak in Occitanie, the authorities implemented trace back and trace forward activities to investigate the possible origin of the outbreak, and to identify any further positive plants at recipients of the nursery stock. The source and pathway of the introduction of *Xf* to the region could not be established.

Conclusions on the eradication measures

47. In both Occitanie and PACA regions, the regional authorities adequately surveyed the DAs. The percentage of positive samples in these regions is high, in particular of plant species occurring in the environment.
48. The substantial delays in the removal of positive tested and other specified plants in the IZs and the shortcomings in controlling the insect vector population raise serious doubts, whether the eradication of *Xf* can be achieved.

5.6 CONTAINMENT MEASURES

Legal requirements

Articles 28(2), 31 and 52 and Annex II Section 1 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

Article 32(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1715.

Articles 12 to 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

Findings

A containment approach is followed for the *Xf* outbreaks in Corsica.

5.6.1 Annual surveillance in the demarcated area

49. The surveillance in 2020 was presented by the CA, and included different elements:
- 272 agricultural plots with different *Xf* host species were inspected, and 274 samples taken. All tested negative;
 - 76 inspections with 30 samples took place in gardens, other green spaces and infrastructure. Eight of these samples tested positive for *Xf* ssp. *multiplex*;

- 37 samples were taken during inspections following the introduction of specified plants, and three of these samples tested positive for *Xf* ssp. *multiplex*;
 - Inspections and sampling were initiated after information received from the public, which led to 88 samples, of which nine tested positive;
 - Inspections were also carried out at 38 sites considered at particular risk, including locations with previous detections of *Xf*, areas around nurseries and plant retailers, the area around sensitive agricultural land, and environmental areas around ports;
 - No sites were established with plants of particular cultural and social value under 15(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1201, and therefore no related surveys in their proximity were carried out.
50. A total of 1,134 samples were taken in the different surveillance activities, with 114 tested positive for *Xf*. No positives were found in agricultural production. The high positivity rate of 10% reflects the widespread presence of *Xf*. The surveillance of plants is supplemented by sampling and testing insect vectors. Out of 4,476 insects sent for pooled analyses, there were four positive test results.

5.6.2 Removal and destruction of plants

51. Measures are put in place to remove and destroy infected plants. Of the 114 infected plants identified in 2020, the regional authorities completed the removal of at least 88 plants.

Conclusions on the containment measures

52. Containment measures in line with EU legislation are implemented in Corsica. The widespread distribution of *Xf* in natural and urban areas is confirmed through various surveillance measures. This underlines the necessity of strict movement controls to contain the disease on the island.

5.7 CONTROLS ON THE MOVEMENT OF SPECIFIED PLANTS WITHIN AND OUT OF DEMARCATED AREAS

Legal requirements

Article 65, 78 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.
Articles 18 to 27 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

Findings

5.7.1 Planting of specified plants in the infected zones

53. No authorisation for planting of specified plants in IZs has been issued in the DAs in mainland France. In Corsica, the Prefectural Decree of 24 June 2021 on the planting of specific plants established a specific regulatory framework on the general conditions for planting authorisations, for implementation in 2021.

54. Regarding Corsica, the previous audit contained a recommendation to ensure that decree No 15-580 of 30 April 2015 of the Prefect is brought in line with Decision (EU) 2015/789. This was based on the conclusion that the decree provided additional protection measures and trade restrictions on introduction of host plants, which are not justified by the existing plant health risk. Concerning the EU legislation in force at the time of the audit, the decree is non-compliant with Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. The CA stated that the regional decree would be amended at the latest by 1 January 2023.

5.7.2 Authorisation of the production sites

55. In PACA, two operators, located in the BZ, were authorised to sell specified plants outside of the DA under Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 (257 plants for planting of *Dimorphoteca* sp), and another seven operators under Article 20. The regional authorities stated that they carry out regular inspections and sampling at these operators as required by Articles 19 and 20 of the Regulation. Inspections and authorisation of operators are based on standardised procedures.
56. No further authorisations on the movement of specified plants are granted in France under Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Regulation.

5.7.3 Controls on specific movement requirements

57. In the PACA region, ten inspections were carried out in 2020 at the wholesale market located in the DA in Nice, to check the presence of phytosanitary passports, and to verify that specified plants are not leaving the DA. In two further large markets located outside the DA, a further twelve inspections were carried out to ensure that no specified plants originating in the DA are offered for sale. There were only minor non-compliances identified.
58. In the Occitanie DA, there are no nurseries, which issue plant passports. After inspecting the eight establishments identified which could resell specified plants in the DA in September 2020, SRAL Occitanie identified five of them who actually sell plants to final users. Each of them was inspected during 2020, and again in 2021. The CAs sent letters to these operators, with updated maps of the IZs and BZs, containing information on prohibitions for the movement of plants, information for customers, and a self-declaration form to be completed by their customers, to undertake not to move the purchased plants from the DA.

5.7.4 Issuance and controls on plant passports

59. In Corsica, all 146 professional operators (nurseries and resellers/garden centers) issuing plant passports were inspected in 2020. In the PACA region, 58 plant passport inspections were carried out in the DA, concerning 48 professional operators.

Conclusions on the controls of the movement of specified plants

60. The measures implemented by the CA at professional operators, who trade or plant specified plants, help to control the movement of infected plants. However, the current restrictions on *Xf* host plants entering Corsica are not in line with requirements of Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

5.8 OFFICIAL CHECKS ON MOVEMENT OF SPECIFIED PLANTS WITHIN THE EU

Legal requirements

Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

Findings

61. In Corsica, the authorities implemented systematic movement controls at all ports leaving the island. In North Corsica, every car in each ferryboat leaving the island was checked during 2020, and the large majority of ferries were checked in South Corsica. There were 988 intercepted lots in 1,303 ferryboats checked. Further checks were carried out at airports and of postal consignments.
62. The authorities in PACA have performed movement controls at ports and roads. In 2020, such controls took place on 14 occasions in the ports of Toulon and Nice, and on 11 occasions at roadside control points in cooperation with the customs authorities. The movement controls at ports were restricted to boats leaving for Corsica, but did not include boats leaving to destinations in Italy and Spain. This is not in line with Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, as the controls are not systematic in relation to all destinations. DGAL stated that they plan to extend the ferry checks to destinations in Italy and Spain.
63. In Occitanie, no movement controls at roads had been carried out by the time of the audit as the CAs focused on surveys, plant removals and controls in nurseries.

Conclusions on the official checks on movement of specified plants and host plants within the EU

64. The movement controls implemented in Corsica, in particular in the ferry ports on cars and personal luggage leaving the island, provide assurances for the containment of *Xf* on the island.
65. However, the movement checks on roads, airports and ports in PACA and Occitanie do not adequately address the risk that infected plants could be carried to other destinations, including other Member States.

5.9 AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

Legal requirements

Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.

Findings

66. A high number of national and regional awareness raising measures have been implemented, in line with Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.
67. A comprehensive dossier exclusively dedicated to *Xf* is available on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, supplemented by videos and other educational resources. This information is disseminated on the websites of the DRAAF. An interactive map of the outbreak situation in France is available to the public, showing the geographical location of DAs. A national communication and awareness-raising campaign is run each year. The priority of this campaign is to raise the awareness of the public and of travellers in order to prevent the transport of potentially contaminated plants to disease-free areas.
68. Representatives of the interested professional organisations and associations are regularly informed of the *Xf* situation and consulted on actions through the National and Regional Steering Councils for Animal and Plant Health Policy (CNOPSAV and CROPSAVs).
69. In Corsica, information messages about the bans on the exit of specific plants are relayed by posters in air terminals, airports and ports, as well as in the ferries of certain companies serving the island. Information posters are displayed in establishments selling plants.

Conclusions on the awareness campaigns

70. Adequate measures at national and regional level contribute to a high degree of awareness and knowledge by professionals and the public, which effectively supplement the official control measures.

6 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

The controls for *Xf* are based on detailed national procedures, and a competent national laboratory network. They are implemented by trained regional staff, together with adequately delegated bodies.

Eradication measures are applied for the outbreaks in the regions PACA since 2015 and in Occitanie region since 2020. The authorities carried out surveys in the DAs in line with EU legislation. However, the surveys in the vicinity of the DAs did not take into consideration all existing risk factors, and therefore, the survey results may not reflect the actual presence of *Xf* in these areas. The removal of plants tested positive in 2020 was completed, however with significant delays. The removal of other plants specified by the EU legislation was not completed in the majority of the IZs, partly due to resource issues. The substantial delays in

the plant removals and the shortcomings in controlling the vector population raise serious doubts about whether its eradication can be achieved. The limited movement controls in these regions do not adequately address the risk of spreading the disease by infected plants.

Containment measures in line with EU legislation are implemented for the outbreak of 2015 in Corsica. The widespread distribution of *Xf* in natural and urban areas is confirmed through various surveillance measures. The strict movement controls on plants, in ports provide assurances for the containment of the disease on the island.

7 CLOSING MEETING

A closing meeting was held on 2 July 2021 in the form of a videoconference between the audit team and representatives of the NPPO, during which the main findings and preliminary conclusions of the audit team were presented. The NPPO offered initial comments on the findings and conclusions presented by the audit team.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The NPPO is invited to provide details of any actions taken or planned, including deadlines for their completion, aimed at addressing the recommendations set out below, within 25 working days of receipt of this report.

The NPPO of France is recommended to:

No.	Recommendation
1.	Ensure that surveys in the vicinity of the demarcated areas are performed on the basis of the level of risk, in accordance with Article 2.3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. <i>The recommendation is based on conclusion No 27.</i> <i>Associated finding No 25.</i>
2.	Ensure that contingency plans identify the minimum resources to be made available in case of a confirmed presence of the pest, and specify effective procedures for making those additional resources swiftly available, in line with Article 3(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. <i>The recommendation is based on conclusion No 29.</i> <i>Associated finding No 30.</i>
3.	Ensure that all plants, listed in points (a) to (e) of Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, are immediately removed in each infected zone for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> , where eradication measures are applied. <i>The recommendation is based on conclusion No 48.</i> <i>Associated findings Nos 41 to 43.</i>
4.	In the demarcated areas subject to eradication measures ensure that the agricultural practices against vectors in infected zones and buffer zones, are applied at the most

No.	Recommendation
	<p>appropriate times of the year, in accordance with Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201.</p> <p><i>The recommendation is based on conclusion No 48.</i></p> <p><i>Associated finding No 45.</i></p>
5.	<p>Ensure that decree No 15-580 of 30 April 2015 of the Prefect of Corsica is brought in line with provisions of Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, in particular concerning the removal of restrictions and administrative requirements related to the movement of host plants of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> from the EU to the territory of Corsica.</p> <p><i>The recommendation is based on conclusion No 60.</i></p> <p><i>Associated finding No 54.</i></p>
6.	<p>Carry out systematic official checks on specified plants being moved out of demarcated areas of the regions Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and Occitanie, in accordance with Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1201. Such checks shall be performed at least in the locations, including roads, airports and ports, where the host plants are moved from infected zones into buffer zones or other parts of the Union territory.</p> <p><i>The recommendation is based on conclusion No 65.</i></p> <p><i>Associated findings Nos 62 and 63.</i></p>

The competent authority's response to the recommendations can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/rep_details_en.cfm?rep_inspection_ref=2021-7279

ANNEX 1 – LEGAL REFERENCES

Legal Reference	Official Journal	Title
Reg. 2017/625	OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1–142	Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation)Text with EEA relevance.
Reg. 2016/2031	OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4–104	Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC
Reg. 2019/1715	OJ L 261, 14.10.2019, p. 37–96	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 of 30 September 2019 laying down rules for the functioning of the information management system for official controls and its system components

Reg. 2020/1201	OJ L 269, 17.8.2020, p. 2–39	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 of 14 August 2020 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al.)
----------------	---------------------------------	--

ANNEX 2 STANDARDS QUOTED IN THE REPORT

International Standard	Title
ISPM No. 9	International Standard on Phytosanitary Measures Publication No 9, Guidelines for pest eradication programmes, Food and Agriculture Organisation, Rome; Published: January 2016, https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/611/
ISPM No. 14	International Standard on Phytosanitary Measures Publication No 14, The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management, Food and Agriculture Organisation, Rome; Published: June 2019, https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/607/
ISPM No. 31	International Standard on Phytosanitary Measures Publication No 31, Methodologies for sampling of consignments, Food and Agriculture Organisation, Rome; Published: January 2016, https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/588/