ENE-001825/2018Answer given by Mr Andriukaitison behalf of the Commission(17.5.2018)

As the Commission pointed out in its answers to written questions E-000055/2017 and E-000567/2018, Council Directive 2000/29/EC[[1]](#footnote-1) includes specific measures against the introduction into and spread within the EU of *Candidatus Liberibacter* spp, the causal agent of Huanglongbing disease or citrus greening, and its vectors, *Diaphorina citri* and *Trioza erytreae*. The same Directive includes specific measures against false codling moth and citrus black spot.

As far as false codling moth is concerned, as the Commission pointed out in its answer to written question P-002783/2017, the Commission included in the annexes to Directive 2000/29/EC the cold treatment as an effective treatment. Other effective treatments are also given as an option.

As far as citrus black spot is concerned, emergency measures are in place regarding imports of citrus fruit from Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and Uruguay[[2]](#footnote-2).

The Commission is of the view that the very stringent measures in place against pest of citrus fruit are currently sufficient. Together with the Member States, the Commission is closely monitoring the situation, in order to assess in a timely manner whether additional actions would be justified.

1. Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community, OJ L 169, 10.7.2000, p.1-112. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/715 of 11 May 2016 setting out measures in respect of certain fruits originating in certain third countries to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of the harmful organism Phyllosticta citricarpa (McAlpine) Van der Aa, OJ L 125, 13.5.2016, p. 16–23. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)