



2025/2247

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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2025/2247

of 10 November 2025

on measures to prevent the establishment and spread within the Union territory of *Candidatus Liberibacter africanus*, *Candidatus Liberibacter americanus* and *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and 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⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 28(1), points (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072⁽²⁾ lays down, in Part A of Annex II, the list of Union quarantine pests not known to occur in the Union territory, and, in Part B of that Annex, the list of Union quarantine pests known to occur in the Union territory.
- (2) *Candidatus Liberibacter africanus*, *Candidatus Liberibacter americanus* and *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* ('the specified pests') are listed in Part A of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. These pests have a significant negative impact on citrus plant species in the countries where they are present.
- (3) The specified pests can be spread through *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama and *Trioza erytrae* Del Guercio ('the specified vectors'), both of which are listed respectively in Part A and in Part B of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
- (4) The specified pests are also listed as priority pests in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702⁽³⁾, as they are the three species of *Candidatus Liberibacter* which are the causal agents of Huanglongbing disease of citrus/citrus greening.
- (5) In order to ensure early detection and eradication of the specified pests in the Union territory, Member States should carry out annual surveys with a sufficiently high number of visual examinations, sampling and testing, using methods in line with the latest scientific and technical information.
- (6) In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, each Member State is to draw up and keep up to date a contingency plan for each priority pest. Based on the experience from previous outbreaks, it is necessary to adopt specific rules implementing Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, in order to ensure a comprehensive contingency plan in case of any findings of the specified pests in the Union territory.
- (7) In case of an outbreak of the specified pests and in order to eradicate them and prevent their spread in the Union territory, Member States should establish demarcated areas, consisting of an infected zone and a buffer zone, and apply eradication measures therein. The size of those demarcated areas should be determined on the basis of the spread capacity of the specified vectors, when their presence has been officially confirmed.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/2031/oj>.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 November 2019 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards protective measures against pests of plants, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 (OJ L 319, 10.12.2019, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/2072/oj).

⁽³⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702 of 1 August 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing the list of priority pests (OJ L 260, 11.10.2019, p. 8, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2019/1702/oj).

- (8) However, in cases of isolated findings of the specified pests, the establishment of a demarcated area should not be required, because in such a case the phytosanitary risk can quickly be reduced to an acceptable level by applying specific measures. For the same reason, it should be specified that that derogation may be applied when there is evidence that the detected specified pests have not spread further and the specified vectors are not known to be present in an area with a width of at least 3 km surrounding the isolated finding, or if there is a finding in a production site with physical isolation against the specified vectors in areas where the specified vectors cannot be established outdoors.
- (9) Furthermore, certain specified plants are grown in production sites with physical isolation against the specified vectors. Where an outbreak of the specified pests occurs outside of such production sites, there is low probability that the outbreak affects the specified plants grown in that site. The competent authorities should thus be exempted from the obligation to apply eradication measures concerning those specified plants, even if they are located within the demarcated area.
- (10) In order to ensure the immediate application of eradication measures and to prevent further spread of the specified pests to the rest of the Union territory, the surveys in the demarcated areas should be carried out annually at the most appropriate time of the year and with sufficient intensity.
- (11) The provisions of this Regulation concerning the conduct of statistically sound and risk-based surveys outside of demarcated areas should apply from 1 January 2029, in order to allow sufficient time for the competent authorities to plan, prepare the design of, gather the necessary statistical data for, and allocate sufficient resources for the carrying out of those surveys.
- (12) The provisions of this Regulation concerning the design and sampling scheme of statistically sound and risk-based surveys in demarcated areas should apply from 1 January 2028, in order to allow sufficient time for the competent authorities to plan and prepare that design and allocate sufficient resources for the carrying out of such surveys. That transitional period should be shorter than the one for the surveys outside of the demarcated areas, because the presence of the pests in the demarcated area allows a quicker gathering of the necessary statistical data.
- (13) Special requirements should be set out as regards the movement of the specified plants and the fruits of those specified plants out of the demarcated areas, as well as from the infected zones to the buffer zones in case of an outbreak in the Union territory, to ensure that the competent authorities are able to immediately address the risk of spread of the specified pests.
- (14) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation sets out measures to prevent the establishment and spread within the Union territory of *Candidatus Liberibacter africanus*, *Candidatus Liberibacter americanus* and *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, and measures for their eradication when found present in that territory.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'specified pests' means *Candidatus Liberibacter africanus*, *Candidatus Liberibacter americanus* or *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*;
- (2) 'specified plants' means plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., *Aegle* Corrêa, *Aeglopsis* Swingle, *Afraegle* Engl., *Atalantia* Corrêa, *Balsamocitrus* Stapf, *Burkillanthus* Swingle, *Calodendrum* Thunb., *Choisya* Kunth, *Clausena* Burm. f., *Limonia* L., *Microcitrus* Swingle, *Murraya* J. Koenig ex L., *Pamburus* Swingle, *Severinia* Ten., *Swinglea* Merr., *Triphasia* Lour., or *Vepris* Comm., or their hybrids, other than fruits without peduncles and leaves;
- (3) 'specified vectors' means *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama or *Trioza erytrae* Del Guercio;
- (4) 'pest survey card' means the publication 'Pest survey card on Huanglongbing and its vectors' ⁽⁴⁾ of the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority');
- (5) 'General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys' means the publication 'General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys of plant pests' ⁽⁵⁾ of the Authority.

Article 3

Surveys in the Union territory

1. The competent authorities shall conduct annual risk-based surveys on the specified plants for the presence of the specified pests and the specified vectors, in the areas of the Union territory where the specified pests and the specified vectors could become established, taking into account the information referred to in the pest survey card.
2. The survey design and sampling scheme of the survey shall be in line with the General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys, in order to detect, with a sufficient level of confidence, a low level of presence of the specified pests within those areas that have been subject to the survey.
3. The surveys shall be carried out:
 - (a) on the basis of the level of the phytosanitary risk;
 - (b) in the risk areas, including at least nurseries, garden centres and public sites, production sites with or without physical isolation against the specified vectors, and other areas where the presence of the specified pests is likely to occur;
 - (c) at appropriate times of the year, with regards to the possibility to detect the specified pests and the specified vectors, taking into account the biology of the specified pests, the presence and biology of the specified vectors and the presence of the specified plants.
4. The surveys shall, as appropriate, consist of:
 - (a) visual examinations of the specified plants for the detection of the specified pests, of symptoms of the specified pests, or of signs of the specified vectors;
 - (b) placing of yellow sticky traps and use of stem-tap methods, or sweep nets for the detection of the specified vectors;
 - (c) sampling and molecular testing of the specified plants, in accordance with the relevant international standards;
 - (d) if present, sampling of the specified vectors and molecular testing for the presence of the specified pests in accordance with the relevant international standards.

⁽⁴⁾ EFSA, 2019. Pest survey card on Huanglongbing and its vectors. doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2019.EN-1574.

⁽⁵⁾ EFSA, 2020. General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys of plant pests. doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2020.EN-1919.

*Article 4***Contingency plans**

1. In addition to Article 25(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, each Member State shall provide in its contingency plan the procedures for identifying the owners of private properties where respective measures are to be applied in case of detection of the specified pests and, where relevant, also the specified vectors, notifying the order of destruction of plants and accessing of private properties.
2. Member States shall update their contingency plans, as appropriate, by 31 December of each year.

*Article 5***Establishment of demarcated areas**

1. Where the presence of the specified pests is officially confirmed on the specified plants, the Member State concerned shall, without delay, establish a demarcated area for the purpose of eradicating the specified pests.
2. The demarcated area shall consist of:
 - (a) an infected zone, with a radius of at least 50 m around the specified plants found infected by the specified pests; and
 - (b) a buffer zone, with a width of at least 3 km beyond the boundary of the infected zone.

Where the risk area is a garden centre or a nursery, the delimitation of the demarcated area as regards the infected zone shall include the entire garden centre or nursery. This shall apply in addition to the radius of at least 50 m around the specified plants found infected by the specified pests as set out in the first subparagraph, point (a).

*Article 6***Derogations from the obligation to establish demarcated areas**

1. By way of derogation from Article 5(1), the competent authorities may choose not to establish a demarcated area, if all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (a) there is evidence that the presence of the specified pests is an isolated finding, not expected to lead to establishment;
 - (b) there is evidence that the specified pests have not spread further; and
 - (c) the specified vectors are known not to be present in an area with a width of at least 3 km surrounding the finding or the finding has occurred in a production site with physical isolation and there is evidence that the specified vectors cannot establish outdoors.
2. Where the competent authority applies the derogation provided for in paragraph 1, it shall:
 - (a) immediately remove and destroy the infected plants, the symptomatic specified plants, and their adjacent specified plants;
 - (b) immediately intensify the visual examination for the presence of symptoms of the specified pests, and molecular testing on the specified plants, in accordance with the relevant international standards;
 - (c) take measures in an area of at least 500 m surrounding the infected plant to ensure the prompt eradication of the specified pests and to exclude the possibility of their spread;
 - (d) during at least 3 years, regularly and intensively survey a width of at least 500 m around the site where the specified pests were found, unless, following the removal of the infected plants, the symptomatic specified plants, and their adjacent specified plants referred to in point (a), no other specified plants are present in the area of at least 500 m around the site where the specified pests were found;

- (e) as far as possible trace back the origin of the infection and the pathway associated with the infection;
 - (f) raise public awareness of the threat of the specified pests; and
 - (g) take any other measure, which may help with the eradication of the specified pests.
3. The delimitation of the demarcated area shall be based on the scientific principles, the biology of the specified pests, the presence of the specified vectors, the level of infection, the distribution of the specified plants in the area concerned, the evidence of establishment of the specified pests and the type of the risk area.
4. Where the presence of the specified pests is confirmed in the buffer zone, eradication measures shall be taken in accordance with Article 9 and the delimitation of the infected zone and buffer zone shall be reviewed and modified accordingly.
5. Where the presence of the specified pests is confirmed in the specified vectors but not in the specified plants, the competent authorities shall carry out intensified surveys for the presence of the specified pests on the specified plants within the demarcated area established pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.
6. Within the demarcated areas, the competent authorities shall raise public awareness concerning the threat of the specified pests and the measures adopted to prevent their further spread outside of those areas. They shall also ensure that the professional operators and the general public become aware of the delimitation of the demarcated areas.

Article 7

Surveys in demarcated areas

1. In the demarcated areas, the competent authorities shall carry out intensive annual surveys, as referred to in Article 19(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, taking into account the information referred to in the pest survey card.
2. The survey design shall take into account the General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys. The survey design and sampling scheme used for detection surveys shall be able to identify, with at least 95 % of confidence, a level of presence of the specified pests of 1 %.
3. Those surveys shall be carried out in accordance with Article 3(3) and (4) to detect the presence of the specified pests on the specified plants, and, where appropriate, on the specified vectors.

Article 8

Lifting of demarcation

The demarcation may be lifted when, on the basis of the surveys referred to in Article 7, the specified pests have not been detected in the demarcated area for at least three consecutive years.

Article 9

Eradication measures

1. In the infected zone referred to in Article 5(2), point (a), the competent authorities shall:
- (a) apply effective phytosanitary treatments, to eradicate the specified vectors prior to the removal of the specified plants;
 - (b) without delay, remove and destroy all infected plants, and their adjacent specified plants, as well as other symptomatic specified plants;
 - (c) sample and test the specified plants which have not been removed pursuant to point (b) by applying a sampling scheme able to identify with at least 99 % confidence a level of presence of infected plants of 1 %;
 - (d) without delay, remove and destroy all specified plants in the infected zone, if testing pursuant to point (c) results in an additional finding within that infected zone.

2. Where specified plants are grown in a production site with physical isolation against the specified vectors, the measures described in paragraph 1 shall only apply when the specified pests have been found in that production site.
3. In the buffer zone referred to in Article 5(2), point (b), the competent authorities shall ensure the application of effective phytosanitary treatments against the specified vector, or other effective measures, such as biological control.

Article 10

Measures preventing the spread of the specified pests in case of an outbreak of the specified pests in the Union territory

1. The competent authorities shall, as far as possible, trace back the origin and the pathway associated with the outbreak, including the origin of specified plants which were moved before a demarcated area was established.
2. Specified plants which have been grown in a production site located in a demarcated area shall not be moved out of that demarcated area, and from the respective infected zones into the buffer zones, unless all the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (a) the specified plants have been grown throughout their life in a production site with physical isolation against the specified vectors, registered by the competent authorities, and inspected at an appropriate frequency by those authorities;
 - (b) the specified plants are transported through or within the demarcated area in a way preventing the spread of the specified pests, such as in closed containers, ensuring that infection with the specified pests or the specified vectors cannot occur;
 - (c) as close as possible to the time of movement, the lot of the specified plants has been subjected to molecular testing for the presence of the specified pests, using a sampling scheme able to identify with at least 95 % confidence a level of presence of infected plants of 1 %.
3. Specified plants, originating from outside a demarcated area, shall not be moved out of or through the infected zones, unless effective measures have been taken to prevent their infection by the specified pests and their infestation by the specified vectors.
4. Specified plants in the form of fruits which have been grown in a production site located in a demarcated area, shall not be moved out of that demarcated area, and from the respective infected zones into the buffer zones, unless those fruits are free of peduncles and leaves.
5. Specified plants in the form of fruits originating from outside a demarcated area, shall not be moved out of or through the infected zones, unless those fruits are free of peduncles and leaves.

Article 11

Reporting

By 30 April of each year, Member States shall submit to the Commission and to the other Member States the results of the surveys in the demarcated areas carried out pursuant to Article 7 during the preceding calendar year, using one of the templates set out in the Annex.

*Article 12***Entry into force and application**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 3(2) shall apply from 1 January 2029.

Article 7(2) shall apply from 1 January 2028.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 November 2025.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Templates for the reporting of the results of the surveys carried out pursuant to Article 7

PART A

1. Template for the reporting of the results of annual surveys

1. Description of the Demarcated Area (DA)		2. Initial size of DA (ha)	3. Updated size of DA (ha)	4. Approach (eradication or containment)	5. Zone	6. Survey sites		7. Risk areas identified	8. Risk areas inspected	9. Plant material / Commodity	10. List of host plant species	11. Timing	12. Survey details										13. N° of symptomatic samples analysed: i: Total ii: Positive iii: Negative iv: Undetermined	14. N° of asymptomatic samples analysed: i: Total ii: Positive iii: Negative iv: Undetermined	15. Notification number of the outbreaks notified, as applicable, in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 ⁽¹⁾		16. Comments
Name	Date of establishment					Description	Number						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	i			ii	iii	

⁽¹⁾ 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 (the IMSOC Regulation) (OJ L 261, 14.10.2019, p. 37, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/1715/oj).

2. Instructions how to fill in the template

If this template is filled, the template in Part B of this Annex is not to be filled.

For column 1: Indicate the name of the geographical area, outbreak number or any information that allows identification of this demarcated area (DA) and the date when it was established.

For column 2: Indicate the size of the DA before the start of the survey.

For column 3: Indicate the size of the DA after the survey.

For column 4: Indicate the approach: Eradication or Containment. Please, include as many rows as necessary, depending on the number of DA per pest and the approaches these areas are subject to.

For column 5: Indicate the zone of the DA where the survey was carried out, including as many rows as necessary: Infected (IZ) or buffer zone (BZ), using separate rows. When applicable, indicate the area of the IZ where the survey was carried out (e.g. last 20 km adjacent to the BZ, around nurseries, etc.) in different rows.

For column 6: Indicate the number and the description of the survey sites, by choosing one of the following entries for the description:

1. Open air (production area): 1.1. field (arable, pasture); 1.2. orchard/vineyard; 1.3. nursery; 1.4. forest;
2. Open air (other): 2.1. private garden; 2.2. public sites; 2.3. conservation area; 2.4. wild plants in areas other than conservation areas; 2.5. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry, wetlands, irrigation and drainage network, etc.);
3. Physically closed conditions: 3.1. greenhouse; 3.2. private site, other than greenhouse; 3.3. public site, other than greenhouse; 3.4. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry).

For column 7: Indicate, which are the risk areas identified based on the biology of the pest(s), presence of host plants, eco-climatic conditions and risk locations.

For column 8: Indicate the risk areas included in the survey, from those identified in column 7.

For column 9: Indicate plants, fruits, seeds, soil, packaging material, wood, machinery, vehicles, water, other, specifying the specific case.

For column 10: Indicate the list of plant species/genera surveyed using one row per plant species/genera.

For column 11: Indicate the months of the year when the survey was carried out.

For column 12: Indicate the details of the survey, depending on the specific legal requirements of each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not applicable.

For columns 13 and 14: Indicate the results, if applicable, providing the information available in the corresponding columns. 'Undetermined' are those analysed samples for which no result was obtained due to different factors (e.g. below detection level, unprocessed sample-not identified, old).

For column 15: Indicate the outbreak notifications of the year when the survey took place for findings in the BZ. The outbreak notification number does not need to be included when the competent authority has decided that the finding is one of the cases referred to in Article 14(2), Article 15(2) or Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031. In this case, indicate the reason for not providing this information in column 16 ('Comments').

1. **Template for the reporting of the results of statistically-based annual surveys**

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2. Instructions on how to fill in the template

Explain the underlying assumptions for the survey design per pest. Summarise and justify:

- the target population, epidemiological unit and inspection units;
- the detection method and method sensitivity;
- the risk factor(s), indicating the risk levels and corresponding relative risks and proportions of host plant population.

For column 1: Indicate the name of the geographical area, outbreak number or any information that allows identification of this demarcated area (DA) and the date when it was established.

For column 2: Indicate the size of the DA before the start of the survey.

For column 3: Indicate the size of the DA after the survey.

For column 4: Indicate the approach: Eradication or Containment. Please, include as many rows as necessary, depending on the number of DA per pest and the approaches these areas are subject to.

For column 5: Indicate the zone of the DA where the survey was carried out, including as many rows as necessary: Infected zone (IZ) or buffer zone (BZ), using separate rows. Where applicable, indicate the area of the IZ where the survey was carried out (e.g. last 20 km adjacent to the BZ, around nurseries, etc.) in different rows.

For column 6: Indicate the number and the description of the survey sites, by choosing one of the following entries for the description:

1. Open air (production area): 1.1 field (arable, pasture); 1.2. orchard/vineyard; 1.3. nursery; 1.4. forest;
2. Open air (other): 2.1. private gardens; 2.2. public sites; 2.3. conservation area; 2.4. wild plants in areas other than conservation areas; 2.5. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry, wetlands, irrigation and drainage network, etc.);
3. Physically closed conditions: 3.1. greenhouse; 3.2. private site, other than greenhouse; 3.3. public site, other than greenhouse; 3.4. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry).

For column 7: Indicate the months of the year when the surveys were carried out.

For column 8: Indicate the chosen target population providing accordingly the list of host species/genera and area covered. The target population is defined as the ensemble of inspection units. Its size is defined typically for agricultural areas as hectares, but could be lots, fields, greenhouses etc. Please, justify the choice made in the underlying assumptions. Indicate the inspection units surveyed. 'Inspection unit' means plants, plant parts, commodities, materials, pest vectors that had been scrutinised for identifying and detecting the pests.

For column 9: Indicate the epidemiological units surveyed, indicating its description and unit of measurement. 'Epidemiological unit' means a homogeneous area where the interactions between the pest, the host plants and the abiotic and biotic factors and conditions would result into the same epidemiology, should the pest be present. The epidemiological units are a subdivision of the target population that are homogenous in terms of epidemiology with at least one host plant. In some cases the whole host population in a region/area/country may be defined as epidemiological unit. They could be Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) regions, urban areas, forests, rose gardens or farms, or hectares. The choice of the epidemiological units has to be justified in the underlying assumptions.

For column 10: Indicate the methods used during the survey including the number of activities in each case, depending on the specific legal requirements of each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not available.

For column 11: Indicate an estimation of the sampling effectiveness. Sampling effectiveness means the probability of selecting infected plant parts from an infected plant. For vectors, it is the effectiveness of the method to capture a positive vector when it is present in the survey area. For soil, it is the effectiveness of selecting a soil sample containing the pest when the pest is present in the survey area.

For column 12: 'Method sensitivity' means the probability of a method to correctly detect pest presence. The method sensitivity is defined as the probability that a truly positive host tests positive. It is the multiplication of the sampling effectiveness (i.e. probability of selecting infected plant parts from an infected plant) by the diagnostic sensitivity (characterised by the visual inspection and/or laboratory test used in the identification process).

For column 13: Provide the risk factors in different rows, using as many rows as necessary. For each risk factor indicate the risk level and corresponding relative risk and proportion of host population.

For column B: Indicate the details of the survey, depending on the specific legal requirements for each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not applicable. The information to be provided in these columns is related to the information included in the column 10 'Detection methods'.

For column 18: Indicate the number of trapping sites in case this number differs from the number of traps (column 17) (e.g. the same trap is used in different places).

For column 21: Indicate the number of samples found positive, negative or undetermined. 'Undetermined' are those analysed samples for which no result was obtained due to different factors (e.g. below detection level, unprocessed sample-not identified, old).

For column 22: Indicate the outbreak notifications of the year when the survey took place. The outbreak notification number does not need to be included when the competent authority has decided that the finding is one of the cases referred to in Article 14(2), Article 15(2) or Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031. In this case, indicate the reason for not providing this information in column 25 ('Comments').

For column 23: Indicate the sensitivity of the survey, as defined in International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 31. This value of the achieved confidence level of pest freedom is calculated based on the examinations (and/or samples) performed given the method sensitivity and the design prevalence.

For column 24: Indicate the design prevalence based on a pre-survey estimate of the likely actual prevalence of the pest in the field. The design prevalence is set as a goal of the survey and corresponds to the compromise the risk managers are making between the risk of having the pest and the resources available for the survey. Typically, for a detection survey a value of 1 % is set.
