

Research support to pest risk assessment at EFSA

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EFSA EPPO Joint Workshop on Data Collection and Information Sharing in Plant Health

Outline



> EFSA

> Plant Health Risk Assessment at EFSA

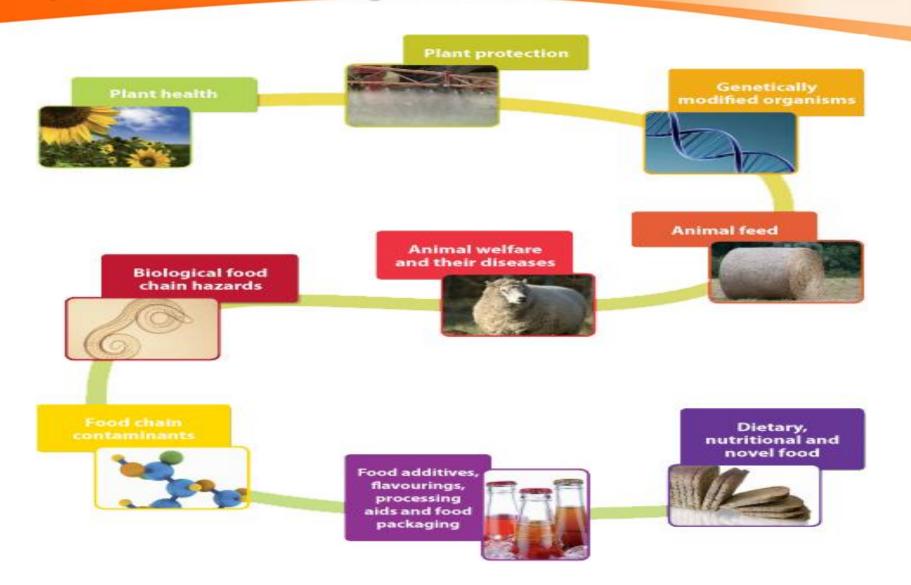
> Research and Plant Health Risk Assessment

EFSA



- The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) is an independent European agency funded by the EU budget that operates separately from the EU risk managers (European Commission, European Parliament and EU Member States)
- EU body for Risk Assessment and Risk Communication on risks associated with the food chain: food and feed safety, animal and plant health.
- Aims to provide independent, evidence-based and fit for purpose scientific advice

Advice on food and feed safety and animal efsa and plant health throughout the food chain European Food Safety Authority



Two main risk assessment areas



- EFSA's advice serves to inform the policies and decisions of EU risk managers on risks associated with the food chain:
- □ Regulated products/applications (GM, Pesticides, Feed additives, Food additives, Flavorings, Food packaging, Health claims in labels....)
- Generic risk assessment for the food chain (biological hazards, chemical contaminants, animal health and welfare, plant health, ...)

Communication – EFSA publications



Search site

See also

Organisational structure

Scientific Committee and

Panel renewal 2012

Calls & consultations

Applications helpdesk

▶ More

Parma, 21 March 2012

Assessment in Plant Health Parma 19 March 2012

3rd meeting of the EFSA Scientific Network for Risk

European Food Safety Authority

publication on efsa the EFSA Webpage

www.efsa.europa.eu

Languages: EN opinion + DE, EN, FR, IT background information but us





Plant Health Risk Assessment at EFSA

International and EU Framework



SPS Agreement recognises as standard setting organisation for plant health the FAO's Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention https://www.ippc.int/

- 2000 EU Plant Health Directive (Dir. 2000/29/EC)
- 2002 Regulation EC 178/2002. EFSA responsible for RA on food and feed safety, animal health and welfare, nutrition, plant protection and plant health
- 2006 Commission Regulation (EC) No 575/2006. EFSA Scientific Panel on Plant Health established.



The EFSA Plant Health (PLH) Panel efsa European Food Safety Authority



PLH Panel (3rd term 2012-2015) 21 members of 13 different

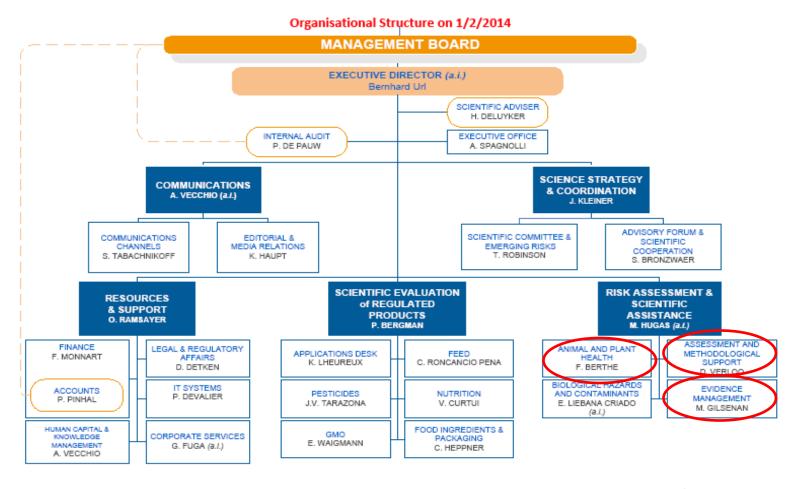
nationalities from academia, research and risk assessment

Objectives

- □ Provision of highquality, independent and transparent scientific advice to EU risk managers
- □ Contribution to development of science-based approach for phytosanitary pest risk assessment

EFSA Units and Pest Risk Assessment







reporting to

Department

Unit Section

PLH Panel: remit



To conduct Pest Risk Assessment

Data on host plants/pests distribution, phytosanitary notifications, surveys

Pest Categorisation

Entry Establishment Spread

Impact

Evaluation of effectiveness of risk reduction options

Methodology development

Guidance documents

Peer reviews
(e.g. PRAs, EU
trade partners'
requests)

Scientific Opinions

Scientific Opinions



PLH Panel: Guidance documents



Evaluation (peer review) of pest risk assessments and risk management options prepared by third parties

Evaluation of risk reduction options







Harmonised framework for EU pest risk assessment



Environmental risk assessment of plant pests. Validation → Apple snail

PLH Panel: risk assessments of global relevance / emerging risks









Bemisia tabaci and viruses APRIL 2013



Xylella fastidiosa NOVEMBER 2013 NOVEMBER 2014



PLH Panel: commodity-based risk assessment





Risk of plant viruses introduction with pollen of *Prunus, Malus, Pyrus, Cydonia, Fragaria, Ribes and Rubus.* **SEPTEMBER 2013**



Risk for plant health of soil and growing media
ONGOING (2015)

EFSA support to new Plant Health law: PRAs to update EU lists

efsa European Food Safety Authority

PRA for listed pests in EFSA funded cooperation project *Prima phacie* 2009-2012

22 PRA for listed pests by EFSA PLH Panel in 2012-2013

40 pest categorisations of listed pests (2 steps approach, fit for purpose advice) by EFSA PLH Panel in 2014.







Research and Plant Health Risk Assessment

Risk assessment uncertainty and research needs



- > The assessment of plant health risk include the identification and analysis of uncertainties
- > The analysis of uncertainties helps to identify key knowledge gaps quarantine pests and provide recommendations for future research

Research support to PRA



Laboratory research

- Taxonomy
- Ecoclimatic requirements
- Host susceptibility
- >

"Dry laboratory"

- Modelling
- Literature review
- Media monitoring
- >

Field research

- Surveys/host range
- > Epidemiology
- Ecology
- **>**

Plant Health Research in the EU



EU RESEARCH

- Sixth framework Programme FP6 (2002-2006) http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp6/ index_en.cfm
- Seventh Framework Programme
 FP7 (2007-2013)
 http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/home-en.html
- Horizon 2020 The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)
 http://ec.europa.eu/programmes//horizon2020/en

EUPHRESCO phytosanitary ERA-net TRANSNATIONAL RESEARCH

- >Euphresco I
- >Euphresco II
- > Euphresco at EPPO





NATIONAL PLANT HEALTH RESEARCH

28 EU Member States

EFSA PLANT HEALTH RESEARCH

- Cooperation
 http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/calls/art
 36grants.htm
- Procurements http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/procure ment/tenders.htm

EFSA plant health cooperation and outsourcing: methodologies



(ISPM, FAO IPPC) steps RA Pest

Pest Categorisation

Probability of Entry

Probability of Establishment

Probability of Spread

Consequences on yield and environment

Risk Reduction Options

Art 36 PERSEUS plant pest surveys data, methods, uncertainty

PROC: QPA Food.

Quantitative pathway
analysis pest entry in
food products

ONGOING

PROC media monitoring for PLH **emerging risks**

ONGOING

PROV: PPM-Pirates.

Quantitative pathway
analysis pest entry non
food products

ONGOING

Art 36: Mopest inventory of pest models for pest RA

PROC: Inventory of spread models for pest RA **ONGOING**

Art 36: Prima phacie Comparison of pest RA methodologies through case studies

EFSA plant health cooperation and outsourcing : data



FAO IPPC) (ISPM, steps RA Pest

Pest Categorisation

Probability of Entry

Probability of Establishment

Probability of Spread

Consequences on yield and environment

Risk Reduction Options **PROC:** Experiment on splash dispersal of **Citrus black spot** fungus from infected oranges

PROC JRC:
CLIMPEST EU
climate suitability

Art 36: Prassis inventory data sources for pest RA

PROC: FWC
Framework contract
for Systematic
Literature Review

ONGOING

PROC JRC: EU plant hosts and environment **Forestry** maps

PROC: FWC framework contract for Statistics and data management ONGOING

PROC: FWC framework contract for data generation, compilation and interpretation. NEW PLANNED

Example of "dry lab" research for a commodity risk assessment





Extensive Literature Search for:

□Inventory of soil & growing media □Inventory of pests associated with soil & growing media

LEI Wageningen UR (NL) Benaki Phytopathological Institute (EL)



Risk assessment for plant health of soil and growing media (ONGOING)

Example of field research for pest rise assessment



Small scale experimental studies: The relative role of human activities and psyllid vectors in the dissemination of European stone fruit yellows in apricot orchards

Sauvion and Labonne, INRA Montpellier

"exchanges between wild *Prunus and apricot trees* are significant as a natural pathways for the spread of ESFY: psyllids acquiring the pathogen from wild *Prunus sp.* transmitted them in the orchards"

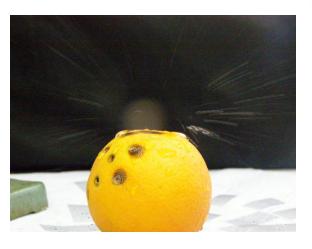


Risk assessment for *Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum* for the EU territory, In MacLeod et al., 2012. Prima phacie report. Pest risk assessment for the EU Plant Health. A comparative approach with case studies. Available at www.efsa.europa.eu/publications

Example of laboratory research for pest risk assessment







Perryman and West, 2014

Splash dispersal of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* conidia from infected citrus fruit. Available online:

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/560e.htm



Risk assessment for *Phyllosticta citricarpa* for the EU territory http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3557.htm

Conclusions



- PRA and its uncertainties help to identify knowledge gaps for quarantine pests and provides recommendations for future research to reduce these uncertainties
- > PRA uncertainties can contribute to:
- Prioritisation of research topics
- A shared plant health research agenda

Questions



