

**Predpisy notifikované v Dohode o uplatňovaní sanitárnych a fyto-sanitárnych opatrení (SPS WTO)  
38. týždeň roku 2021**

Číslo/Dátum	Notifikujúca strana	Charakteristika notifikácie	Pripomienková doba
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/EGY/124</a> 20/09/21	Egypt	<i>Animal and vegetable fats and oils</i> <b>Ministerial Decree No. 222/2021</b> G/SPS/N/EGY/124 The Ministerial Decree No. 222/2021 gives the producers and importers a six-month transitional period to abide by the Egyptian Standard ES 8335 for "Unrefined Shea Butter".	19/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/IND/267</a> 20/09/21	India	<i>Packaging materials used for packaging of food products</i> <b>Draft Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Amendment Regulations, 2021</b> G/SPS/N/IND/267 These regulations prescribe the specific migration limit of certain substances from packaging material intended to be in contact with articles of food.	19/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/IND/268</a> 20/09/21	India	<i>Food products</i> <b>Draft Food Safety and Standards (Vegan Foods) Regulations, 2021</b> G/SPS/N/IND/268 These regulations propose to prescribe the process of assessing and certification of vegan foods including their labelling and display requirements.	19/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/NZL/658</a> 20/09/21	New Zealand	<i>Ruminant meat and ruminant meat products</i> <b><u>Ruminant Meat and Ruminant Meat Products IHS [RUMNPROD.GEN]</u></b> G/SPS/N/NZL/658 Generic import health standard that outlines the minimum requirements that must be met when importing ruminant meat and ruminant meat products into New Zealand. Replaces 35 import health standards.	19/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/PHL/498</a> 20/09/21	Philippines	<i>Live cattle, meat and meat products derived from cattle</i> <b><u>Department of Agriculture Memorandum Order No. 54 Series of 2021, Temporary Ban on the Importation of Live Cattle, Meat and Meat Products Derived from Cattle from Brazil</u></b> G/SPS/N/PHL/498 The Order signed on 16 September 2021 institutes the following measures for the importation of meat and meat by-products derived from cattle from Brazil: 1) Temporary suspension of the processing of the application and issuance of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Import Clearance of meat and meat by-products derived from cattle including live cattle importation; 2) All shipments in transit/loaded/accepted unto port before the official communication of this Order to the Brazilian authorities shall be allowed provided the slaughter and production date is on or before 31 August 2021; 3) All previously approved SPS Import Clearances which were not yet in transit/loaded/accepted unto port after the official communication of this Order to the Brazilian authorities are hereby revoked; 4)	Emergency measure

Shipments with ship out date after the communication of this Order to the Brazilian authorities shall be dealt with as per DA Administrative Order 9 series of 2010, Section IV.D; 5) More rigorous and tight inspection on all arrivals of meat and meat by-products derived from cattle including live cattle by DA Veterinary Quarantine Officers assigned at ports of entry.

[G/SPS/N/CHL/694](#) Chile  
21/09/21

*Primates para centros de exhibición*

20/11/21

**Fija exigencias sanitarias para la internación a Chile de primates para centros de exhibición**

G/SPS/N/CHL/694 A continuación, se deja un resumen de las principales exigencias sanitarias establecidas en la medida notificada: País o zona de origen: Debe ser miembro de la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE); País o zona donde la rabia es una enfermedad de notificación obligatoria. Origen de los animales: Deben haber permanecido ininterrumpidamente en el zoológico o parque de vida silvestre de origen desde su nacimiento o, al menos durante los últimos 12 meses previos al embarque con destino a Chile. Establecimiento de procedencia: Los animales deben provenir de un zoológico o parque para animales silvestres que cumpla con los requisitos listados en este numeral de la resolución. Cuarentena pre embarque: - Debe ser bajo control de un médico veterinario oficial o acreditado por un periodo mínimo de 30 días; - Los animales no deben tomar contacto con otros animales, según lo indicado en el literal b). Durante este periodo los animales deben ser sometidos a las pruebas diagnósticas y presentar resultados negativos para las enfermedades acá mencionadas (Hepatitis B., Salmonella, Shigella sp., Yersinia sp., Tuberculosis (M. bovis y M. tuberculosis); - Los exámenes señalados en el punto anterior deben efectuarse en laboratorios de diagnóstico oficiales o reconocidos por la autoridad sanitaria competente o en un laboratorio internacional de referencia; - Durante el periodo de aislamiento los animales deben ser sometidos a dos tratamientos, contra parásitos internos y externos. En caso de aplicación de otras vacunas y tratamientos, se debe adjuntar al certificado sanitario, con la documentación pertinente. Transporte y embarque: Se establece el tipo control del embarque, características de los medios de control, medidas para la mantención de las condiciones sanitarias y el bienestar de los animales, durante 48 horas previas al embarque no deben presentar signos clínicos acá señalados. Certificación sanitaria: Los animales deben venir amparados por un certificado sanitario oficial, otorgado por la autoridad sanitaria competente del país de procedencia, con los requisitos en este numeral establecidos. Cuarentena post ingreso: Los animales deben ser sometidos a un proceso de aislamiento, bajo control oficial, en la estación cuarentenaria pecuaria oficial del SAG o en un lugar autorizado por el SAG para tales efectos, bajo las condiciones detalladas en este numeral. Otras autorizaciones: Los animales deben ingresar amparados por la resolución que autoriza la

introducción al territorio nacional de ejemplares vivos de especies exóticas de la fauna silvestre emitida por la División de Protección de los Recursos Naturales Renovables del SAG y con los permisos CITES, cuando la especie se encuentre listada en alguno de dichos apéndices. Para mayor detalle revisar el documento adjunto a esta notificación.

[G/SPS/N/CHL/695](#) Chile  
21/09/21

*Primates para centros de exhibición*

20/11/21

**Fija exigencias sanitarias para la internación a Chile de animales de la familia ailuridae, ursidae, cyclopedidae y myrmecophagidae para centros de exhibición**

G/SPS/N/CHL/695 A continuación, se deja un resumen de las principales exigencias sanitarias establecidas en la medida notificada: País o zona de origen: Debe ser miembro de la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE); País o zona donde la rabia es una enfermedad de notificación obligatoria. Origen de los animales: Deben haber permanecido ininterrumpidamente en el zoológico o parque de vida silvestre de origen desde su nacimiento o, al menos durante los últimos 12 meses previos al embarque con destino a Chile. Establecimiento de procedencia: Los animales deben provenir de un zoológico o parque para animales silvestres que cumpla con los requisitos listados en la resolución notificada. Cuarentena pre embarque: - Debe ser bajo control de un médico veterinario oficial o acreditado por un periodo mínimo de 30 días; - Los animales no deben tomar contacto con otros animales; - Durante el periodo de aislamiento los animales deben ser sometidos a dos tratamientos, contra parásitos internos y externos; - En caso de aplicación de otras vacunas y tratamientos, se debe adjuntar al certificado sanitario, con la documentación pertinente. Transporte y embarque: Se establece el tipo control del embarque, características de los medios de control, medidas para la mantención de las condiciones sanitarias y el bienestar de los animales, durante 48 horas previas al embarque no deben presentar signos clínicos acá señalados. Certificación sanitaria: Los animales deben venir amparados por un certificado sanitario oficial, otorgado por la autoridad sanitaria competente del país de procedencia. Cuarentena post ingreso: Los animales deben ser sometidos a un proceso de aislamiento, bajo control oficial, en la estación cuarentenaria pecuaria oficial del SAG o en un lugar autorizado por el SAG para tales efectos. Otras autorizaciones: Los animales deben ingresar amparados por la resolución que autoriza la introducción al territorio nacional de ejemplares vivos de especies exóticas de la fauna silvestre emitida por la División de Protección de los Recursos Naturales Renovables del SAG y con los permisos CITES, cuando la especie se encuentre listada en alguno de dichos apéndices. Para mayor detalle revisar el documento adjunto a esta notificación.

<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/124</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Propagation/planting materials of pummelo species (Citrus grandis)</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National technical regulation on planting-materials of perennial fruit crop – Part 2: Pummelo</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/124 This draft national technical regulation prescribes the quality requirements of propagation/planting materials (incl. seedlings) for fruit trees of pummelo species (Citrus grandis) to use for production by grafting method. This technical regulation will apply to organizations and individuals involve in producing, trading and importing propagation/planting materials of pummelo species (Citrus grandis).</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/125</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Propagation/planting materials of coffee (Coffea canaphora and Coffea arabica)</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National technical regulation on Planting-materials quality of perennial industrial crop – Part 1: Coffee</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/125 This draft national technical regulation prescribes the quality requirements of propagating materials and seedlings of coffee crop (Coffea canaphora and Coffea arabica) to use for seedling production by vegetative and sexual propagation methods. This draft technical regulation will apply to organizations and individuals involve in producing, trading and importing propagation materials of coffee crop (Coffea canaphora and Coffea arabica).</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/126</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Propagation/planting materials of orange [citrus species (Citrus sinensis) and King mandarin (Citrus nobilis)]</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National technical regulation on Planting-materials of perennial fruit crop – Part 1: Orange</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/126 This draft national technical regulation prescribes the quality requirements of propagation/planting materials (incl. seedlings) for fruit trees of citrus species (Citrus sinensis) and King mandarin (Citrus nobilis) to use for production by grafting method. This technical regulation will apply to organizations and individuals involve in producing, trading and importing propagation/planting materials of citrus species (Citrus sinensis) and King mandarin (Citrus nobilis).</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/127</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Propagation/planting materials of banana species (Musa spp.)</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National technical regulation on Planting-materials of perennial fruit crop – Part 3: Banana</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/127 This draft national technical regulation prescribes the quality requirements of propagation/planting materials for fruit trees of banana species (Musa spp.) to use for seedling production by by tissue culture method. This technical regulation will apply to organizations and individuals involve in producing, trading and importing propagation/planting materials of banana species (Musa spp.).</p>	20/11/21

<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/128</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Elite trees and elite orchard of pummelo (Citrus grandis)</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National Standard on Fruit Tree Cultivar – Elite Tree and Elite Orchard - Part 2: Pummelo</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/128 This draft national standard prescribes the quality requirements of elite trees and elite orchard for pummelo species (Citrus grandis) to use for seedling production.</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/129</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Elite trees and elite orchard of orange [citrus species (Citrus sinensis) and King mandarin (Citrus nobilis)]</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National Standard on Fruit Tree Cultivar – Elite Tree and Elite Orchard - Part 1: Orange</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/129 This draft national standard prescribes the quality requirements of elite trees and elite orchard for orange [citrus species (Citrus sinensis) and King mandarin (Citrus nobilis)] to use for seedling production.</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/130</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Elite trees and elite orchard of banana (Musa spp.)</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National Standard on Fruit Tree Cultivar – Elite Tree and Elite Orchard - Part 3: Banana</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/130 This draft national standard prescribes the quality requirements of elite trees and elite orchard of banana (Musa spp.) to use for seedling production.</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/131</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Elite trees and original gardens of coffee (Coffea canaphora and Coffea arabica)</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National Standard on Industrial Crop Cultivas - Elite Tree and Original Garden - Part 1: Coffee</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/131 This draft national standard prescribes the quality requirements of elite trees and elite garden for coffee species (Coffea canaphora and Coffea arabica) to use for seedling production.</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/132</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Value for cultivation and use of orange [citrus species (Citrus sinensis) and King mandarin (Citrus nobilis)]</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National Standard on Fruit crop cultivar – Value for cultivation and use. Part 1: Orange</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/132 This draft national standard prescribes the requirements of value of cultivation and use (VCU) and VCU testing/trial method for citrus species (Citrus sinensis) and King mandarin (Citrus nobilis).</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/133</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Value of cultivation and use of banana (Musa spp.)</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National Standard on Fruit crop cultivar – Value of cultivation and use. Part 3: Banana</u></b> G/SPS/N/VNM/133 This draft national standard prescribes the requirements of value of cultivation and use (VCU) and VCU testing/trial method for banana species (Musa spp.).</p>	20/11/21

<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/134</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Value for cultivation and use of pummelo cultivar (Citrus grandis)</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National Standard on Fruit crop cultivar – Value for cultivation and use. Part 2: Pummelo</u></b></p> <p>G/SPS/N/VNM/134 This draft national standard prescribes the requirements of value of cultivation and use (VCU) and VCU testing/trial method for pummelo species (Citrus grandis).</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/VNM/135</a> 21/09/21	Viet Nam	<p><i>Value of cultivation and use of coffee (Coffea canaphora and Coffea arabica)</i></p> <p><b><u>The draft National Standard on Industrial crop cultivars – Value of cultivation and use. Part 1: Coffee</u></b></p> <p>G/SPS/N/VNM/135 This draft national standard prescribes the requirements of value of cultivation and use (VCU) and VCU testing/trial method for coffee species (Coffea canaphora and Coffea arabica).</p>	20/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/EU/507</a> 22/09/21	European Union	<p><i>Xylella fastidiosa host plants: the list of Annex I of Regulation 2020/1201, is updated with the inclusion of the following species: Adenocarpus lainzii, Ampelopsis brevipedunculata var. hancei, Athyrium filix-femina, Catharanthus roseus, Digitalium, chium plantagineum, Erysimum hybrids, Humulus scandens (Lour.) Merr., Lavatera cretica, Lonicera implexa, Lupinus aridorum, Lupinus villosus, Perovskia abrotanoides, Polygala grandiflora, Psidium, Pteridium aquilinum, Ruta chalapensis, Salvia officinalis, Salvia rosmarinus, Santolina magonica, Ulmus</i></p> <p><b><u>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1688 of 20 September 2021 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 as regards the lists of host plants and specified plants, and the tests for the identification of Xylella fastidiosa</u></b></p> <p>G/SPS/N/EU/507 On 23 June 2021, the European Food Safety Authority updated the database of host plants susceptible to Xylella fastidiosa (Wells et al.). Annexes I and II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 are therefore amended accordingly. For reasons of transparency and clarity, it is indicated, for each of the tests listed in Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) that allows direct access to the scientific articles describing those tests.</p>	
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/NOR/39</a> 22/09/21	Norway	<p><i>Honeybees (HS Code: 01 06 41 00)</i></p> <p><b><u>Draft amendments to § 16 of Regulations relating to plants and measures against pests – March 2021</u></b></p> <p>G/SPS/N/NOR/39 Temporary movements to Norway of consignments of honeybees is forbidden without prior authorisation by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority. This measure aims to prevent the introduction and spread of Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow et.al.</p>	21/11/21

[G/SPS/N/ARE/239](#)  
22/09/21

United Arab  
Emirates

*Live poultry (HS Code: 0105), day-old chicks (HS Code: 0105.11), hatching eggs, poultry products including poultry meat (HS Code: 0207) and heat-treated products*

Emergency  
measure

**United Arab Emirates is imposing a temporary ban on the importation of domestic and wild birds and their untreated by-products from Pakistan** G/SPS/N/ARE/239 Following the notification published by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) regarding the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza virus (HPAI) in Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates is applying a precautionary sanitary measure to prevent the risk of introducing HPAI virus through the imports of live birds and their products from Pakistan. These measures include: 1. Temporary ban on the importation of day-old chicks, hatching eggs and non heat-treated poultry products (non heat-treated meat and meat products and non heat-treated eggs and egg products) from Pakistan to the United Arab Emirates; 2. Continue of the temporary ban on the importation of domestic and wild birds from Pakistan to the United Arab Emirates; 3. Regulating the exportation of heat-treated poultry products (heat-treated poultry meat and heat-treated table eggs) from Pakistan according to the health certificate forms will be approved between the two countries; 4. Consignments of heat treated poultry products from Pakistan will be released according to the health certificate form for export of "meat and meat products" and the health certificate form for export of "table eggs and egg products" currently used, provided that the competent authorities in Pakistan should send additional health statement saying that: a. For heat-treated poultry meats: the necessary precautions were taken to avoid contact of the commodity with any source of avian influenza virus and the product(s) described above have been processed to ensure the inactivation of avian influenza virus in accordance with Article 10.4.24 of the OIE Terrestrial Code; b. For heat-treated table eggs: the necessary precautions were taken to avoid contact of the commodity with any source of avian influenza virus and the product(s) described above have been processed to ensure the inactivation of avian influenza virus in accordance with Article 10.4.23 of the OIE Terrestrial Code; 5. Consignments of table eggs and poultry meat and their products from Pakistan that were produced after 15 July 2021 are not allowed to be exported to the United Arab Emirates.

[G/SPS/N/GBR/12](#)  
22/09/21

United Kingdom

*Goods subject to Article 73 of the retained Plant Health Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/2031) and detailed in Annex 11, Part B of the retained Phytosanitary Conditions Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2072)*

21/11/21

**[Pre-notification of Goods detailed in Article 73 of the retained Plant Health Regulation \(Regulation \(EU\) 2016/2031\)](#)** G/SPS/N/GBR/12 This instrument uses a power in the retained Regulation (EU) 2017/625 ("the Official Controls Regulation") to make regulations requiring the pre-notification of

goods detailed in Article 73 ("Article 73 goods") of the retained Plant Health Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/2031), entering England, Scotland and Wales (Great Britain). Such a requirement will apply to 1% of imports of Article 73 goods, selected for phytosanitary import checks, from all countries. Please see section 3 for a link to the list of Article 73 goods. This measure will provide information on the movement of these goods, which will allow for better targeting of inspections, to determine whether they present a biosecurity risk. All other regulated plant and plant product commodities need to be pre-notified before arriving in Great Britain. The notified document ("Article 73 pre-notification") sets out the legal basis for implementing this measure in GB legislation. As a draft of the legislation is not yet available, we are using this document to notify WTO Members of our intention.

<a href="#">G/SPS/N/EU/508</a> 23/09/21	European Union	<p><i>Astaxanthin-rich oleoresin from Haematococcus pluvialis algae</i></p> <p><b>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1377 authorising the change of the conditions of use of the novel food astaxanthin-rich oleoresin from Haematococcus pluvialis algae under Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 (Text with EEA relevance)</b> G/SPS/N/EU/508 On the basis of an underpinning opinion of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the measure authorises the use of astaxanthin-rich oleoresin from Haematococcus pluvialis algae in food supplements that are intended for the general population above the age of 14 years.</p>	22/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/KOR/737</a> 23/09/21	Korea, Republic of	<p><i>All live aquatic animals (fish, molluscs and crustaceans) and chilled or frozen shrimp, and amphibian (HS codes: 0301, 0306, 0307, 0106)</i></p> <p><b>Proposed amendment to the "Enforcement Rule of Aquatic Life Disease Control Act"</b> G/SPS/N/KOR/737 (1) Listing Infection with Decapod iridescent virus-1 (DIV1) as contagious aquatic organisms disease;(2) Listing amphibian to be quarantined before import;(3) Approving electronic certificates provided by exporting countries' competent authorities;(4) Expanding the scope of import risk analysis;(5) Performing on-site audit based on a consultation with exporting country.</p>	22/11/21
<a href="#">G/SPS/N/USA/3275</a> 23/09/21	United States of America	<p><i>Fresh citrus species:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Grapefruit, Citrus x paradisi MacFad.;</i></li> <li>• <i>Lemons, Citrus x meyeri Yu. Tanaka and Citrus x limon (L.) Burm. f.;</i></li> <li>• <i>Lime, Citrus aurantiifolia, Citrus latifolia;</i></li> <li>• <i>Mandarins, clementines and tangerines, including satsumas, and other fruits grown from this species or its hybrids, Citrus reticulata Blanco;</i></li> <li>• <i>Oranges, Citrus x sinensis (L.) Osbeck;</i></li> <li>• <i>Tangelo, Citrus paradisi x C. reticulata, Citrus x tangelo Ingram &amp; Moore;</i></li> <li>• <i>Tangor, Citrus x nobilis Lou.</i></li> </ul>	Emergency measure

**USDA APHIS Amends Import Requirements for Citrus from Australia in Federal Order**

G/SPS/N/USA/3275 Effective 20 August 2021, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is revising the entry requirements for citrus fruit from the Districts of Riverina and Sunraysia in Australia. This revision is necessary because both Riverina and Sunraysia no longer meet the requirements to be considered fruit fly free areas for Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni* or QFF). This action applies to the importation of the fresh citrus species named in this Federal order, when produced in either district, as published on the USDA APHIS website on 20 August 2021. APHIS is now requiring in transit cold treatment for the aforementioned citrus varieties when originating in regulated areas for QFF, including the Districts of Riverina and Sunraysia. APHIS will require treatment of citrus prior to entering the United States. All fresh citrus consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Australia with the additional declaration stating the citrus fruit was produced in Riverina, Riverland, Sunraysia; the inland region of Queensland, the regions comprising Western Australia, or the shires of Bourke or Narromine within New South Wales District.

[G/SPS/N/USA/3276](#)  
23/09/21

United States of  
America

*Fragaria spp., Rosa spp., and Rubus spp. Plants*  
**APHIS amends entry requirements for importation of *Fragaria spp., Rosa spp., and Rubus spp.* plants from Canada into the United States to prevent the entry of the strawberry blossom weevil (*Anthonomus rubi*) by Federal Order**

Emergency  
measure

G/SPS/N/USA/3276 Effective 14 September 2021, USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is amending the entry requirements for the importation of *Fragaria spp., Rosa spp., and Rubus spp.* plants produced in Canada to prevent the introduction of the strawberry blossom weevil (*Anthonomus rubi*) into the United States. To prevent introduction of strawberry blossom weevil (*Anthonomus rubi*) into the United States, APHIS requires that *Fragaria spp., Rosa spp., and Rubus spp.* plants for planting produced in Canada must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with additional declarations described by Federal Emergency Order. The imported plants from Canada must have been produced and certified by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Canada as a pest-free place of production or a pest free production site for the strawberry blossom weevil (*Anthonomus rubi*) following the requirements of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures-10. The shipment has been inspected and found to be free of the strawberry blossom weevil (*Anthonomus rubi*). Strawberry blossom weevil is a serious pest of strawberry (*Fragaria spp.*) and raspberry (*Rubus spp.*). Blackberry (*Rubus spp.*) and rose (*Rosa spp.*) are considered occasional hosts. When imported as plants for planting these hosts represent a pathway

for the entry of this pest into the United States. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) reported strawberry blossom weevil populations being detected in British Columbia, Canada. This detection is the first confirmed report of this pest in North America.

<a href="#">G/SPS/N/USA/3277</a> 23/09/21	United States of America	<i>Fresh fig fruit (Ficus carica L.)</i> <b>APHIS Amends Import Requirements for Fresh Fig Fruit from Mexico in Federal Emergency Order</b> G/SPS/N/USA/3277 APHIS has determined that the introduction and establishment of BFF poses a serious threat to US agriculture including fresh fig fruits grown in the United States. APHIS has determined that additional import requirements for fresh fig fruit from Mexico are necessary to prevent the introduction and establishment of BFF in the United States. These restrictions are immediately needed and warranted to address plant pest risks associated with the importation of fresh figs from Mexico. Effective 24 August 2021, this federal order revises import requirements for fresh fig fruit ( <i>Ficus carica L.</i> ) imported from Mexico to prevent the introduction of black fig fly (BFF) ( <i>Silba adipata McAlpine</i> ) by imposing treatment requirements on all fresh figs from Mexico. To prevent the introduction of BFF into the United States via fresh fig fruit: Only commercial consignments of fresh fig fruit may be imported from Mexico; also, consignments of fresh fig fruit from Mexico will require mandatory irradiation treatment at 400 Gy, in accordance with Title 7 US Code of Federal Regulations Part 305; also irradiation treatment can occur in Mexico under an APHIS preclearance program, or upon-arrival in the United States at an APHIS-approved irradiation facility under a compliance agreement. All other shipments of fresh fig fruit from Mexico, including passenger baggage, conveyances, express couriers, or any other means are prohibited. In March 2020, the Mexican government notified APHIS of BFF detections in the state of Morelos. On 30 July 2021, Mexico notified APHIS that BFF had been found in the states of Baja California Sur, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, and Puebla, Mexico. Mexico also notified APHIS that BFF was not under official control. BFF is a lance fly species ( <i>Lonchaeidae</i> ) which attacks only figs but is considered one of the most important and destructive pests of figs. BFF is distributed throughout the Mediterranean region and the Middle East and has been introduced to South Africa. BFF has limited distribution in the United States. APHIS has determined that this species would be able to establish in fig growing areas of the United States.	Emergency measure
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<a href="#">G/SPS/N/USA/3278</a> 23/09/21	United States of America	<i>Fresh mangoes</i> <b>Notification of Availability of a Pest Risk Analysis for the Importation of Fresh Mango (<i>Mangifera indica L.</i>) Fruit From Grenada Into the United States - Docket No. APHIS–2021–0016</b> G/SPS/N/USA/3278 APHIS is advising the public that it has prepared a pest risk analysis that evaluates	08/11/21
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the risks associated with the importation of fresh mango fruit from Grenada into the United States. Based on the analysis, APHIS has determined that the application of one or more phytosanitary measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks of introducing or disseminating plant pests or noxious weeds via the importation of fresh mango fruit from Grenada. We are making the pest risk analysis available to the public for review and comment. Published in the Federal Register, page 50524, Vol. 86, No. 172, Thursday, 9 September 2021.