



Key conclusions agreed amongst Croatia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Greece, together with the Commission

Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is one of the most dangerous plant pest known worldwide and a top priority for the EU. Strict emergency measures are already in place and regularly updated. The situation amongst affected territories, in Italy, France, Germany and Spain, is very contrasted. Eradication of outbreaks remains the first objective; when no longer feasible, an active containment approach should be implemented, aiming at protecting the rest of the EU territory.

We agree on a roadmap to strengthen the measures already implemented, including :

- ✓ **Improve the knowledge about Xf**
 - ad-hoc targeted and quick research is needed, especially related to diagnostic methods or to define good practices code ;
 - there is an urgent need for a EU reference laboratory ;
 - the Pest risk assessment on Xf published by EFSA in January 2015 should be updated ;
- ✓ **Reinforce surveillance and improve management measures**
 - intensive monitoring is crucial for early detection and timely action ;
 - the EU survey guidelines should be updated, tools to carry out surveys and recording should be upgraded and coordinated at EU level, even considering remote sensing ;
 - a Working Group should be established by the Commission to share best practices and supporting tools, taking into account the economic, ecological and social consequences of different outbreaks and strategies. A temporary ban on movement and on planting of plant species may be considered as an option in case of positive findings ;
 - implement quick eradication measures every time the bacteria can be eradicated, with appropriate administrative procedures for rapid actions ;
 - containment strategy should take into consideration the consequences on ecosystems, society and local economy, and their specific risks towards recombination ;
- ✓ **Reinforce awareness raising activities and information sharing**
 - awareness raising campaigns need to be further strengthened and discussed to improve acceptability ;
 - the Commission will make publicly available the results of surveillance, and contribute to communication towards third countries about the quality of EU system.

Those key issues are based on the involvement of all delegations to allocate adequate financial and human resources at all levels.