

TRADE IMPACT OF CITRUS BLACK SPOT FOR FLORIDA

Country	Value in millions \$	Import requirements	Comments
Japan	75	<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> Kiely listed as a major quarantine pest. Inspection at the port of entry. Incineration of the entire lot or a part of lot which is infected.	Listed as a major Q pest
Canada	12	No restrictions for CBS US-FL Citrus for human consumption (without leaves or branches) does not require a Phytosanitary Certificate or Import Permit. (Argentina and Brazil have similar import requirements for citrus fruit to Canada)	
Chile	Not significant (in general exports to Latin America are not significant)	Only grapefruit allowed from Florida. Citrus is allowed into Chile only from China and Israel. However, no diseases listed as of concern from Israeli citrus.  Chile authorizes Citrus spp from China. Canker is the only disease of concern listed in SAG regulations. In 2007 only required mitigations were washing/brushing/waxing and chlorine water dip. In 2008, Chile removed brushing and waxing requirement and eliminated chlorine treatment.	
EU	40	(1) Pest free areas (2) Inspections – No symptoms in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last cycle of vegetation and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production shown no symptoms (3) Fruits originate in a field of production subjected to appropriate treatments against CBS and none of the fruits harvested in the field of production shown no symptoms	As per the directive 2000/29/EC very similar to canker regulations EU considers fruit as the pathway.
South Korea	1.5	Unknown, but it appears that South Korea imports fruit from South Africa without a specific mitigation for CBS.	
Taiwan	1.5	CBS is known to occur in Taiwan	

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Hong Kong	NA	Not known to regulate	
Singapore	NA	CABI lists Singapore as having CBS.	
China		CBS is known to occur	
Norway	0.10*	Not known to regulate	
Ukrainian	0.08*	Follows the same import requirements as Russia (Russian Federation) - US Citrus fruit for consumption requires a Phytosanitary Certificate and an Import Permit	
Malaysia	NA	CBS is known to occur	Citrus fruit is unrestricted
Philippines	NA	CBS is known to occur	
Russia	2.99*	US Citrus fruit for consumption requires a Phytosanitary Certificate and an Import Permit.	
Aruba	Not significant	1,000 boxes shipper to date (about as much as shipped to Russia)	
New Zealand	NA	Required that the fruit has been sourced from Pest free area or AD attesting that the consignment has undergone appropriate pest control activities against CBS	Florida limes, lemons, grapefruit, mandarins/tangerines, tangelos, and pomelos (not oranges) have access to New Zealand. With requirements for several pests and diseases. However, citrus fruit has not been exported to New Zealand for several years. NZ is currently reviewing the pest complex for all U.S. citrus.

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Australia	NA	Citrus fruit not to be imported into South AU unless inspected and found free of CBS. Other states including Victoria, West AU and AU Capital territory do not regulate CBS	Present in Queensland and Northern Territory under Official control.
India	NA	AD required free from CBS	As per the thesis of Broderick from University of Pretoria in 1969; CBS is reported from India
Mexico	NA	Presently prohibits imports from CBS infected countries. Exception - Negotiated with China some mitigation.	

- Total exports from US.

EU and Japan combined account for more than 50% of citrus exports from Florida. Regulations from EU are available through their directive 2000/29/EC and are very similar to the canker regulations. The current workplan for citrus canker for EU and surveillance and packing shed inspections under CHRP may be sufficient to convince EU about mitigating the CBS risk. Also there is an opportunity to negotiate with EU at the forthcoming bilateral meeting at Riverdale during the week of April 26, 2010. EU imposed additional regulations on South Africa due to increase in the CBS interceptions well beyond the EU directive such as incubation of the fruit for detecting asymptomatic fruit or spraying and packing house fruit treatments as in the case of Argentina.

Japan lists this pest as major Q pest which may reflect tougher mitigations other than freedom from CBS at the packing house. As noted in the table above, Japan receives citrus fruit from South Africa with no specific mitigations. We will get clarity on this issue once we officially engage Japan through formal notification. It is unlikely that Japan will impose immediate ban on Florida citrus based on South Africa situation but the threat of suspension exists.

Canada and Norway do not regulate the pest and has no impact and the same is for Taiwan, Singapore, China, Malaysia and Philippines where CBS is known to occur.

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Also, Interstate movement of fruit from FL to other citrus producing states may have some impact on exports from other states. Often trading partners enquire about the domestic regulations/safeguards for interstate movement of fruit from regulated areas.