

THE LATEST ON EU AGRI-FOOD POLICIES IMPACTING LOW-INCOME & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

EU conditions for mango imports from Mali

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EU introduces temporary import conditions for mangoes from Mali requiring effective post-harvest fruit fly treatment

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) <u>2025/2294</u> of 10 November 2025 adopting a temporary derogation from the requirements concerning the introduction into the Union territory of fruits of *Mangifera* L. originating in Mali and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

Update

The European Union (EU) has introduced stricter import conditions for mangoes from Mali. Instead of relying on a systems approach, these mangoes can now **only** be exported to the EU on submission of an official statement from Mali certifying that the fruits have been subject to an effective post-harvest treatment that ensures they are free from fruit flies (Tephritidae).

Impacted products

Mangoes

What is changing?

Since 2020, mangos exported from Mali to the EU had to be accompanied by an official statement from the Malian authorities certifying that the fruits had been subject to an effective systems approach for the management of fruit fly. The details of this systems approach were notified in a dossier that was provided in advance by Mali to the European Commission [Regulation 2019/2072, Annex VII, 61(d)].

However, in May 2025 the competent authority in Mali communicated to the European Commission that problems have been identified with certain essential elements of this systems approach. As a result, the EU is introducing a temporary derogation (exception) with stricter conditions, requiring mangoes exported to the EU to be subject to an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure they are free from fruit fly.

Regulation <u>2025/2294</u> allows exports only under the following conditions:





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- (a) consignments must be accompanied by an official statement that the fruits have been subjected to an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from Tephritidae as referred to in point 77 of Table 3, Part A of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072;
- (b) the details of the treatment method are indicated on the phytosanitary certificate; and
- (c) the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the national plant protection organisation of Mali.

While this derogation is in place, Mali can work on the development of a new or revised systems approach. This will be subjected to an audit to demonstrate its effectiveness before it is accepted by the Commission.

Why?

In 2025, a high number of fruit flies were found during EU border controls of mangoes exported from Mali, including the priority pest *Bactrocera dorsalis*. Also, the Malian competent authority informed the EU that its systems approach had not been applied effectively. Instead of imposing a total ban, the EU has granted a temporary exception, allowing imports to continue on the condition that Mali applies an effective post-harvest treatment.

Timeline

The Regulation applies from 1 December 2025.

The derogation is valid until 1 December 2030.

What are the major implications for exporting countries?

Mango exports to the EU must now receive a post-harvest treatment that ensures they are free from fruit fly. However, the options available for effective post-harvest fruit fly treatments on West African mangos are currently limited.

Recommended Actions

Malian authorities and operators should work together on the development and implementation of an effective and verifiable systems approach to manage fruit fly on mango for export to the EU. This will need to be subjected to an audit demonstrating its effectiveness before it is accepted by the European Commission.







Resources

Non EU country declarations to the EU: Mali.

Sources

Regulation (EU) <u>2025/2294</u> adopting a temporary derogation from the requirements concerning the introduction into the Union territory of fruits of *Mangifera* L. originating in Mali.

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