

Frequency rates for plant import controls 2026

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EU updates frequency rates of import controls for certain plants

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2026/1101](#) of 22 May 2026 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2389 concerning the establishment of frequency rates for identity checks and physical checks on consignments of plants, plant products and other objects entering the Union

Update

The European Union (EU) has updated the frequency rates of import controls for certain plants, including food plants specifically from **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Thailand, Türkiye, and Viet Nam**. For certain plants, controls have been increased for plants imported from all non-EU countries, or from all European countries outside the EU.

Impacted products

Plants and plant products including apples, avocados, blueberries, citrus, strawberries, peaches, pears, stone fruits, turmeric, ginger

What is changing?

For consignments of plants and plant products entering the EU, the frequency of controls (identity checks and physical checks) is determined by the potential phytosanitary risks associated with each product. The basic frequency rate of controls is 100% of all consignments; however, a lower frequency of controls can be set for specific plants. These are reviewed on a regular basis.

This latest review has the following impacts.

Increased identity and physical checks for:

- avocado (*Persea americana*) from all non-EU countries
- citrus from Mexico
- Prunus from European countries outside the EU

- roots and tubercles of turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) from all non-EU countries, with a higher frequency for Thailand and Peru
- zingiber from Peru.

Decreased identity and physical checks for:

- apples (*Malus*), pears (*Pyrus*), and blueberries (*Vaccinium*) from European countries outside the EU
- citrus from Türkiye
- guava (*Psidium*) from Brazil
- kiwi fruit (*Actinidia*), papaya (*Carica papaya*), and *Rubus* from all non-EU countries
- mangoes (*Mangifera*) from Brazil
- passion fruit (*Passiflora*) from South Africa and Viet Nam
- pears (*Pyrus*) from China and Argentina
- *Prunus* from Türkiye, Argentina, and Chile.

Table 1 presents details of these changes.

Why?

Frequency rates of controls are reviewed annually based on updates from the EU's Information Management System for Official Controls ([IMSOC](#)), the Trade Control and Expert System ([TRACES](#)), and EU Member States. These reviews are risk-based, taking into account pest biology (particularly the potential mobility of quarantine pests), compliance records, past interceptions, and trade volumes.

Timeline

The new frequencies of checks apply from **11 June 2026**.

Recommended Actions

To reduce the risk of interceptions and the introduction of increased physical checks, non-EU countries should ensure their plant exports comply with EU phytosanitary requirements by introducing (among others) enhanced plant health measures and certification processes.

Background

Regulation [2022/2389](#) aims to standardise the frequency rates for identity and physical checks of plant-related consignments entering the EU. The frequency of checks is based on the risk level of each product and its origin.

Initially, all consignments must be checked at a rate of 100%. The frequency rates are reviewed yearly, and can be reduced for lower-risk items on request by EU Member States.

However, high-risk items always remain subject to full checks [Regulation [2016/2031](#), Arts 28(1), 30(1), 49(1)]. High-risk items include any plant or plant product susceptible to increased phytosanitary risk, and all plants intended for planting.

Regulation [2019/1715](#) lays down rules for the functioning of [IMSOC](#), which integrates the following information systems:

- Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)
- Animal Diseases Information System (ADIS)
- European Union Notification System for Plant Health Interceptions (EUROPHYT)
- Trade Control and Expert System for exchanging data, information, and documents (TRACES).

Resources

Regulation (EU) [2025/355](#) concerning the establishment of frequency rates for identity checks and physical checks on consignments of plants, plant products and other objects entering the Union

Regulation (EU) [2024/591](#) concerning the establishment of frequency rates for identity checks and physical checks on consignments of plants, plant products and other objects entering the Union

Regulation (EU) [2022/2389](#) establishing rules for the uniform application of frequency rates for identity checks and physical checks on consignments of plants, plant products and other objects entering the Union

Information Management System for Official Controls ([IMSOC](#))

Sources

Regulation (EU) [2026/1101](#) concerning the establishment of frequency rates for identity checks and physical checks on consignments of plants, plant products and other objects entering the Union


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Table & Figures

Table 1 Minimum frequency rates of identity checks and physical checks for plant products entering the EU			
Food plant products	Origin	Minimum frequency rate (%) ^[1]	
		Previous	New (from 11 June 2026)
Fruits			
<i>Actinidia</i> (kiwi)	All non-EU countries	10	5
<i>Carica papaya</i> (papaya)	All non-EU countries	10	5
<i>Citrus</i>	Egypt	50	50
	Mexico	25	50
	Morocco	5	5
	Türkiye	5	3
<i>Citrus</i> other than <i>C. sinensis</i> (orange)	Israel	25	5
<i>Fragaria</i> (strawberry)	All non-EU countries other than Egypt	5	5
<i>Malus</i> (apple)	Chile	5	5
	European countries outside the EU ^[2]	10	5
	New Zealand	15	15
	South Africa	15	10
<i>Mangifera</i> (mango)	Brazil	75	50
<i>Passiflora</i> (passionfruit)	Colombia	5	5
	South Africa	75	50
	Viet Nam	15	10
<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado)	All non-EU countries other than Cameroon	1	3
<i>Prunus</i> (stone fruit)	Argentina	100	50
	Chile	25	15
	European countries outside the EU ^[2] (Türkiye is no longer an exception)	3	5
	Brazil	100	75
<i>Psidium</i> (guava)	Argentina	25	15
	China	50	25
	European countries outside the EU ^[2]	10	5
	All non-EU countries	5	3
<i>Vaccinium</i> (blueberry)	Argentina	50	35
	Chile	100	10
	European countries outside the EU ^[2]	50	25
<i>Vitis</i> (grape)	All non-EU countries	1	1
Vegetables			
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Canary Islands	15	15
Root and tubercle vegetables other than tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> , <i>Curcuma longa</i> , <i>Zingiber officinale</i>	All non-EU countries other than Cameroon	5	5
Roots and tubercles of <i>Curcuma longa</i>	All non-EU countries other than Cameroon, Peru, and Thailand	5	15
	Peru, Cameroon	5	100
	Thailand	35	100
Roots and tubercles of <i>Zingiber officinale</i>	All non-EU countries other than Cameroon and Peru	5	5
	Cameroon and Peru	5	100

1. To facilitate understanding, this table lists some products where the frequency of checks is unchanged.

2. Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canary Islands, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (Severo-Zapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug)), San Marino, Serbia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom.



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Source: Regulations [2022/2389](#), [2024/591](#), [2025/355](#)

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