

THE PLANT HEALTH GUIDE FOR IMPORTERS

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INTRODUCTION

1. This guide summarises the plant health controls which apply to the import into the UK of plants¹, seeds, plant products¹, plant pests¹, soil and growing medium from countries outside the European Union (EU). The controls are laid down in the Plant Health Directive² and are intended to reduce the risk to commercial crop production and the environment from the introduction of plant pests and diseases. For plant health purposes most imports from Switzerland are treated in the same way as those from an EU Member State. For guidance on the import of plants, plant products, plant pests or soil and growing medium from Switzerland please see **Appendix A**.

2. Although similar controls apply to the whole of the UK, this guide relates to the import of material into England and Wales only. For guidance on the import of material into Scotland and Northern Ireland please contact the Scottish Government Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate (SGRPID) or the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARDNI) in Northern Ireland as appropriate. (See **Appendix B** for contact details). Controls on imports of forest plants and products are implemented by the Forestry Commission Inspectors (although some inspection work is delegated to PHSI)

3. The controls are implemented in England by the Plant Health (England) Order 2005³ and the Plant Health (*Phytophthora ramorum*) (England) Order 2004⁴ and in Wales by the Plant Health (Wales) Order 2006⁵ and the Plant Health (*Phytophthora ramorum*) (Wales) Order 2006⁶. Copies of each order can be purchased from the Stationery Office (see **Appendix B** for contact details) or viewed on-line at: www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/about_legislation.htm. A version of the Plant Health (England) Order 2005 and its amendments are available on-line at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/statutoryLegislation.cfm#healthOrder.

4. The respective Orders are implemented in England and Wales (on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)) by the Food and Environment Research Agency (Fera) Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate (PHSI).

5. It is important to read all parts of this guide before attempting to import any plants, plant products or plant pests. It is the responsibility of anyone intending to import such material to ensure that it complies with all relevant requirements. These might include requirements in addition to those contained in plant health legislation (and which are not covered in this guide). If you are in doubt, or wish to check current restrictions, contact Fera's Plant Health Admin Support Team, your local Plant Health and Seeds Inspector, (who operate in Wales on behalf of WAG), SGRPID or DARDNI, or seek your own legal advice, as appropriate (See **Appendix B** for contact details). This guide is intended as a summary only, is not an authoritative interpretation of the law and should not be used as a substitute for the text of applicable legislation.

¹ See glossary at Appendix C for an explanation of these terms

² Council Directive 2000/29/EC

³ Statutory Instrument 2005 No. 2530

⁴ Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 2590

⁵ Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1643

⁶ Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1344

6. This guide does not cover movements of plants, seeds and plant products within the EU, some of which may require a plant passport. For further details, refer to *The Plant Health Grower's Guide to Plant Passporting and Marketing Requirements*, available on-line at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/plantPassporting.cfm or from Fera (contact details in **Appendix B**).

7. Imports of certain forest trees, wood, bark and some wood products are subject to legislation implemented by the Forestry Commission (See **Appendix B** for contact details).

8. Broadly speaking for plant health purposes material falls into one of the following categories, according to the risk of introduction of pests and diseases:

- **Prohibited:** Poses such a serious risk that import is only permitted under authority of a licence issued by Fera/WAG or the Forestry Commissioners. Includes many species of rooted plants and trees from outside Europe.
- **Controlled:** Normally requires a phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant protection service of the exporting country. Includes those cuttings, rooted plants and trees that are not prohibited, bulbs, most fruits, certain seeds and some cut flowers.
- **Unrestricted:** Presents little or no risk and is not subject to routine plant health controls. Includes nearly all flower seeds, some cut flowers and fruit and most vegetables for eating (except potatoes).

PART A

PROHIBITED PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND PESTS

9. Certain pests, plants and plant products are prohibited from entering England and Wales from countries outside the EU. Import of the following material is generally prohibited:

- (i) plant pests listed in Schedules 1 and 2 to the Plant Health (England) Order 2005 and the Plant Health (Wales) Order 2006, or those that are not normally present in Great Britain and which are likely to be harmful to plants in Great Britain;
- (ii) plants, plant products and soil from specified countries, as listed in Schedule 3 to the respective Orders (**Appendix A** gives details of these).

Import of prohibited material under licence

10. It may be possible to import and keep prohibited material for trial or scientific purposes or for work on varietal selections, subject to strict quarantine and containment conditions, under the authority of a licence issued by Fera/WAG. Licence applications incur a fee and must be made **in advance** of import.

11. When material covered by a licence is landed the letter of authority which forms part of the licence must be presented to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) at the time and place where customs formalities are normally carried out. Prohibited material imported without a licence may be re-exported or destroyed. Further details are given in a separate *Explanatory Leaflet on the Issue of Licences for the Import, Movement and Keeping of Prohibited Plants, Plant Material, Plant Pests, Soil and Growing Medium* (PHI 1), which is available on-line at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/forms/documents/PHI1.pdf or from Fera. Additional information on the import of invertebrate plant pests is available at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/forms/documents/PHI8.pdf or from Fera (See **Appendix B** for contact details).

12. A limited range of material which is otherwise prohibited may be imported under derogation from the EU legislation. Derogations are granted by the European Commission and are available for a limited period, with various, frequently stringent, conditions applying to import. A licence is required for imports made in this way. Requests for new derogations are assessed against the potential risks to all Member States. This is a complex procedure and cannot be completed in less than 12 months. Details of derogations currently in force can be found at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/documents/derog.pdf. Further information about derogations can be obtained from Fera (See **Appendix B** for contact details).

PART B

CONTROLLED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCE AND PRODUCTS

Phytosanitary certificates/Reforwarding phytosanitary certificates

13. In general, all the plants and some categories of plant products that are permitted to enter England and Wales from countries outside the EU must be accompanied by a phytosanitary ("plant health") certificate. In broad terms this includes all major fruit (other than bananas and grapes), cut flowers, some seed and leafy vegetables and potatoes from a limited number of countries. A phytosanitary certificate is essentially a statement issued by the plant health authorities in the exporting country that the material to which it relates has been officially inspected in the country of origin (or country of despatch), complies with legal requirements for entry into the EU and is free from certain serious pests and diseases. Details of these requirements are set out in Schedule 4 to the Orders and are summarised at **Appendix A**. Where there are options for compliance provided in Schedule 4 the particular option used must be specified on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading 'Additional declaration'.

14. These are required if, after a phytosanitary certificate has been issued in the country of origin, the consignment is stored, repacked or split up in another non-EU country before being exported to the EU.

15. If a phytosanitary certificate or reforwarding phytosanitary certificate is required for a consignment to enter England or Wales it must meet the following conditions:

- (i) Each consignment must be accompanied by either a phytosanitary certificate or a phytosanitary certificate and a reforwarding phytosanitary certificate. In the case of postal consignments, the certificate(s) must be enclosed in an envelope and affixed securely to the outside of the package marked 'For the attention of HM Revenue and Customs'.
- (ii) The inspection referred to in the certificate(s) must have occurred no more than 14 days before the date of dispatch of the consignment and the certificate(s) must have been signed within the same 14 day period.
- (iii) The certificate(s) must include all of the necessary additional declarations as set out in Schedule 4 to the Orders.
- (iv) The certificate(s) must be issued by the official plant protection service of the exporting country or re-exporting country. Any certificates issued by a state, province, or regional or local government are not acceptable unless it is the only one empowered to issue certificates in that part of the country. For example, only certificates issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture in the USA are acceptable; state certificates are not.
- (v) The certificate(s) must be signed by or on behalf of an authorised officer of the plant protection service of the issuing country.

(vi) Certificates issued in a language other than English must be accompanied by a translation. If the translation is a separate document, it too must be signed by an authorised officer.

(vii) When a consignment has been moved between two or more non-EU countries prior to export to England or Wales, it must be accompanied by a reforwarding phytosanitary certificate attached to either the original phytosanitary certificate or a copy of the original certificate, as long as this is certified as a true copy by an authorised officer.

16. To enable the Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate (PHSI) to undertake the necessary scrutiny of phytosanitary certificates, details of the quantity of material within the consignment should be included on the certificate under the heading '*Quantity declared*'. This information is additional to the number of packages, which should also be included under the heading '*Number and description of packages*'. Container numbers should also be included here, if appropriate. The unit of quantity used should reflect those specified in the Plant Health (Import Inspection Fees) Order 2006; i.e.:

- For fruit, vegetables, potatoes, grain and soil (where not prohibited) - the weight in kilograms.
- For cut flowers - the number of stems
- For branches with foliage - the weight in kilograms
- For plants for planting the unit depends upon the nature of the material. Bulbs, corms & rhizomes, plants in tissue culture and seeds should be specified by weight. For other planting material the number of items should be included.

Registration of importers

17. Any business or individual involved in importing material that requires a phytosanitary certificate through ports or airports in England or Wales must first register with Fera (see paragraph 25 for arrangements for clearance of postal imports). HMRC will be unable to clear any consignments imported by unregistered traders. There is no charge for registration. Please see the Rural Payments Agency (RPA) PEACH website at www.ehmipeach.defra.gov.uk for information on the registration process. If you require any assistance to use the PEACH system please contact the PEACH Helpdesk. Contact details are at **Appendix B**.

18. Guidance on registration can be found at: <http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/imports/index.cfm> or from Fera Plant Health at the address at **Appendix B**. Similar registration arrangements apply in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Points of entry

19. Certain ports and airports in England and Wales have been designated as points of entry for plant health purposes. In order to be designated as a point of entry facilities to enable plant health inspectors to carry out a thorough examination of consignments have to be provided by the port or airport operator and be approved by the PHSI. A list of the designated points of entry in England and Wales can be found at: <http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/documents/importsPOE.pdf>. Material imported through non-designated points of entry will be held until plant health inspectors have ensured that there are the minimum facilities to enable the port to be designated as a

point of entry or moved under Customs control to an alternative, designated point of entry. Similar arrangements apply in Scotland and Northern Ireland. For more information contact SGRPID or DARDNI.

Pre-arrival notification

20. All commercial importers are required to provide the relevant plant health authority with advance notification of landing of consignments of material that require phytosanitary certificates. For consignments imported through points of entry in England and Wales importers are required to provide Defra with pre-arrival notification through the electronic **RPA PEACH system** (see <http://ehmipeach.defra.gov.uk/>). This notification should be made at least 4 working hours prior to landing in cases of air freight and in all other cases at least 3 working days. For further information contact your local PHSI (contact details are at **Appendix B**) or see: <http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/contactUs/documents/phsiOfficesNew.pdf>

Presentation of documents

21. On landing of consignments via all points of entry in England or Wales other than Heathrow and Gatwick airports:

- Copies of all phytosanitary certificates or reforwarding phytosanitary certificates, Plant Health Movement Documents (see paragraph 23 below) and invoices/delivery notes, should be emailed (for improved response time) to phyto.york@fera.gsi.gov.uk or faxed to PHSI, York (01904-352200). The PEACH application reference number, the point of entry and if the goods are 'in transit' a note to that effect should be included in the message header.
- Original phytosanitary certificates or reforwarding phytosanitary certificates should be sent to Fera PHSI, Room 10GA01, Sand Hutton, York, YO41 1LZ, no longer than 3 days after the consignment is landed.

22. For consignments entering via Heathrow or Gatwick airports (code 120):

- Copies of all phytosanitary certificates or reforwarding phytosanitary certificates, Plant Health Movement Documents and invoices/delivery notes, should be emailed (for improved response time) to phyto-heathrow@fera.gsi.gov.uk or faxed to PHSI, Heathrow (0208 538 2762). The PEACH application reference number, the point of entry and if the goods are 'in transit' a note to that effect should be included in the message header.
- Original phytosanitary certificates or reforwarding phytosanitary certificates, together with packing lists/invoices (see paragraph 23 below), should be sent to Fera PHSI, Room 32, First Floor, Vista Centre, 50 Salisbury Road, Hounslow, TW4 6JQ no longer than 3 days after the consignment is landed.

23. Wherever possible documents should be emailed to the relevant PHSI address as this will increase the speed with which checks can be carried out and clearance confirmed. Enclosing the invoice and delivery notes in your email will also help to speed up the identity check.

24. Where consignments are landed in another Member State prior to being transported to England or Wales, all the phytosanitary inspections should be undertaken by the plant health service in the Member State where the material first entered the EU. The original phytosanitary certificate will be kept by that Member State and a Plant Health Movement Document substituted. This should be forwarded on arrival in England or Wales as described in paragraphs 21 and 22 in lieu of the phytosanitary certificate.

25. Consignments to be imported by post should have the relevant certificates enclosed in an envelope and affixed securely to the outside of the package marked "For the attention of HM Revenue and Customs". If the certificate relates to more than one package, the original certificate should be attached to one of them in this way and a certified copy of it attached to each of the others.

Inspection of imported material

26. All controlled plants and plant produce imported into England or Wales will be subject to inspection at the point of entry by plant health inspectors. An inspection is made up of three parts:

- Documentary check (to confirm the phytosanitary certificate is correct);
- Identity check (to confirm that the consignment is what it is said to be); and
- Physical check (to confirm the material is free from quarantine pests and diseases).

27. Other material which does not require a phytosanitary certificate may also be liable to random inspection to ensure that it does not contain prohibited pests or diseases. Any consignments which are found to contain pests or diseases, which are landed in contravention of plant health legislation or in relation to which the documentation is not adequate may be destroyed, treated or re-exported at the importer's own expense and risk.

28. All consignments of plant health controlled material must be inspected at the point at which they first enter the EU prior to release into trade by Customs. It is permissible for inspections to be carried out elsewhere, e.g. at temporary storage premises, such as an **Enhanced Remote Transit Shed (ERTS)**, or a designated premise under the **Customs Freight Simplified Procedure (CFSP)**, subject to compliance with certain conditions designed to ensure adequate plant health and Customs control. In England and Wales, in addition to meeting HMRC requirements, such premises must also meet the necessary requirements for inland plant health inspections and must be officially authorised for this purpose.

29. Information on the application process to have premises authorised as an ERTS or to upgrade an existing ERTS authorisation to allow inland plant health inspection to be carried out, can be obtained from the ERTS information paper available on the HMRC website, (see: http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageLibrary_ShowContent&id=HMCE_PROD1_027763&propertyType=document) or from the address at **Appendix B**.

30. Details of ERTS currently approved as inspection points for plant health purposes can be found at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/documents/erts.pdf

31. Information on the application process for use of CFSP can be found at: http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageVAT_ShowContent&id=HMCE_CL_001181&propertyType=document

32. There is provision within the Plant Health Directive for inspections of some controlled material to be carried out at **reduced frequency** (i.e. on a random sample of consignments rather than each one) if there is evidence, based on previous imports, of little or no plant health risk. Information on the trades (a specific commodity from a specific exporting country) which qualify for reduced levels of inspection can be found at:

www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/documents/reducedInspectionLevels.pdf

Inspection levels can be increased if there is evidence of an increase in the plant health risk through findings of pests or diseases.

33. Importers are strongly advised to ensure that all boxes/containers etc are clearly and accurately labeled. This will make it easier and quicker to identify material for inspection, thus speeding up the process. This is particularly important for importers of mixed consignments of aquatic plants and fish, as all planting material will be detained (including that entering out of normal working hours) for inspection prior to release.

34. PHSI will record the results of their documentary checks, identity checks and physical inspections against each commodity and importers and agents can monitor the status of their applications through the PEACH system. PEACH will retrieve the latest PHSI decision and display this information back to the importer or agent through a traffic light system –

- Red = held for inspection (or if there is a problem)
- Amber = awaiting a decision on inspection
- Green = released

35. When goods have passed their plant health imports checks the importer or agent will be able to print out a plant health Quarantine Release Certificate (QRC) from the 'QRC icon' on their PEACH status screen. The importer or agent should fax the QRC to HMRC Salford hub (where they previously faxed copies of the original phytosanitary certificate) who will use this to Customs clear the goods. Once QRC's are required to be used, Customs will no longer clear consignments on the basis of a faxed original phytosanitary certificate received from importers/agents.

In due course it is intended that PEACH will communicate electronically with the HMRC CHIEF system to give release decisions on both HMI and Plant Health controlled imports. Depending on the results of the PHSI checks HMRC will either release the material into free circulation or hold for re-export or destruction. Premises which are approved under the Customs Freight Simplified Procedures regime will still need to print out QRC's for Customs audit procedures.

Inspection Charges

36. Inspection charges apply, on import, to consignments of material which require phytosanitary certificates for import into England and Wales from non-EU countries.

Information on charges for plant health import inspections can be found at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/imports/importCharges.cfm

37. For trades subject to reduced levels of inspection a reduced inspection charge is applied pro rata to all consignments from the trade. These charges may be amended annually in line with changes to levels of inspection, and exceptionally immediately and without prior notice (see paragraph 32). A background note on import inspection charges is at **Appendix C**.

Protected zones

38. Certain areas of the EU that are free from plant pests usually established elsewhere in the EU have been designated "protected zones". Plants and plant produce that are hosts of these pests must reach higher plant health standards before entering these zones. Great Britain has protected zones for Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) and Tobacco whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*) and a number of forestry pests. Plants and plant produce imported into Great Britain which are potential hosts of these pests will be deemed to have met the higher plant health requirements by issue of the accompanying phytosanitary certificate. Northern Ireland has additional Protected Zones and movement of certain material to Northern Ireland may be further restricted.

Personal allowances for travellers

39. Certain exemptions are allowed from the need for phytosanitary certificates for controlled plants and plant produce imported in travellers' personal baggage. Further details are contained in a separate *Travellers!* leaflet which is available from Fera. (See **Appendix B** for contact details) or on line at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/imports/travellers.cfm

Plant passporting

40. Some material (mainly plants and planting material) will need to be issued with a plant passport before further movement within the EU is permitted. For more information see *The Plant Health Guide to Plant Passporting and Marketing Requirements* available from Fera at the address at **Appendix B** or on-line at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/publications/plantHealth/documents/pass.pdf. Additional information on plant passporting of imported plants can be found at: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/plantPassporting.cfm **PART C**

OTHER IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCE AND PRODUCTS AND PESTS

41. Importers should be aware that they may need to comply with obligations imposed by other legislation. The requirements most likely to be encountered are summarised below, but this list is not exhaustive. Importers should satisfy themselves that they have obtained all necessary approvals in advance of import.

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora)

42. CITES aims to protect certain plant and animal species by regulating and monitoring their international trade and to prevent this trade reaching unsustainable levels. There are restrictions and prohibitions on imports of many plant species that are endangered. A licensing system operates to allow trade in certain CITES specimens. Further information is available from Defra, the UK CITES Management Authority, and can be viewed on line at www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/index.htm and www.ukcites.gov.uk. (See **Appendix B** for contact addresses)

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

43. Whilst some non-native species may be imported into Great Britain, their release into the wild is prohibited by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is also an offence to release any non-native animal, or to allow one to escape into the wild. This includes invertebrates. The impact of non-native plant and animal species, and the possible requirement for additional controls, is currently being examined by Government in co-operation with a wide range of interested parties. In addition the possession and sale of native plants is an offence in certain circumstances if the specimens have been taken from the wild. Further information on conservation issues, the use of specimens taken from the wild and the release of non-native species can be obtained from Defra's European Wildlife Division. (See **Appendix B** for contact details)

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

44. Although not a condition of import, all first-time use of premises involving activities with GMOs in containment (e.g. culturing storage, transporting, destruction, disposal of or use in any other way) must be notified to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), as must all class 2, 3 and 4 activities involving the genetic modification of micro-organisms. In addition, contained use activities involving GMOs must be notified to HSE where the GM plant poses a greater risk to human health than its unmodified parental organism. HSE is acting in this respect on behalf of the joint competent authority under the Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) Regulations 2000 – HSE and Defra in England and Wales. Similarly, release of GMOs into the environment must be approved by Defra under the Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) Regulations 2002. It is advisable to obtain these approvals before importing GMOs. Further information is available from HSE (Contained use) or Defra's Chemicals and Genetic Modification Policy Division (Deliberate release). (See **Appendix B** for contact addresses)

EU marketing requirements for seeds

45. In addition to some seed imports requiring a phytosanitary certificate (see Section III) there are other requirements which may apply for imported seed. See Part II of *A guide to seed imports from other Member States and third countries* at:

www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/seeds/seedCertification/documents/seedImports.pdf

EU marketing standards for fruit and vegetables

46. The RPA Inspectorate are responsible for the enforcement of the EU Marketing Standards for regulated fresh fruit, vegetables, salad crops, nuts, cultivated mushrooms, flowers and bulbs throughout England and Wales, wherever fresh produce is grown,

imported, exported, bought or sold. Further information is available at www.rpa.gov.uk/rpa/index.nsf/vDocView/5D019A67581BEF418025712A00439A17?OpenDocument . (See **Appendix B** for contact details)

Tariff classification

47. This is the responsibility of the importer or exporter. However, in case of difficulty, enquirers should contact the HMRC Tariff Classification helpline (01702 366077) - available from 09.00 to 17.00 Monday to Thursday and from 09.00 to 16.30 on Friday. Information is also available on the HMRC website at: http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pagelImport_InfoGuides&propertyType=document&id=HMCE_PROD_008372

Import duties, CAP levies and charges for goods imported from non-EU countries

48. Details of these may be obtained from the HMRC National Advice Service (0845 010 9000) also available Monday to Friday from 0800 to 2000. Information on other requirements which may apply can be found on the Rural Payments Agency web site at: www.rpa.gov.uk/rpa/index.nsf/home

Wood pallets/Crates/Packing/Dunnage

49. Controls are in place to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases on wooden packing materials. For further details see: www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-6ADJGL

SUMMARY OF IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCE AND PRODUCTS

This Appendix is divided into six sections showing requirements for:

- I Plants
- II Fruit
- III Seeds
- IV Cut flowers, foliage and vegetables
- V Potatoes
- VI Other (Grain, soil, and growing medium)

Section I Plants

All plants (including bulbs, tubers, rhizomes and fungi) which are permitted to enter the European Union **must** be accompanied by a **phytosanitary certificate** at the time of import.

Permitted trees, shrubs and annual and biennial plants originating in non-EU countries, other than countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area, must be free from plant debris, flowers and fruit. In addition, permitted deciduous trees and shrubs originating outside the Euro-Mediterranean area must also be dormant and free from leaves.

Requirements for imports of bonsai-type plants from non-EU countries are particularly complex and are explained in a separate leaflet *Explanatory Leaflet on Importing Naturally or Artificially Dwarfed ('Bonsai') Plants into Great Britain* (PHI 9). For a copy of the leaflet contact the PHSI at Sand Hutton, York (See **Appendix B**) or see: <http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/forms/documents/plantHealth/DEF-PHI9-FERA.pdf>

For the purposes of plant health controls, Switzerland is regarded as an-EU country unless shown otherwise below.

NB: See also Section VI for the requirements in respect of soil and growing medium attached to or associated with plants.

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
Gramineae	Grasses and cereals	Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area	Phytosanitary certificate
		Other non-EU countries	Prohibited ¹
Palmae (other than <i>Phoenix</i>)	Palm	All non-EU countries (other than Switzerland)	Phytosanitary certificate
Palmae (other than <i>Phoenix</i>) originating in Algeria or Morocco	Palm	Switzerland	Phytosanitary certificate
Solanaceae (note tighter restrictions on <i>Solanum</i> : see below)	Aubergine, tomato, sweet pepper, petunia etc	Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area	Phytosanitary certificate
		Other non-EU countries	Prohibited
<i>Abies</i>	Fir	Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
		Non-European countries	Prohibited
<i>Castanea</i> (with leaves)	Sweet chestnut	Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
		Non-European countries	Prohibited
<i>Cedrus</i>	Cedar	Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
		Non-European countries	Prohibited

<i>Chaenomeles</i> ²	Japonica	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	False cypress	Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
		Non-European countries	Prohibited

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
<i>Citrus</i> and hybrids	Orange, lemon, lime etc	All non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Prohibited
<i>Clausena</i>		All non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Crataegus</i> ²	Hawthorn	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Cydonia</i> and hybrids ²	Quince	Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the continental states of the USA	Phytosanitary certificate
		Other non-EC countries	Prohibited
<i>Fragaria</i>	Strawberry	Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the continental states of the USA	Phytosanitary certificate
		Other non-EU countries	Prohibited
<i>Fortunella</i> and hybrids	Kumquat	All non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Prohibited
<i>Juniperus</i>	Juniper	Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
		Non-European countries	Prohibited
<i>Larix</i>	Larch	Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
		Non-European countries	Prohibited
<i>Malus</i> and hybrids ²	Apple	Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the continental states of the USA	Phytosanitary certificate
		Other non-EU countries	Prohibited
<i>Murraya</i> Koenig	Curry tree, Curry leaf tree	All non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Phytosanitary certificate

<i>Phoenix</i>	Date palm	Algeria and Morocco Other non-EU countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Photinia</i> ³	Photinia	USA, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Democratic People's Republic of Korea Other non-EU countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
<i>Picea</i>	Spruce	Non-EU European countries Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate Prohibited
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine	Non-EU European countries Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate Prohibited
<i>Populus</i> (with leaves)	Poplar, aspen	North American countries Other non-EU countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Poncirus</i> and hybrids	Ornamental citrus	All non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Prohibited
<i>Prunus</i> and hybrids ²	Cherry, plum, peach, flowering almond etc.	Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the continental states of the USA Other non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate Prohibited
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	Douglas fir	Non-EU European countries Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate Prohibited
<i>Pyrus</i> and hybrids ²	Pear	Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the continental states of the USA Other non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate Prohibited
<i>Quercus</i> (with leaves)	Oak	Non-EU European countries Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate Prohibited
<i>Rosa</i> ²	Rose	All non-EC countries	Phytosanitary certificate

<i>Plants of Solanaceae</i> intended for planting, other than plants of <i>Solanum</i> species.		Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area	Phytosanitary certificate
		Other non-EC countries	Prohibited
Stolon- or tuber-forming <i>Solanum</i> species and their hybrids other than <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (see also Section V)	Various	All non-EU countries	Prohibited

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
<i>Tsuga</i>	Hemlock	Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
		Non-European countries	Prohibited
<i>Vitis</i>	Grape vine	All non-EU countries	Prohibited
All other plants, for planting		All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate

In addition to the general requirement for a phytosanitary certificate specific conditions apply under the Plant Health (*Phytophthora ramorum*) (England) Order 2004 and the Plant Health (*Phytophthora ramorum*) (Wales) Order 2006 to the import from the USA of the following plants susceptible to ***Phytophthora ramorum***. Contact Defra Plant Health at the address at **Appendix B** for more information.

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big leaf maple, Oregon maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Western maidenhair fern
<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	California maidenhair fern
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.	Bearberry, Manzanita
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather

<i>Camellia</i> spp.	Camellia
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech
<i>Frangula californica</i>	California buckthorn
<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	Cascara buckthorn, Cascara, bearberry
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Common ash
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Griselinia

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay laurel
<i>Leucothoe</i> spp	Highland doghobble
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanbark oak
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Magnolia</i> spp	Magnolia
<i>Michelia doltsopa</i>	Chinese magnolia
<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble beech
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Chinese holly
<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	Christmas berry
<i>Pieris</i> spp.	Pieris
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
<i>Quercus</i> spp (without leaves)	Oak
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp., (other than <i>Rhododendron simsii</i>)	Rhododendron
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Wood rose, Baldhip rose, and Dwarf rose
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow, Pussy willow or Great willow
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood

<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common lilac
<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Yew
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Pacific starflower
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California laurel, Headache tree
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Box blueberry
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum

NOTES

- ¹ Plants of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies Bambusoideae and Panicoideae, and of the genera *Buchloe*, *Bouteloua*, *Calamagrostis*, *Cortaderia*, *Glyceria*, *Hakonechloa*, *Hystrix*, *Molinia*, *Phalaris*, *Shibataea*, *Spartina*, *Stipa* and *Uniola*, may be imported with a phytosanitary certificate.
- ² Plants from non-European countries must be dormant, i.e. free from leaves, flowers and fruit.
- ³ Plants from prohibited countries may be imported with a phytosanitary certificate if dormant , i.e. free from leaves, flowers and fruit

Section II Fruit

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
<i>Annona</i>	Custard apple	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Citrus</i> and hybrids ¹	Orange, lemon, lime, etc	All non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Cydonia</i>	Quince	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Diospyros</i>	Persimmon, date plum	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Fortunella</i> and hybrids ¹	Kumquat	All non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Malus</i>	Apple	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Mangifera</i>	Mango	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Momordica</i>	Bitter melon	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Passiflora</i>	Passion fruit	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Poncirus</i> and hybrids ¹	Ornamental citrus	All non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Prunus</i>	Includes cherry, plum, peach, apricot	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
<i>Psidium</i>	Guava	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Pyrus</i>	Pear	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Ribes</i>	Gooseberry, black-currant, redcurrant	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Aubergine, egg plant	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Syzygium</i>	Jambolan and rose apple	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Vaccinium</i>	Cranberry, blueberry	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
All other fruit		All non-EU countries	None

NOTES

1 Fruit must be free from leaves and peduncles

Section III Seeds for planting

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
Cruciferae	Includes brassicas (cabbage, sprouts, cauliflower, mustard, turnip, broccoli), cress and aubretia	Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay Other non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
Gramineae	Grasses and cereals	Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay Other non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>	Shallot	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Allium cepa</i>	Onion	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Allium porrum</i>	Leek	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chives	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Alfalfa (lucerne)	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Oryza</i>	Rice	All non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Phaseolus</i>	Beans	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Pinus L.</i>	Pine	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Prunus</i>	Includes cherry, plum, peach, apricot and flowering almond	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Rubus</i>	Blackberry, raspberry, dewberry and loganberry	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
<i>Secale</i>	Rye	Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA Other non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Solanaceae</i> (note tighter restriction on <i>Solanum</i> ; see below)	Includes aubergine, petunia, sweet peppers' tomato etc.	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Solanum</i> (stolon- and tuber-forming species)	True seed of potato and related species	All non-EU countries	Prohibited
<i>Trifolium</i>	Clover	Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, New Zealand and Uruguay Other non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Triticum</i>	Wheat	Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA Other non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
X <i>Triticosecale</i>	Triticale	Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and the USA Other non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate None
<i>Vitis</i>	Grape	All non-EU countries	Prohibited
<i>Zea mais</i>	Maize	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
All other seed		All non-EU countries	None

Section IV Cut flowers, foliage and vegetables

This section includes cut flowers, parts of plants for decoration or culinary purposes and vegetables

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
Coniferae (note tighter restrictions on certain genera; see below)	Conifers	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
Orchidaceae	Orchids	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Abies</i>	Fir	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big leaf maple, Oregon maple	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar, hard or rock maple	North America	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Celery, celeriac	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Arctostaphylos spp.</i>	Bearberry, Mazanita	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Aster</i>	Aster	Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Castanea</i> (with leaves)	Sweet chestnut	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Castanea</i> (without leaves)	Sweet chestnut	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Cedrus</i>	Cedar	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	False cypress	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Citrus</i> and hybrids	Orange, lemon, lime etc	All non-EU countries	Prohibited
<i>Dendranthema</i>	Chrysanthemum	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Dianthus</i>	Pink, carnation	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Eryngium</i>	Sea holly, Eryngo	Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Fortunella</i> and hybrids	Kumquat	All non-EU countries	Prohibited
<i>Gypsophila</i>	Gypsophila	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Hypericum</i>	St John's wort	Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Juniperus</i>	Juniper	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Larix</i>	Larch	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Lisianthus</i>	Lisianthus	Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanbark oak	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Honeysuckle	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Momordica</i>	Bitter melon	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Ocimum</i>	Sweet basil etc	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Pelargonium</i>	Geranium, pelargonium	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Phoenix</i>	Date palm	Algeria and Morocco Other non-EU countries (including Switzerland)	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
<i>Picea</i>	Spruce	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Poncirus</i> and hybrids	Ornamental citrus	All non-EU countries	Prohibited
<i>Populus</i> (with leaves)	Poplar and aspen	North America Other non-EU countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Populus</i> (without leaves)	Poplar and aspen	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Prunus</i>	Includes cherry, plum, peach, apricot flowering almond etc.	Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	Douglas fir	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Quercus</i> (with leaves)	Oak	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Quercus</i> (without leaves)	Oak	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	Coffeeberry	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp. (other than <i>Rhododendron simsii</i>)	Rhododendron	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose	Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Aubergine, egg plant	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Solidago</i>	Aaron's rod, Golden rod	All non-EU countries	Phytosanitary certificate

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
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<i>Trachelium</i>		Non-European countries	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Tsuga</i>	Hemlock	Non-European countries Non-EU European countries	Prohibited Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California laurel, Headache tree	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Box blueberry	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum	USA	Phytosanitary certificate
<i>Vitis</i>	Grape vine	All non-EU countries	Prohibited
All other cut flowers, foliage and vegetables		All non-EU countries	None

Section V Potatoes

Botanical name	Common name	Origin	Requirement
Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> intended for planting	Seed potatoes	Switzerland	Phytosanitary certificate
		Other non-EU countries	Prohibited
Plants of stolon or tuber-forming <i>Solanum</i> species, other than <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> , intended for planting	Seed potatoes (Exotic species)	All non-EU countries	Prohibited
Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> and other tuber-forming <i>Solanum</i> species, other than seed potatoes above	Ware potatoes	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey	Phytosanitary certificate
		Other non-EU countries	Prohibited
Plants and seeds of stolon- and tuber-forming <i>Solanum</i> species and their hybrids intended for breeding or research in accordance with Commission Directive 97/46/EC	Potato breeding material	Non-EU countries	Import licence from Defra and, wherever possible, a phytosanitary certificate

NOTE

For true seed of potato see Section III

Section VI Other (Grain, soil and growing medium)

Material	Origin	Requirement
Grain of <i>Triticum</i> (wheat), <i>Secale</i> (rye) and x <i>Triticosecale</i> (triticale)	Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and USA	Phytosanitary certificate
Soil and growing medium consisting in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark, except that composed entirely of peat	<p>Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine and non-EU countries not belonging to continental Europe (other than Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia)</p> <p>Continental Europe (excluding Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine) and Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia</p>	<p>Prohibited</p> <p>Phytosanitary certificate</p>
Soil and growing medium attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of material specified above or any solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants	Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine and non-European countries other than Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia	Phytosanitary certificate

ADDRESSES

1. Enquiries about plant health import requirements and restrictions **in England and Wales** should be addressed to local Fera PHSIs (see www.fera.defra.gov.uk/contactUs/documents/phsiOfficesNew.pdf) or to:

Plant Health & Seeds Inspectorate

The Food and Environment Research Agency
Sand Hutton
York
YO41 1LZ
United Kingdom.

Tel: +44 (0) 844 2480071

Fax: +44 (0)1904 465628

Email: phsi-importers@fera.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/

Enquiries about the import of **invertebrate plant pests** into England and Wales should also be addressed to Plant Health Admin Support Team at the address above.

2. If you require any assistance to use the **PEACH system** please contact the PEACH Helpdesk.

Telephone 0845 607 3224 or email your query to: peachenquiries@defra.gsi.gov.uk

3. Enquiries about plant health import requirements and restrictions in **Scotland** should be addressed to:

SGRPID,
Horticulture and Marketing Unit
Pentland House,
47 Robb's Loan,
Edinburgh, EH14 1TY

Tel: 0131 244 6303

Fax: 0131 244 6449

Email: hort.marketing@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Those concerning import of **plant pests** into **Scotland** should be addressed to:

Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture (SASA),
1 Roddinglaw Road,
Edinburgh,
EH12 9FJ

Tel: 0131 244 8937

Fax: 0131 244 8940

Email: plant.health.licensing@sasa.gsi.gov.uk

4. Enquiries about plant health import requirements and restrictions in **Northern Ireland** should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development at:

(For imports of potatoes)
Quality Assurance Branch,
Room 1019, Dundonald House,
Upper Newtownards Road,
Belfast, BT4 3SB
Tel: 028 9052 4874
Fax: 028 9052 4671
Email: qab.admin@dardni.gov.uk

(For all other imports)
Quality Assurance Branch,
Horticulture Inspectorate,
Magnet House,
81-93 York Street,
Belfast, BT15 1AB
Tel: 028 9054 7106
Fax: 028 9054 7204
Email: qab.admin@dardni.gov.uk

5. Enquiries about the import into Great Britain of forest trees, wood, bark and invertebrate pests of forest trees under the **Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005** should be addressed to:

The Forestry Commission,
Plant Health Service,
231 Corstorphine Road,
Edinburgh, EH12 7AT
Tel: 0131 314 6414
Fax: 0131 314 6148
Email: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

6. Enquiries about the import of forest reproductive materials under the **Forest Reproductive Materials (Great Britain) Regulations 2002** should be addressed to:

The Forestry Commission,
Corporate and Forestry Support,
231 Corstorphine Road,
Edinburgh, EH12 7AT
Tel: 0131 314 6175
Fax: 0131 316 4344

7. Enquiries about imports into Northern Ireland under the **Plant Health (Wood and Bark) Order (Northern Ireland) 2006** should be addressed to DARDNI at:

Plant Health,
Room 28,
Dundonald House,
Belfast,
BT4 3SB

Tel: 028 9076 5311
Fax: 028 9052 4380
Email: Ralph.barron@dardni.gov.uk

8. Copies of plant health legislation are available on the OPSI website at www.opsi.gov.uk or can be purchased at the following addresses:

The Stationery Office,
123 Kingsway,
London,
WC2B 6PQ

Tel: 020 7242 6393

Fax: 020 7242 6394

Email: london.bookshop@tso.co.uk

The Stationery Office,
71 Lothian Road,
Edinburgh,
EH3 9AZ

Tel: 0870 606 5566

Fax: 0870 606 5588

Email: edinburgh.bookshop@tso.co.uk

The Stationery Office,
16 Arthur Street,
Belfast,
BT1 4GD

Tel: 02890 238451

Fax: 02890 235401

Email: belfast.bookshop@tso.co.uk

9. Enquiries about **EU marketing requirements for seeds** in England and Wales should be addressed to Fera at:

PVS Seed Marketing Team,
White House Lane,
Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge, CB3 0LF

Tel: 01223 342373

10. Enquiries about **EU marketing standards for fruit and vegetables** in England and Wales should be addressed to the Rural Payments Agency Inspectorate :

PO Box 69,
Reading,
RG1 3YD

Tel: 0845 607 3224

Email: HMI-TDC@rpa.gsi.gov.uk

Website:

<http://www.rpa.gov.uk/rpa/index.nsf/UIMenu/EF8772A06D88B2EC8025712A00439A2C?Opendocument>

11. Enquiries about restrictions and prohibitions on imports of **plant** species which are considered endangered (**CITES** legislation) should be addressed to Defra at:

Defra,
Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service,
1/17 Temple Quay House,
2 The Square,
Temple Quay,
Bristol,
BS1 6EB
Tel: 0117 372 8774
Fax: 0117 372 8206
Email: wildlife.licensing@defra.gsi.gov.uk
Website: www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/index.htm
www.ukcites.gov.uk

12. Enquiries about controls in England and Wales under the **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981** should be addressed to Defra at:

CITES Policy,,
Wildlife Species Conservation Division,
Zone 1/07 Quay House,
2 The Square,
Temple Quay,
Bristol,
BS1 6EB
Tel: 0117 372 8986 (Conservation issues, plants taken from the wild)
Tel: 0117 372 8027 (Controls on the release of non-native species)
Fax: 0117 372 8182
Email: cities.ukma@defra.gsi.gov.uk

13. Enquiries about the **Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) Regulations 2000** should be addressed to:

Health and Safety Executive,
Biological Agents Unit,
Building 1.2, Redgrave Court,
Merton Road,
Bootle,
Merseyside,
L20 7HS
Tel: 0151 951 3085
Fax: 0151 951 3474
Email: notificationsofficer@hse.gsi.gov.uk

14. Enquiries about the **Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) Regulations 2002** should be addressed to Defra at:

Defra,
GM Team – Food and Farming Group
Area 8A, Millbank,,
17 Smith Square,
London,
SW1P 3JR
Tel: 020 7 238 2058
Fax: 020 7 238 140
Email: gm@defra.gsi.gov.uk

15. Enquiries about **Tariff Classification** should be addressed to:

HMRC Tariff Classification helpline
Tel: 01702 366077

16. Enquiries about **import duties, CAP levies and charges for goods imported from non-EU countries** should be addressed to:

HMRC National Advice Service,
Tel: 0845 010 9000
Website:
http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageVAT_ShowContent&id=HMCE_PROD_008215&propertyType=document

17. Enquiries about plant health inspections at **Enhanced Remote Transit Shed (ERTS) temporary storage premises** should be addressed to:

National Approval Unit Manager,
2 Broadway,
Broad St,
Five Ways,
Birmingham,
B15 1BG
Tel: 0121 697 4045
Email: nationalfrontierapprovalsunit@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk
Website:
http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageLibrary_PublicNoticesAndInfoSheets&propertyType=document&columns=1&id=HMCE_PROD1_027778

18. Enquiries about use of **Customs Freight Simplified Procedure (CFSP)** should be addressed to HMRC:

Tel: 0113 389 4221

Email: cfsp_cope@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk

Website:

http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageVAT_ShowContent&id=HMCE_CL_001181&propertyType=document

BACKGROUND TO PLANT HEALTH IMPORT INSPECTION CHARGES

UK government policy is to recover, where possible, the costs of carrying out official checks to manage risks arising from commercial activity. This includes the costs of inspections to reduce risks to plant health from trade in plants and plant produce. EU Plant Health Directive (2000/29/EC) also requires Member States to recover the costs of carrying out documentary and identity checks and physical inspections on consignments of plant health controlled material imported from outside the EU, thus helping to achieve a level playing field in import charges. In England the charges are set out in the Plant Health (Import Inspection Fees) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)

All commercial importers are required to provide the relevant plant health authority with advance notification of landing of consignments of material that requires phytosanitary certificates. For consignments imported through points of entry in England and Wales importers are required to provide Defra with pre-arrival notification through the electronic RPA PEACH system.

Each PEACH application must contain a mandatory Declaration Unique Consignment Reference (DUCR) created for Customs CHIEF declaration purposes. All charges are calculated using the DUCR as the basic unit. Charges will be calculated based on the information relating to a single DUCR, irrespective of how many DUCR parts there are.

As a CHIEF import declaration can contain up to 99 items (though in practice the number of items actually registered on a declaration is more likely to be less than 10). With PEACH applications only being able to accept 4 lines, then multiple PEACH applications may need to be made for one CHIEF entry. Consequently multiple PEACH applications can contain the same DUCR. For example, a CHIEF import declaration with 6 items would require a minimum of 2 PEACH applications. Those 2 PEACH applications would contain the same DUCR as the single import declaration. An importer or agent should create as many PEACH applications as required with a DUCR to match that of the CHIEF import declaration. **Warning:** If the PEACH and CHIEF DUCR numbers do not match you will incur delays in your goods clearing Customs.

A single PEACH application can contain up to 4 commodity groups. Commodity groups are the categories of plants, plant products or other objects described in column 1 of Schedule 1 of the Plant Health (Import Inspection Fees) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and, for commodities subject to reduced check inspections each commodity and country line as in Schedule 2 of the Plant Health (Import Inspection Fees) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended) or the Plant Health (Import Inspection Fees) (Wales) (No.2) Regulations 2006 (as amended) (e.g. Cuttings/seedlings, Shrubs/trees, Cut flowers, etc.). See http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20070788_en_1

Documentary check charge

Each phytosanitary certificate will receive a single documentary check charge irrespective of the number of times it occurs within the DUCR. If it is used in more than one DUCR it will not receive a documentary check charge for each separate DUCR provided all the goods are due for inspection less than 14 days apart. In cases where PEACH applications with DUCRs containing the same phytosanitary certificate number are due for inspection more than 14 days apart they may receive a documentary check charge for each separate DUCR.

Identity check charge

Each phytosanitary certificate will receive a single identity check charge irrespective of the number of times it occurs within the DUCR. If it is used in more than one DUCR it will not receive an identity check charge for each separate DUCR provided the goods are due for inspection less than 14 days apart. In cases where PEACH applications with DUCRs containing the same phytosanitary certificate number are due for inspection more than 14 days apart, they may receive an identity check charge for each separate DUCR.

Physical inspection charge

The physical inspection charge per DUCR is based on the total number of pieces or weight as appropriate of each commodity group. One physical inspection fee will be charged for each commodity group under each DUCR. If there are 2 or more PEACH lines containing the same commodity group from one origin (even if they are on different phytosanitary certificates) we will add the total weight or number of pieces of that commodity group and calculate the fee for it all. We will take into account the minimum fee, the additional unit's fee, the out of hours fee and the total fee.

Reduced checks trades

Where appropriate, the level of charge for the physical inspection element will be reduced in line with Schedule 2 of the Plant Health (Import Inspection Fees) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Imports of Plant Health Controlled goods arriving from another Member State with a Plant Health Movement Document (PHMD)

Consignments that enter the EU via a Member State other than the UK and move 'in transit' to England or Wales for Customs clearance should have all plant health checks carried out in the Member State in which they first entered the EU. The consignment should then move, under Customs control, to England or Wales with a PHMD in lieu of the original phytosanitary certificate. The consignment must be notified to PHSI on the PEACH system in the normal way and the relevant fields on PEACH 'checked/ticked' to indicate the presence of the PHMD and show which of the plant health checks have been carried out in the Member State where the consignment entered the EU. The PHMD must be emailed/faxed then delivered to the relevant PHSI office as is required with a phytosanitary certificate. If all the plant health checks have been carried out in the first Member State then no further inspection charges will be applied. However, if any of the plant health checks have not been carried out in the first Member State we will charge you for all the plant health checks. In the future bilateral agreements may be established between the UK and another Member State, so that documentary and identity checks are carried out at the first point of entry in that Member State, but the physical check at the place of destination in the UK. If such bilateral agreements are established we will not charge for the checks carried out in the other Member State to which the agreement relates. Under such reciprocal agreements we may just undertake, and charge for, the documentary and identity check on consignments first entering England or Wales for transit to another Member State.

Examples of how charges would be calculated in different scenarios are set out below:

Example 1

DUCR 1234

1 PEACH J6i / 2222

4 lines (HMI commodities)

Applicant selected 'No' for out of hours charge.

Inspection carried out 'in hours'

10,000kg Apples	variety Braeburn	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc
10,000kg Apples	variety Pink Lady	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc
10,000kg Apples	variety Cox	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc
5,000kg Apples	variety Katy	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc

Total weight for charging 35,000

Charge

1 x	Documentary charge	£ 5.29
1 x	ID check charge	£ 5.29
1 x	Initial Physical charge	£ 1.32
10 x	additional Physical Charge (10 x £ 0.05)	£ 0.50

Example 2

DUCR 1234

1 PEACH J6i / 2222

4 lines (HMI commodities)

Applicant selected 'No' for out of hours charge.

Inspection carried out 'out of hours'

10,000kg Apples	variety Braeburn	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc
10,000kg Apples	variety Pink Lady	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc
10,000kg Apples	variety Cox	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto efg
5,000kg Apples	variety Katy	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto efg

Total weight for charging 35,000

Charge

2 x	Documentary charge	£ 10.58
2x	ID check charge	£ 10.58
1 x	Initial Physical charge	£ 1.32
10 x	additional Physical Charge (10 x £ 0.05)	£ 0.50

Example 3

DUCR 1234

1 PEACH J6i / 2222 2 lines (HMI commodities)

Applicant selected 'No' for out of hours charge.
Inspection carried out 'in hours'

10,000kg Apples	variety Braeburn	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc
10,000kg Apples	variety Pink Lady	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc

1 PEACH J6i/2223 2 lines (HMI commodities)
Applicant selected 'No' for out of hours charge.
Inspection carried out 'in hours'

10,000kg Apples	variety Cox	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc
5,000kg Apples	variety Katy	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc

Total weight for charging 35,000

Charge

1 x	Documentary charge	£ 5.29
1 x	ID check charge	£ 5.29
1 x	Initial Physical charge	£ 1.32
10 x	additional Physical Charge (10 x £ 0.05)	£ 0.50

Example 4

DUCR 1234

1 PEACH J6i / 2222 2 lines (HMI commodities)
Applicant selected 'Yes' for out of hours charge.
Inspection carried out 'out of hours'

10,000kg Apples	variety Braeburn	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc
10,000kg Apples	variety Pink Lady	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto efg

1 PEACH J6i/2223 2 lines (HMI commodities)
Applicant selected 'Yes' for out of hours charge.
Inspection carried out 'out of hours'

10,000kg Apples	variety Cox	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto abc
5,000kg Apples	variety Katy	Country of origin	New Zealand	Phyto efg

Total weight for charging 35,000

Charge

2 x	Documentary charge	£ 10.58
2 x	ID check charge	£ 10.58
1 x	Initial Physical charge	£ 1.98
10 x	additional Physical Charge (10 x £ 0.07)	£ 0.70

Example 5

DUCR 1234

1 PEACH J6i / 2222 2 lines (HMI commodities)

Applicant selected 'No' for out of hours charge.

Inspection carried out 'in hours'

10,000kg Citrus orange	Country of origin	Israel	Phyto ggg
10,000kg Citrus Satsuma	Country of origin	Israel	Phyto ggg

1 PEACH J6i/2223 2 lines (HMI commodities)

Applicant selected 'Yes' for out of hours charge.

Inspection carried out 'out of hours'

10,000kg Citrus orange	Country of origin	Israel	Phyto ggg
5,000kg Citrus Satsuma	Country of origin	Israel	Phyto ggg

Total weight for charging 35,000

Charge

1 x	Documentary charge	£ 5.29
1 x	ID check charge	£ 5.29
1 x	Initial Physical charge 'in hours'	£ 1.98
1 x	Initial Physical charge 'out of hours'	£ 2.97

Example 6

DUCR 1234

1 PEACH J6i / 2222

4 lines (HMI commodities)

Applicant selected 'No' for out of hours charge.

Inspection carried out 'in hours'

10,000 stem Cut flower Dianthus	Country of origin	Columbia	Phyto abc
10,000 stem Cut flower Aster	Country of origin	Columbia	Phyto abc
10,000 stem Cut flower Rosa	Country of origin	Columbia	Phyto abc

Charge

1 x	Documentary charge	£ 5.29
1 x	ID check charge	£ 5.29
1 x	Initial Physical charge Dianthus Columbia (reduced rate)	£ 0.40
1 x	Initial Physical charge Aster	£ 13.24
1 x	Initial Physical charge Rosa Columbia (reduced rate)	£ 0.66

GLOSSARY

(Note Geographical definitions given in this glossary are intended only as a guide for the purposes of the Order.)

Central America

Includes Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the West Indies.

Continental

Relating to mainland countries/states and excluding outlying islands, e.g. 'continental states of the USA' excludes Hawaii.

Euro-Mediterranean area

Means: Europe, Algeria, Ceuta, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Melilla, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and the area of Turkey east of the Bosphorus Strait known as Anatolia.

Europe

Includes: Belarus, the Canary Islands, Georgia, Kazakhstan (except the area east of the Ural river), Russia (except the regions of Tyumen, Chelyabinsk, Irkutsk, Kemerovo, Kurgan, Novossibirsk, Omsk, Sverdlovsk, Tomsk, Chita, Kamchatka, Magadan, Amur and Skhalin, the territories of Krasnoyarsk, Altay, Khabarovsk and Primarie, and the republics of Sakha, Tuva and Buryatia) Turkey (except the area east of the Bosphorus Strait known as Anatolia) and the Ukraine.

European Union

Member States are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (but not the Canary Islands), Sweden and the United Kingdom (including, for plant health purposes, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands).

Note: European Community plant health legislation concerning imports from non-EU countries does not apply to the Canary Islands, the French Overseas Departments, Ceuta and Melilla.

North America

Includes Canada, Mexico and the United States of America (except the state of Hawaii).

Plant

Living plants (including fungi and shrubs), or a living part of a plant, at any stage of growth but excluding forest trees or forest shrubs, including, live pollen, bulbs, cuttings, seeds and

all other vegetative propagating material, including seed potatoes (but excluding potatoes for consumption).

Plant pest

Pests of and harmful organisms liable to infect plants or plant products which belong to the animal (excluding vertebrate animals) or plant kingdoms, or which are viruses, mycoplasmas, fungal or bacterial pathogens and includes plant pests which may be genetically modified.

Plant products

Fruit, some vegetables, potatoes for consumption, cut flowers, foliage, grain and seeds.

South America

Means: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela.

