



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

PLANT PASSPORTING FROM 1ST JANUARY 2021



Forestry Commission
England



Environment
Agency

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1. Overview of the plant passport regime


- ❖ Post-transition period Great Britain (GB) will move to a UK plant passport regime which is broadly similar to the EU regime that preceded it.
 - ❖ From 1 January 2021 GB will belong to a different Sanitary and Phytosanitary Zone (SPS) to the rest of the EU, which means that EU plant passports will not be recognised in GB, and UK plant passports would not be recognised in the EU.
 - ❖ This is because the plant passport system regards plant health assurance as well as traceability, and the UK plant passport must attest that plants have met GB plant health standards.
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2. Content and Format


A summary of changes is listed below:

- ❖ There will be no flag on UK PPs;
- ❖ The words 'Plant Passport' will be replaced with 'UK Plant Passport';
- ❖ Section A will remain the same;
- ❖ Section B will no longer be prefixed with 'GB' because this prefix was only necessary on EU PPs to differentiate between member states;
- ❖ Section C will remain the same;
- ❖ Section D will remain the same except for some plants for which we have national measures.

UK Plant Passport	
A	[botanical name]
B	[Reg. no.]
C	[traceability code]
D	[country of origin]

 Plant Passport	
A	[botanical name]
B	GB - [Reg. no.]
C	[traceability code]
D	[country of origin]

UK Plant Passport - PFA	
[EPP0 code/scientific name]	
A	[botanical name]
B	[Reg. no.]
C	[traceability code]
D	[country of origin]

 Plant Passport - PZ	
[EPP0 code/scientific name]	
A	[botanical name]
B	GB - [Reg. no.]
C	[traceability code]
D	[country of origin]

3. Country of Origin

- ❖ Currently country of origin changes to ‘GB’ when a plant has been ‘grown on’.
 - ❖ The two-letter code ‘GB’ applies to the whole of the UK, including NI.
 - ❖ Our guidance will change post transition period for the following list of commodities:
 - Hosts of *Xylella fastidiosa*:
 - Plants, other than fruit or seeds of *Olea europaea* (olive), *Coffea* (coffee), *Polygala myrtifolia*, *Prunus dulcis* (almond)
 - Plants, other than seeds, intended for planting, of *Lavandula sp.* (lavender), *Nerium oleander*, *Rosmarinus officinalis* (rosemary).
 - Hosts of *Ceratocystis platani*:
 - Plants of *Platanus L.*, intended for planting, other than seeds.
 - ❖ The change means that these commodities must have been in the UK for a whole year following their import before a PP issued for their movement can list ‘GB’ as the country of origin. They can still be marketed in that first year.
 - ❖ This policy will apply to the whole of the UK, including NI.
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4. Protected Zones and Pest Free Areas

- ❖ GB will no longer use the EU designation of Protected Zones after the transition period, and instead use the internationally recognised term of Pest Free Areas (PFA).
 - ❖ Protected Zone pests will either become:
 - **GB quarantine pests** (which are absent throughout GB); or
 - **PFA pests** (which are absent in only part of GB).
 - ❖ Commodities which are hosts of PFA pests will require PFA UK PPs for their movement within GB.
 - ❖ The 'pest codes' on plant passports will remain the same as before, either the scientific name of the pest or its EPPO code are appropriate.
 - ❖ For movements within GB, PFA UK PPs will only be required regarding oak processionary moth (*Thaumetopoea processionea*).
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5. Imports from the EU and plant passports

- ❖ Imports from the EU which currently arrive into GB with an EU PP will have to be imported with a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) post-transition period. The process for replacing a PC with a PP will remain the same, and the replacement should take place at the First Place of Destination.
 - ❖ If the commodities you trade in require a PP now, but you simply move them on under their existing EU PP, from 1 January 2021 you may need to be authorised to issue a UK PP for them.
 - ❖ If you brought in goods under a PC, you only need to issue a UK PP for your goods if you are:
 - Moving them to another professional operator;
 - Selling them to final users (those buying for personal use) by means of distance contract, e.g. online;
 - Moving them to another of your own premises which is more than 10 miles from the premises to which the consignment arrived;
 - If the phytosanitary status of the consignment changes.
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5. Imports from the EU and plant passports

- ❖ For the first 6 months of 2021, we will allow UK PPs to be affixed in an EU member state. This approach will be reviewed after 6 months. Those UK PPs should be in the correct format and should be attached correctly.
 - ❖ However, it should be noted that this extends only to the act of affixing a UK PP. EU operators will not be authorised to issue UK PPs.
 - ❖ This means that it will be the GB operator who is responsible for the First Place of Destination of the relevant consignment who will need to be authorised to issue those plant passports and would be audited under the plant passport regime. It is also the GB operator's registration number that will go in Part B of the UK PP.
 - ❖ The UK PPs will have no legal status until they reach that First Place of Destination in GB.
 - ❖ Non-compliances will be the responsibility of the GB operator and may prevent plants from being able to move on from the First Place of Destination.
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Thank you for listening

**Are there any
Questions?**

