



PORT PARTNERS

(CUSTOMS CLEARANCE) LTD

Importing controlled materials: Plants and plant-based products



Source: www.gov.uk/guidance/importing-plants-and-plant-products-if-theres-no-withdrawal-deal



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Introduction

Imports of (Controlled materials) plants and plant-based products, including fresh fruit, vegetables and flowers, are subject to Phytosanitary controls aimed at reducing risk to domestic crop production and the environment from the introduction of pests and diseases which may enter the country with fresh produce imports.

- **Plant** means a living plant, including a fungus or tree, or a living part of a plant, including a living part of a fungus or shrub, at any stage of growth;
- **Plant-based product** means products of plant origin, unprocessed or having undergone simple preparation, in so far as these are not plants, including wood and bark

It is important to understand future requirements for plant and plant-based materials, if the UK leaves the EU without an agreement.

Prepare for Brexit

You should prepare by:

- Reading additional guidance in importing plants and plant products into the UK from third countries via: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/importing-plants-fruit-vegetables-or-plant-material-to-the-uk>;
- Register as an importer using the PEACH website via: <http://ehmipeach.defra.gov.uk/>;
- Register as a trader with the Forestry Commission via: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/import-wood-wood-products-or-bark-from-non-eucountries#register-for-trading-in-controlled-material>

Imports from the EU

The majority of plants and plant-based products from the EU are considered low-risk, and will continue to enter the UK freely as they do now.

Any plant or plant-based product currently managed under the EU plant passport scheme will become 'regulated products' and will be subject to UK import controls if the UK leaves without an agreement. This replaces the EU plant passport's assurance and traceability, and maintains biosecurity.

A list of regulated products originating in the European Union that must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate when entering the UK can be found on the following pages. These products must be notified to the UK Plant Health Authority using the Procedure for Electronic Application for Certificates from the Horticultural Marketing Inspectorate (PEACH) system.

There will be no set notice period for goods of EU origin.

Regulated products originating in the European Union (EU)

Fruits and vegetables

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Citrus – with leaves and peduncles (stem)	Citrus
Fortunella with leaves and peduncles (stem)	Kumquat
Poncirus with leaves and peduncles (stem)	Trifoliolate orange
Solanum Tuberosum Tubers: ➤ Originating in Spain, other than the Balearic Islands, and areas of Portugal demarcated as Epitrix outbreak areas; ➤ Originating in Poland	Potatoes

Plants

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Abies	Silver Fir
Actinidia	Kiwi
Amalanchier	Snowy Mespilus
Begonia	Begonia
Beta Vulgaris	Beet
Camellia	Evergreen shrubs
Casimiroa	Casimiroa
Castanea	Sweet Chestnut
Cedrus	Cedar
Chaenomeles	Japonica
Choisya	Mexican Orange Blossom
Citrus	Orange, Lemon, Lime etc
Clausena	Clausena
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster
Cratageus	Hawthorn
Cydonia	Quince
Dipladenia (Only if intended for plant production)	Dipladenia
Eriobotrya	Loquat
Euphorbia Pulcherrima (Only if intended for plant production)	Poinsettia

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Ficus	Fig
Fortunella	Kumquat
Hibiscus (Only if intended for plant production)	Hibiscus
Humulus Lupulus	Hop
Larix	Larch
Malus	Apple
Mandevilla (Only if intended for plant production)	Mandevilla
Mespilus	Medlar
Murraya	Curry
Nerium Oleander (Only if intended for plant peoduction)	Oleander
<p>Palmea (With a stem base that has a diameter over 5 cm):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Areca catechu L; ➤ Arenga pinnata; ➤ Birmarckia; ➤ Borassus flabellifer; ➤ Brachea; ➤ Butia; ➤ Calamus merrillii; ➤ Caryota maxima; ➤ Caryota cumingii ➤ Chamaerops; ➤ Cocos nucifera; ➤ Copernicia; ➤ Corypha utan; ➤ Elaeis guineensis; ➤ Howea forsteriana; ➤ Jubea; ➤ Livistona; ➤ Metroxylon sagu; ➤ Phoenix; 	Palms

GENUS	COMMON NAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pritchardia; ➤ Ravenea rivularis; ➤ Roystonea regia; ➤ Sabal; ➤ Syagrus; ➤ Trachycarpus; ➤ Trithrinax; ➤ Washingtonia 	Palms
Photinia Davidiana	Photinia
Picea	Spruce
Pinus	Pine
Poncirus	Trifoliolate Orange
Platanus	Plane
Prunus	Prunus
Pseudotsuga	Douglas Fir
Tsuga	Hemlock
Pyracantha	Firethorn
Pyrus	Pear
Quercus (Other than cork oak)	Oak
Thododendron	Ornamental Shrubs
Solanum (Tuber or tuber-forming species)	Solanum
Sorbus	Mountain Ash, Whitebeam
Ulmus	Elm
Vepris	Vepris

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Viburnum	Ornamental Shrubs
Vitis	Grape
Zanthoxylum	Zanthoxylum

Plants that have a stem/or root collar diameter of 1 cm or more at the thickest point

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Acer	Acer
Aesculus Hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut
Alnus	Alder
Betula	Birch
Carpinus	Hornbeam
Cercidiphyllum	Katsura Tree
Citrus	Citrus
Cornus	Dogwood
Corylus	Hazel
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster
Crataegus	Crataegus
Fagus	Beech
Fraxinus	Ash
Koelreuteria	Koelreuteria

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Platanus	Plane
Populus	Populus
Prunus (Other than Prunus Laurocerasus)	Prunus
Rosa	Rosa
Salix	Willow
Tilia	Lime Tree
Ulmus	Elm

Plants only intended for sale to persons engaged in plant production

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Herbaceous species (Other than bulbs, corns, rhizomes, seeds or tubers. Not including plants or the family Gramineae)	
Abies	Silver Fir
Allium Porrum	Leeks
Apium Graveolens	Celery
Argyanthemum	Marguerite
Asparagus Officinalis	Asparagus
Aster	Aster
Brassica	Brassica
Castanea	Sweet Chestnut
Cucumis	Cucumis
Dendranthema	Chrysanthemum

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Dianthus	Dianthus
Exacum	Persian Violet
Fragaria	Strawberry
Gerbera	Gerbera
Gypsophilia	Gypsophilia
Impatiens (New Guinea hybrids)	Impatiens
Lactuca	Lettuce
Larix	Larch
Leucanthemum	Leucanthemum
Lupinus	Lupin
Pelargonium	Geranium
Picea	Spruce
Pinus	Pine
Platanus	Plane
Populus	Poplar
Prunus Laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel
Prunus Lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel
Pseudotsuga	Douglas Fir
Quercus	Oak
Rubus	Rubus
Solanaceae	Solanaceae
Spinacia	Spinach

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Tanacetum	Tanacetum
Tsuga	Hemlock
Ulmus	Elm
Verbena	Verbena

Plants rooted or with growing medium attached

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Araceae	Family of monocotyledonous flowering plants
Marantaceae	Marantaceae Family
Musaceae	Banana Family
Persea	Laurel Family
Steliziaceae	Family of monocotyledonous flowering plants
Palmae with a stem base that has a diameter over 5 cm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brahea; ➤ Brutia; ➤ Chamaerops; ➤ Jubaea; ➤ Livistona; ➤ Phoenix; ➤ Sabal; 	Palms

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Palmae with a stem base that has a diameter over 5 cm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brahea; ➤ Brutia; ➤ Chamaerops; ➤ Jubaea; ➤ Livistona; ➤ Phoenix; ➤ Sabal; 	Palms

Bulbs, corns, tubers, rhizomes

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Allium Ascalonicum	Shallots
Allium Cepa	Onion
Allium Schoenoprasum	Chives
Camassia	Camas
Chionodoxa	Glory-of-the-snow
Crocus Flavus	Dutch Yellow Crocus
Dahlia	Dahlia
Galanthus	Snowdrop
Galtonia Candicans	Summer Hyacinth
Gladiolus (Miniature cultivars such as): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gladiolus callianthus; ➤ Gladiolus colvillei; ➤ Gladiolus nanus; ➤ Gladiolus ramosus; ➤ Gladiolus tubergenii 	Gladiolus

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Hyacinthus	Hyacinth
Iris	Iris
Ismene	Spider Lilies
Lilium	Lilies
Muscari	Grape Hyacinth
Narcissus	Narcissus
Ornithogalum	Ornithogalum
Puschkinia	Squill
Scilla	Scilla
Tigridia	Tiger/Peacock Flowers
Tulipa	Tulips

Seeds

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Abies	Silver Fir
Allium Ascalonicum	Shallots
Allium Cepa	Onion
Allium Schoenoprasum	Chives
Castanea	Sweet Chestnut
Helianthus Annus	Sunflower
Medicago Sativa	Alfalfa

GENUS	COMMON NAME
Larix	Larch
Picea	Spruce
Phaseolus	Beans
Pseudotsuga	Douglas Fir
Solanum Lycopersicum	Tomato

Wood, except wood packaging material obtained from:

- Platanus (Plane), including wood which has not kept its natural round surface;
- Conifers, excluding wood which is bark-free;
- Castanea (Sweet Chestnut), excluding wood which is bark-free

DESCRIPTION

Isolated bark of Castanea (Sweet Chestnut) or Conifers

Wood obtained in whole or in part from plants of Prunus spp, other than Prunus Laurocerasus

Wood of Conifers which has not retained its round surface or is in the form of beehives or bird nesting boxes, other than sawn wood or logs of Taxus (Yew) or Tsuga (Hemlock) or bark of Conifers

Wood of Acer spp, Aesculus spp, Alnus spp, Betula spp, Carpinus spp, Cercidiphyllum spp, Corylus spp, Fagus spp, Fraxinus spp, Koelreuteria spp, Platanus spp, Populus spp, Salix spp, Tilia spp or Ulmus spp, other than wood packaging material, but including wood which has not retained its natural round surface

Description	CN Code
Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or in similar forms	4401 11 00
Non-Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or in similar forms	4401 12 00
Coniferous wood, in chips or particles	4401 21 00
Non-Coniferous wood, in chips or particles	4401 22 00
Wood waste and scrap (Other than sawdust), not agglomerated	4401 40 90
Coniferous wood in rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared	4403 11 00
Non-Coniferous wood in rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared	4403 12 00
Coniferous wood of Pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp) in rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more	4403 21
Coniferous wood of Pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp) in rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more	4403 22 00
Coniferous wood of Fir (<i>Abies</i> spp) and Spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp) in rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more	4403 23
Coniferous wood of Fir (<i>Abies</i> spp) and Spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp) in rough, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more	4403 24 00

Description	CN Code
Coniferous wood, other than of Pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp), Fir (<i>Abies</i> spp) or Spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp) in rough, not stripped of bark, or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more	4403 25
Coniferous wood, other than of Pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp), Fir (<i>Abies</i> spp) or Spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp) in rough, not stripped of bark, or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, other than of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more	4403 26 00
Non-Coniferous wood, other than tropical wood, Oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp), Beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp), Birch (<i>Betula</i> spp), Poplar and Aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp) or Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp) in rough, whether or not stripped of bark, or sapwood, or roughly squared, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives	4403 99 00
Split poles, piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthways	4404
Railway or tramway sleepers (Cross-ties) of wood	4406
Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthways, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm	4407
Non-Coniferous wood, other than tropical wood, Oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp), Beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp), Maple (<i>Acer</i> spp), Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp), Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp), Birch (<i>Betula</i> spp) or Poplar and Aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp), sawn or chipped lengthways, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm	4407 99

DEFRA Document and Physical checks

- Regulated plants and plant-based products originating in the EU will not be stopped at the UK border;
- Documentary and identity checks will be carried out remotely as part of the pre-notification and will not require the goods to stop inland (You will be charged for these checks by Plant Health and where appropriate, the Forestry Commission);
- Plant Health inspectors will continue to carry out follow-up surveillance and inspections inland in-line with current policies

Imports from non-EU Countries

All importers are required to provide the Plant Health authorities with at least three working days advance notification of landing controlled materials that require phytosanitary certificates. These materials are:

- All plants for planting;
- Common fruit (except bananas) other than preserved by deep freezing;
- Cut flowers;
- Some seeds and leafy vegetables other than vegetables preserved by deep freezing;
- Potatoes from some countries;
- Machinery or vehicles which have been operated for agriculture or forestry purposes

Changes to goods that travel to the UK through the EU

- The EU will not be obliged to carry out plant health checks for imports in transit through the EU that are destined for the UK;
- Non-EU imports that transit the EU and have had plant health checks carried out in the EU will be regarded as EU imports;
- Non-EU imports that transit the EU but which have not had plant health checks in the EU will require plant health checks in the UK;
- All non-EU goods arriving through Roll-on Roll-off (RoRo) locations in the UK, that have not had plant health checks carried out in the EU, will have to go to an approved plant health facility for inspection. These will include:
 - I. Trade premises approved as Places of First Arrival (PoFA) that have been authorised to host plant health controls on non-EU material entering the UK through RoRo ports;
 - II. Other facilities that have been authorised for Plant Health control, known as Alternative Inspection Posts

You must ensure that plant health checks are carried out on all goods originating from non-EU countries entering the UK through the EU by doing one of the following:

- Move the goods to a registered Place of First Arrival (PoFA);
- Enter the UK through a non-RoRo point of entry where checks can be carried out at the border;
- Move the goods to an alternative inspection post;
- Move the goods to Motis FSA's facilities in Dover, only if the vehicle arrived through Dover port.

Exporting from the UK to the EU

If the UK leaves the EU without an agreement, the UK will become a third country and will need to meet EU third country requirements to export regulated plants and plant-based products to the EU.

For exports to the EU, third-country rules will be applied to all:

- Plants for planting;
- Wood, wood products or bark;
- Wood packaging materials

The process for sending regulated plants and plant-based products to the EU will be the same as the current process for sending them to a third country. When exporting regulated products plants and plant-based products you will need to:

- Check whether a phytosanitary certificate is required by contacting the plant health authority in the destination country;
- Apply for a phytosanitary certificate from the relevant UK plant health authority before you export. If you are based in England and Wales, you will need to register on the eDomero system to apply for a phytosanitary certificate. This can be done via: <http://edomero.defra.gov.uk/>;
- Contact your local plant health inspector to check if your plants require laboratory testing of samples to ensure they are free from pests and diseases or inspections during the growing season.

Regulated plant and plant-based product exports to the EU from the UK may be subject to checks at the EU border.



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