

Imports

The Government set out a new timetable for introducing full import controls for goods being imported from the EU to the UK.

The revised timetable for the introduction of plant health controls, is now as follows:

- **Since 1 January 2021**, phytosanitary certificates (PC) and pre-notification have been required to accompany EU imports of high-priority plants and plant products. Documentary, identity and physical checks of these goods have been carried out at Places of Destination.
- **From 1 January 2022**, the requirement for pre-notification will be extended to all regulated plants and plant products (i.e. not just those which are 'high-priority'). This is not a change on the previous timetable.

For seed for planting this only affects Zea Mays L (maize) which requires pre-notification from 1st January 2022 but no PC until 1st July 2022.

Category: Seeds for planting, of:

Legislative term	Common name	Requirement
Capsicum spp. L., Castanea Mill., Helianthus annuus L., Solanum lycopersicum L., Medicago sativa L., Prunus L., Rubus L., Zea mays L. , Allium cepa L., Allium porrum L., Phaseolus cocineus. and Phaseolus vulgaris L	Peppers; Sweet Chestnut; Sunflower; Tomato; Alfalfa (Lucerne); Prunus including Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Flowering Almond; Rubus including Blackberry, Raspberry, Dewberry and Loganberry; Maize; Onion; Leek; Bean	Regulated and Notifiable
Solanum tuberosum L.	True seed of potato	Regulated and Notifiable
Vegetable seeds of Pisum sativum L.	Vegetable seeds of Peas	Regulated and Notifiable
Vegetable seeds of Vicia faba L.	Vegetable seeds of Broad/Horse beans	Regulated and Notifiable
Oil and fibre plant seeds of Brassica napus L.	Oil and fibre plant seeds of Rapeseed	Regulated and Notifiable
Oil and fibre plant seeds of Brassica rapa L.,	Oil and fibre plant seeds of Turnip rape or field mustard	Regulated and Notifiable
Oil and fibre plant seeds of Glycine max	Oil and fibre plant seeds of Soya	Regulated and Notifiable
Oil and fibre plant seeds of Linum usitatissimum	Oil and fibre plant seeds of Linseed	Regulated and Notifiable
Oil and fibre plant seeds of Sinapis alba L	Oil and fibre plant seeds of Mustard	Regulated and Notifiable
All other seed intended for planting		Regulated

- **From 1 July 2022**, physical and identity checks of high-priority plants and plant products will move from Places of Destination to Border Control Posts (BCPs). A map of BCPs can be found [here](#).
- **From 1 July 2022**, the requirement for phytosanitary certificates will be extended to all regulated plants and plant products (i.e. not just those which are 'high-priority'), and they will be subject to physical and ID checks at BCPs.

Fees and charges

Currently fees are applicable for import inspections on high-priority goods, these are available [here](#).

IPAFFS system

Development is on-going and currently still only being used by a small number of early adopters.

This early adopter testing stage is now expected to continue until January 2022, where the new system will then be available for general use.

You should continue to use the PEACH system until instructed otherwise.

Sample inspection frequency

From 1st July 2022 a new regime for determining the frequency of import checks will apply equally to the EU and Rest of World (RoW), this system is based on risk and requires legislation that it is proposed will be in place by 1st July 2022, there will be further engagement with stakeholders in November 2021.

Inspection frequency for seed will be between 5-100% depending on intended use and will be reviewed annually and amended as necessary to reflect any changes on the level of risk posed. Please see tables below for more information.

Seeds and bulbs

Commodity	Inspection rate	Rationale
Pepper and tomato seed	100%	Virus risks such as ToBFRV
<i>Triticum</i> , <i>Secale</i> and <i>Triticosecale</i>	100% for countries with <i>T. indica</i> ; 10% from elsewhere	Reducing risk of importing <i>T. indica</i>
Seed for trials	10%	Likely to be small scale
Brassicaceae, Poaceae and <i>Trifolium</i>	10% for countries with identified risks; otherwise 5%	Pests such as <i>Listronotus</i>
Other seed incl. peas, beans, sweetcorn,	5%	Higher risk than produce, but less risk than plants
Bulbs (incl. Onions, Narcissi, tulips, gladioli)	10% for domestic use and production; 100% propagation	Propagation increases potential for pest spread

Plants for planting

Commodity	Rate	Rationale
Cuttings (rooted or unrooted)	100 %	Chance of outbreaks during production of crops
Plants for further propagation	100%	Potential for spread
Strawberry, tomato, pepper, aubergine and cucumber plants for production	100%	Numerous potential pests that can spread amongst growing crops
Semi woody plants	100%	Known risks such as <i>Xyella</i> a risk on rosemary and lavender, <i>Oeomona hirta</i>
Roses	100%	Risk from rose rosette virus
Trees and shrubs, including forestry trees	100%	Long lived plants, potential threats to UK trees e.g. bronze birch borer and plane wilt

Potatoes

Commodity	From countries with identified risks (Egypt, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Spain)	From elsewhere	Rationale
Ware potatoes / potatoes for processing	50%	3%	Risk of brown rot and <i>Epitrix</i> from high risk countries
Seed potatoes	100%	100%	Potatoes are an important crop QPs could be introduced on seed

Other vegetables, fruit and cut flowers

Commodity	EU	Non-EU	Rationale
<i>Momordica</i> and Solanaceae	3%	50%	Long history of pests on <i>Momordica</i> . Many pests potentially present on Solanaceae
Root and tubercle veg other than potatoes such as carrots and sugar beet	3%	5%	Likely to be destined for consumption / processing
Sweetcorn	3%	5%	
Leafy vegetables	3%	5%	
Other Fruit (apples, pears, strawberry, blueberries, grapes)	3%	5%	
Cut flowers	3%	5%	