Teagasc Nursery Stock Conference 23 October 2019

Plant Health Regulations

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Overview

Background to the New Regulations

- 02 Pests
- 03 Imports
- Surveillance and Outbreaks
- 05 Certification













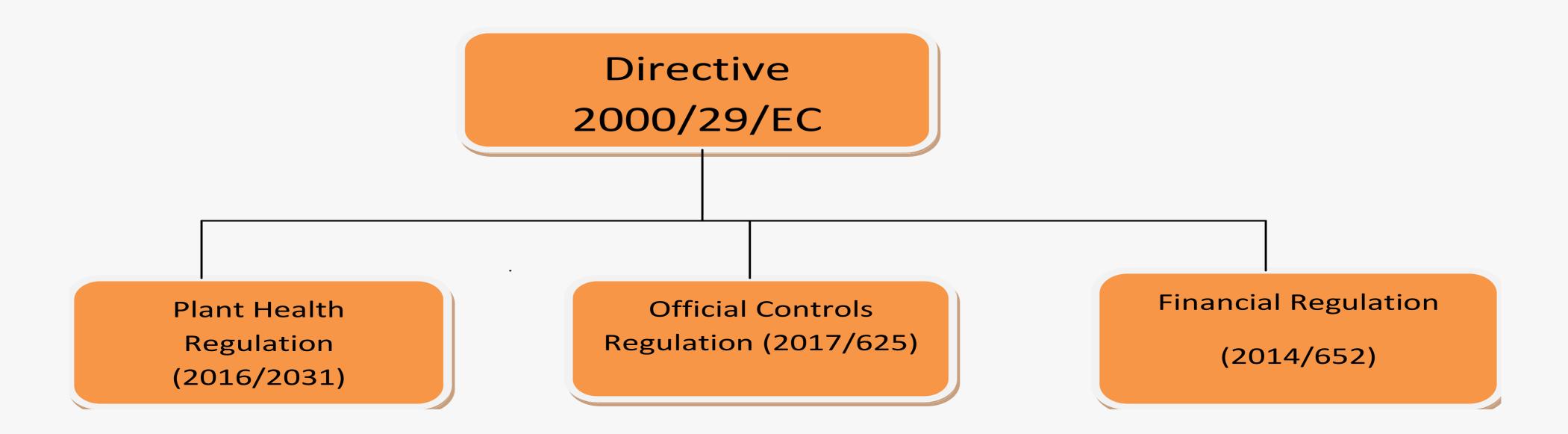
An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Why do we need a New Plant Health Regulation

Issues with existing Directive

- Pests
 - Limited scientific knowledge
 - Lack of EU reference Laboratories for plant pests
- Outbreaks
 - No obligations for plant health surveys
 - Lack of preparedness contingency plans
 - No EU funds for surveys or support to growers
- Imports
 - Weak import regime Xf
 - Non harmonised import controls
 - Risk from unregulated plant material imports
- Certification
 - Not clear which plants need a Plant Passport
 - Different Plant Passport formats

New Plant Health Regulation (EU) 2016/2031







New Plant Health Regulation (EU 2016/2031)

Objectives of the New Regulation

- Better protection of EU Plant Health
- More focus on proactive action
- Compliance with International Standards





2. Pests

Union Quarantine Pests

- Organism cause serious damage to plants and plant products
- Not present in the EU or, if present, not widely distributed and under official control
- Its establishment in the EU would have unacceptable economic, social and environmental impacts
- QP for the whole Union or Protected Zone
- Prohibited





2. Pests

Regulated non Quarantine Pests (RNQP)

- Pests present in the EU
- Causing important economic impact on plant reproductive material (PRM) and plants for painting
- Prohibited in PRM if above a certain level

2. Pests

Priority Pests

- Taken from Quarantine Pest List
- 20 of these pests
- Extra requirements for these pests
 - Annual surveillance
 - Contingency plan
 - Simulation exercises
 - Action Plan
 - More information to public



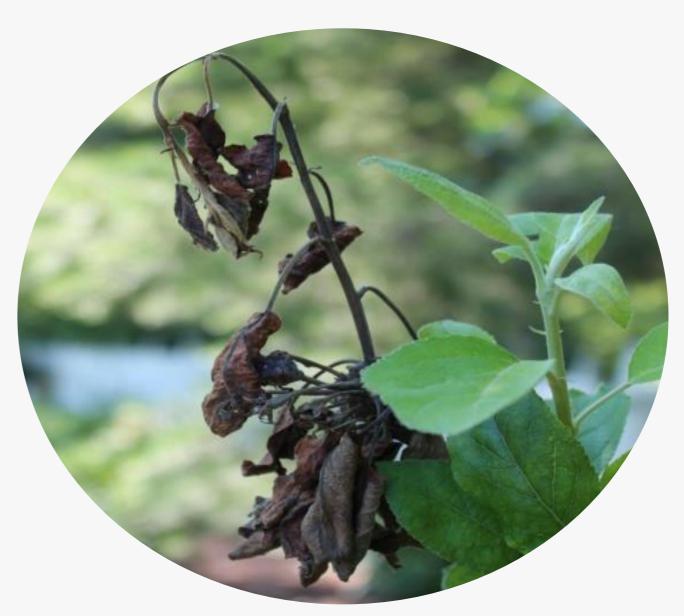
2. Pest

Protected Zone

 Quarantine organism that is present in the EU but absent from specific parts of the territory despite favourable conditions for them to establish

• IE has 22 PZs





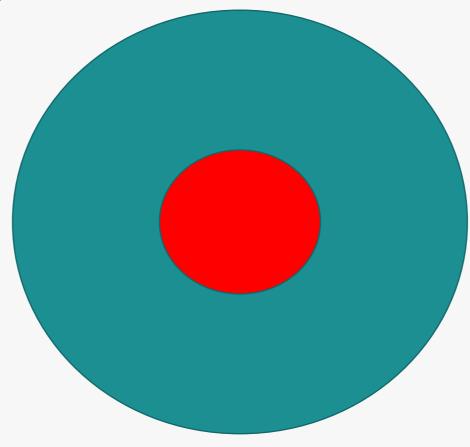
3. Measures on Imports

- Phytosanitary Certificates required for import of all plants
- Current list of prohibited commodities and special import requirements remain valid
- High Risk Plants banned pending assessment
- Temporary measures against new trade
- Wood Packaging Material only imported with international mark "ISPM 15"
- Checks
 - Documentary check of regulated material
 - Reduced frequency checks fruits, cut flowers

4. Surveillance and Outbreak Measures

- Multiannual Survey Programme
 - Annual surveillance for priority pests
 - Surveillance for emergency measures, PZ
 - Surveillance for EU pest status confirmation
- EU co-financing
- Outbreak Management
 - Eradication Approach obligation for QP
 - Demarcated Area
 - Infested zone
 - Buffer zone

- Containment
- EU co-financing



Who needs to Register with DAFM

In practice the following will need to register with DAFM

- Nursery
- Garden Centre
- Multiple stores that trade in plants
- Landscaper/Landscape Architect
- County Council/Local Authority
- Internet sellers

How to Register

Registration form is on the DAFM website:

www.agriculture.gov.ie/farmingsectors/planthealthandtrade/registering asanurserygardencentreretailer

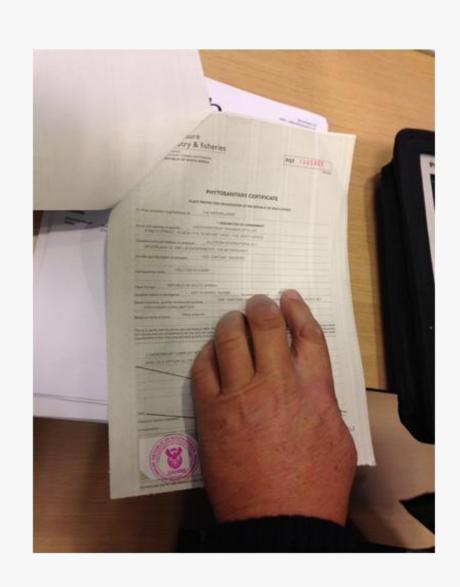
- If you are already registered with DAFM no need to re-register
 - Keep same registration number
 - In doubt contact DAFM
 - Make sure all contact details are up to date
 - Update information by end of March 2020 and annually

What will the registration number look like

- In IE this is a four digit number
- It is preceded by IE and a dash
- Example: IE 1234
- Other MS choose their own format, must have country code and dash

Record Keeping

- Professional operators must keep records
- Facilitate the detection of the source of an infestation by a QP
- Professional operators must keep record of the plants supplied to them by other professional operators
- Professional operators must keep records of the plants supplied by them to other professional operators
- Records must be kept for three years



Competent Person

- From 14 December 2020 each professional operator issuing PP must have a competent person nominated
- This person must:
 - Demonstrate that they are knowledgeable in carrying out examinations for various pests
 - Knowledge to prevent the presence and spread of quarantine pests
 - Effective plan in place in case of suspected finding
 - They have the necessary equipment to carry out the required examinations of plants
 - Notify DAFM of any changes in competent person

DAFM must have a guidance containing the above information

Plant Passport (Regulation (EU) 2017/2313)

- From 14 December 2019, all plants for planting require a PP
- Plant passports are generally not required plants are supplied directly to the final user – exceptions: Fireblight (may be other plants)
- All internet sales of plants must be PP to final user
- Plant Passports will have a common format throughout the EU

Format

- Upper left hand corner: EU flag
 - Colour or black and white
- Upper right hand corner: Plant Passport
- A Botanical name
- B member state code + hyphen + registration number
- C Traceability code
- D Country of origin



Plant Passport

A: Botanical Name

B: MS Registration Number

C: Traceability Number

D: Country of Origin

Format for a PZ



Plant Passport - PZ EPPO code

A: Botanical Name

B: MS Registration Number

C: Traceability Number

D: Country of Origin

PP Examples



Plant Passport

A Lavandula angustifolia

B IE – 1234

C 1107

D IE







Plant Passport

A Olea europaea

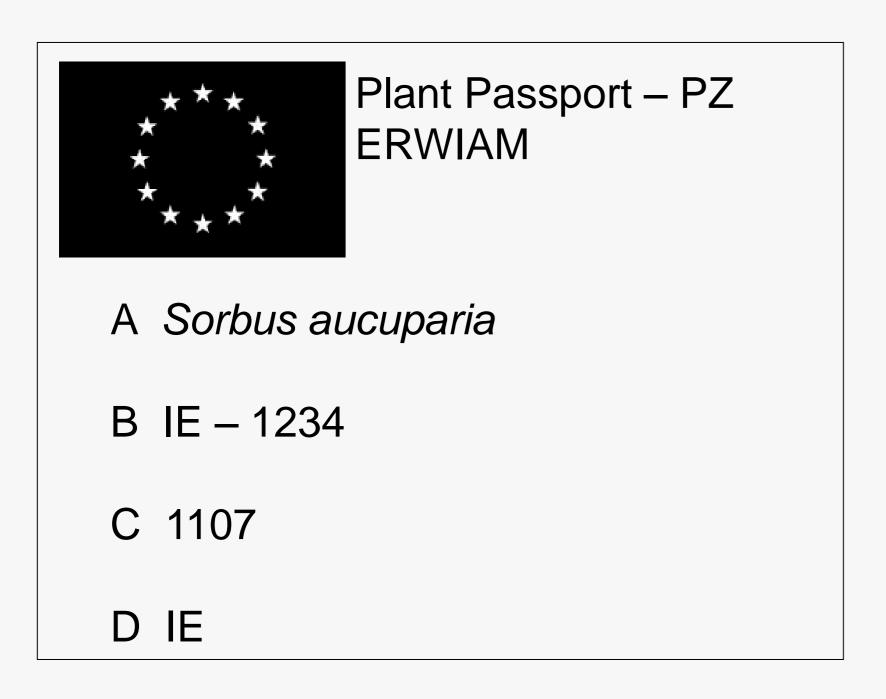
B IE – 1234

C A5781

D NL



Example PP PZ







PP Exceptions

- No PP to final user except:
 - Some (or all?) Protected Zone pests/diseases
 - Internet sales must be PP to final user

Attachment of PP

- Plant passports shall be attached to the trade unit of the plants
- Where plants are moved in a package, bundle or container the PP must be attached to the package, bundle or container
- No longer permitted to have PP on delivery docket unless the delivery docket is attached to the package, bundle or container





Traceability Code

- Traceability code makes tracing possible within a business
- Traceability code required for almost all plant passports
 - EU introduce exceptions to this
 - All PZ host plants require a traceability code
- Not required when the plants are prepared in such a way that they are ready for sale to the final user without any further preparation
- The letter 'C' must be on the PP even if no traceability code is required

Botanical Name

- Consists of:
 - Genus, or
 - Genus + species, or
 - Genus + species + cultivar

Country of Origin

- When does the country of origin change for a plant:
 - Woody crops: must be 1 year on nursery a before origin changes
 - Protected crops, herbaceous perennials, potted plants: 4 weeks

PP Garden Centres

- Garden centres selling directly to final user does not have to PP exception Fireblight host material (possibly other PZ host material?)
- Must have a traceability system in the garden centre

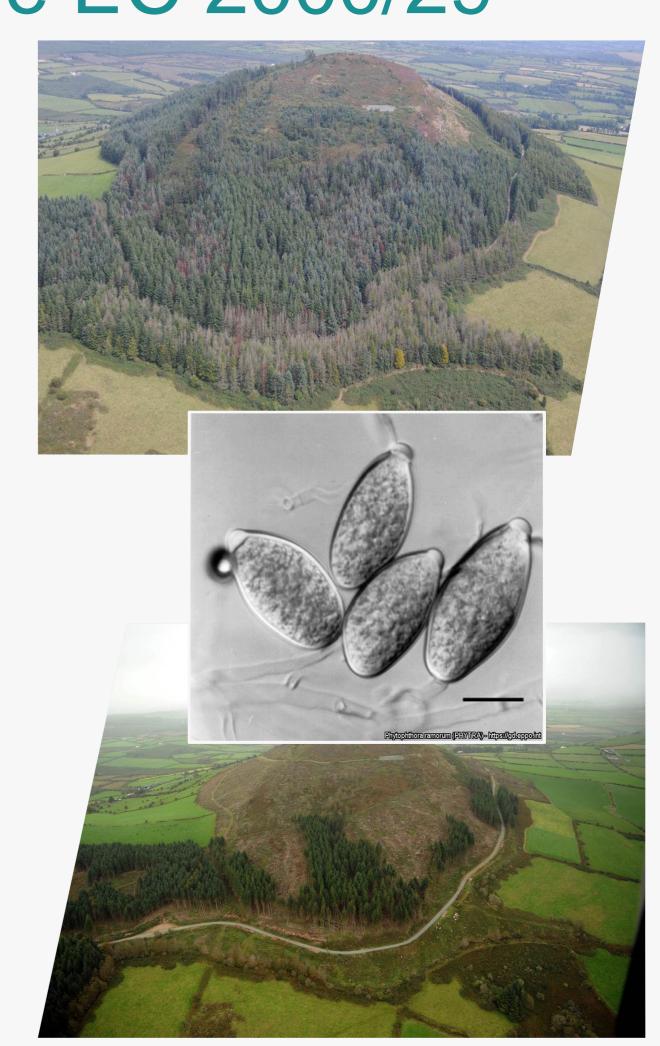
Old Plant Passports

- All plants PP on and after the 14th December, 2019 must have new PP format
- All plants with a PP issued before 14th December, 2019 will remain valid until 14th December 2023

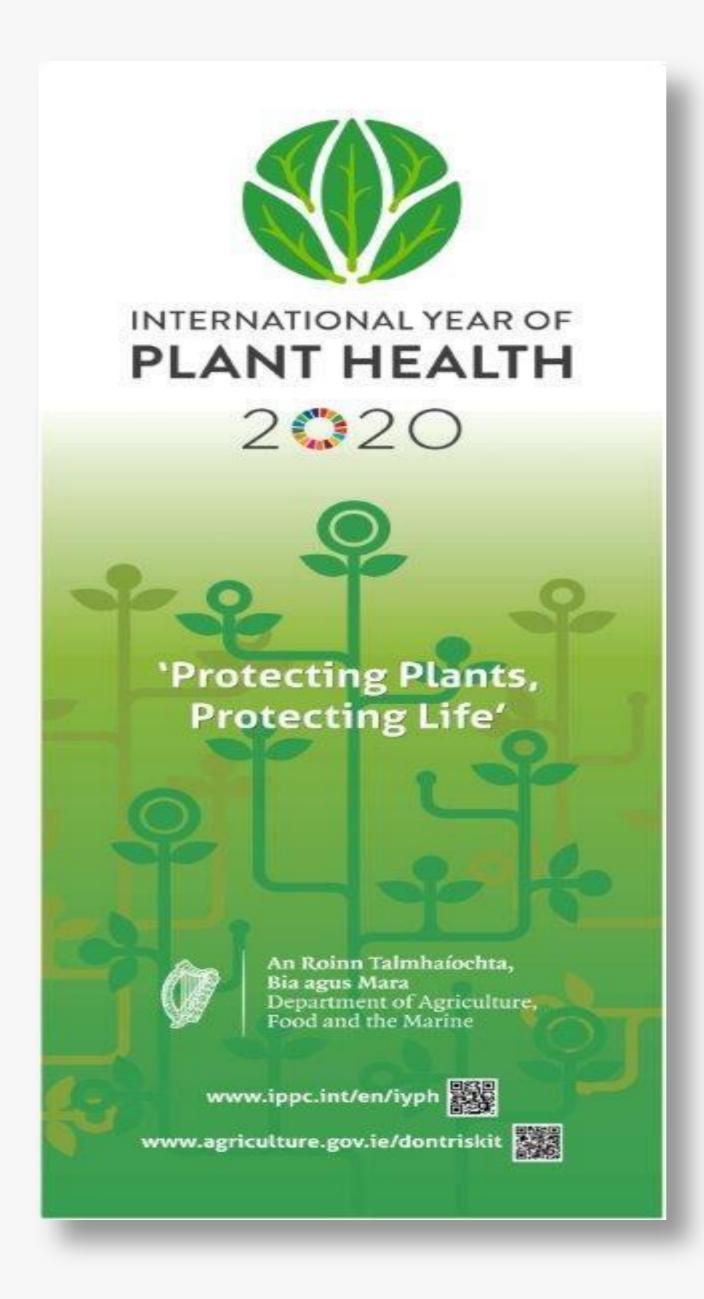
New Plant Health Regulation (EU 2016/2031).

Main Changes to Existing Plant Health Directive EC 2000/29

- All professional operators must register with DAFM
- All plants for planting require a Plant Passport
- Authorised professional operator must have a competent person
- Different categories of pests
- Improved Import Controls
- Multiannual Survey Programme
- Outbreak Management



International Year of Plant Health 2020



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