

## Overview to Plant Passport system for wood, wood products and bark

### Update for 2021

From 1 January 2021 EU plant passports will no longer be used in England Scotland and Wales and UK plant passports will be used. The format of UK plant passports is shown in Figures 1 and 2 with explanatory text. Annex 2 explains more detail about the use of UK Plant Passports and other official documents.

From 1 January 2021 EU plant passports will not be used for the conifer with bark export trade from the Pest Free Area in west Scotland to Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The new process for this export trade is also explained in Part 4 of Annex 2.

### Introduction

The adoption of timber plant passporting demonstrates the forest industry is committed to the highest standards of biosecurity. Furthermore, the use of plant passports by the forestry sector improves the awareness of biosecurity threats posed by quarantine pests such as the conifer bark beetle '*Ips typographus*', an outbreak of which is currently undergoing eradication in southern England.

UK legislation requires the use of UK plant passports for the movement of all conifers and *Castanea* species (including sweet chestnut) with bark and isolated bark of these species, including when mixed with bark from other species or other material. The format of these plant passports is shown in Figures 1 and 2 of this Overview. These species, and other species imported from third countries including EU member states, are collectively referred to as "Plant Health Forestry regulated material".

UK legislation requires the use of UK plant passports when moving *Juglans* (walnut), *Platanus* (plane) and *Pterocarya* (wingnut) (with or without bark) and isolated bark of these species (except the isolated bark of *Platanus*), including when mixed with bark from other species or other material. Please see Annex 1 for more detail.

For these species, a plant passport will be required at each stage of the transport chain where whole or chipped roundwood (including brash) is moved from the harvesting site and/or site of aggregation, to the processor. A plant passport will also be required for the movement of bark from a wood processor to a bark processor, and for isolated bark moved between bark processors and to retailers & some final users (see Annex 1 for more detail). A plant passport is also required for cut Christmas trees over 3 metres tall and for cut conifer foliage taken from trees over 3 metres tall. Plant passports are also required for plants for planting, please contact the Animal Plant Health Agency for further details.

### Benefits

1. The UK took a leading role in negotiations in the EU Commission. This culminated in a comprehensive text for the new Plant Health Regulation (PHR) that strengthens biosecurity across the key elements of the UK's plant health regime.
2. The UK Government and Devolved Administrations support the overall aims of the PHR, and its implementation ensures strengthened biosecurity through a risk-based approach that does not place unnecessary burdens on industry.
3. Using plant passports for movement of the wood products described above enables the UK forestry sector to maintain awareness of conifer bark beetles and other known and emerging pests. This ensures the UK protects its commercial and conservation interests in forests and woodlands.

Alongside the required printed plant passport format, the trial use of electronic plant passports will be an option for professional operators. At present, paper, cardboard or plastic plant passports must be used. As a trial, electronic plant passports can be used to supplement these hard copy plant passports.

## Definitions

Table 1 identifies the roles and responsibilities involved in the management of plant passports. The Forestry Commission is directly responsible for managing Plant Health forestry regulated material in England, as well as having delegated responsibility for managing this material for the Devolved Administrations of Wales and Scotland.

**Table 1 Roles & responsibilities**

<b>PHR Article 2 Definitions</b>	<b>Forestry context</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Competent authority (CA)	Forestry Commission (delegated by Scottish Government & Welsh Government) & DAERA in Northern Ireland	The Forestry Commission and DAERA will manage the approval and inspection of bodies who issue plant passports for the movement of Plant Health forestry regulated material. Each CA will maintain a register of registered authorised operators.
Registered Authorised Professional Operator (RAPO)	A business with the necessary authority to issue plant passports for the movement of certain wood, wood products and bark	Examples of RAPOs may include; processors (i.e. an operator processing wood, wood products and bark, e.g. sawmills panel board manufacturers, bark processors), management companies, merchants and timber contractors. Forest owners will not normally issue passports unless they are responsible for the movement of timber from the forest.

Table 2 identifies the Plant Health forestry regulated material that requires a plant passport when moved within GB. Implementation of the regulation will initially be targeted according to biosecurity risk, prioritising the highest volumes in trade and the likelihood of infested material being present. Plant passports for the movement of sawdust, chipped wood (co-products), fuelwood and slab-wood (de-barked or non-de-barked) and wood packaging material are considered to be a lower priority than round wood and isolated bark.

**Table 2 Plant Health forestry regulated material where a plant passport is required**

<b>Type of wood, wood product and bark</b>	<b>Transport (road, rail and sea) where a plant passport is required</b>
Roundwood in the whole, e.g. whole trees, small round wood and saw logs	Any stage of the transport chain where whole or chipped round wood is moved from the site of felling to the processor. All movement of isolated bark between processors and to the retailer & some final users. See Annex 1.
Wood chips processed from brash or round wood on harvesting sites or other sites where aggregation takes place	
Transport of isolated bark	
Christmas trees/other decorative trees & cut foliage (sourced from trees over 3 metres in height) of species <i>Abies</i> , <i>Picea</i> , <i>Pinus</i> and <i>Pseudotsuga</i> , with or without roots	
Brash, i.e. cut branches, discarded stem wood, tree tops and dead & live trees.	
Isolated bark, created by processing operations such as de-barking	Means bark which has been removed or become detached from a living, felled or fallen tree or from any part of such tree.

**Table 3 Plant Health forestry non regulated material where a plant passport is not required**

<b>Type of Wood, wood product</b>	<b>Transport (road, rail and sea) where a plant passport is not required</b>
Sawn timber, logs, woodchips, wood waste, sawdust where the material is bark-free and has not been sourced in an EU member state which has an outbreak of Pine Wood Nematode (eg Portugal and parts of Spain)*	From the point that the material is made bark-free

## Notes

### 1. Plant Product including “wood” means—

Wood shall only be considered as a plant product if it fulfils one or more of the following criteria:

- a) it retains all or part of its natural round surface, with or without bark;
- b) it has not retained its natural round surface due to sawing, cutting or cleaving;
- c) it is in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, wood waste, shavings or scrap, and has not undergone processing involving the use of glue, heat or pressure or a combination thereof to produce pellet, briquettes, plywood or particle board;
- d) it is, or is intended to be, used as packaging material, whether or not it is actually in use for transport of goods;

2. “isolated bark” means bark which has been removed or become detached from a living, felled or fallen tree or from any part of such tree

3. Bark-free wood: wood from which all bark, except in-grown bark around knots, and bark pockets between annual growth rings, has been removed [ISPM5].

### 4. “regulated item” (The Official Controls (Plant Health and genetically Modified Organisms) (England) Regulations 2019 means—

- a) any plant, plant product or other object to which an EU plant health rule applies,
- b) other than any plant, plant product or other object which is part of a controlled consignment; or
- c) a controlled plant pest.

## Layout of a plant passport

Examples of Standard UK plant passports are shown for the movement of conifer wood, wood products, isolated bark and controlled Christmas trees/cut foliage and brush within GB. In Figures 1 and 2, the elements of the Standard UK plant passport are annotated by red numerals with an explanation below.

**Figure 1 Standard UK Plant Passport incorporated into a delivery advice note for moving Plant Health forestry regulated material within GB**

Woodlands Management Ltd, Goodtown, Oldshire		<b>DELIVERY ADVICE NOTE</b>	
Forest Name Sustainable Forest		Certification Status FSC 100%	Delivery Advice Note Number <b>123456</b>
WM Contract No. 5350032	Certificate Number AA-COC-0000000	PIN Supplier Ref:	
Customer Name & Delivery Site <b>ABC Sawmills, Wuden</b>		Supplier Contract No. Sustainable Forest Cpt 1	Customr Ref.
Stock location:		Weighbridge ticket No. 12345	
Haulier Wonder Wood	Vehicle Reg AA00 WUD	Contractor Contract Harvesting Ltd	
Species SS	Product green logs	specification	<b>4.8 x 16</b>
Collection date <i>10/06/2019</i>	Delivery Date <i>10/06/2019</i>	Delivery Time	<i>3.40 pm</i>
Gross <i>43.62</i>	Tare <i>17.10</i>	Nett	<i>26.52</i>
Received by		<i>JK Osker</i>	
<b>UK Plant Passport 1</b>			
<b>A : Pinales 2</b>	<b>B: FC***** 3</b>	<b>C: 123456 4</b>	<b>D: GB 5</b>
			 Plant passport 6

Original to be returned to the above address

Deliveries are made on the terms outlined in the Woodlands Management Ltd CONDITIONS OF TIMBER SALE

**Figure 2 Standard UK Plant Passport not incorporated into a delivery advice note for moving Plant Health forestry regulated material within GB**

<p><b>UK Plant Passport 1</b></p> <p><b>A Pinales 2</b></p> <p><b>B FC***** 3</b></p> <p><b>C free text to include traceability code of wood, wood product or bark 4</b></p> <p><b>D GB 5</b></p> <p> <b>6</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The words UK Plant Passport.</li> <li>2. The botanical name(s) of the plant(s) species or taxon(s) concerned. For all conifers the Order Pinales can be used and for sweet chestnut <i>Castanea</i> must be used. For plane, <i>Platanus</i> must be used, <i>Juglans</i> is used for walnut and <i>Pterocarya</i> is used for wingnut.</li> <li>3. The alphabetical and numerical national registration number of the professional operator concerned.</li> <li>4. The traceability code (delivery advice note numbers can be used) of the plant, plant product or the other object concerned.</li> <li>5. The two-letter code for the origin, i.e. GB is used for UK.</li> <li>6. As an example but not necessary at present, a QR code is shown which can support the trial of electronic passports. QR codes can also be used to supplement (but not replace) the traceability code.</li> </ol>
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## **Annual Inspections**

The competent authority must complete annual inspections of RAPOs issuing plant passports to ensure compliance with the Plant Health Regulation. This inspection frequency may be reduced to once every two years, where the RAPO has a Pest Risk Management Plan approved by the competent authority that has been in place for two years. The inspections will take place at locations where the plant passport records are available for review. The inspections will be subject to a fee payable to the Forestry Commission. Should plant passport information need to be reviewed at regional/satellite locations as well as a primary/HQ location then a separate fee will be levied for each inspection.

## **Use of Official documents**

- a) For movements of conifer with bark out of the Pest Free Area in Scotland, to Northern Ireland a phytosanitary certificate will be used and not an EU or UK plant passport.
- b) For movements of conifer with bark out of the Pest Free Area in Scotland, to the Republic of Ireland, a phytosanitary certificate will be used.
- c) For movements within, into and out of the Pest Free Area in Scotland, to locations within GB, a standard UK (non Pest Free Area) plant passport will be used.
- d) For all movements within GB, a standard UK (non Pest Free Area) plant passport will be used. This will apply for conifers and also sweet chestnut where we currently (until 1/1/21) have EU Protected Zone status for specific pests associated with these tree species.
- e) For all movements within GB, a standard UK plant passport (non Pest Free Area) will be used for Platanus, Juglans and Pterocarya.

## Annex 1 to Timber Plant Passporting Overview – Supplementary information

### 1. Isolated bark

Under the Plant Health Regulation 2016/2031 isolated bark is treated as a plant product and, where necessary, it is regulated separately to wood through the EU Phytosanitary Conditions Regulation 2019/2072. The plant passport system requires that the professional operator responsible for commissioning the transport of Plant Health Forestry regulated material issues the UK plant passport.

The plant passport system requires movements of isolated bark from a primary processor (e.g. sawmill) to their customers and also between other processors (i.e. those processors managing bark) to be moved with a UK plant passport. UK Plant passports are required in the delivery supply chain to retailers (but not their final user customers) and also to single end users such as landscaping companies, stables, equestrian centres, horse racing trainers and farms. Phytosanitary Certificates must be used for all movements of isolated conifer bark to EU Protected Zones such as Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland where pest freedom from six types of bark beetle is required, i.e. *Dendroctonus micans*, *Ips amitinus*, *Ips cembrae*, *Ips duplicatus*, *Ips sexdentatus*, *Ips typographus*.

When moving regulated isolated bark within GB, a UK plant passport must be used. Additionally, when moving regulated isolated bark that is mixed with other non regulated bark and other material, for uses which will include horticultural mulch, biomass fuel, track/arena surfaces and animal litter, then a UK plant passport must also be used.

### 2. Arboriculture

Arboriculture is generally defined and understood as “the management of individual trees or small groups of trees for amenity”. We are not currently prioritising the registration of professional operators who are primarily involved in that movement of regulated material arising from arboricultural operations but registrations will be processed where there is an immediate business need, ie Chain of Custody requirements. The exception to this prioritisation is the genus *Platanus* (includes Plane trees). In order to support best biosecurity practice, professional operators who are managing operations with plane trees and who commission the movement of plane material, must issue a plant passport when moving plane material to a processing site. A plant passport will not be required for moving material to final users.

Professional operators must make their own judgement as to whether their activities meet the definition of arboriculture.

Operators who are registered and authorised to issue plant passports for other purposes would be expected to comply with the legislation on Plant Health Forestry regulated material, including that arising from arboricultural sites. Operators also need to be aware that some end-users like biomass companies may specify that plant passports accompany all regulated material, regardless of its origin.

### 3. UK Plant Passports replacing Phytosanitary Certificates

See Annex 2 Section 5.

### 4. Receiving material that has been plant passported

Professional operators who receive material that has originated in GB, which is plant passported (who do **not** subsequently move that material to other users) **are not required to be registered to receive plant passported material**. An example where registration is not required, is a professional operator managing a biomass unit, burning chipped wood mix, where all the material is burnt on site and the biomass burner operator is not responsible for commissioning the transport of the regulated material. However, if a

professional operator introduces or moves material into GB that requires a phytosanitary certificate, then registration will be required.

## **5. Christmas Tree update**

### Growers supplying conifer Christmas trees over 3 metres tall, tops cut from trees over 3 metres tall or foliage collected from trees over 3 metres tall direct to final user

When a grower supplies directly to a final user, the use of a plant passport to support movement is not currently required. Final users will include domestic customers, churches, pubs & hotels, clubs, halls, schools, businesses, civic authorities and other similar establishments.

### Growers supplying conifer Christmas trees over 3 metres tall, tops cut from trees over 3 metres tall or foliage collected from trees over 3 metres to wholesalers/retailers

When growers supply directly to a wholesaler or retailer, or a wholesaler supplies directly to a retailer, the use of a plant passport is required to support movement. When a retailer supplies directly to a final user however, the use of a plant passport to support movement is not currently required. Final users will include domestic customers, churches, pubs & hotels, clubs, halls, schools, businesses, civic authorities and other similar establishments.

## **6. Firewood**

Professional operators who import firewood into GB must ensure that regulated material is accompanied by the necessary phytosanitary certificate. Section 4 of this Annex 1 will apply to material imported into GB.

Professional operators who commission the transport of regulated wood, wood products and bark from the forest/wood or site of aggregation to a processing site must use a UK plant passport for the material. Plant passports are not currently required for the movement of GB origin firewood to retailers and final users but registrations/authorisations will be processed where there is a business need e.g. Chain of Custody requirements.

## **7. Exceptions for movements within and between the premises of the same registered professional operator (close proximity 10 miles)**

Where regulated wood, wood product and bark material is moved within and between the premises of the same registered professional operator, a UK plant passport will not be required for movements completed within a 10 mile radius. Such movements include those taking place on managed land where tree felling and wood processing take place in close proximity. UK Plant passports may be required for movements of regulated material to subsequent supply chains, for example isolated bark to commercial growers. A close proximity exemption can be used on islands no larger than Mull, where plant passports are not required for transport of regulated material between the felling coupe and the boat loading point. A plant passport may however be required for the transport of the material from the islands pier to the final destination.

## Annex 2

### Plant Passports and the Post-Transition Period

11/11/2020

The Plant Health Regulation (PHR) became applicable in the UK from 14 December 2019, introducing widespread changes to the UK's plant passport regime. This EU legislation has continued to apply to the UK during the transition period which ends on 31 December 2020. From 1 January 2021, the UK plant passport regime will change to reflect post-transition period plant health regulation.

This factsheet outlines what will be changing for Plant Passports (PP) and what actions businesses in Great Britain (GB) need to take to be ready for 1 January. These changes apply to GB businesses involved in activities such as: the production, manufacture and supply of plants, seeds, timber and plant products. This is because Northern Ireland (NI) will remain part of the EU's Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) zone after the end of the transition period.

Information regarding the plant passport regime on our [Smarter Rules for Safer Food](#) guidance page remains applicable, with the exception of the changes listed in this factsheet. That guidance remains live as EU legislation applies to the UK until the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020.

Changes to GB legislation to prepare businesses for the post-transition period can be found on the Post-Transition Period guidance page on the [Plant Health Portal](#) and on [GOV.UK](#).

If you are already authorised to issue PPs, **you do not need a new authorisation to issue UK PPs**. However, authorisations must be renewed on an annual basis, an audit inspection to check for compliance is also carried out on an annual basis. This is not affected by EU Exit.

From 1 January 2021:

- EU PPs cannot be attached in GB.
- For the first 6 months of 2021 UK PPs may be affixed in EU member states, this is not the same as issuance. Further detail can be found in Section 5 of this factsheet.
- An operator in the EU will not be able to issue a UK PP because they will not be authorised to do so under the GB Plant Health Regime.
- A PP is not just a traceability document but attests that the plants covered by that PP have met the plant health standards of GB.

### Changes will happen in the following areas:

1. The content and format of the plant passport will change to differentiate EU from UK plant passports;
2. Guidance on when country of origin changes to UK will change for some commodities;
3. There will be changes to Protected Zones;
4. PPs will no longer be applicable for movements from GB to NI;
5. Imports from the EU will require a phytosanitary certificate (Plant Health certificate or PC). This means that if you move goods on an EU PP now without issuing your own plant passport for them, you may need to be authorised from 1 Jan 2021 to issue your own UKPPs.

#### 1. Content & Format

- The content and format of the PP will be changed in order to differentiate UK PPs from EU PPs, as the EU PP will no longer be recognised as an official label in GB.
- A summary of changes is listed below, with illustrated templates in [Annex I](#).
  - There will be no flag on UK PPs;
  - The words 'Plant Passport' will be replaced with 'UK Plant Passport';
  - Section A (botanical names) will remain the same;

- Section B (registration number) will no longer be prefixed with 'GB' because this prefix was only necessary on EU PPs to differentiate between member states;
  - Section C (traceability codes) will remain the same;
  - Section D (country of origin) will remain the same except for some plants for which we have national measures. Further details on this change can be found below in **Section 2**.
- There will also be changes to 'Protected Zone' PPs. More detail can be found below in **Section 3**.
  - Where a PP is combined with a certification label, the only changes to the Plant passport section will be the removal of the EU flag, and the words 'Plant Passport' will be replaced with 'UK Plant Passport'. The certification part of the label will remain the same apart from: the wording "EU Rules and Standards" will be replaced by "GB Rules and Standards" (with the exception of fodder seed which remains "UK Rules and Standards").
  - Existing EU certification labels can continue to be used for the duration of 2021, therefore the requirement to state GB or UK Rules and Standards won't be necessary from 1 January 2021 while existing EU certification labels are continued to be used during 2021.
  - For some ornamental and vegetable propagating material you will need a supplier document, this is an existing requirement and will remain in place after 1 January 2021. More information can be found on [GOV.uk](https://www.gov.uk) under the heading 'Supplier document'.
  - For Conformitas Agraria Communitatis (CAC) fruit material you also need a supplier document in addition to the UK PP, this is an existing requirement and will remain in place after 1 January 2021. More information can be found on [GOV.uk](https://www.gov.uk) under the heading 'Supplier document'.
  - Old EU PP labels will remain valid if in circulation before 1 January 2021. From 1 January 2021 UK PPs should be issued to state compliance with GB's post-transition period plant health regulations.

## 2. Country of Origin

- Current guidance on country of origin and when it can be considered to change to 'GB' can be found on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk) under Part D of 'Make a plant passport'.
- 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* (Canker Stain of plane):
    - 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. This applies regardless of whether they have been grown under protection or not in the UK. Therefore, you must keep records of importation date and other details to then amend the country of origin to GB twelve months after importation.
- You can still market your plants for the first year after import, however during that first year they should only travel on a PP with the original country of origin listed in Part D, rather than 'GB'.
- All of the commodities listed above have national measures that will apply to them from 1 January 2021. More information on these measures can be found on our **Plant Health Portal**.
- **This policy will apply to the whole of the UK, including NI.**

## 3. Changes to Protected Zones

- GB will no longer use the EU designation of Protected Zones (PZs) 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 GB quarantine pests will require standard UK PPs for their movement within GB.
- Commodities which are hosts of PFA pests will require PFA UK PPs for their movement within GB.
- The content and format of PFA UK PPs compared with the current PZ EU PP is illustrated in **Annex I**. The 'pest codes' 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*). The EPPO code for oak processionary moth is 'THAUPR'.
- For the oak processionary moth PFA, the relevant commodities and the special requirements for their movement will remain the same as they are for the existing Protected Zone.
- A PFA also exists in the West of Scotland for three bark beetles (*Ips cembrae*, *Ips sexdentatus* and *Dendroctonus micans*), however commodities which are hosts of these pests will not require PFA PPs. This is because there are no special requirements on the movements of those commodities, but the PFA status means we can take statutory action if one of these pests is discovered in the PFA. This is consistent with the current PP regime for that PFA.
- More information can be found here on **GOV.UK** under 'Plant Passports' and 'Pest Free Areas'.

#### 4. Movements from GB to NI

- These movements will require PCs, not PPs, from 1 January 2021, further information is available on **GOV.UK** under point 5.
- This is because NI will remain part of the EU's SPS zone post-transition period.
- For information on how to obtain a PC for your goods, please see our **GOV.UK** guidance.
- Information on plant health requirements on movements from NI to GB will be released soon.

#### 5. Imports with EUPPs

- Imports from the EU which currently arrive into GB with an EU PP will have to be imported with a PC post-transition period. More information about imports from the EU from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 can be found on **GOV.uk**.
- 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 are already authorised to issue PPs then you don't need a new authorisation to do this. More detail regarding cases where you need to issue a UK PP are below.
- EU PPs do not need to be invalidated when they enter GB, as the format is different to the UK PP they can easily be differentiated, and the EU PP considered invalid automatically.
- If you brought in goods under a PC, you only need to issue a UK PP for your goods if you are:
  - a. Moving them to another professional operator;
  - b. Selling them to final users (those buying for personal use) by means of distance contract, e.g. online;
  - c. Moving them to another of your own premises which is more than 10 miles from the premises to which the consignment arrived;
  - d. If the phytosanitary status of the consignment changes, for example, if it has been grown on (more information on what is classed as growing on can be found on **GOV.UK** under Part D of 'Make a plant passport'), or if they have been reconfigured (e.g. two plants in separate pots have been planted up in a new pot together).
- 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 (outlined in Section 1 and Annex I of this factsheet) and should be attached correctly. Guidance on attachment is available on **GOV.uk** and our **Plant Health Portal**.
- 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.
- Information on how to become registered and authorised to issue PPs can be found on [GOV.UK](#). This process will not change post-transition period.

### **What does your businesses need to do now?**

1. Check if you trade in products that require a UK PP post-transition period, the current list is available on [GOV.UK](#).
2. Ensure you are registered as a professional operator with the relevant plant health authority and that you have applied for authorisation to issue PPs if necessary.
3. Ensure you are aware of the new UK PP format that is required from 1 January 2021. See [Annex I](#) for examples and the [Plant Health Portal](#) for templates.
4. Read guidance on what inspections you may need regarding pests and diseases that your plants or plant products may be hosts of in order to issue a PP. Check the Defra Plant Health Risk Register for updates. A Pest and Disease Index is being developed to make it easier to find the relevant information.

### **Where can I find more information?**

- For information about plant health and the post transition period visit [GOV.UK](#) and the [Plant Health Portal](#).
- For more information on Plant Health Regulations, visit the [SRSF GOV.UK page](#)
- For more information on plant health controls and resources such as information on pests and diseases, visit the [Plant Health Portal](#)
- For more information on issuing plant passports visit [GOV.UK](#)
- For any technical help in England and Wales, you can email your questions to: [planthealth.info@apha.gov.uk](mailto:planthealth.info@apha.gov.uk)
- For Scotland please contact [SASA](#)
- For Northern Ireland please see contact [DAERA](#)
- For queries on timber plant passporting contact: [plant.health@forestrycommission.gov.uk](mailto:plant.health@forestrycommission.gov.uk)

## Annex I

## The new format of UK Plant Passports compared to the format of existing EU Plant Passports

New UK format to be used from 1 January 2021

## Standard format - example

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

Current EU format to be used before 1 January 2021

## Standard format

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

## PFA format

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

## PZ format

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

## Combined PP/ certification label

UK Plant Passport
[certification label info]

## Combined PP/ certification label

	Plant Passport
[certification label info]	