

## **Policy paper: Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund: List of projects**

*Updated:* Updated the list of challenge fund projects.

This lists the projects that are currently being funded by the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund.

Under the Challenge Fund, around £18.5 million has been allocated to 61 projects.

Read about the [illegal wildlife trade Challenge Fund](#).

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## **Form: Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund: forms, templates and guidance**

*Updated:* Change request form updated.

Forms, templates and guidance for projects funded by the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund.

Reporting requirements for each project are set out when funding is given. These templates should be completed as agreed for your project.

Read about the [Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#).

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## **Collection: Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund**

*Updated:* Minor change to update the number of projects and money allocated.

The UK government is committed to tackling the illegal wildlife trade. The Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund provides financial support to practical projects around the world which are:

- developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development, to benefit people directly affected by IWT
- strengthening law enforcement
- ensuring effective legal frameworks
- reducing demand for IWT products

The illegal wildlife trade is a criminal industry worth more than £17 billion each year threatening both wildlife and people.

Through the Challenge Fund around £18.5 million has been allocated to 61 projects.

Documents from [previous application rounds](#) are available for reference.

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## **[Research and analysis: Water and sewerage companies in England: environmental performance report](#)**

*Updated:* Report and summary graphic added: Environmental performance of the water and sewerage companies in 2017.

There are 9 water and sewerage companies that operate wholly or mainly in England, providing clean (drinking) water and waste water (sewerage) services.

The Environment Agency works with these water companies to minimise the impact that their assets and activities have on the environment.

We monitor their environmental performance throughout the year against important objectives including reducing pollution incidents, complying with permits and delivering environmental improvement schemes. We publish an annual assessment of their performance.

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## **[Detailed guide: Issuing plant passports to trade plants in the EU](#)**

*Updated:* Link to EU protected zones document updated

If you're based in England and Wales and you're moving plants or plant products in the EU that can host quarantine pests and diseases, they may need plant passports.

You must also follow this guidance to move plants or plant products within England and Wales.

You can issue plant passports yourself, but you must be authorised by the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA).

Find out:

- [how to export plants to non-EU countries](#)
- [how to import plants from non-EU countries](#)
- [how to export grain to non-EU countries](#)

## When you need a plant passport

Check the following lists to find out if a consignment you're trading in the EU (including within the UK) needs plant passports:

- [plant and products which must have passports for all movements](#)  
(PDF, 164KB, 3 pages)
- [plants and seeds which must have passports if your're selling or moving them to be grown on](#)  
(PDF, 357KB, 10 pages)
- [bulbs and corms which must have passports if you're selling them or moving them to be grown on](#)  
(PDF, 163KB, 1 page)
- [protected zones, and plants which must have passports in protected zones](#)  
(PDF, 231KB, 5 pages)
- [hosts of xylella fastidiosa that require a plant passport for all wholesale movement](#)
- [quarantine pest and disease index](#)  
(PDF, 204KB, 9 pages)

If you're not sure whether your consignment needs plant passports, [contact APHA](#).

## Trading with Switzerland

Check the following lists to find out if a consignment you're trading with Switzerland needs plant passports:

- [plants and plant products which must have passports for all movements to Switzerland](#)  
(PDF, 108KB, 1 page)
- [plants and seeds which must have passports if you're selling or moving them to be grown on](#)  
(PDF, 402KB, 8 pages)
- [bulbs and corms which must have passports if you're selling or moving them to be grown on](#)  
(PDF, 402KB, 8 pages)
- [protected zones, and plants which must have passports in protected zones](#)  
(PDF, 201KB, 1 page)

If you're not sure whether your consignment needs plant passports, [contact APHA](#).

## When you need a supplier document

Check the following lists to find out if your consignment needs to travel with a supplier document:

- [fruit plants which must travel with a supplier document](#)  
(PDF, 97.2KB, 1 page)
- [vegetable plants which must travel with a supplier document](#)  
(PDF, 157KB, 1 page)

Your consignment must also travel with a supplier document if you're moving ornamental plant propagating material, including seeds.

## Apply to be authorised

To apply for authorisation to issue plant passports and supplier documents, [complete an application form](#) and [send it to APHA](#).

### Check if you need a plant passport

Check if your plant is:

- [listed on passport application form PHAR 3](#)
- [at risk of Xylella fastidiosa](#)

If it's on either list you'll need to make a plant passport. You need permission before you can do this – either:

- [apply online via eDomero](#)
- fill in the [application form](#) and send it to [APHA](#)

### Inspections

After you apply for authorisation, APHA will inspect your site.

They'll do this between 2 and 4 times per year, depending on your business's risk to plant health.

In certain situations, you may be eligible to receive one chargeable visit from an inspector per year. This is referred to as 'single visit status'.

You'll have to meet set criteria; which includes short term cropping, re-passporting only, or if you are a very small trader.

The inspector will apply for this status on your behalf to the 'Technical Manager for Plant Passporting' and will advise you of the outcome.

Inspectors will:

- interview you or the person responsible for plant passports at your site
- audit your records
- inspect host plants and sample them to make sure they're free from pests or diseases that could make trading in the EU a plant health risk
- give you or the person responsible an update on the latest plant quarantine pest and disease risks

They'll then discuss test results and any issues they find at your site.

If they're satisfied your site doesn't pose a risk to plant health, they'll approve your authorisation.

### Inspection fees

The fees for inspections are changing on 6 April 2018. In order to allow businesses time to prepare for this change, the fees are being introduced in 3 phases.

- From 6 April 2018 to 30 September 2018 the fee is £59.98, with a minimum fee of £119.96
- From 1 October 2018 to 31 March 2019 the fee is £66.91, with a minimum fee of £133.82
- From 1 April 2019 the fee is £73.85, with a minimum fee of £147.70

The fees are charged for every quarter of an hour or part of that time that an inspection and associated activities takes, including the time it takes inspectors to travel to your site.

The fee for renewal inspections are the same as for first inspections.

An additional fee of £18.78 is charged when submitting an application for a plant passport authorisation in paper form (and not online).

You won't have to pay if APHA authorises you to issue supplier documents only.

## After you're authorised

If you're authorised to issue plant passports, you'll get a unique registration number – you can then issue as many passports and supplier documents as you need.

You'll only need a separate authorisation to issue supplier documents if you're not already authorised to issue plant passports. For example, if you're trading fruits and vegetables that aren't covered by the plant passport regime.

## Making a plant passport

You must include the following details on plant passports:

- the phrase 'EU Plant Passport'
- 'UK' to show that the plants were grown in the UK or imported into the UK
- 'EW' (this is the code for APHA)
- your unique APHA registration number and an individual serial, week, batch or invoice number
- the botanical name of the plant or plants
- the quantity in the consignment
- the letters 'ZP' and a protected zone code if you're moving consignments in [protected zones, and plants which must have passports in protected zones](#) (PDF, 231KB, 5 pages)
- the letters 'RP' if it's a replacement plant passport
- the country of origin of the consignment, if it's originally come from a non-EU country

If you're transporting a mix of items that need a plant passport and items

that need a supplier document, you can use a plant passport to cover all of them, once you include the following information:

- the phrase 'EU quality'
- the variety name for rootstocks or a designation if there's no variety name

If your plant passport is for fruit, you must confirm that the fruit either:

- meets *conformitas agraria communitatis* (CAC) standards – for the purposes of this guidance, this means stating the fruit is free of pests and diseases
- has a [Fruit Propagation Certification Scheme \(FPCS\)](#) grade – state the grade on the passport

## Plant passports and protected zones

Some plants and plant products must have a passport to enter parts of EU countries called 'protected zones'.

If you're making a plant passport to move restricted plants into a protected zone, you must include the code 'ZP' on the passport followed by the code for that protected zone.

Check a list of [protected zones, and plants which must have passports in protected zones](#) (PDF, 231KB, 5 pages)

to find the code you need to include.

[Contact APHA](#) if you need more information on protected zones.

## Replacement plant passports

You must issue a replacement passport if you split a consignment of passported plants and you're sending them to someone else.

The replacement passport must include the following, along with the standard plant passport details:

- the letters 'RP' – for replacement passport
- the registration number of the original supplier
- your registration number and your serial, week, batch or invoice number

For example, if your batch number is WK1, your registration number is 34567 and the original producer's is 12345, you must label the plant passport UK/EW 34567 WK1/RP 12345.

If you don't want your customer to be able to identify your supplier, you can use your own code instead of their registration number – keep a log of your codes that allows APHA to identify suppliers.

You can't add protected zone codes to a replacement plant passport if they

weren't on the original, or omit them from a replacement passport if they were on the original.

## **Choose a plant passport format**

You can issue a plant passport for an individual plant or for a consignment – the passport can be a label, a sticker, a paper form or another document.

You can include all the information on a delivery note or on another document travelling with the consignment.

Alternatively, you can include all the information on labels attached to the plants or plant products and their packaging. In this case you must use at least one label for each plant of the same variety, grown in the same place by the same producer, and destined for the same customer

If you're moving passported plants with plants that don't have passports, you can use one delivery note or document to give details of all the plants.

## **Supplier document**

You must make a supplier document for certain plants.

### **Fruit and vegetable plants**

Your supplier document for fruit and vegetable plants must include:

- the phrase 'EU Quality'
- 'UK' (to show that the plants were grown in, or imported into, the UK)
- 'EW' (the code for APHA)
- your unique APHA registration number
- your company name
- your individual serial, week, batch or invoice number
- the date on which you made the document
- the botanical name of the plants or common name for vegetables
- the variety name for rootstocks or a designation if there's no variety name
- the quantity in the consignment

### **Ornamental plants**

Your supplier document for ornamental plants must include:

- the phrase 'EU Quality'
- 'UK' (to show that the plants were grown in, or imported into, the UK)
- 'EW' (the code for APHA)
- your unique APHA registration number
- your company name
- your individual serial, week, batch or invoice number
- the date on which you made the document
- the botanical name of the plants
- the variety name for rootstocks or a designation if there's no variety



name

- the denomination of the group of plants
- the quantity in the consignment
- the country of production of the consignment, if the plants and plant products have been imported from a non-EU country

## Trade seed potatoes

Seed potatoes must have a plant passport at every stage of the trade chain in the EU, whether you're sending them to another UK site or to another EU member state.

If you grow seed potatoes you must be authorised by APHA to make plant passports.

Find out how to get authorised as part of the [Seed Potato Classification Scheme \(SPCS\)](#).

## Potato cyst nematode (PCN)

If you're producing plants for planting or bulbs that are grown in soil or growing material that contains soil you may need to get them tested for potato cyst nematode before you can trade them.

These species must be tested for PCN:

- leeks
- strawberry
- sugar beet
- young brassica plants for planting
- young asparagus plants for planting
- pepper
- tomato
- aubergines
- bulbs, tubers and rhizomes

You must [contact APHA](#) to arrange a PCN test unless:

- you're planting the plants at the same place where they were raised
- you'll put the plants through a PCN disinfection process before you move them
- you'll have the plants brushed or washed until free of soil
- the field where you'll grow the plants has been free of PCN for 12 years, and you have test results to prove this
- you can confirm no potatoes, peppers, aubergines or tomatoes were grown in the field where you'll grow the plants, in the last 12 years

## Renew authorisation

You must [contact APHA](#) to renew your authorisation each year.

## Fees

The fee for renewal inspections are the same as for first inspections. See the fee details in the [apply to be authorised section](#).

## Keep records

You must keep the following for 1 year:

- all plant passports that you issue or receive
- a record of any plant propagating material you buy or sell
- a record of any mixing you did during packaging, storage, transport or delivery

Your records must allow APHA to investigate any pest or disease outbreaks.

If a supplier sends you a plant passport in the form of a label, you must keep the label. If this is impossible, eg because the label is glued to a tray, write the details into a manual or save them in a file on your computer.

You don't have to keep supplier documents, unless part of them forms the plant passport.

## Pay APHA to issue plant passports

If you're not authorised or you don't want to get authorised, you can [contact APHA](#) and pay them to issue plant passports for you.

To do this, you must get your site inspected by APHA – you need to give the inspectors 7 days' notice.

See the fee details in the [apply to be authorised section](#).

## If you're not authorised

If you're not authorised to issue plant passports, you must still issue supplier documents for some fruit and vegetable plants which require them, unless either:

- they're for retail sale
- you're a small producer selling to the local market

Check the list of:

- [fruit plants which must travel with a supplier document](#)  
(PDF, 97.2KB, 1 page)
-

[vegetable plants which must travel with a supplier document](#)

(PDF, 157KB, 1 page)

## **When you're considered a small producer**

You're considered a small producer if you meet any of the following conditions:

- you don't trade in plants that are covered by the plant passport scheme
- you raise less than 1,000 metres squared of plants overall and less than 100 metres squared is under protection
- the charge for 2 nursery inspections would be more than 10% of your turnover

## **When you're considered to be selling to the local market**

You're considered to be selling to the local market if you only sell produce within a 50 kilometre radius of your site to people who are not professional growers, and you don't sell at auctions.

You must mark produce as 'for direct sale to the public only'.

## **Keeping records**

You must also:

- keep any plant passports you have received with [plant and products which must have passports for all movements](#) (PDF, 164KB, 3 pages)
- insist that your supplier provides any passports that are missing – if they refuse to do this, [contact APHA](#) to report them

## **Telling APHA about pests or diseases**

You must [contact APHA](#) if you suspect you've found quarantine or non-indigenous pests or diseases.

## **Temporary agreements**

In some situations you may have to use other official documents instead of plant passports. For example, if the law is changing and there's a temporary agreement between EU member states. APHA will tell you when this is the case.