

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO
THE PLANT HEALTH (FEES) (ENGLAND) (AMENDMENT)
REGULATIONS 2013**

2013 No. 3050

1. This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (“Defra”) and is laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

This memorandum contains information for the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments.

2. **Purpose of the Instrument**

These Regulations amend the Plant Health (Fees) (England) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/494) (“the principal Regulations”) which provide for fees to be charged by the Food and Environment Research Agency (“Fera”) on behalf of Defra for certain plant health examinations, namely documentary checks, identity checks and plant health checks (physical inspections), on certain plants and plant products imported from third countries. This is a minor annual adjustment to reflect changes in inspection levels according to risk.

3. **Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments**

These Regulations amend some of the fees to be charged for plant health examinations of certain imported material and also amend the list of trades eligible for reduced rate inspections. Regulation 4 of these Regulations accordingly substitutes Schedule 2 to the principal Regulations with a revised Schedule 2. The changes, which include fee increases and decreases as further detailed in paragraph 7.6 below, come into force on 1st January 2014. Regulation 3 corrects an error in one of the 100% inspection level fees specified in Schedule 1.

4. **Legislative Context**

- 4.1 Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the EU of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the EU¹ (OJ No. 169, 10.7.2000, p. 1) (“the Plant Health Directive”) establishes the EU plant health regime. The Plant Health Directive is implemented in England, for non-forestry matters, by the Plant Health (England) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/2530). Similar but separate legislation operates in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. For forestry matters, the Plant Health Directive has been implemented by the Plant Health (Fees) (Forestry) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/2697), which apply throughout Great Britain.

¹ This Directive can be found at <http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/index.html>.

- 4.2 The Plant Health Directive has been amended, among other amendments, by Council Directive 2002/89/EC (OJ No. L 355, 30.12.2002, p. 45).² Among the changes introduced by this Directive was clarification of the existing requirement for mandatory examinations (documentary checks, identity checks and physical inspection) on certain plants and plant produce and obligations to charge fees for these inspections. The Plant Health Directive, as amended, (Article 13a(2)), also contains a procedure for reducing the rate of inspections of certain plant imports and for charging a correspondingly reduced fee for inspections (Article 13d(2)).
- 4.3 The powers of Fera inspectors to carry out these examinations are provided in the Plant Health (England) Order 2005 and the authority to charge fees for these inspections is contained in the principal Regulations. The purpose of these Regulations is to reflect changes in certain charges.
- 4.4 These Regulations are made in exercise of powers conferred by section 56(1) of the Finance Act 1973 (c. 51) which permits a Government department to require the payment of fees or other charges for the provision of any services or facilities or the issue of any authorisation, certificate or other document, in pursuance of any EU obligation. As such, the Regulations require Treasury consent.

5. Territorial Extent and Application

This instrument applies to England only. Similar legislation will be applied in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

6. European Convention on Human Rights

As the instrument is subject to the negative resolution procedure and does not amend primary legislation, no statement is required.

7. Policy background

- 7.1 Each year, England imports from non-EU countries about 90,000 consignments of plants and plant produce which pose a risk of introducing new plant pests and diseases to European crops and ecosystems. The Plant Health Directive requires mandatory examinations (documentary checks, identity checks and physical inspection) of plants for planting, potatoes, major fruits other than bananas and grapes, cut flowers and some leafy vegetables imported from countries outside the EU.
- 7.2 Under the Plant Health Directive, the required level for inspections is specified at 100%. However, there is provision for the level of physical inspection to be reduced for consignments of plant produce (e.g. cut flowers, fruit and vegetables) from specific countries if there is evidence that material from that source has been found to be free from pests and diseases during trade over a three year period. In plant health terms, plant produce poses a significantly

² This Directive can be found at <http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/index.html>.

lower risk than planting/propagating material as it is not planted or propagated and is generally either consumed or disposed of away from agricultural and horticultural production sites. Planting material and potatoes are excluded from risk-targeted checks arrangements and are subject to the mandatory 100% inspection level.

- 7.3. A European Commission working group meets annually to consider applications from member States for reductions in inspection levels and reviews agreed levels using trade and interception data from member States over the previous year. The working group makes recommendations for future inspection levels for consideration by the Plant Health Standing Committee. Levels of inspection can be increased or eligibility for any reduction withdrawn altogether if member States report any pest or disease problems identified with a trade approved for reduced checks. If more than 1% of consignments imported into the EU have been found to contain pests or diseases in any year then that trade is not eligible for reduced inspection levels. Since the risk-targeted checks regime was introduced in 2006, several trades which had been approved for reduced inspections have had that approval removed in response to interceptions of pests or diseases by member States. None of those cases resulted in a pest or disease outbreak within the EU.
- 7.4. Implementation of the risk-targeted check provisions is discretionary. Member States can choose not to apply reduced inspection levels and continue to inspect all imported plants and plant produce. However, the reduced checks system reflects the principle of risk-targeting which Ministers have agreed should be a key objective to pursue in the context of the review of the EU plant health regime. Adopting these provisions saves around 30,000 inspections on low risk produce in England per year and allows resources to be focussed instead on targeting trade in planting/propagating material which represents the highest risks. It also means that inspections of material which is currently unregulated under the Plant Health Directive can be carried out, looking for evidence of emerging threats which can then be considered for incorporating in the EU plant health regime. [In the past 12 months 818 consignments of unregulated material were inspected on arrival in England, with 160 serious pests or diseases found.
- 7.5. The Plant Health Directive requires charges to be raised to cover the costs of those examinations, either through the adoption of a scale of minimum charges set out in an Annex, or through a national system based on the calculation of specified costs. Where risk-targeted checks apply, the Plant Health Directive states that a proportionally reduced fee should be collected for every imported consignment.
- 7.6. Under the principal Regulations, reduced checks applied to 46 trades. These Regulations implement the latest changes recommended by the European Commission's Reduced Checks Working Group held in June this year which were agreed by the Plant Health Standing Committee in October this year. The outcome of this year's meeting was the agreement of increases in levels of inspection on 7 trades (to 100% in the case of cut flowers of *Aster* from Zimbabwe and *Rosa* from Uganda) because of pest or disease findings or decreases in the volume of trade, with matching increases in fees as follows:

- Cut flowers of *Aster* from Zimbabwe (from 75% to 100%);
- Cut flowers of *Dianthus* from Ecuador (from 10% to 15%);
- Cut flowers of *Rosa* from Tanzania and Uganda (from 10% to 15% and from 25% to 100% respectively);
- *Malus* (apples) from Argentina and the USA (from 10% to 25% and from 35% to 50% respectively);
- *Passiflora* (passion fruit) from Zimbabwe (from 50% to 75%).

One new trade was shown to pose a minimal plant health risk and was accepted for reduced inspection levels. The inspection rate for consignments of the following has therefore decreased with a matching decrease in fees from 100% to the percentage indicated in parentheses:

- *Mangifera* (mango) from Brazil (50%).

Further evidence of compliance was available for 4 trades resulting in levels of inspection decreasing, with matching decreases in fees as follows:

- Cut flowers of *Dianthus* from Colombia (from 5% to 3%);
- *Citrus* fruit from Peru (25% to 15%);
- *Passiflora* from South Africa (from 50% to 35%);
- *Momordica* (bitter melon) from Surinam (from 50% to 35%).

7.7 The overall levels of import inspection fees are unchanged by these Regulations which simply amend the trades subject to risk-targeted checks or change the level of reduction for certain trades. Details of all the trades subject to reduced levels of physical inspection and the relevant fees are included within the revised Schedule 2 inserted by regulation 4 of these Regulations.

7.8 This is not a consolidation as these are the first Regulations to amend the principal Regulations.

8. Consultation outcome

The original consultation in 2004, held prior to plant health inspection charges being introduced in earlier legislation (the Plant Health (Import Inspection Fees) (England) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/906)) outlined the possibility of changes and new trades being added to the reduced rate regime in the future. No further consultation has been carried out on these Regulations as they implement annual changes in fees in line with a predetermined level rather than fundamental changes to the regulatory regime itself.

9. Guidance

The main stakeholders have been informed and a summary of the changes will be placed on the Fera website. Details of all the trades subject to reduced levels of physical inspection and the relevant fees are in Schedule 2 to the principal Regulations, as substituted with a revised Schedule 2 by these Regulations.

10. Impact

- 10.1 An impact assessment was prepared in respect of the Plant Health (Fees) (England) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012/745) which the principal Regulations revoked and replaced. This was placed in the Library of each House of Parliament. A copy is attached at Annex A. The fee levels prescribed for in the principal Regulations form the second part of a phased move towards full cost recovery of statutory plant health fees over a period of three years.
- 10.2 An impact assessment has not been prepared for these Regulations as they implement annual changes in fees in line with a predetermined level rather than fundamental changes to the regulatory regime itself.

11. Regulating small business

The legislation applies to all businesses importing controlled plant health material, including small businesses. The changes introduced through these Regulations give effect to the latest agreed rates for inspection of certain material.

12. Monitoring and review

The trades eligible for reduced levels of inspection are subject to an annual review by the European Commission.

13. Contact

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