

Which plants and plant products can be brought into the European Union?

**BANANAS
DURIAN
COCONUTS
PINEAPPLES
DATES**

PERMITTED

with no limits on quantity and no obligation to issue a phytosanitary certificate for the following types of exotic fruit.

**POTATOES
VEGETABLES
FRESH FRUITS
FLOWERS
FRESH TUBERS**

PERMITTED BUT:

a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin is required

**PLANT
FOR PLANTING
SEEDS**

AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED:

- a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin is required
- if intended for planting, a phytosanitary inspection at customs is required

**SOILS
GRAPEVINE AND CITRUS PLANTS
POTATOES (FOR PLANTING)
OTHER VEGETABLES PROHIBITED**

NOT PERMITTED

NO CERTIFICATE IS REQUIRED IF THE PLANTS, VEGETABLES, FLOWERS OR SEEDS ORIGINATE FROM LIECHTENSTEIN, SWITZERLAND OR THE UNITED KINGDOM (NORTHERN IRELAND ONLY).
A CERTIFICATE IS REQUIRED IF THEY ORIGINATE FROM THE FOLLOWING EU TERRITORIES: CEUTA, MELILLA, THE CANARY ISLANDS, GUADELOUPE, FRENCH GUIANA, MARTINIQUE, MAYOTTE, RÉUNION, SAINT BARTHÉLEMY AND SAINT MARTIN.



When travelling, if you intend to carry plants or plant products, contact the competent Regional Plant Health Service in advance.

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When you travel, be careful about carrying plants, seeds, fruit, vegetables or flowers: pests and diseases can travel with them.



PLANTS CAN GET SICK TOO!

Just like humans and animals, plants can also get sick.

They can be affected by diseases caused by **viruses, bacteria and fungi**, or attacked by pests such as **insects, mites or nematodes**.

In recent years, there has been an increase in new pests and plant diseases in areas that were previously free from them.

Many of these new introductions are **linked to the rapid growth of international trade and travel**.

The introduction of new plant pests and diseases can threaten both the economy and biodiversity.



Pests and diseases can hitchhike on plants, seeds, flowers, fruit, vegetables or soil/growing media, even when they appear healthy.

In this way, we may unintentionally introduce new pests and diseases into our countries. Once introduced into a new environment, alien (non-native) pests and diseases can cause **serious economic losses** to agriculture and forestry and can threaten biodiversity.

In the past, well-known examples include the introduction into Europe of potato late blight, grapevine phylloxera, the Colorado potato beetle, and Dutch elm disease.

SOME DANGEROUS “TRAVELLERS”



Asian long-horned beetle
(*Anoplophora glabripennis*)



Oriental fruit fly
(*Bactrocera dorsalis*)



Xylella fastidiosa



**SCAN ME
TO LEARN MORE
ABOUT PESTS**

PLANT HEALTH REGULATIONS FOR PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Plant health laws are in place to protect agriculture, forestry and the environment.

For this reason, many plants and plant products (e.g. seeds, vegetables, cut flowers) **may not be carried without official authorization**.

If you intend to transport plants, make sure you do not violate these laws by contacting the competent regional or national plant health authorities in advance.

Plants and plant products can spread pests and diseases

Due to the risk of irreversible consequences for biodiversity, plants and plant products **must be inspected by customs upon arrival in the EU**.

Travellers will be required to provide a **phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin**.

This requirement applies regardless of the number of plants and plant products you are carrying.



Plants and seeds introduced into the EU for planting must be checked at the border by Plant Health Inspectors in order to obtain a Common Health Entry Document (CHED-PP).