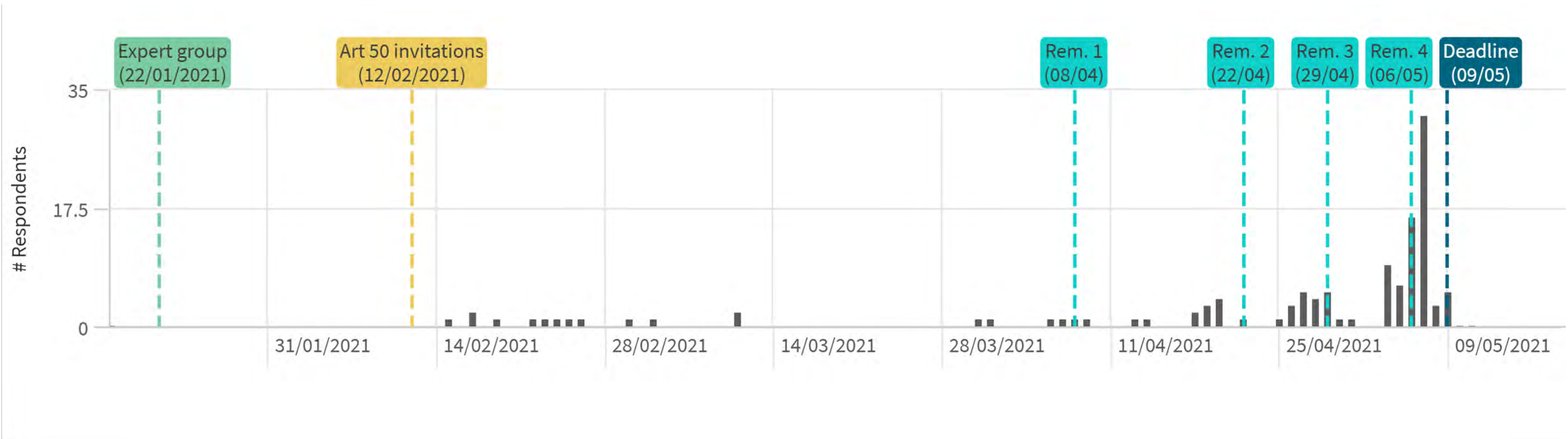


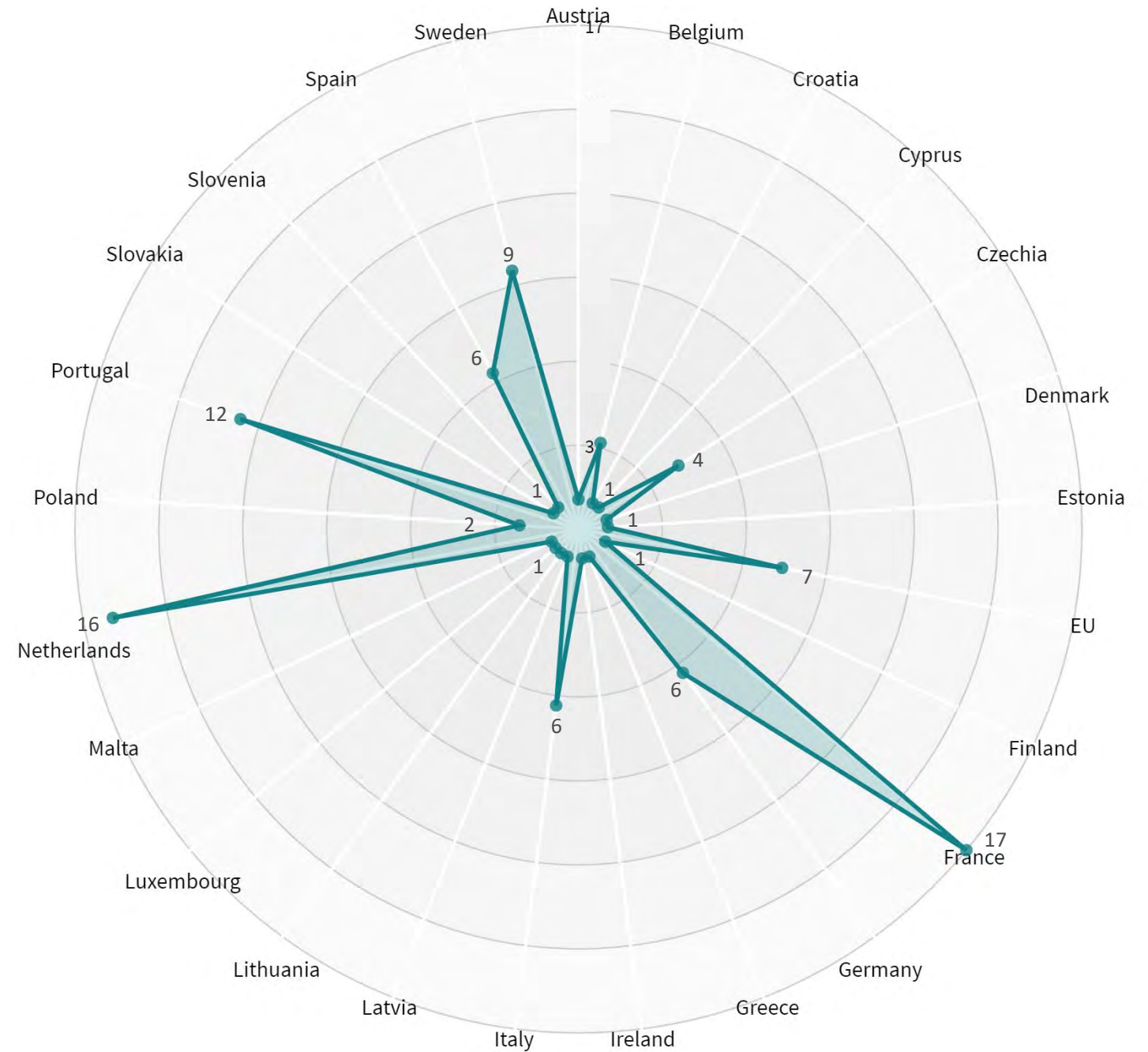
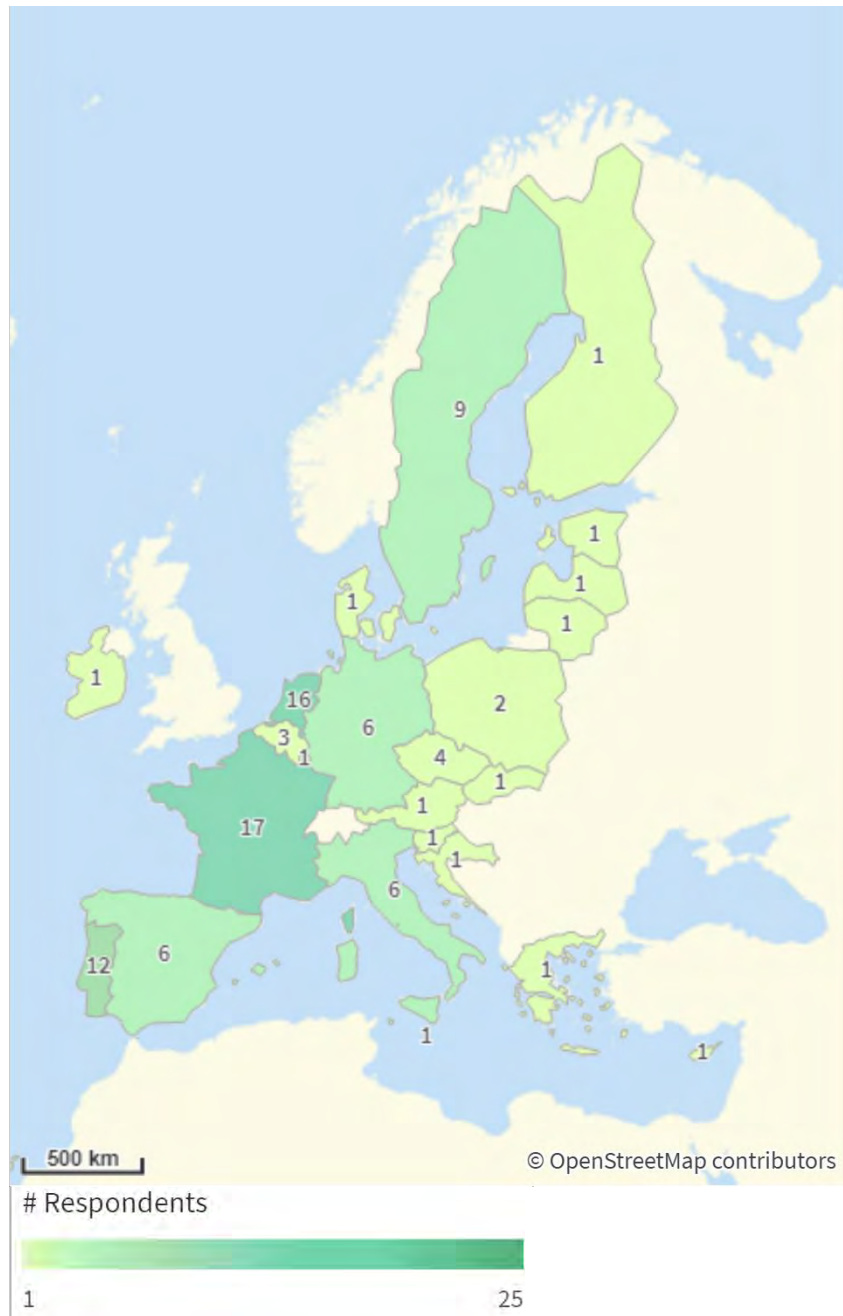


Descriptive statistics for the closed-ended questions of the Phytosanitary Certificate Questionnaire

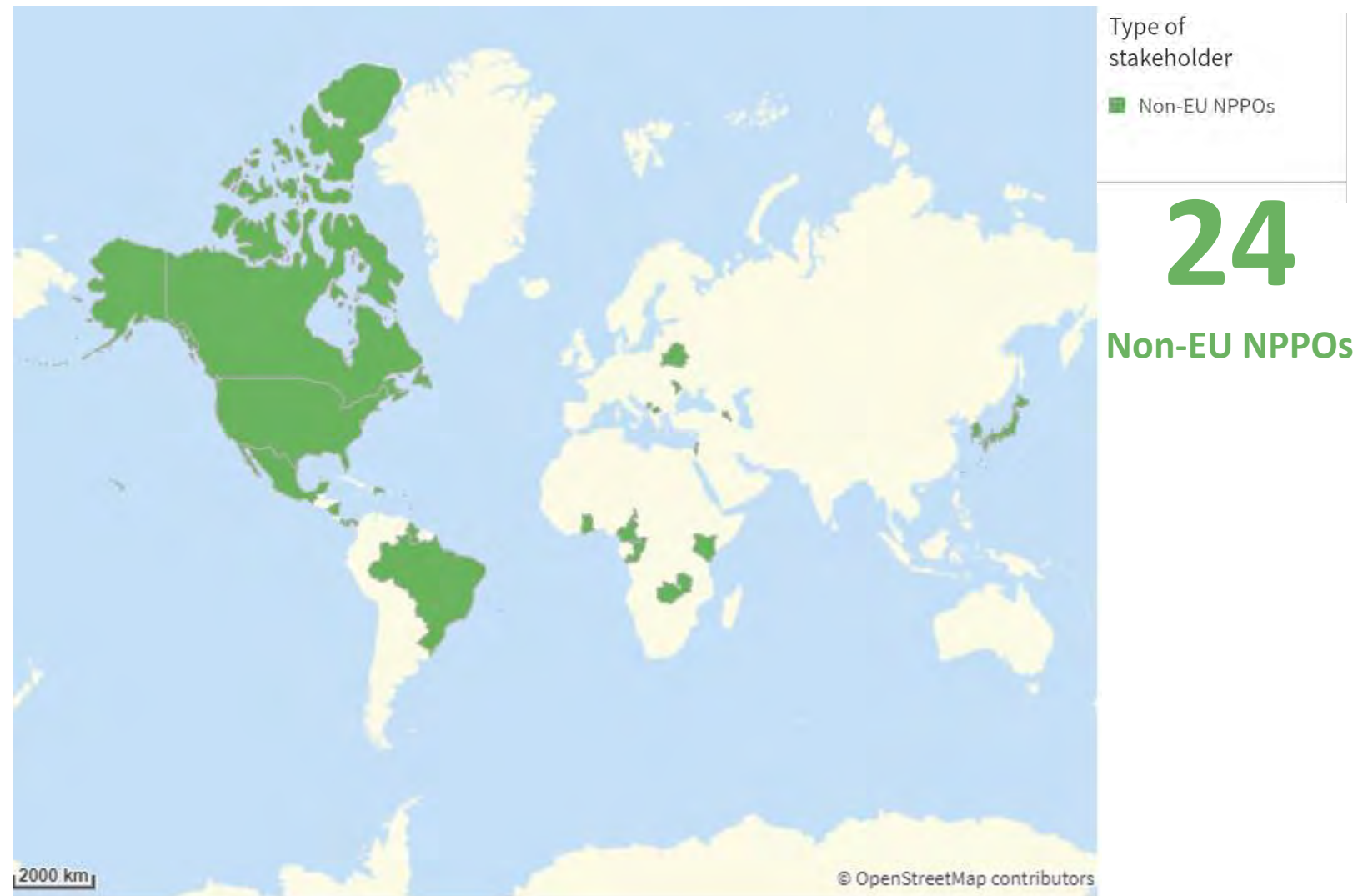
Timeline of the survey of PC questionnaire (Art.50)



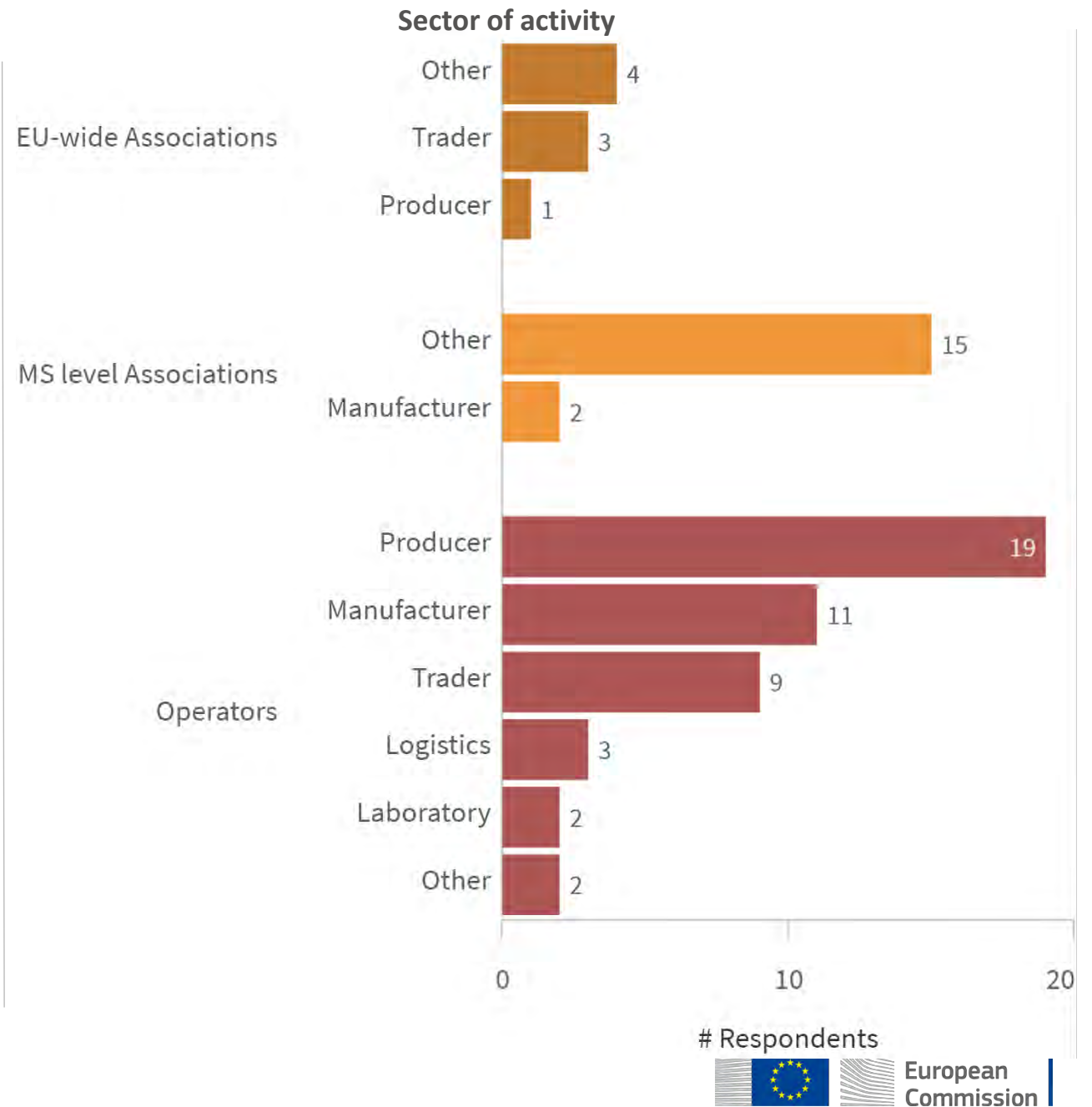
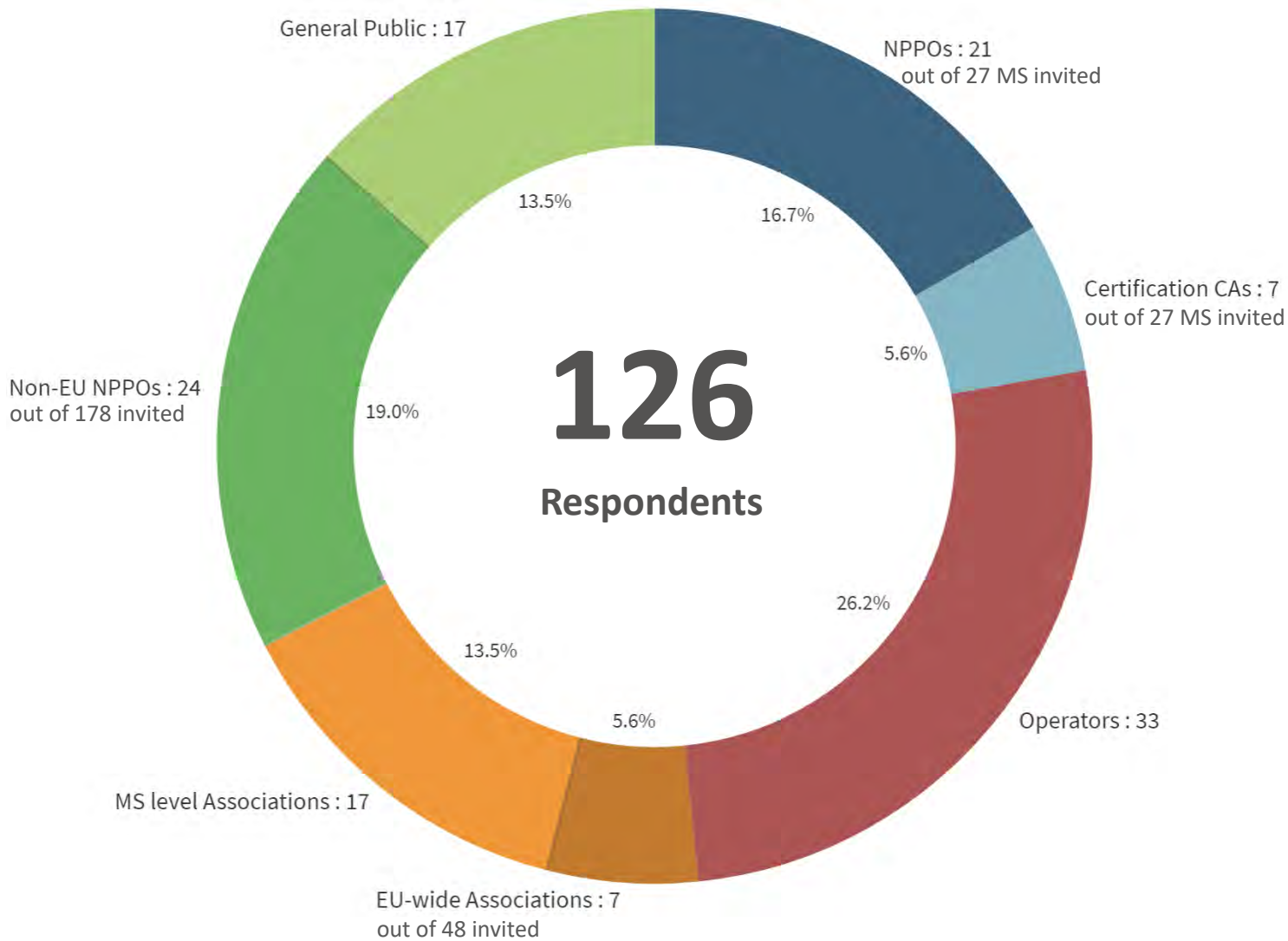
Number of respondents by Member State



Non-EU countries that participated in the survey

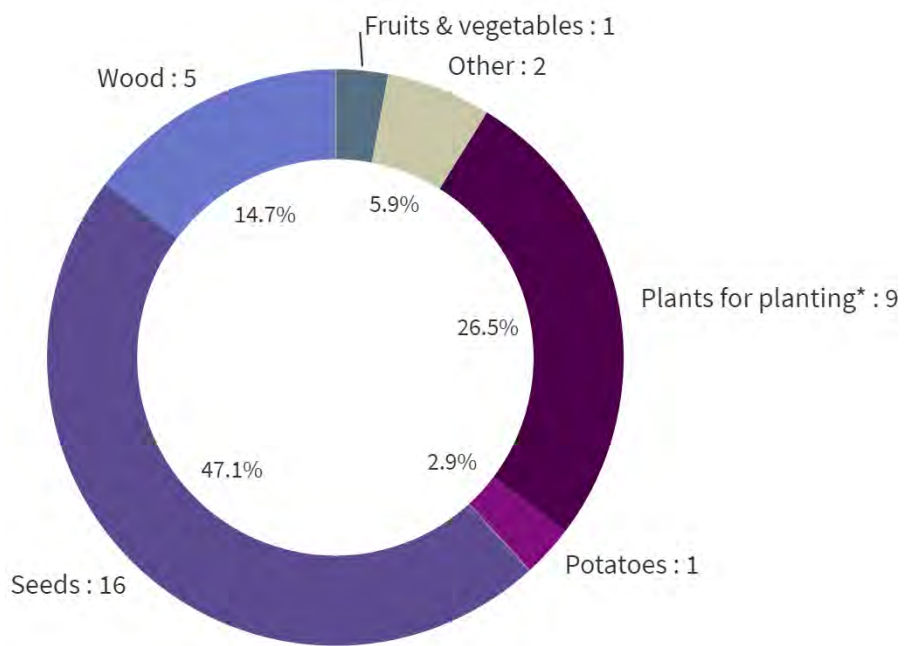


Type of stakeholders participating in the survey



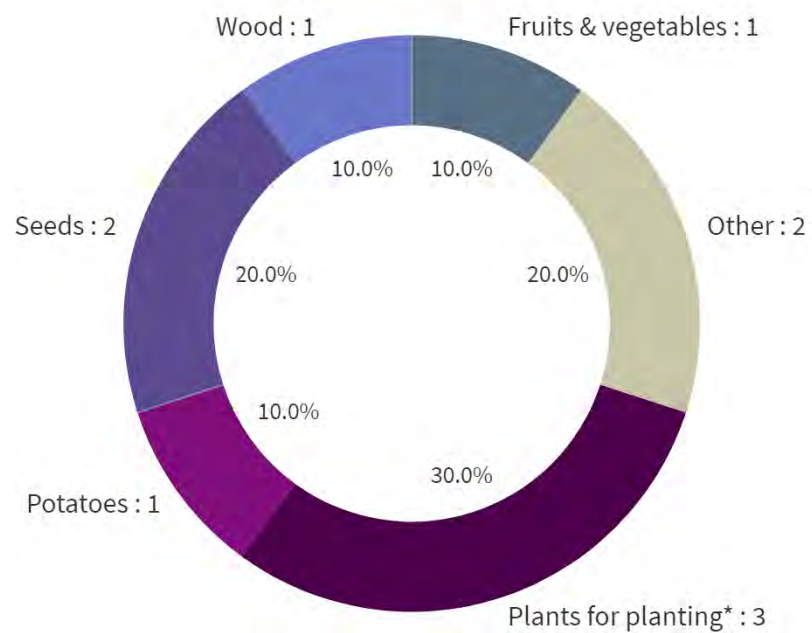
Type of commodities represented by the various production groups

Operators by commodity group



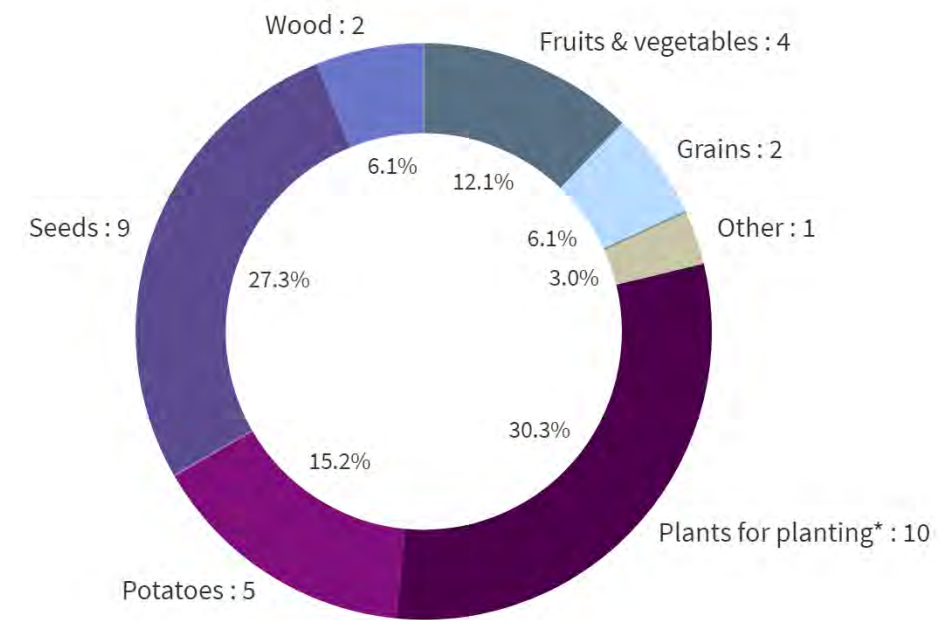
(* Plants for planting/ Propagating material (other than seeds))

EU-wide associations by commodity group



(* Plants for planting/ Propagating material (other than seeds))

MS level associations by commodity group



(* Plants for planting/ Propagating material (other than seeds))

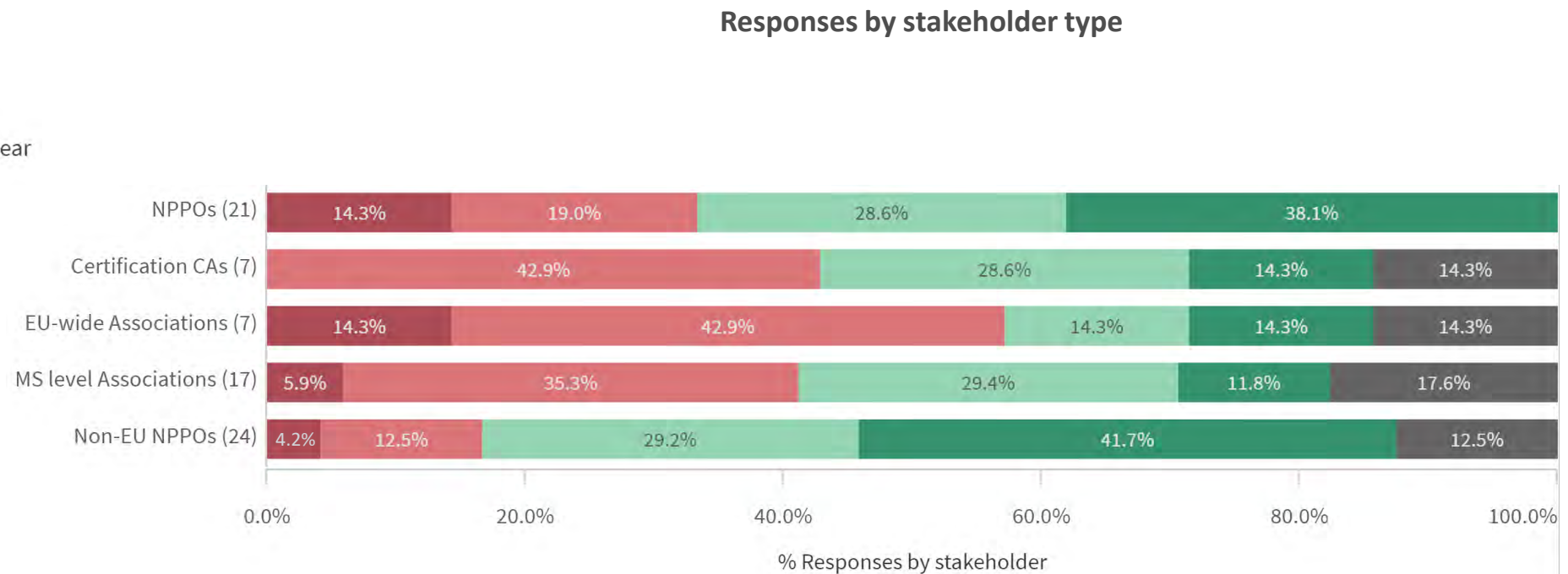
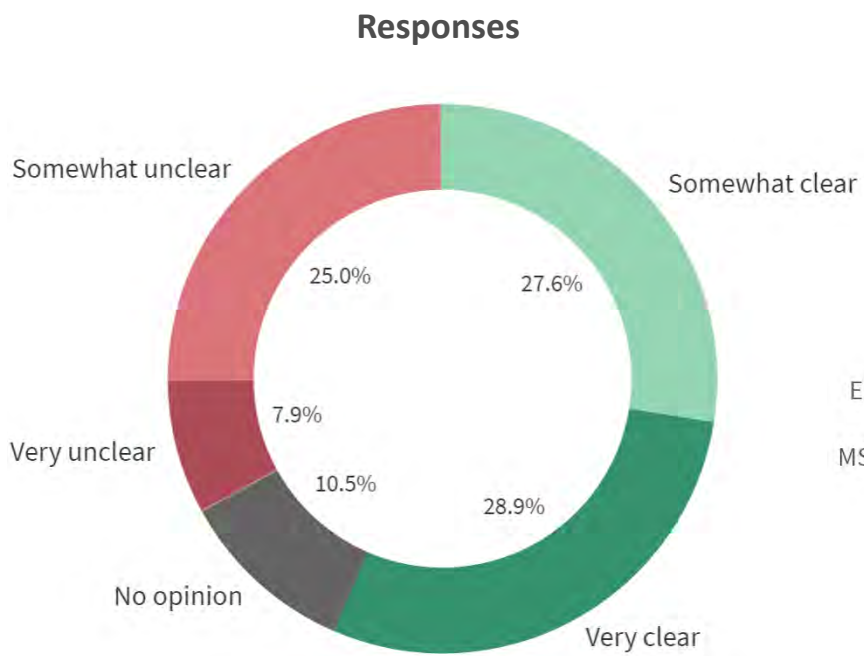
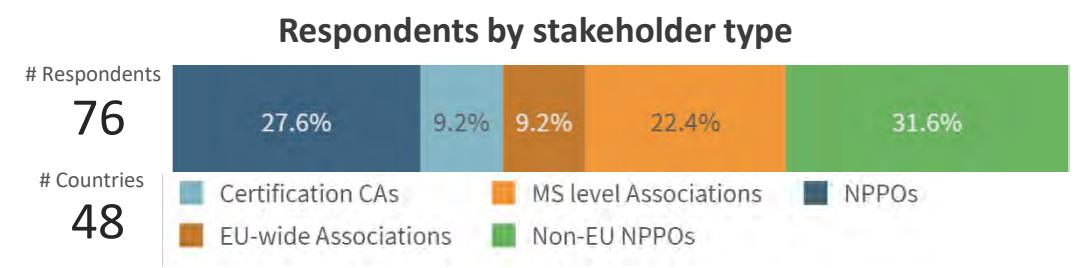
Questions and results

Clarity of the full wording requirement for the 'Additional Declaration' of Article 71(2)

Q1

Question addressed to:

How do you rate the implementation of the provision that in case of Article 71(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 the full wording of the relevant requirement has to be specified under the heading 'Additional Declaration', in terms of clarity in interpreting this requirement? **Single choice**



Validity of the phytosanitary certificate

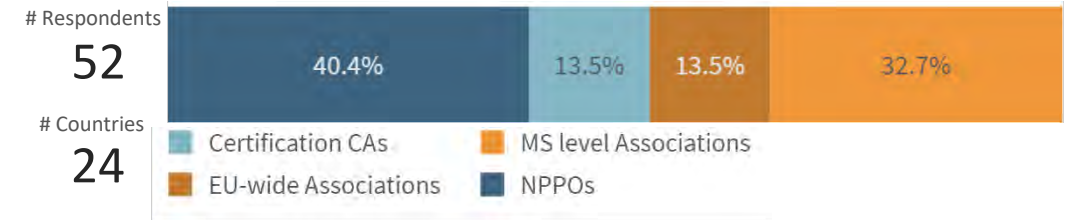
Q2

Question addressed to:

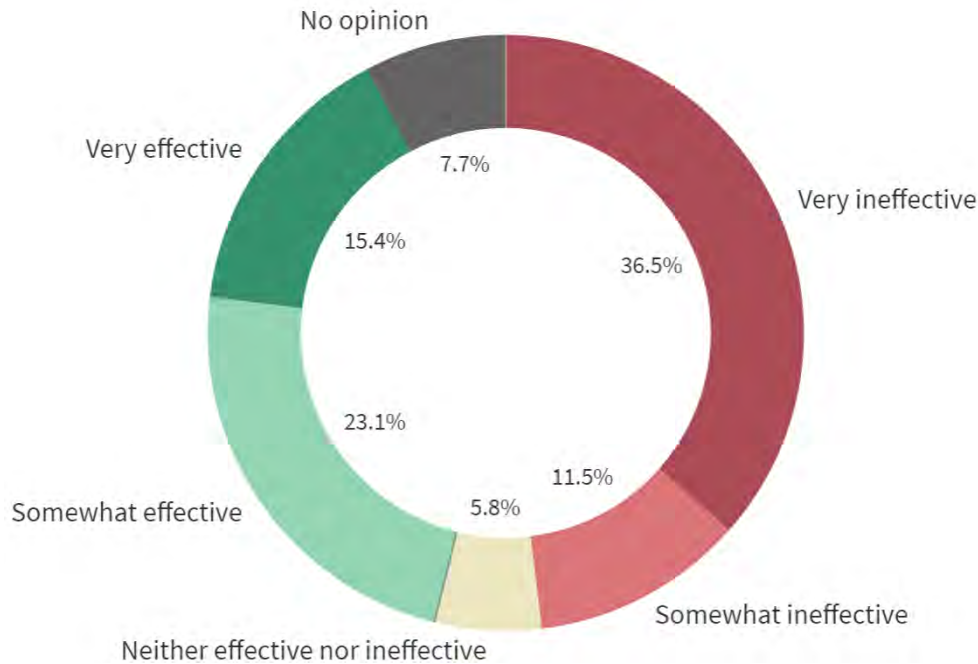
If the Plant Health Legislation were to provide the legal basis to set a maximum period between inspection of the consignment and issuance of the phytosanitary certificate (PC) by the NPPO of the non-EU country as well as the obligation that any date for issuing the PC post-inspection should be first agreed with the EU, how would you rate it in terms of increased protection of the EU territory against plant pests?

Single choice

Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



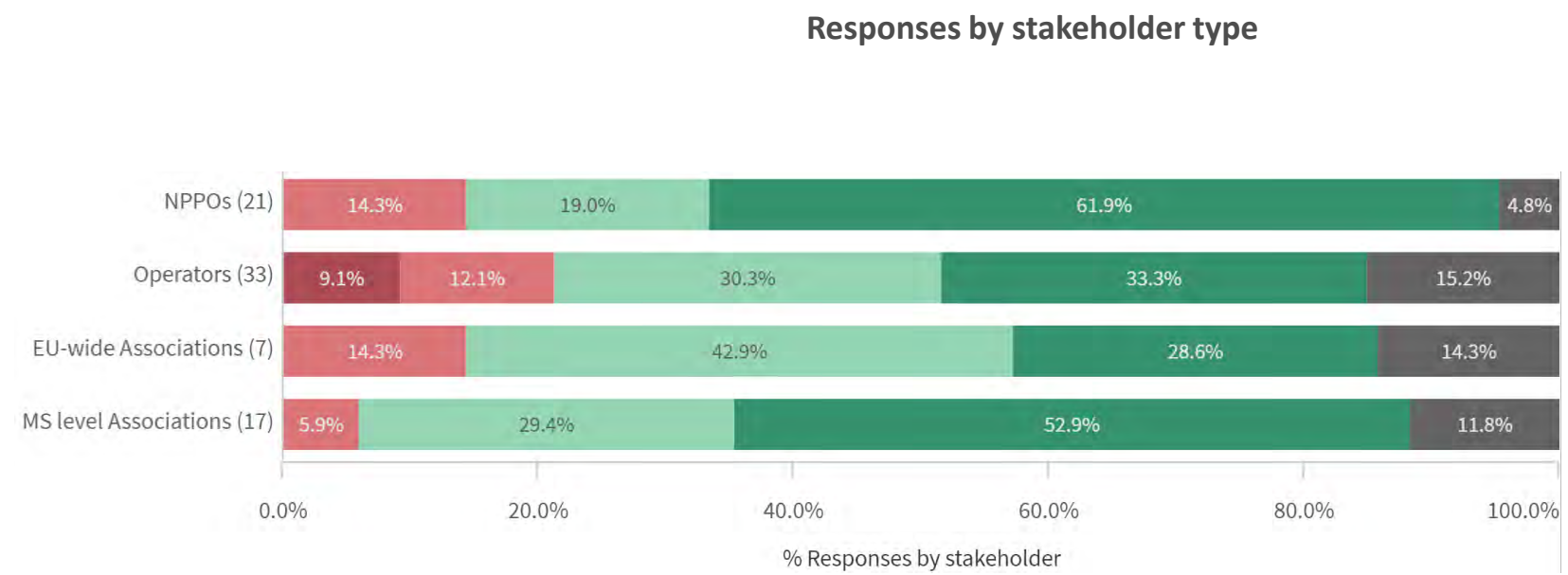
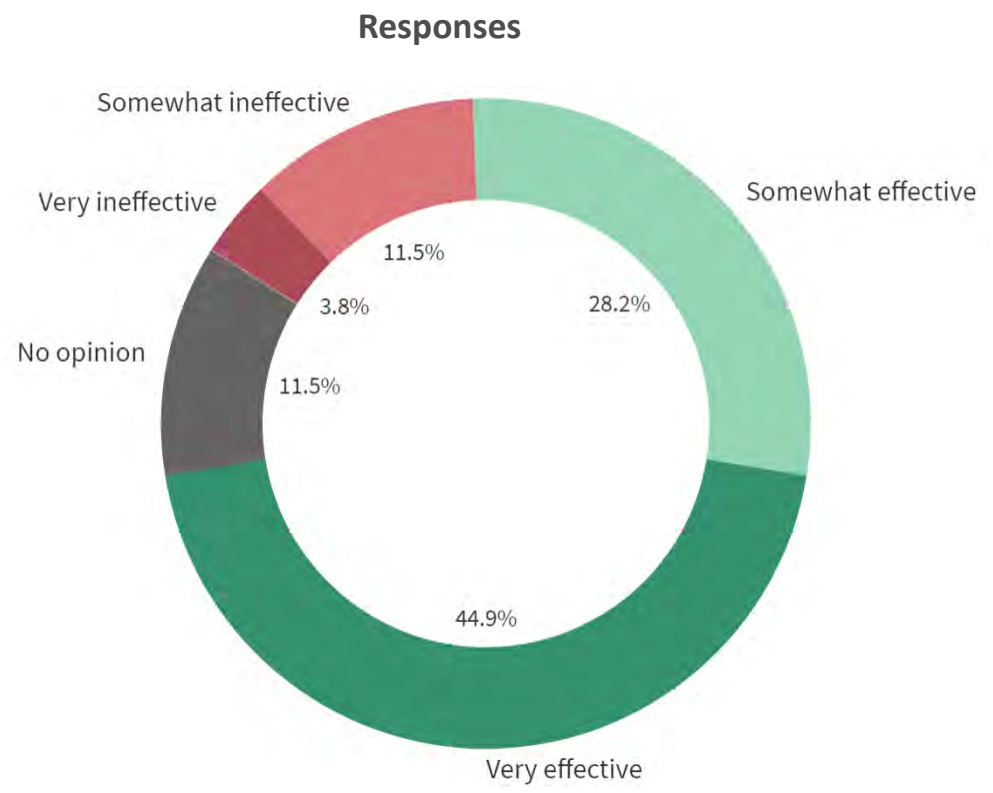
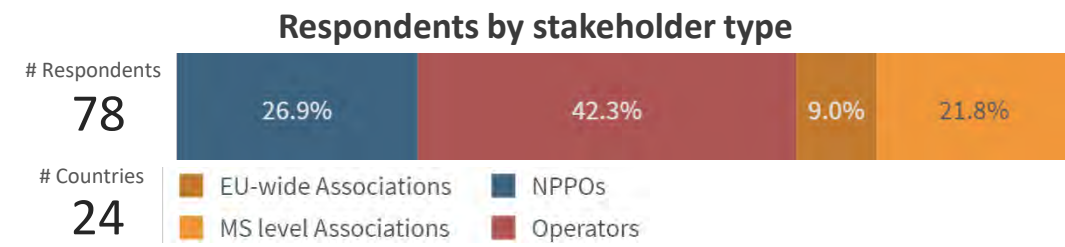
Effectiveness of protection provided by the PC requirement against plant pests in plants brought by passengers

Q3

Question addressed to:

How do you rate the new requirement that plants brought by passengers from abroad should also be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, in terms of contributing to an increased protection of the EU territory

Single choice



Implementation of the PC requirement for newly regulated commodities

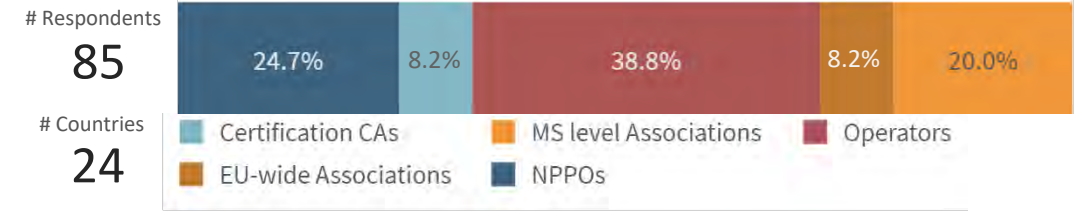
Q4

Question addressed to:

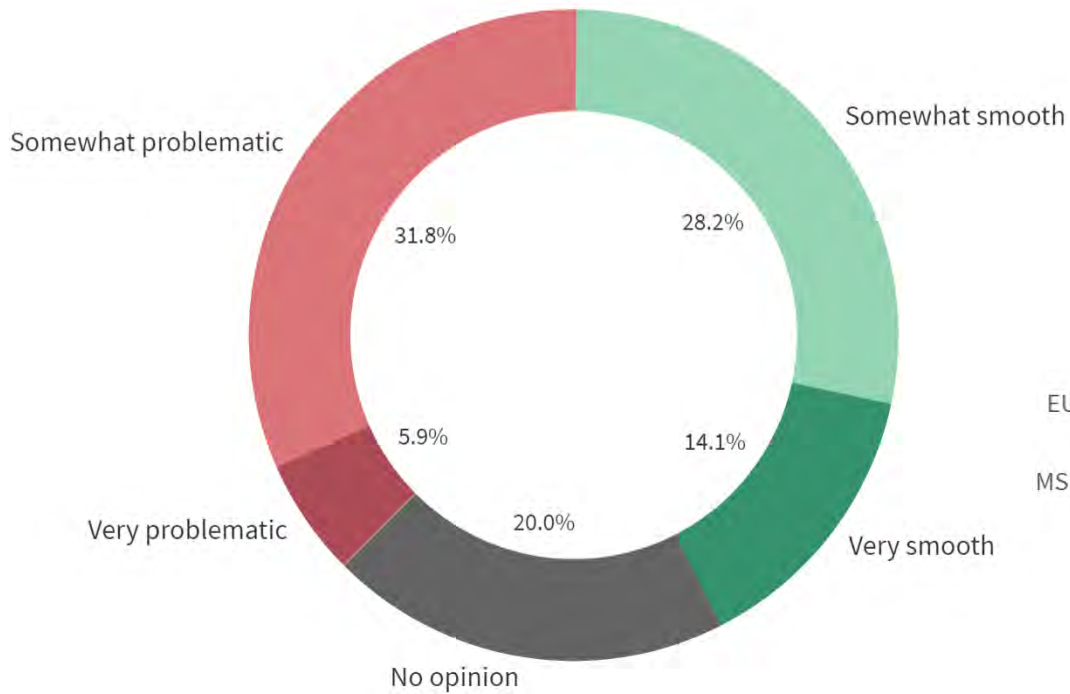
How do you rate the transition to the new requirement that the commodities of Annex XI – Part B of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 need to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC) in terms of implementation?

Single choice

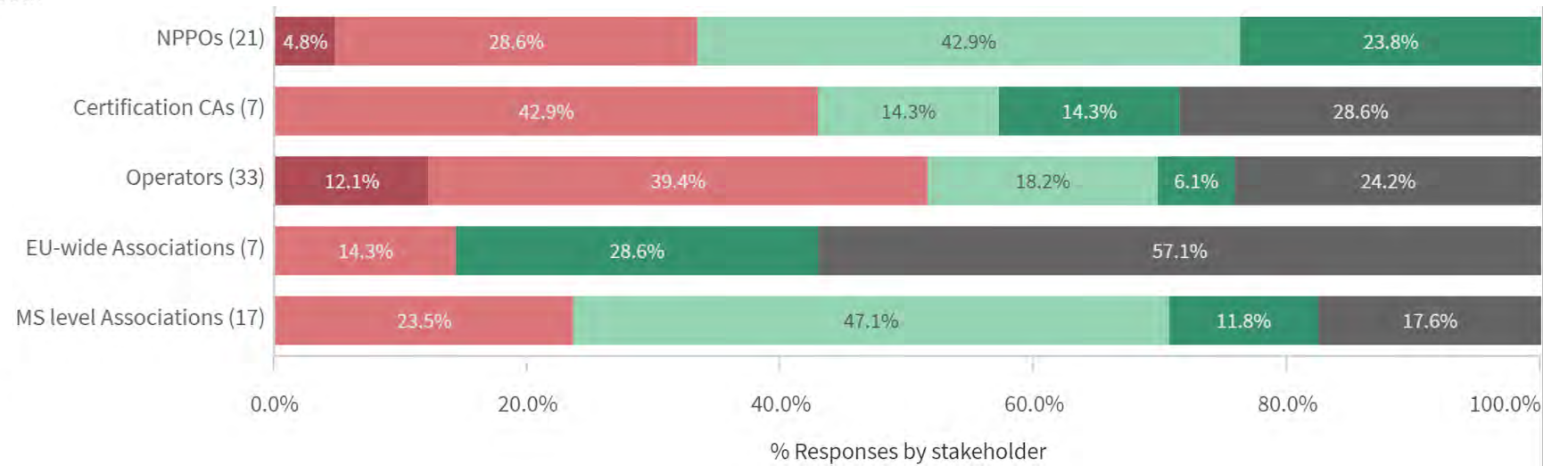
Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



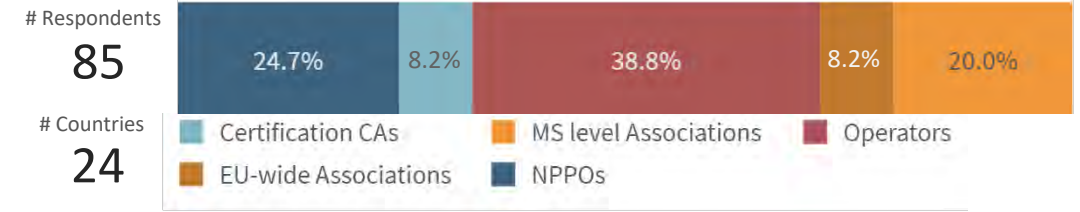
Extension of the CHED-PP obligation

Q5

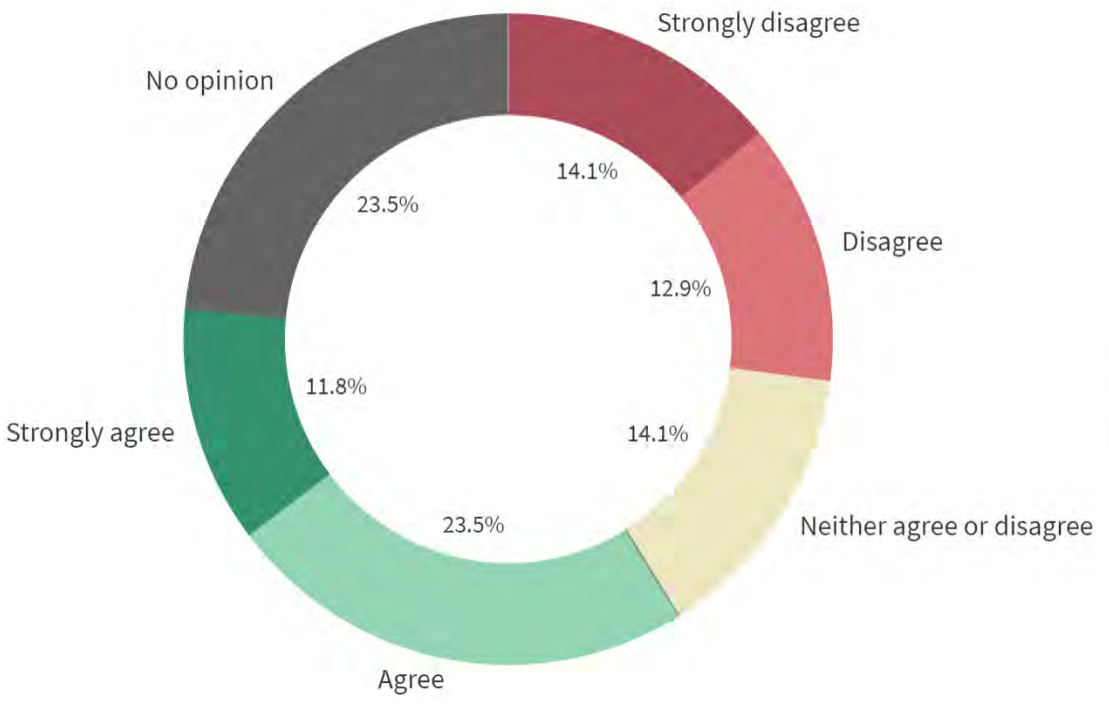
Question addressed to:

Would you agree that extending the obligation to issue a CHED-PP (Common Health Entry Document-Plant Products) to the commodities included in Part B of Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 would be beneficial in terms of applying the 1% documentary, identity and physical checks? **Single choice**

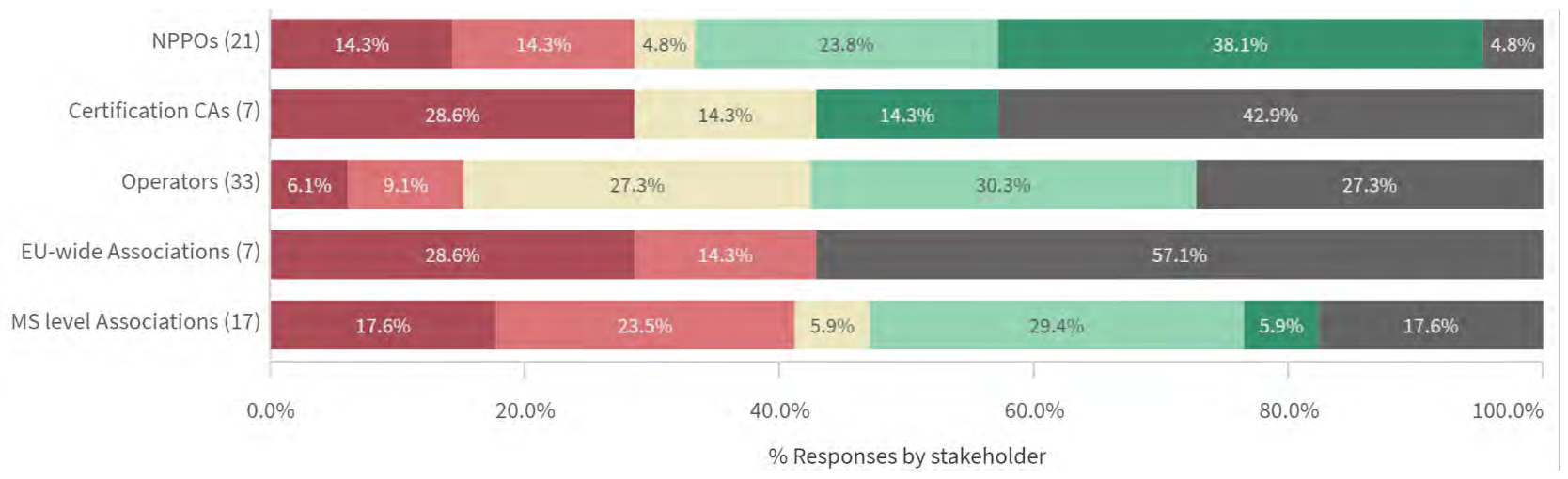
Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



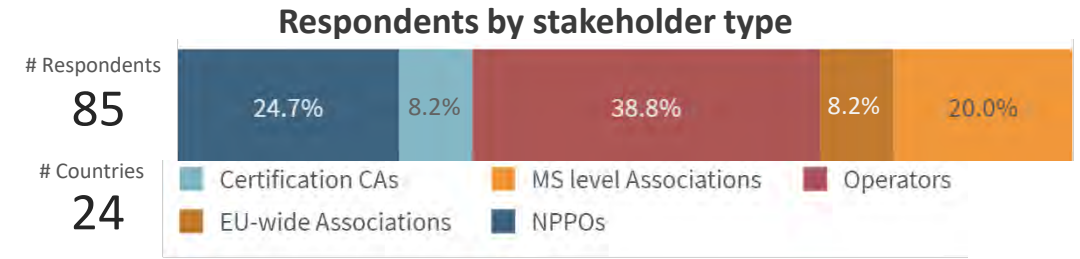
Level of protection against plant pests

Q6

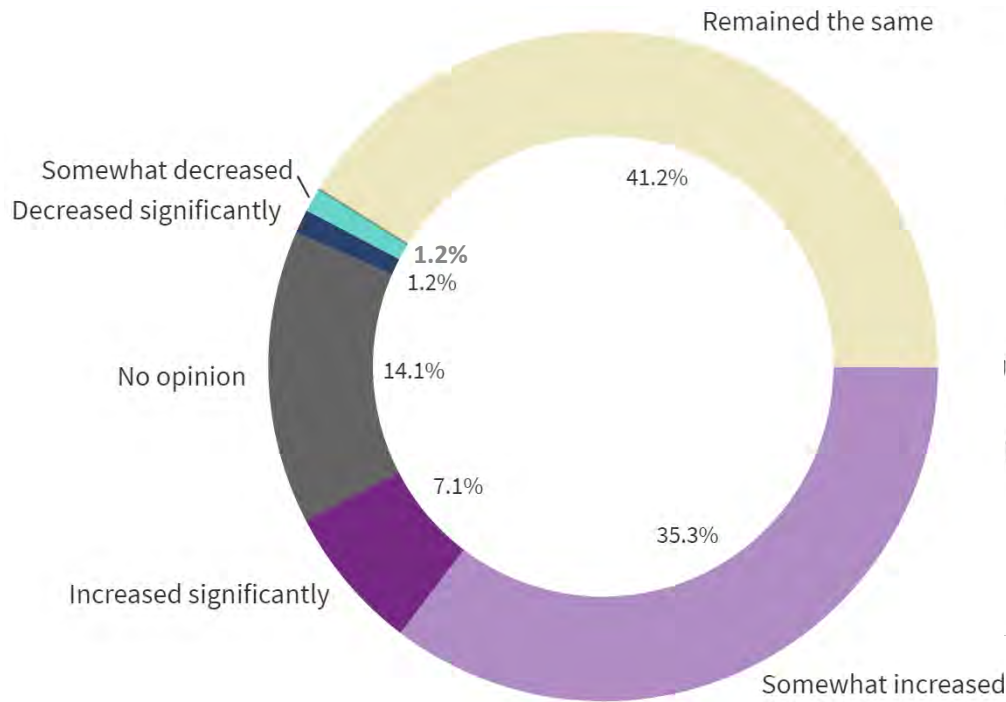
Question addressed to:

How do you rate the level of protection against plant pests since the phytosanitary certificate has been extended to additional commodities?

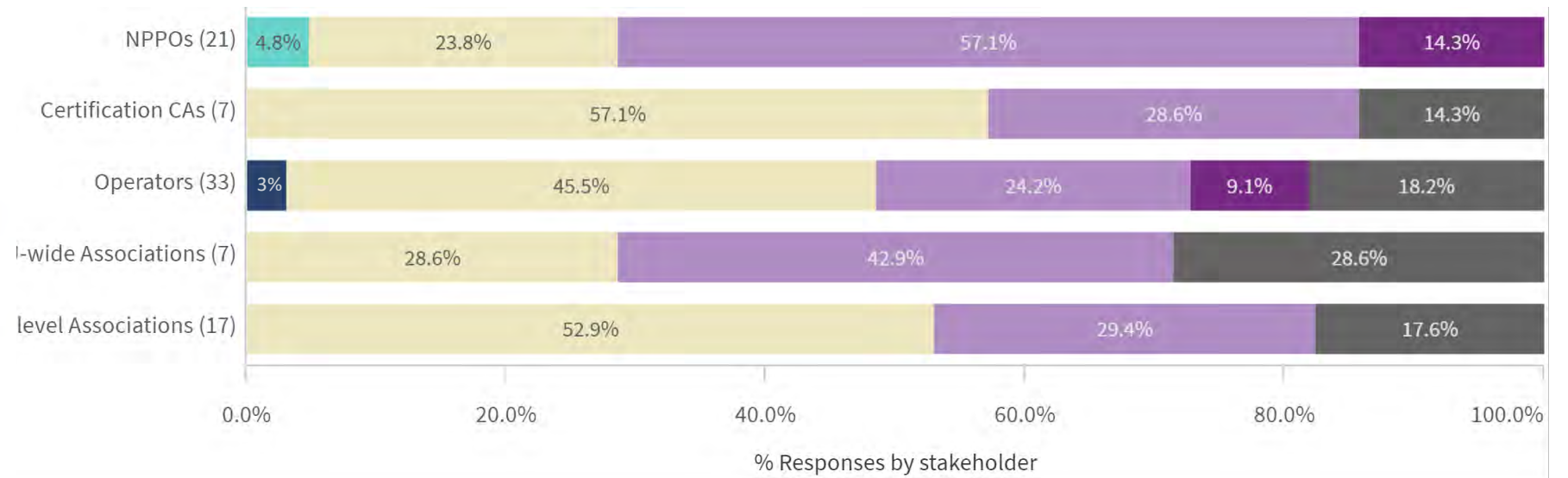
Single choice



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



Improved awareness of relevant stakeholders

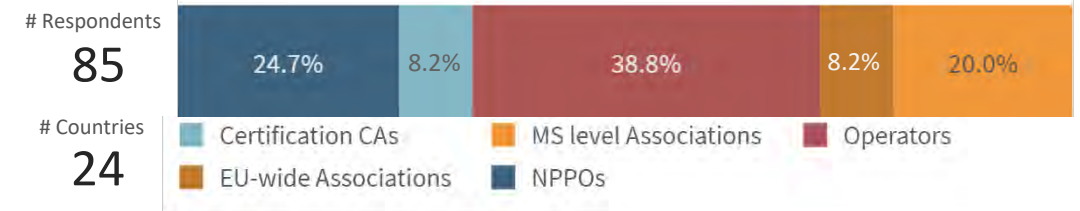
Q7

Question addressed to:

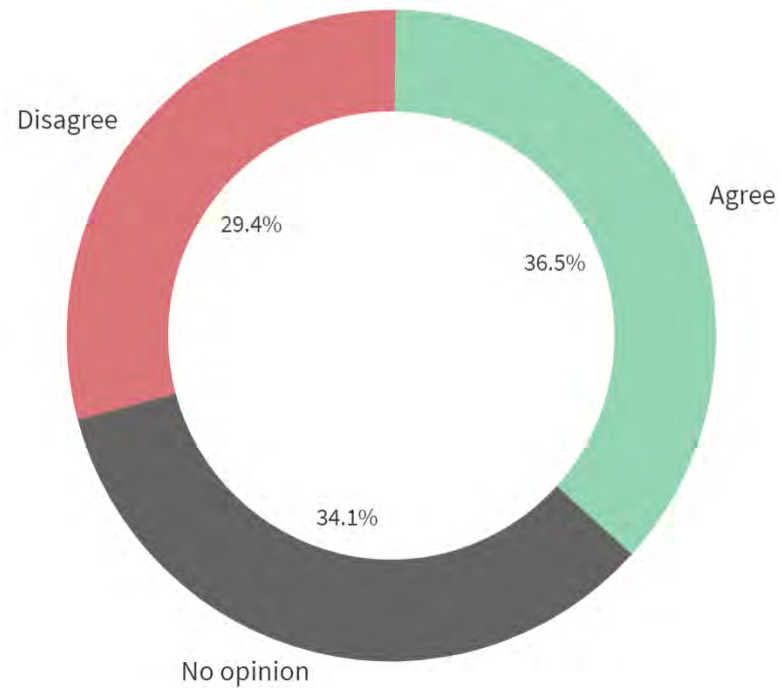
Since the phytosanitary certificate has been extended to additional commodities, do you consider that the awareness of relevant stakeholders has improved?

Single choice

Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



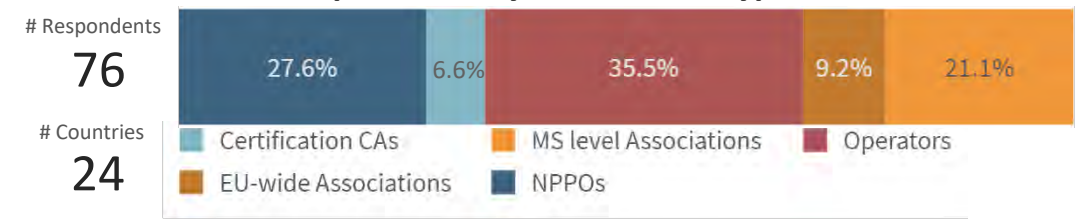
Most significant positive impacts

Q8

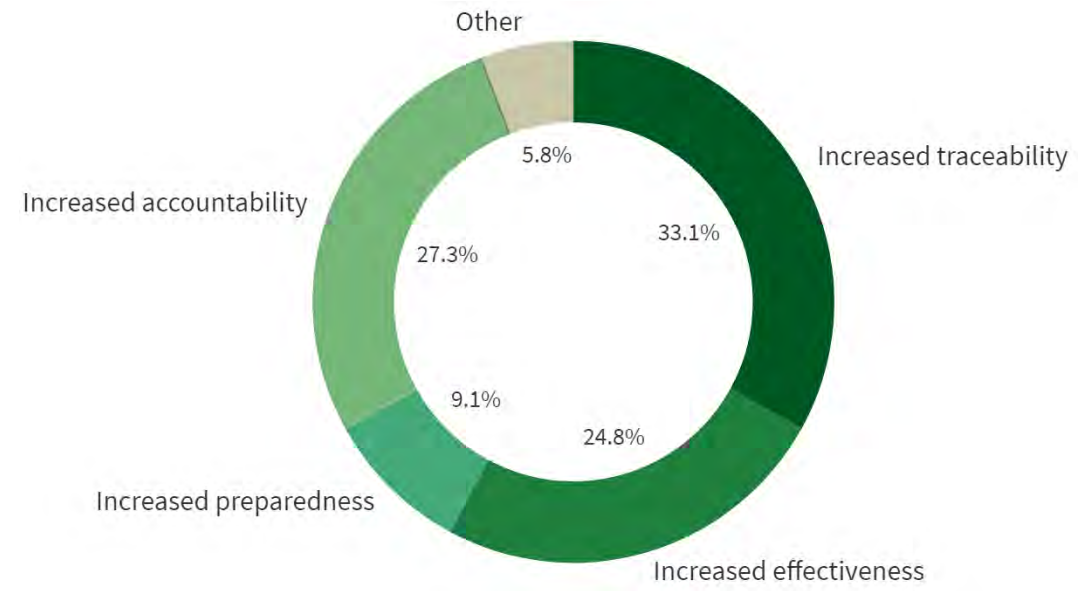
Question addressed to:

Please choose from the lists the 2 areas in which you have experienced the most significant positive impacts due to the extension of the phytosanitary certificate to additional commodities (Article 73 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031)? **Multiple choice**

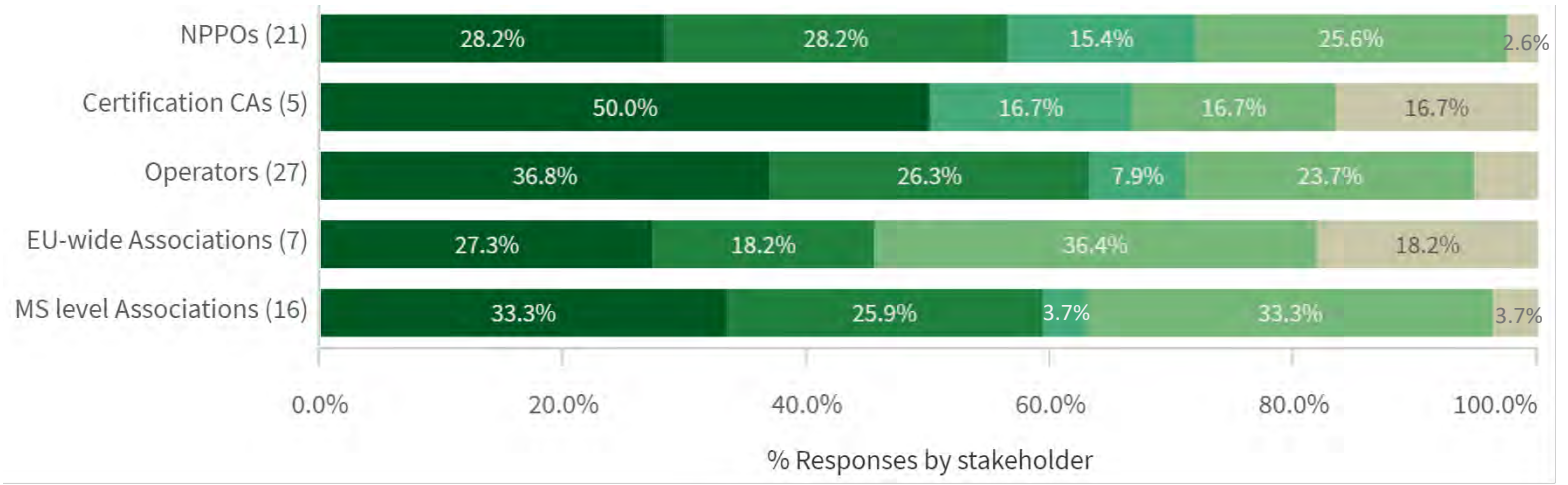
Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



Option	% Responses	Nº Responses
Increased traceability: Increased traceability of the commodities	33.1%	40
Increased effectiveness: Increased effectiveness of the plant health security/ protection against plant pests	24.8%	30
Increased preparedness: Increased preparedness for the identification of new plant pests	9.1%	11
Increased accountability: Increased accountability of the third country NPPO	27.3%	33
Other	5.8%	7
Totals	100.0%	121

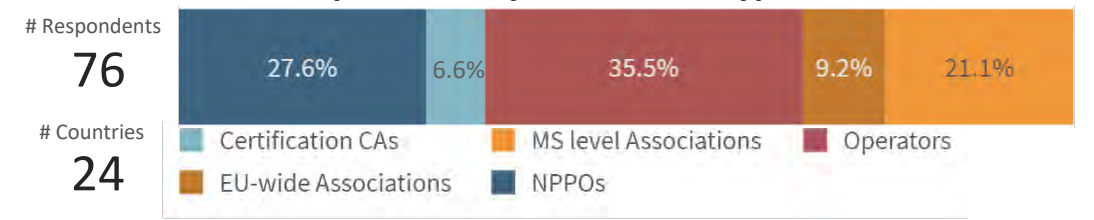
Most significant negative impacts

Q9

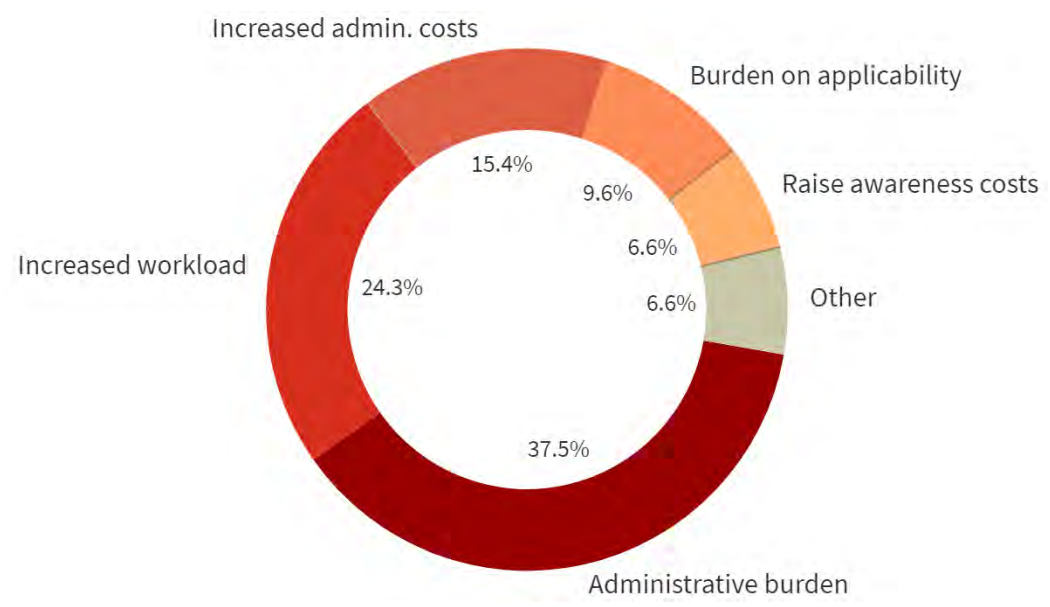
Question addressed to:

Please choose from the lists the 2 areas in which you have experienced the most significant negative impacts due to the extension of the phytosanitary certificate to additional commodities (Article 73 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031)? **Multiple choice**

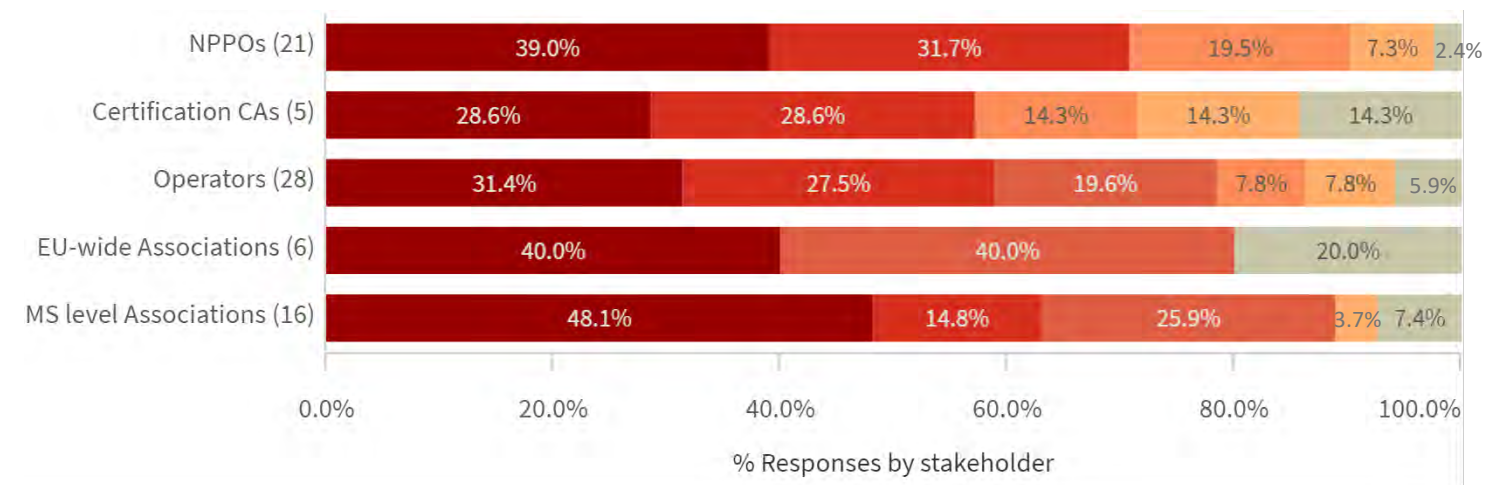
Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



Option	% Responses	Nº Responses
Administrative burden: Increased administrative burden	37.5%	51
Increased workload: Increased workload	24.3%	33
Increased admin. costs: Increased administrative costs	15.4%	21
Burden on applicability: Increased burden in applying the different requirements between the different commodities	9.6%	13
Raise awareness costs: Increased costs to raise awareness, carry out training and tools to adapt to the new system	6.6%	9
Other	6.6%	9
Totals	100.0%	136

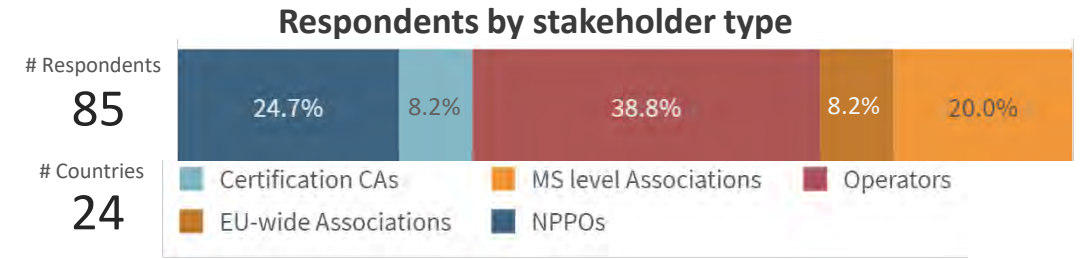
Possibility of exempting more commodities from the PC requirement

Q10

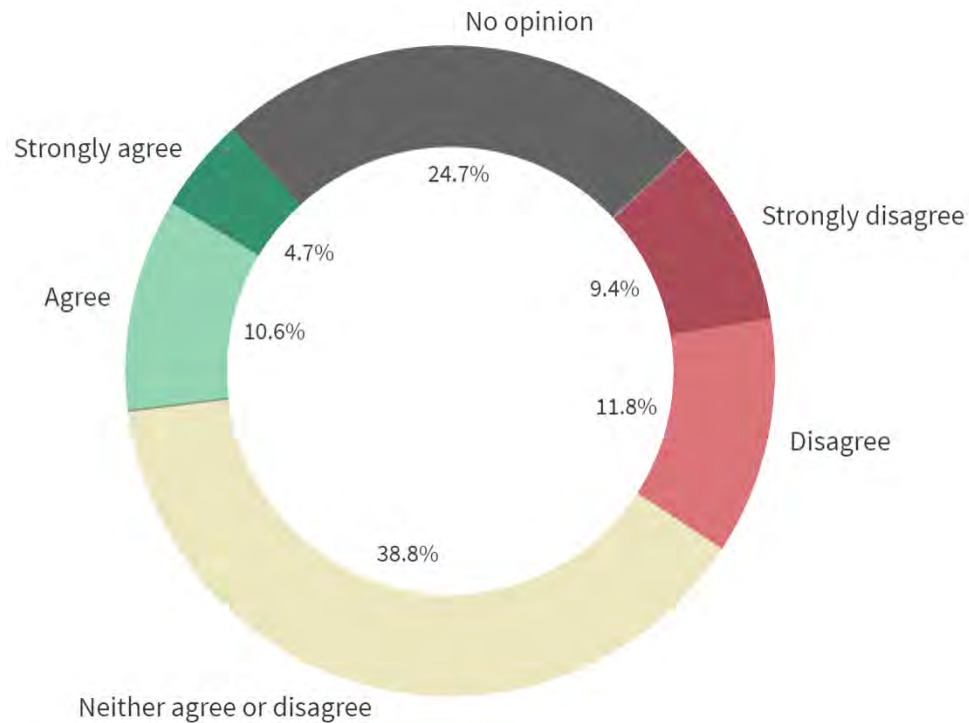
Question addressed to:

Do you agree with the possibility to exempt more commodities from the requirements for a phytosanitary certificate?

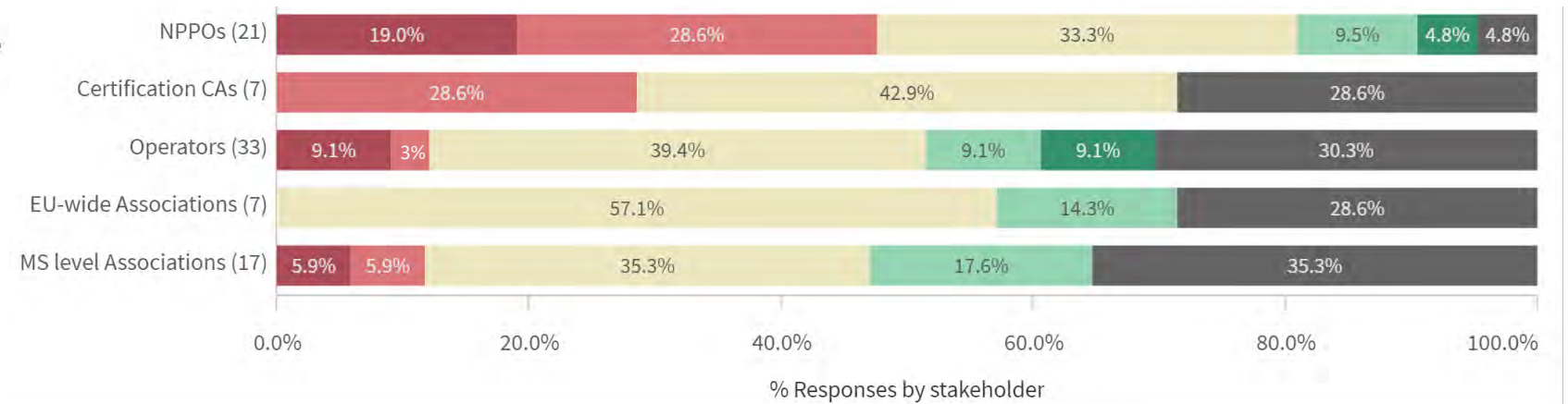
Single choice



Responses



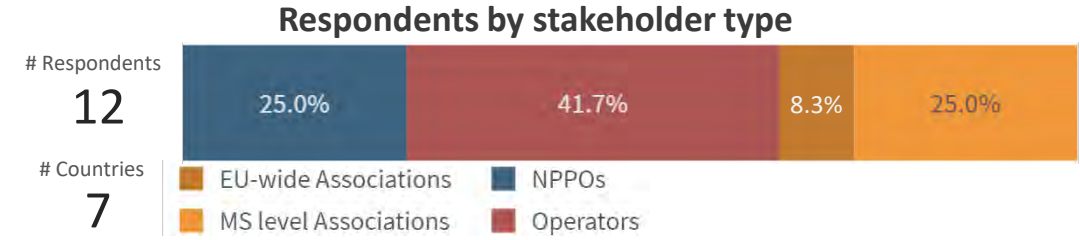
Responses by stakeholder type



Commodities suggested by stakeholders that qualify for exemption

Q10

Commodities considered that qualify for exemption



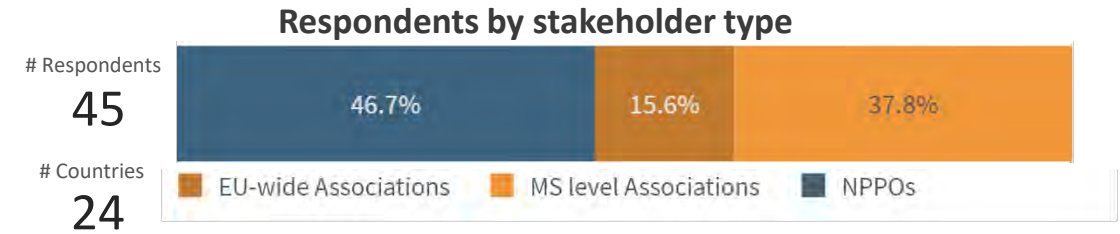
Possibly exempting small quantities of commodities carried inside passengers' luggage from the PC obligation

Q11

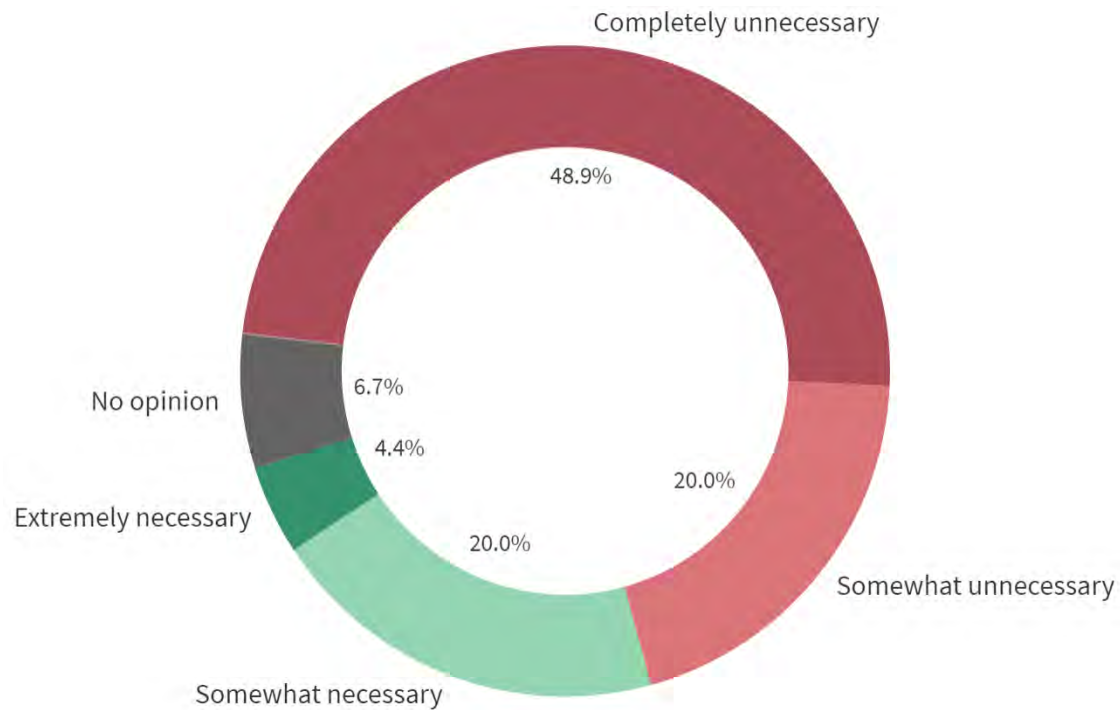
Question addressed to:

How do you rate the possibility that small quantities of commodities carried inside passengers' luggage, are exempted from the obligation to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate?

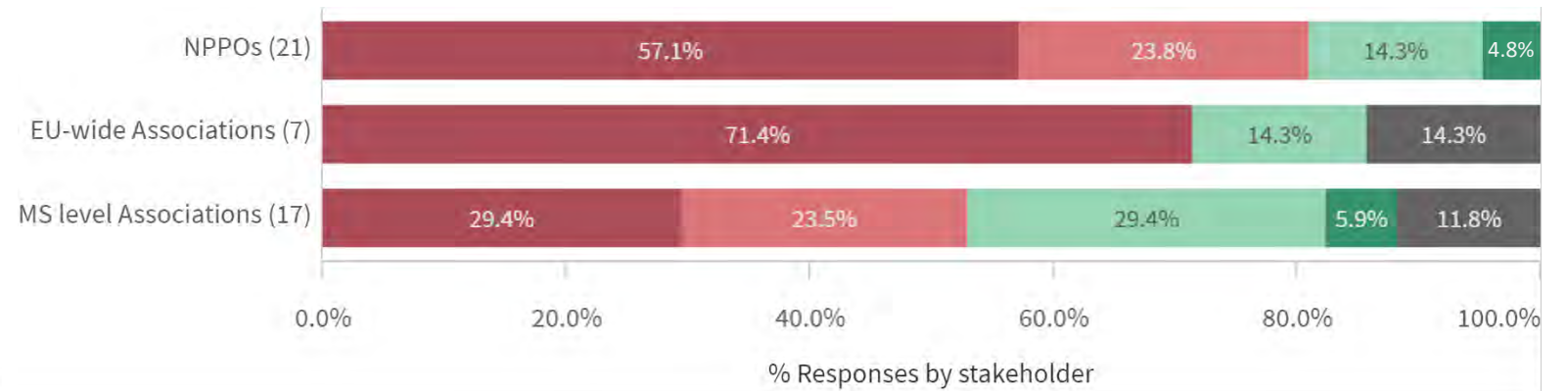
Single choice



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



Non-EU NPPOs staff involved in pre-export inspections

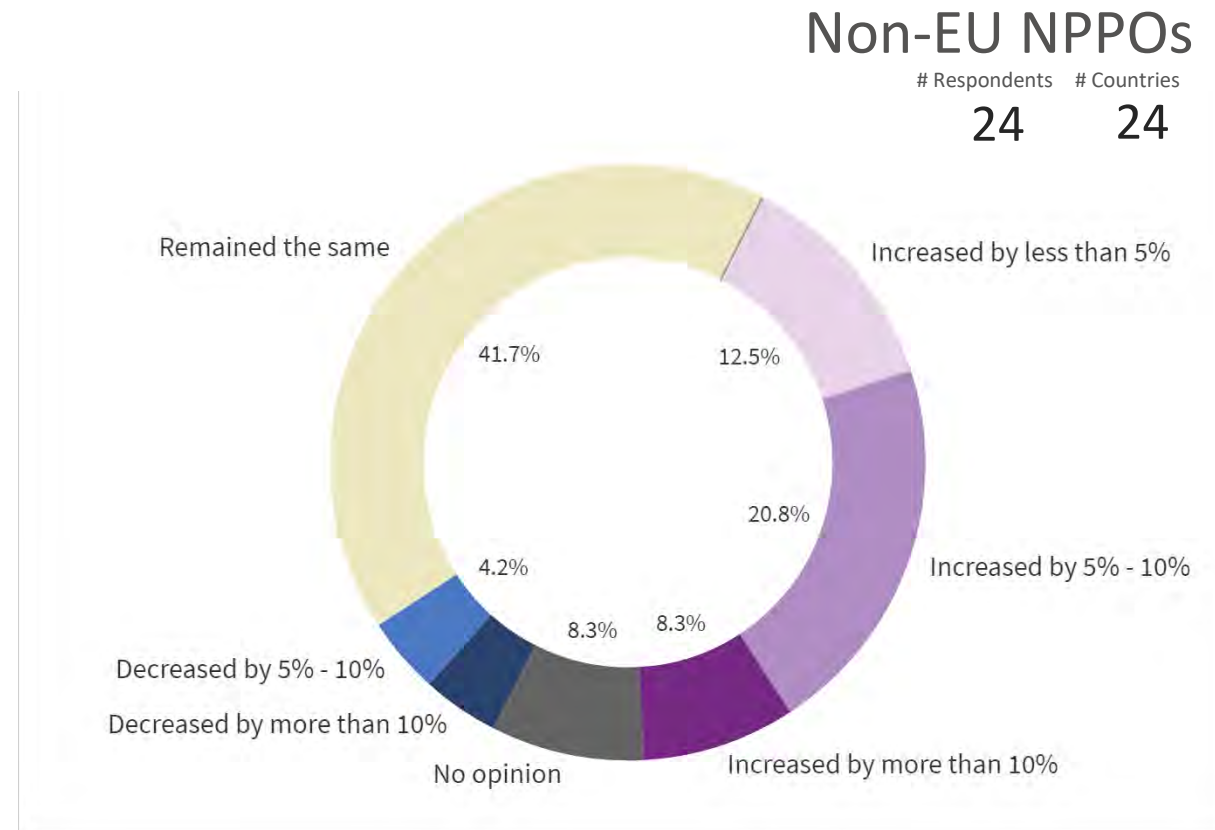
Q12

Non-EU NPPOs

Question addressed to:

The staff involved in the pre-export inspections for the additional commodities that now require the phytosanitary certificate, has...?

Single choice



Fees charged by non-EU NPPOs for issuing phytosanitary certificates and for pre-export inspections

Q13

Question addressed to: **Non-EU NPPOs**

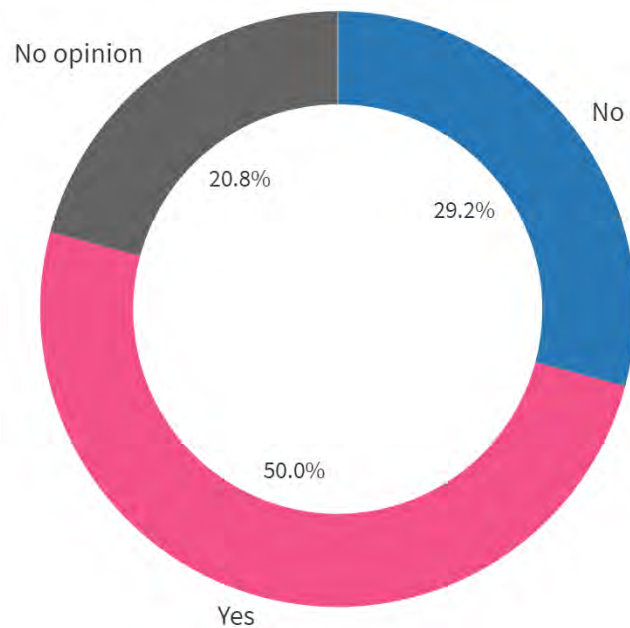
Do you charge fees for the issue of phytosanitary certificates and for pre-export inspections? If **yes**, do you fully cover the costs incurred in providing the service with the charged fees?

Single choice

Do you charge fees?

Non-EU NPPOs

Respondents # Countries
24 24



If **yes**,

How much?

Non-EU NPPOs

Respondents # Countries
12 12

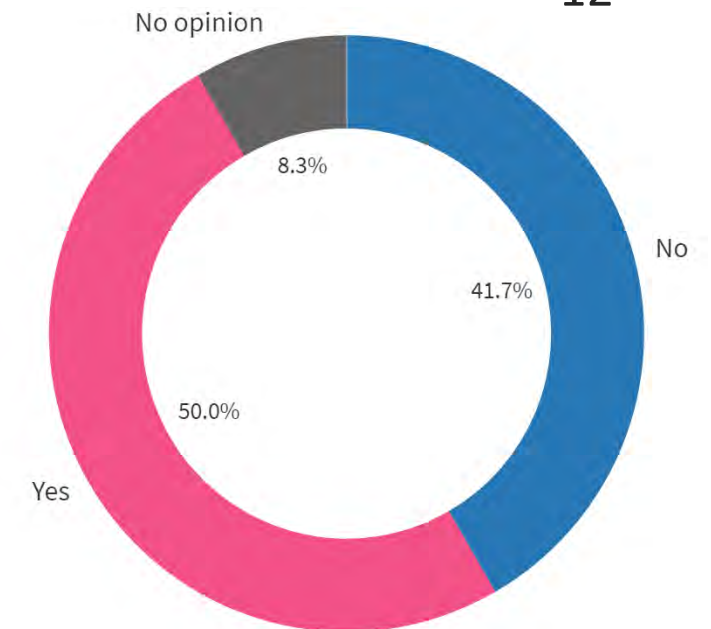
5 EUR to 100 EUR
per pre-export inspection

If **yes**,

Do you recover the costs incurred?

Non-EU NPPOs

Respondents # Countries
12 12



Non-EU NPPOs changes to facilities in order to perform pre-export inspections

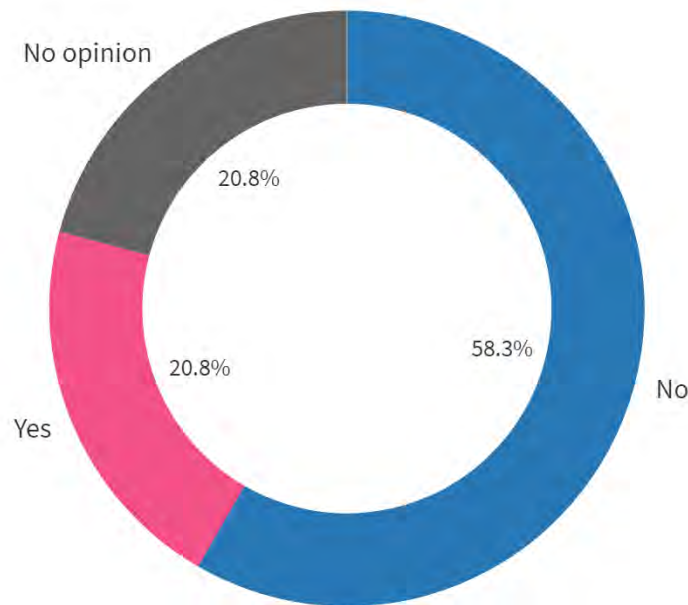
Q14

Non-EU NPPOs
Question addressed to: ■

Did you have to change or improve your facilities/infrastructure to perform pre-export inspection activities subjected to the phytosanitary certificate, since it has been extended to additional commodities?
Single choice

Non-EU NPPOs

Respondents # Countries
24 24



If **yes**,

Non-EU NPPOs

Respondents # Countries
5 5

Non-EU NPPOs facilities/infrastructure type	Total costs (EUR)
Plant quarantine facilities at the ports of entry	20,000
Laboratory facilities	100,000
Inspection rooms with inspection equipment	n/a
Enhance the electronic certification system	5,000
Additional inspectors and the appropriate facilities for their work	100,000

Non-EU NPPOs likelihood of detecting plant pests in pre-export inspections

Q15

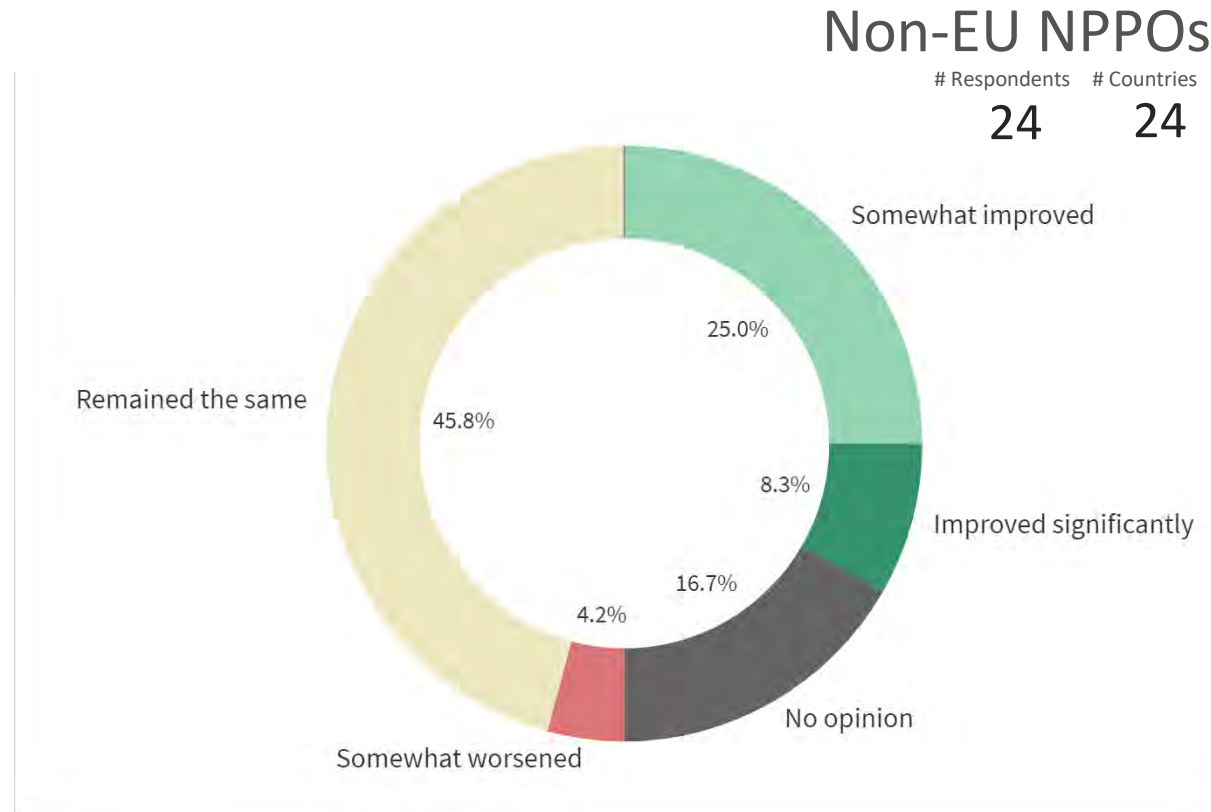
Non-EU NPPOs

Question addressed to:



The possibility to detect plant pests present in the pre-export inspections, since the phytosanitary certificate has been extended to additional commodities, has?

Single choice



Number of EU interceptions by non-EU NPPO of plant pests in consignments

Q16

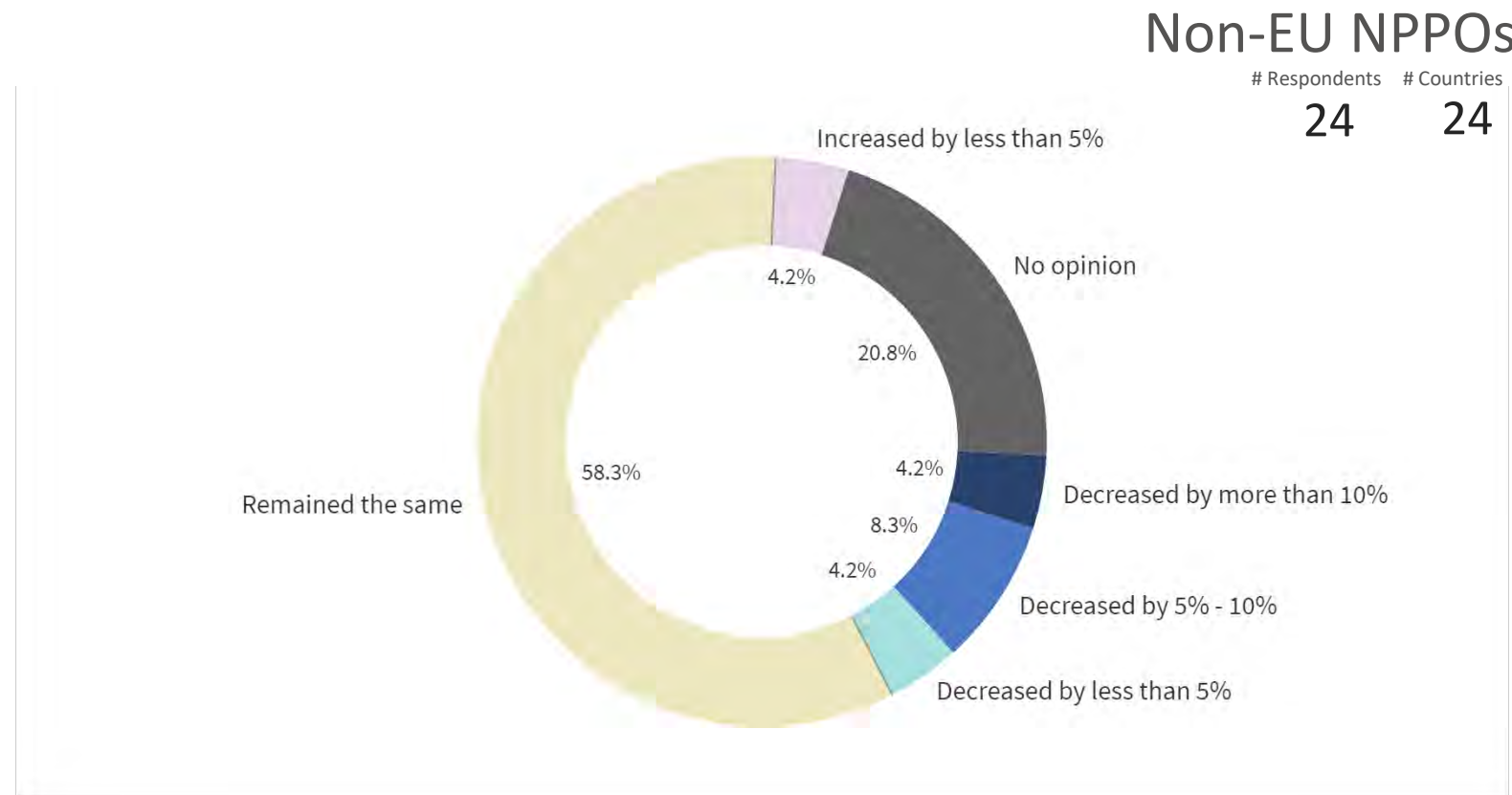
Non-EU NPPOs

Question addressed to:



The number of EU interceptions of consignments from your country because of the presence of plant pests, since the phytosanitary certificate has been extended to more plants, has?

Single choice



NPPOs change in time needed for training, to obtain new skills, and acquire knowledge

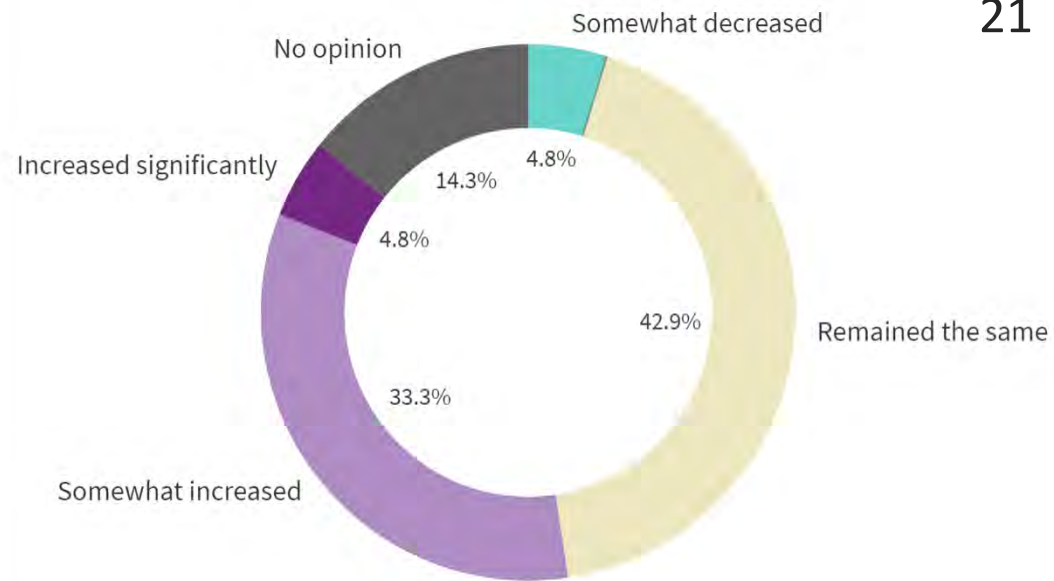
Q17

Question addressed to: NPPOs

Regarding the time needed for training, obtaining new skills and acquiring knowledge on the new administrative requirements for the additional commodities that now require a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with Article 73 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, it has...? **Single choice**

NPPOs

Respondents: 21
Countries: 21



New administrative requirements		Requirements at the EU point of entry	
Total time (hrs)	Total cost (EUR)	Total time (hrs)	Total costs (EUR)
350	n/a	350	n/a
44	2,510	n/a	n/a
30	10,000	50	5,000
100	6,000	150	9,000

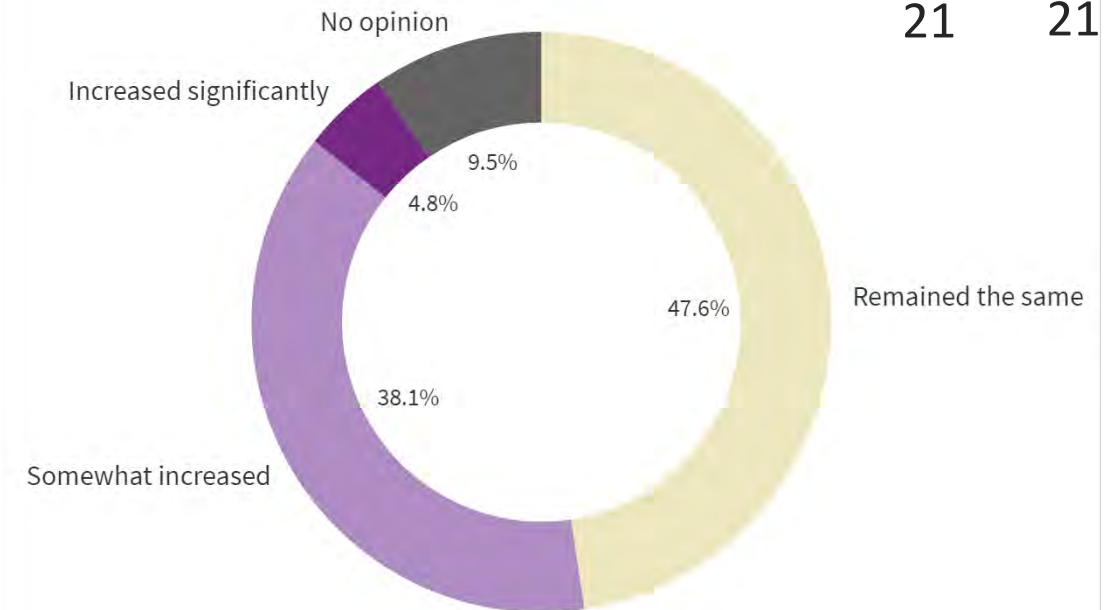
Q18

Question addressed to: NPPOs

Regarding the time needed for training, obtaining new skills and acquiring knowledge on the requirements at the EU point of entry for the additional commodities that now require a phytosanitary certificate, it has...? **Single choice**

NPPOs

Respondents: 21
Countries: 21

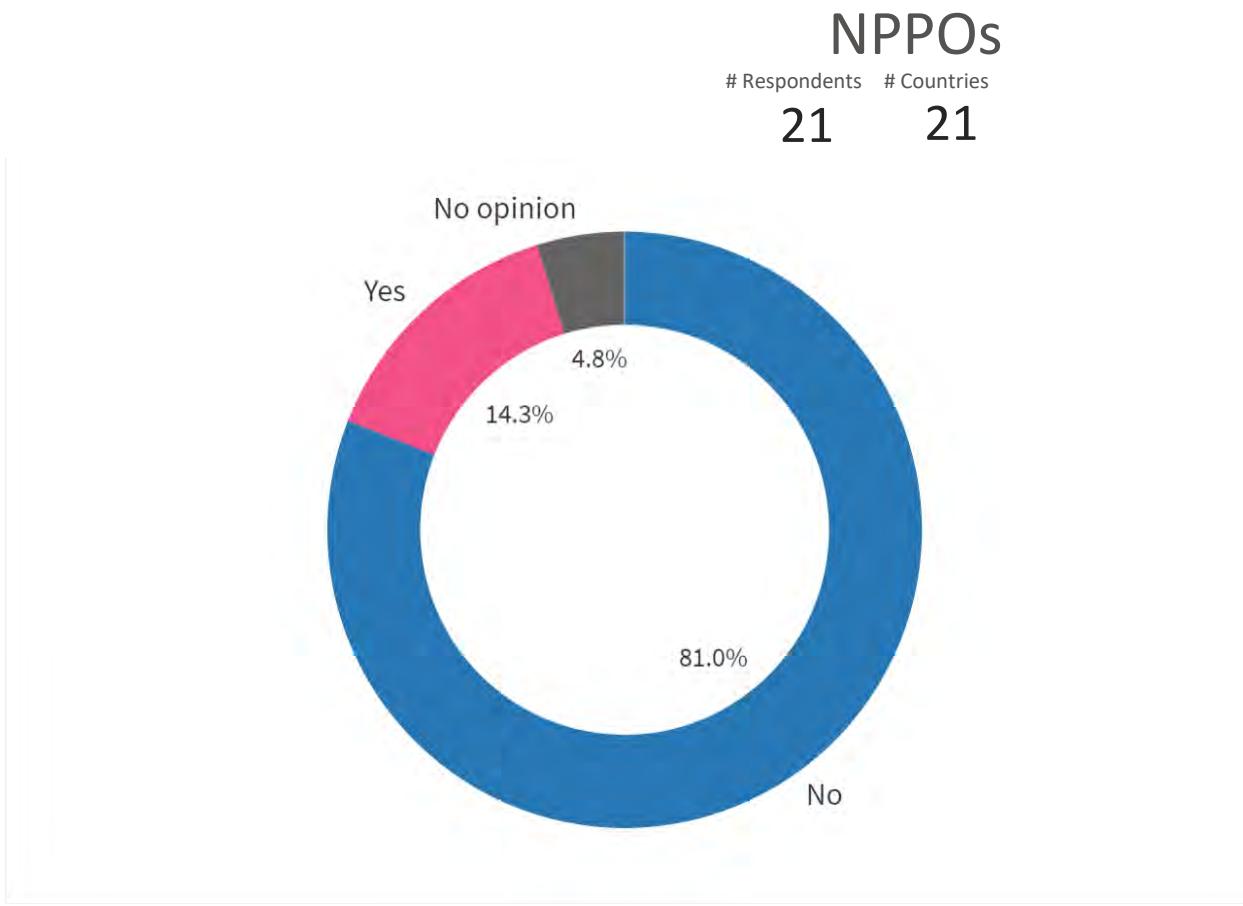


NPPO changes to IT systems subject to the PC

Q19

Question addressed to: NPPOs

Did you have to change or improve your IT systems subjected to the phytosanitary certificate, since it has been extended to additional commodities in accordance with Article 73 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031? Single choice

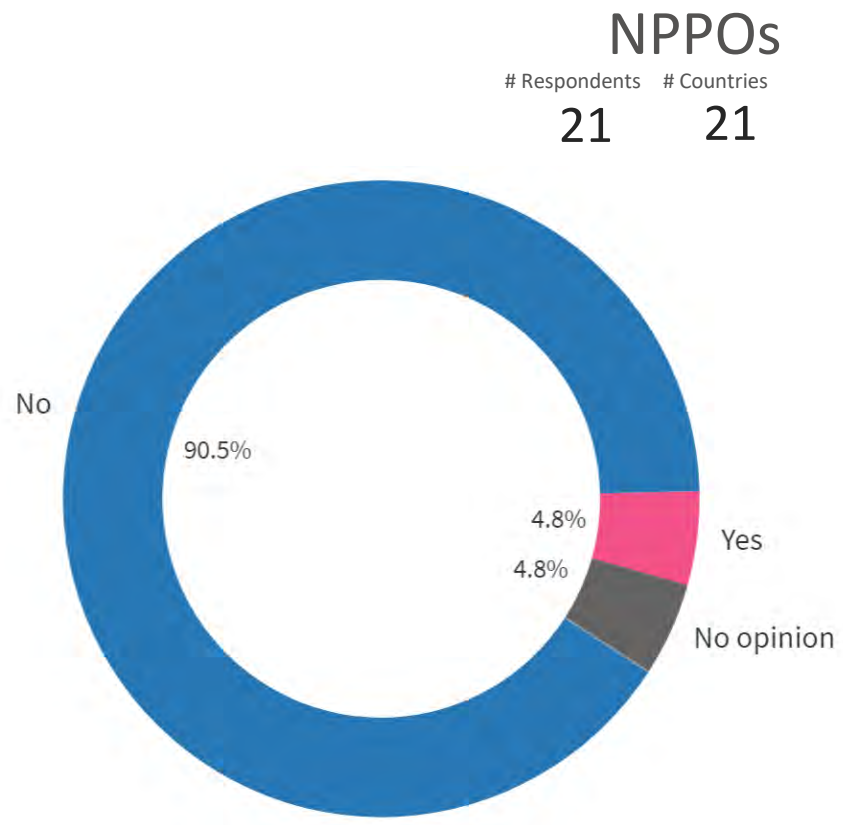


NPPO changes to facilities in order to perform import checks

Q20

Question addressed to: NPPOs

Did you have to change or improve your facilities/infrastructure to perform import checks on consignments falling under Article 73 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 that now require the phytosanitary certificate? Single choice



NPPOs ability to intercept plant pests in consignments

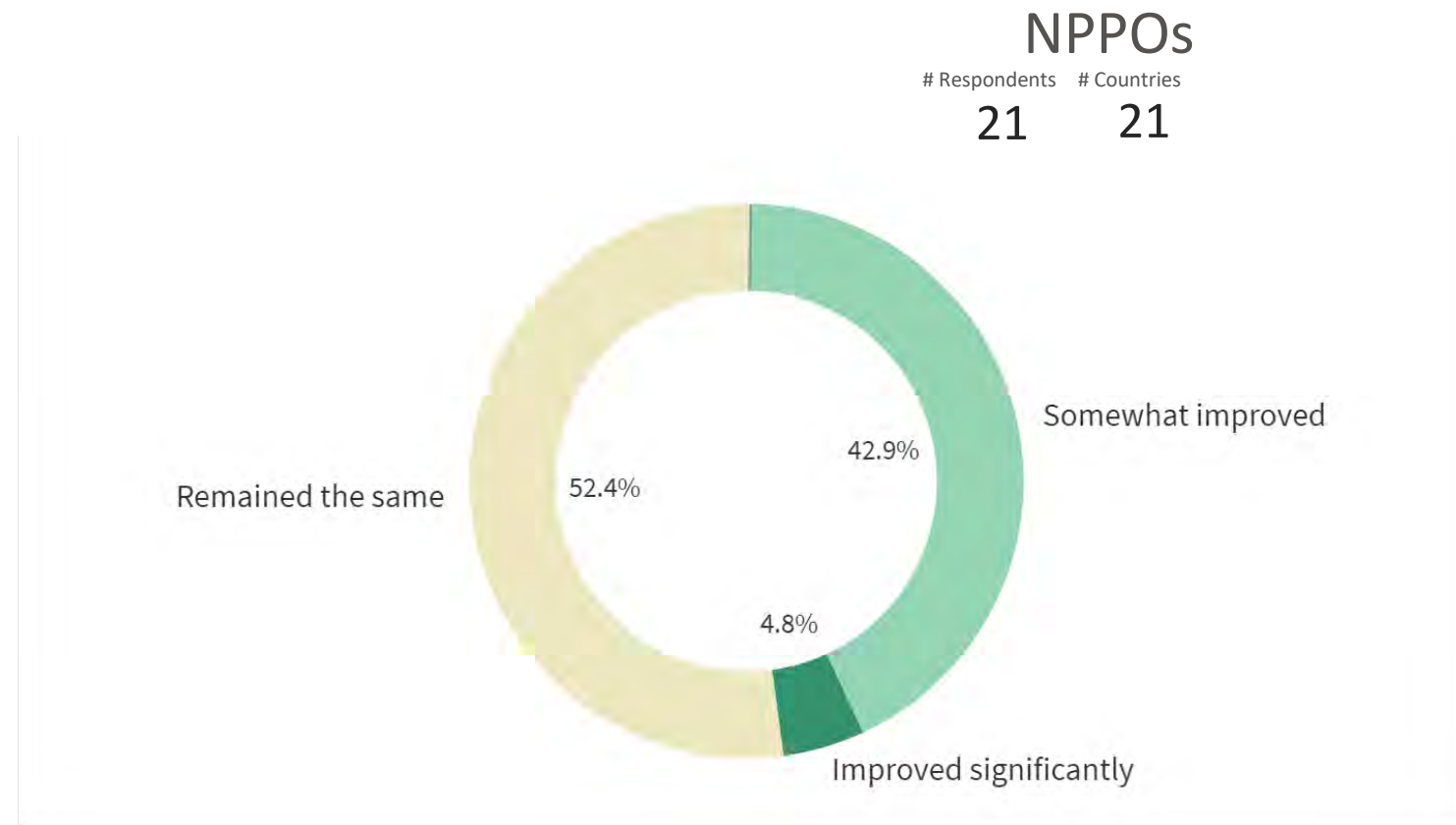
Q21

NPPOs

Question addressed to:

The possibility to intercept consignments because of the presence of plant pests, since the phytosanitary certificate has been extended to additional commodities, has...?

Single choice



Number of EU interceptions by non-EU NPPO of plant pests in consignments (NPPOs opinion)

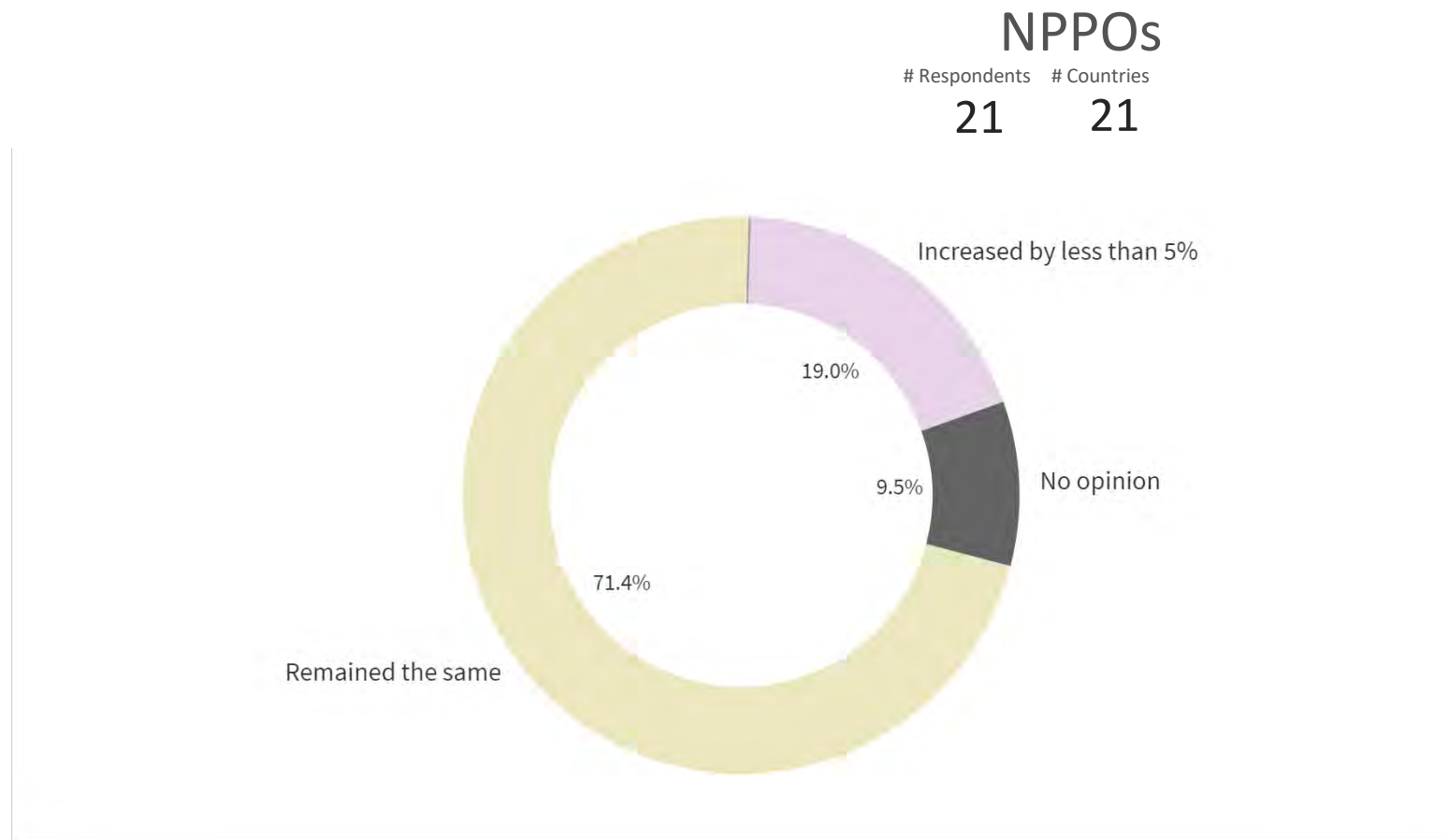
Q22

NPPOs

Question addressed to:

The number of interceptions of consignments because of the presence of plant pests, since the phytosanitary certificate has been extended to additional commodities, has?

Single choice

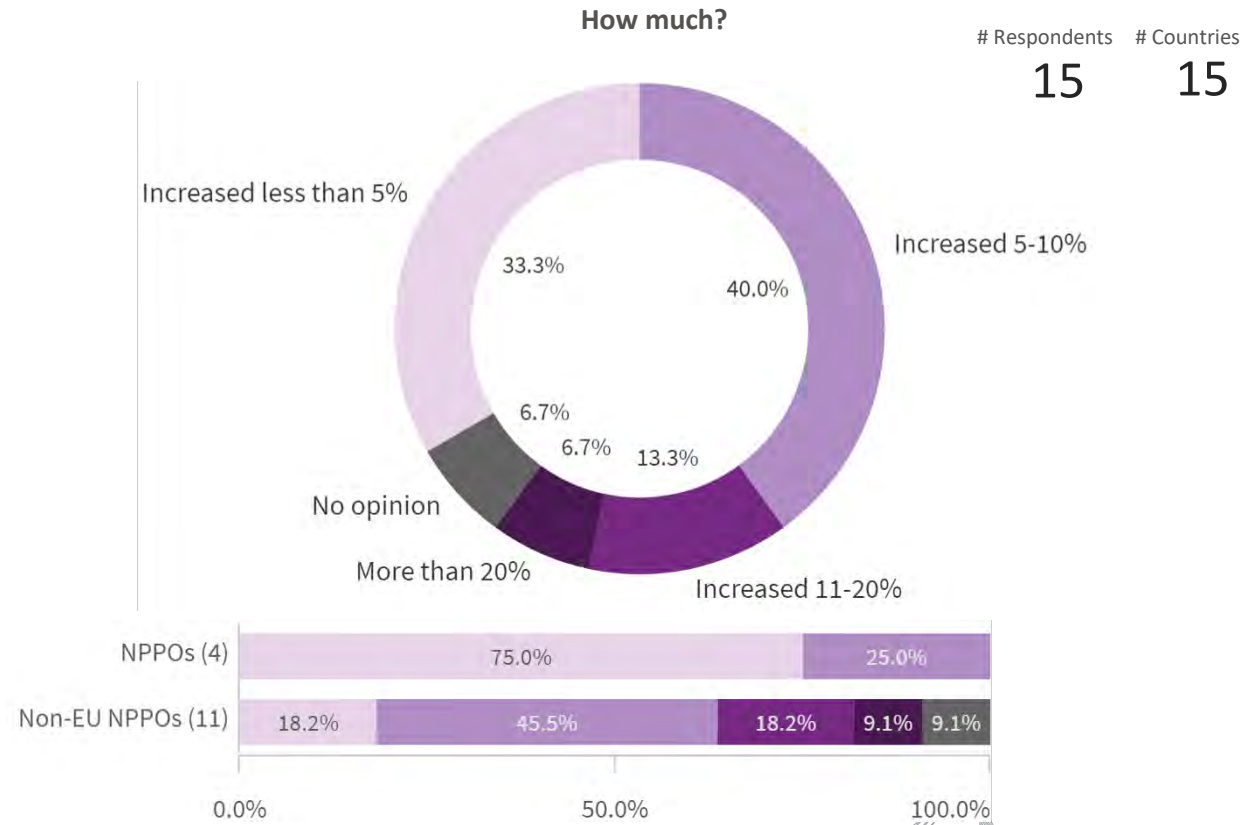
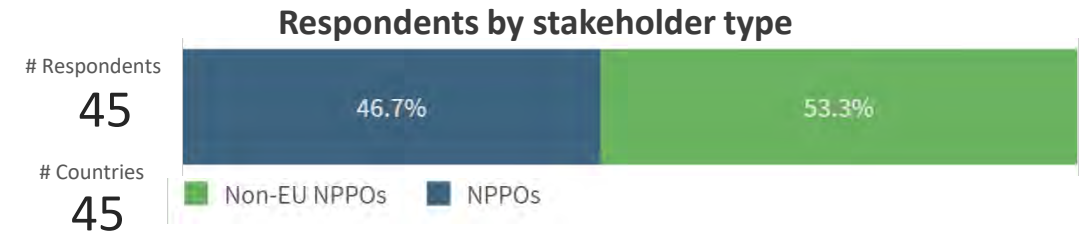
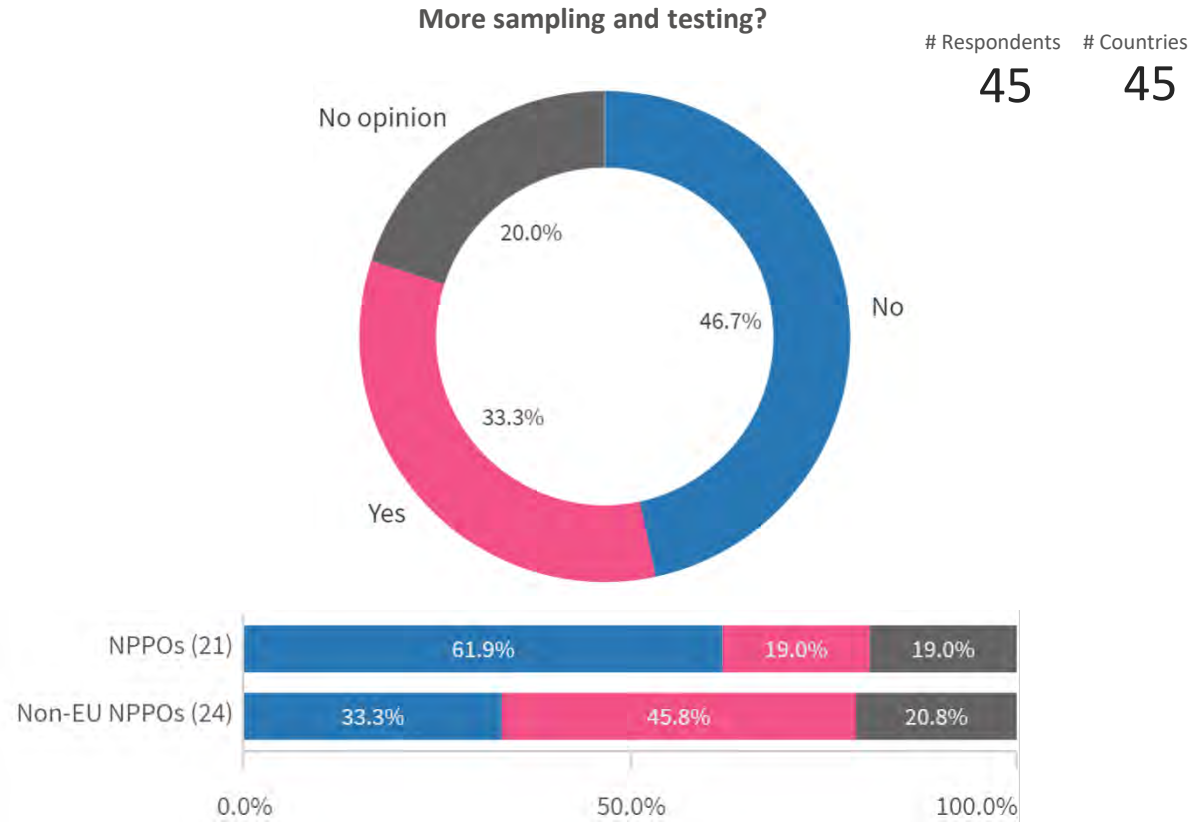


Increased sampling and testing for the detection of new plant pests

Q23

Question addressed to: 

Do you consider that the extension of the phytosanitary certificate to additional commodities has led to more sampling and testing for the detection of new plant pests of concern for the Union territory?
Single choice



Consignments rejected at the EU border due to being non-compliant with PC conditions

Q24

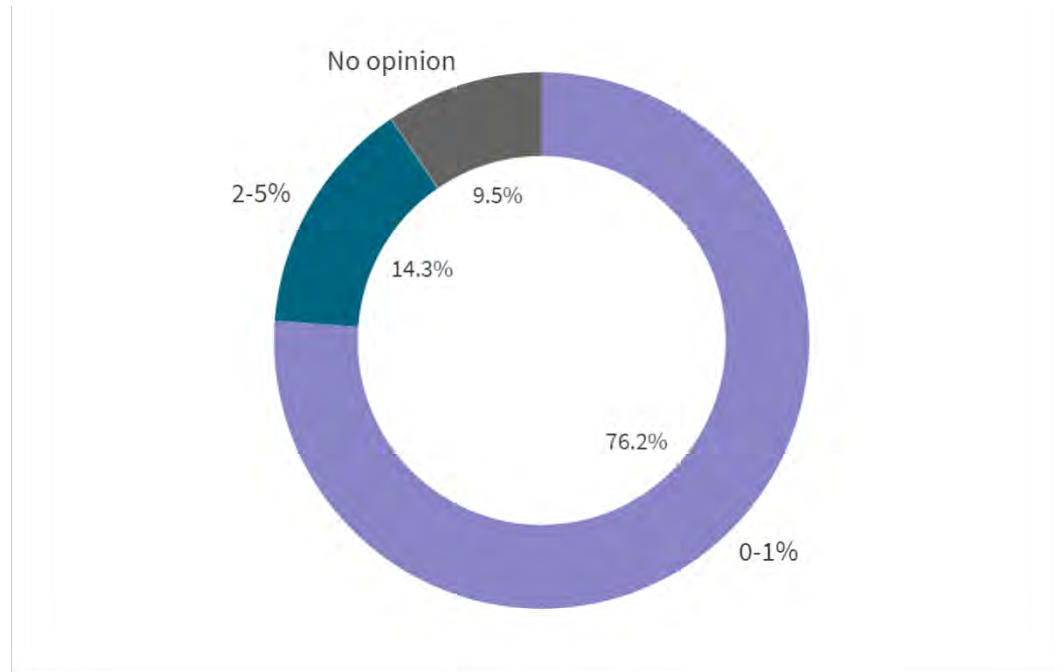
NPPOs

Question addressed to:

What percentage of inspected consignments falling under Part B of Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 has been stopped or rejected at the EU border because of not complying with any of the phytosanitary certificate conditions (Article 76, Regulation (EU) 2016/2031)?

Single choice

NPPOs
Respondents 21
Countries 21



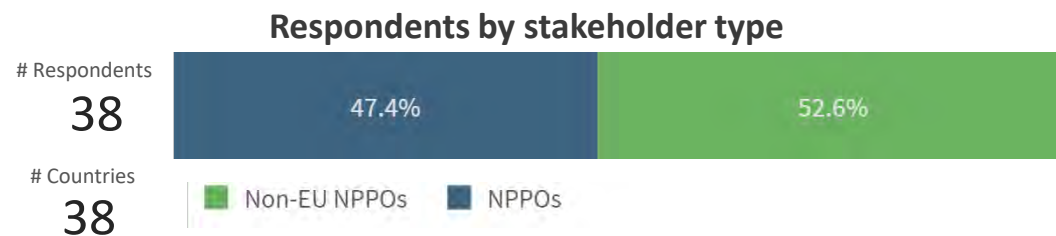
Reasons for rejections of non-compliant consignments of newly regulated commodities covered by the PC

Q25

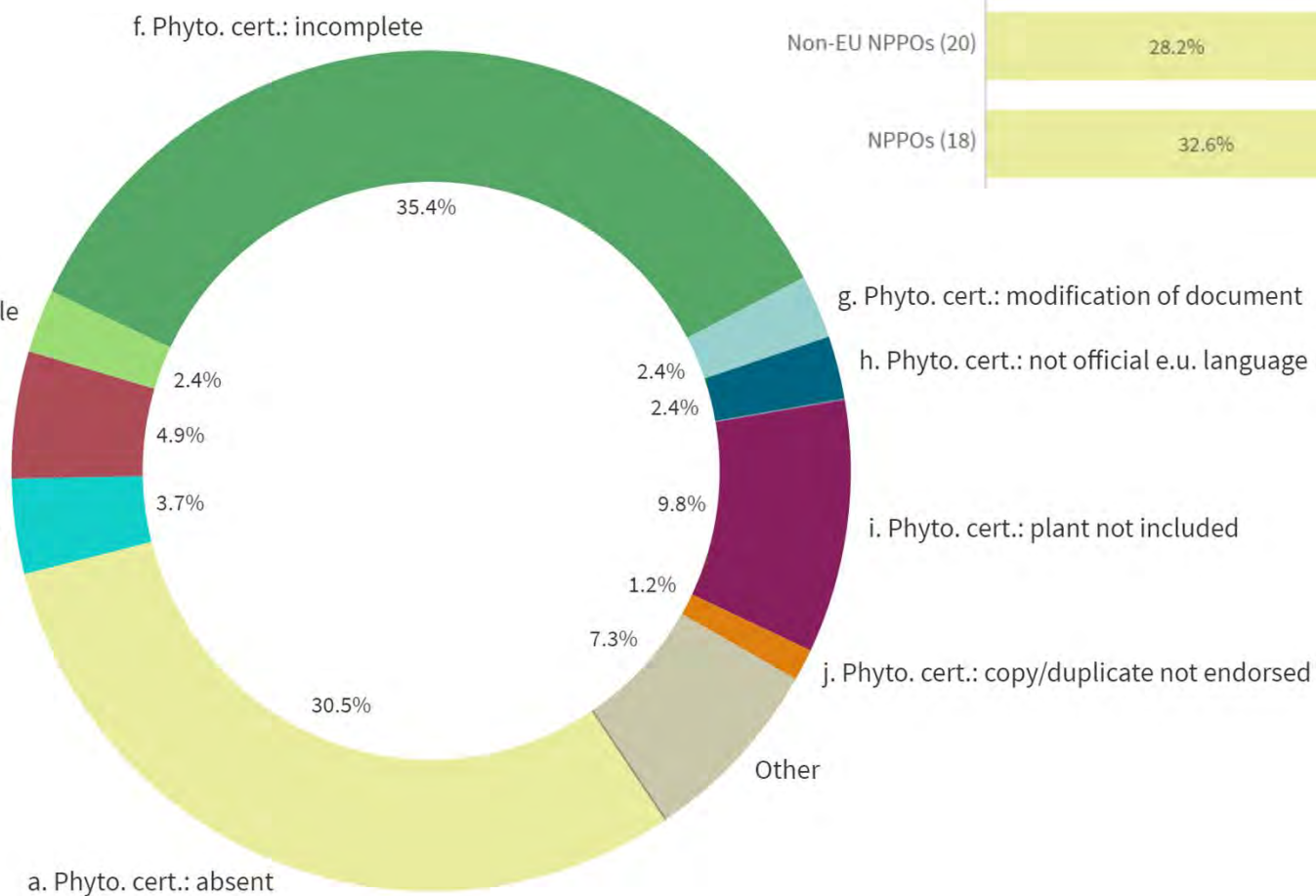
Question addressed to: 

Please choose from the list below the 3 most frequent reasons for rejection or non-compliant consignments related to the phytosanitary certificate (PC) for the additional commodities (Part B of Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072) that now require the PC

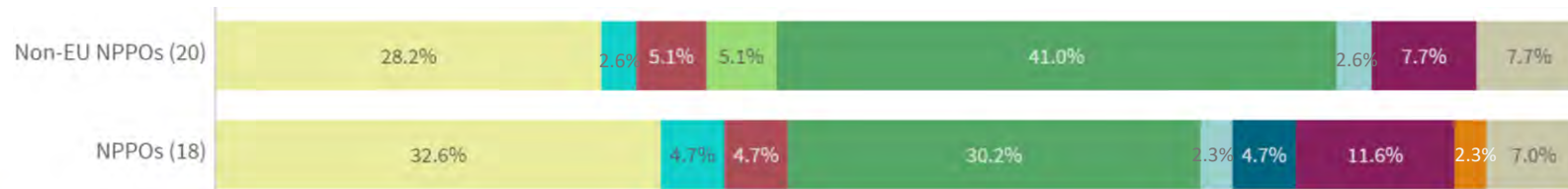
Multiple choice



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



Complexity to determine which consignments need a PC

Q26

Question addressed to: 

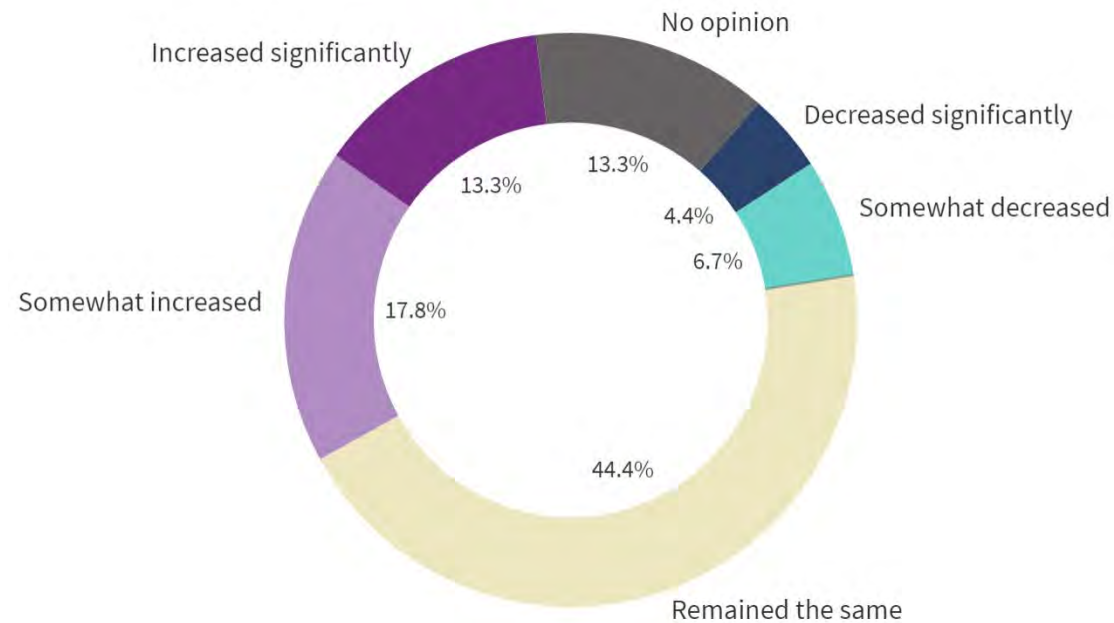
The complexity to determine which consignments need a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with Articles 72 and 73 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 from the lists of commodities in sections A, B and C of Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, has?

Single choice

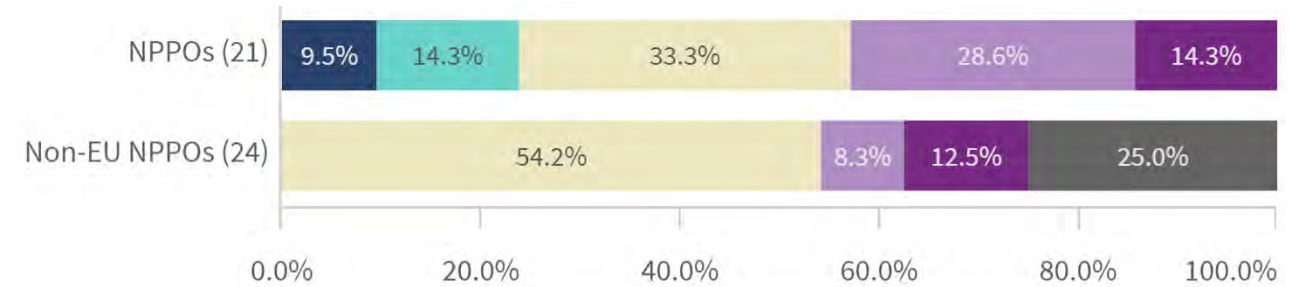
Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



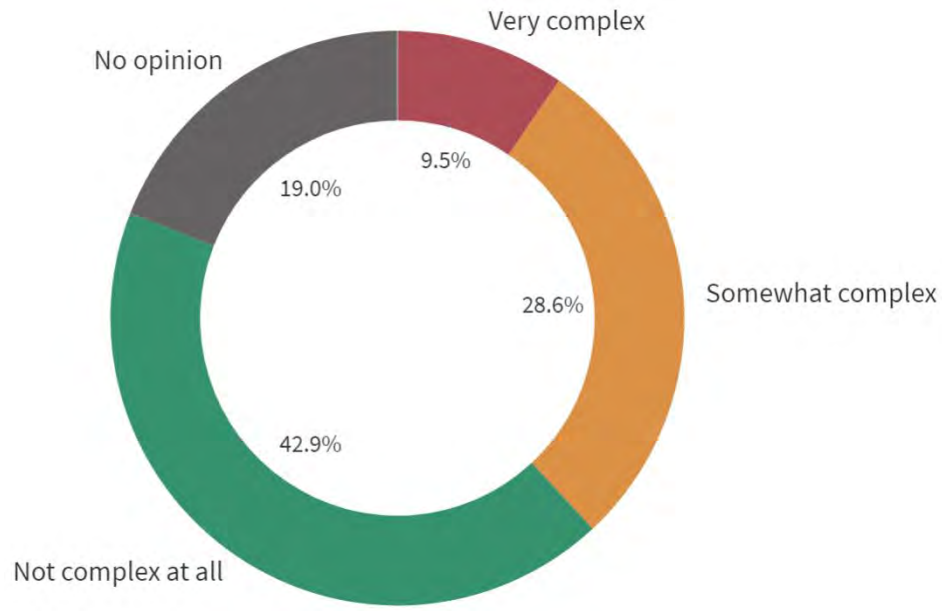
Consignments need to be checked as part of the minimum 1% obligation of checks

Q27

Question addressed to: NPPOs

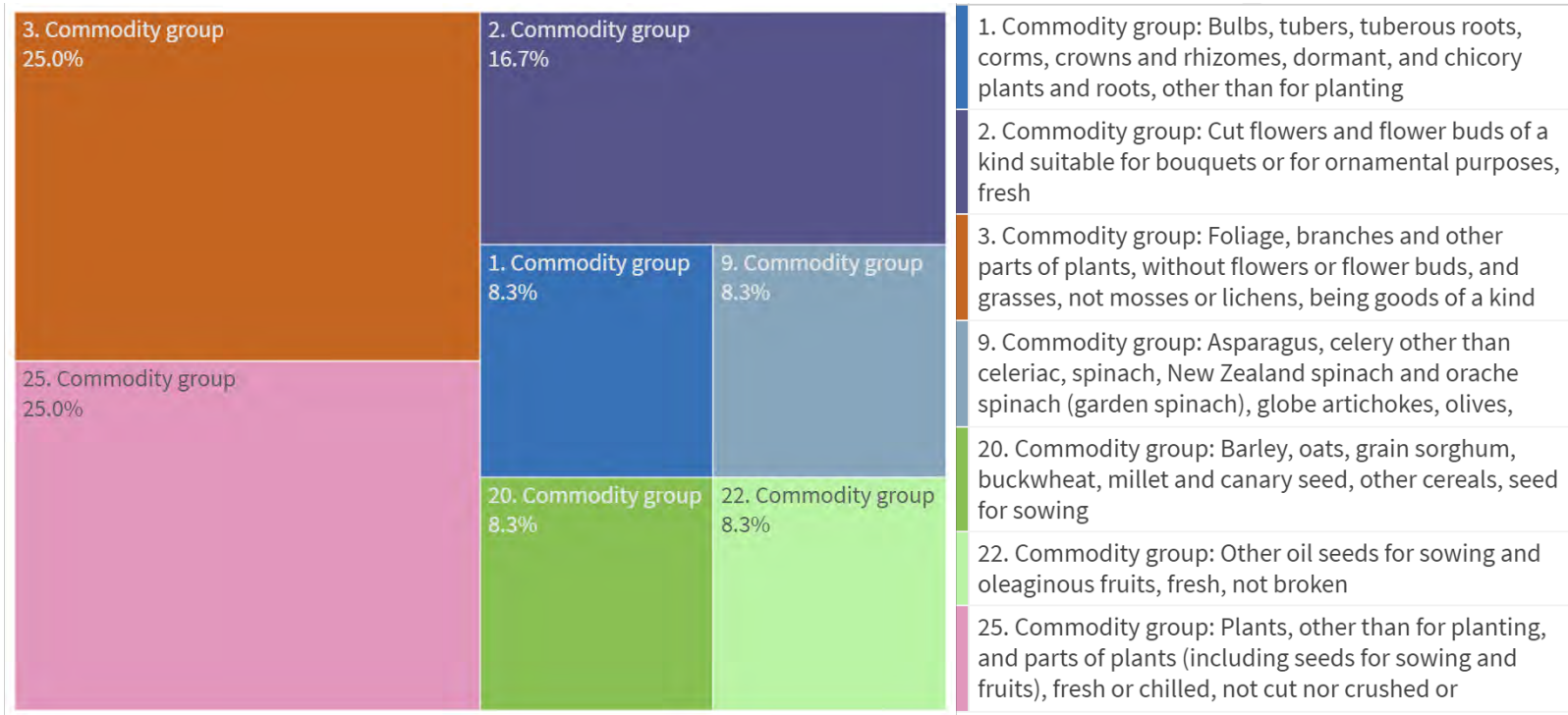
How do you rate the complexity to determine which consignments need to be checked as part of the minimum 1% obligation in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/66 regarding commodities listed in section B of Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072? Single choice

NPPOs
Respondents 21 # Countries 21



Commodities for which it is most complex

NPPOs
Respondents 5 # Countries 5



- 1. Commodity group: Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, and chicory plants and roots, other than for planting
- 2. Commodity group: Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh
- 3. Commodity group: Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, not mosses or lichens, being goods of a kind
- 9. Commodity group: Asparagus, celery other than celeriac, spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach (garden spinach), globe artichokes, olives,
- 20. Commodity group: Barley, oats, grain sorghum, buckwheat, millet and canary seed, other cereals, seed for sowing
- 22. Commodity group: Other oil seeds for sowing and oleaginous fruits, fresh, not broken
- 25. Commodity group: Plants, other than for planting, and parts of plants (including seeds for sowing and fruits), fresh or chilled, not cut nor crushed or

Financing the 1% minimum import checks

Q28

NPPOs

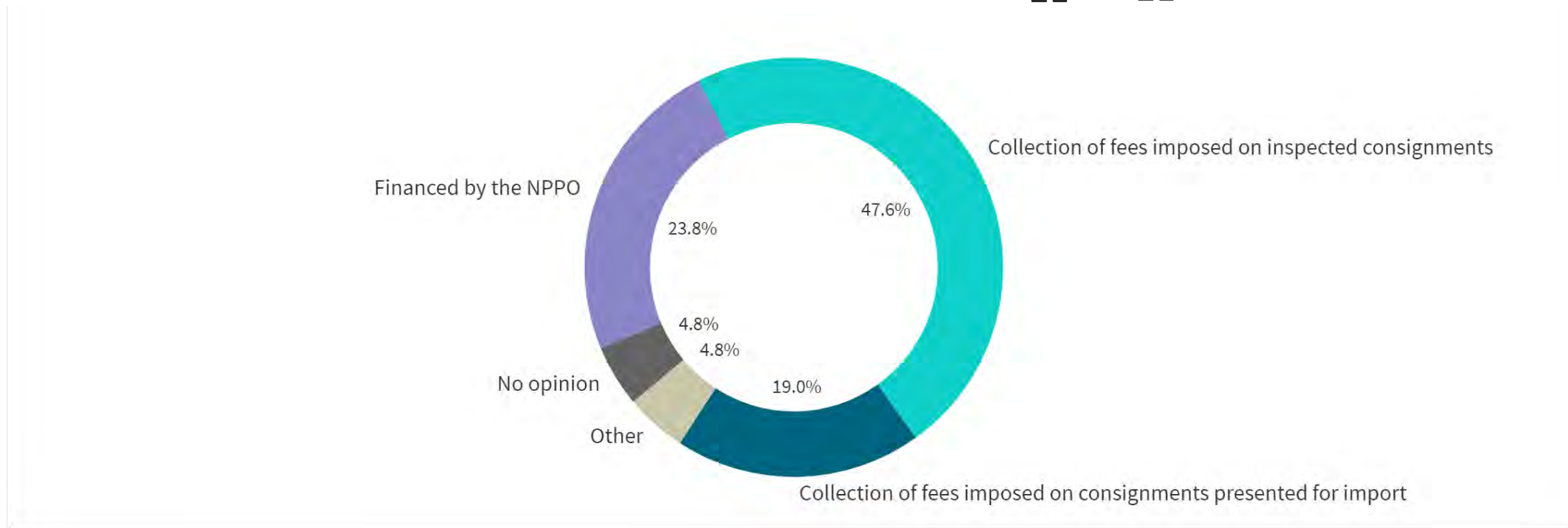
Question addressed to:



How do the minimum 1% checks prescribed by Regulation (EU) 2019/66 on the commodities listed in section B of Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 are financed?

Single choice

NPPOs
Respondents 21 # Countries 21



Newly regulated commodities with the most non-compliant consignments in terms of the PC

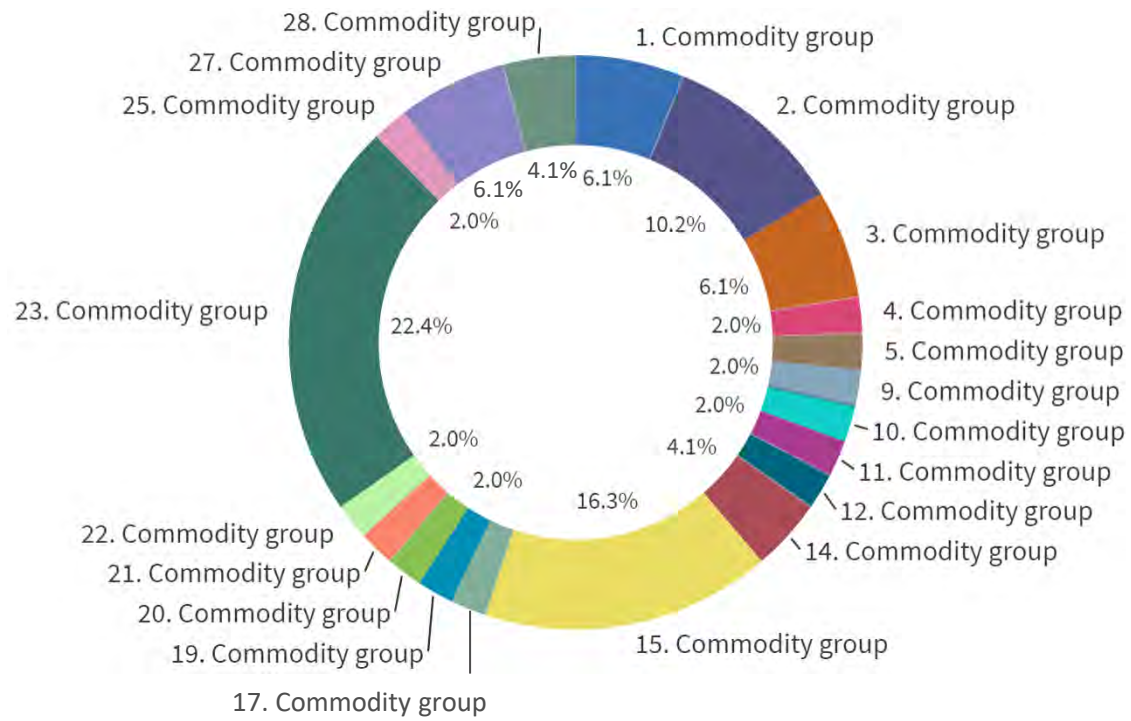
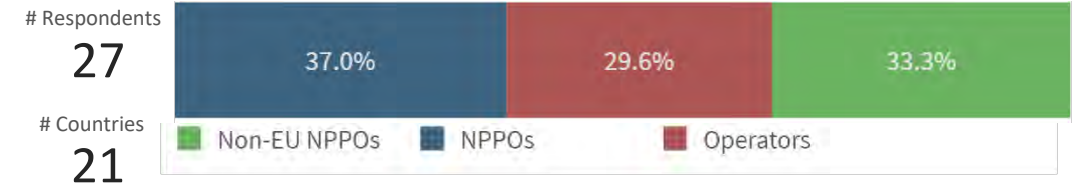
Q29

Question addressed to:

Please choose from the additional commodities that now require a phytosanitary certificate (PC) (Part B of Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072), the commodities (up to 3) with the most non-compliant consignments related to the PC

Multiple choice

Respondents by stakeholder type



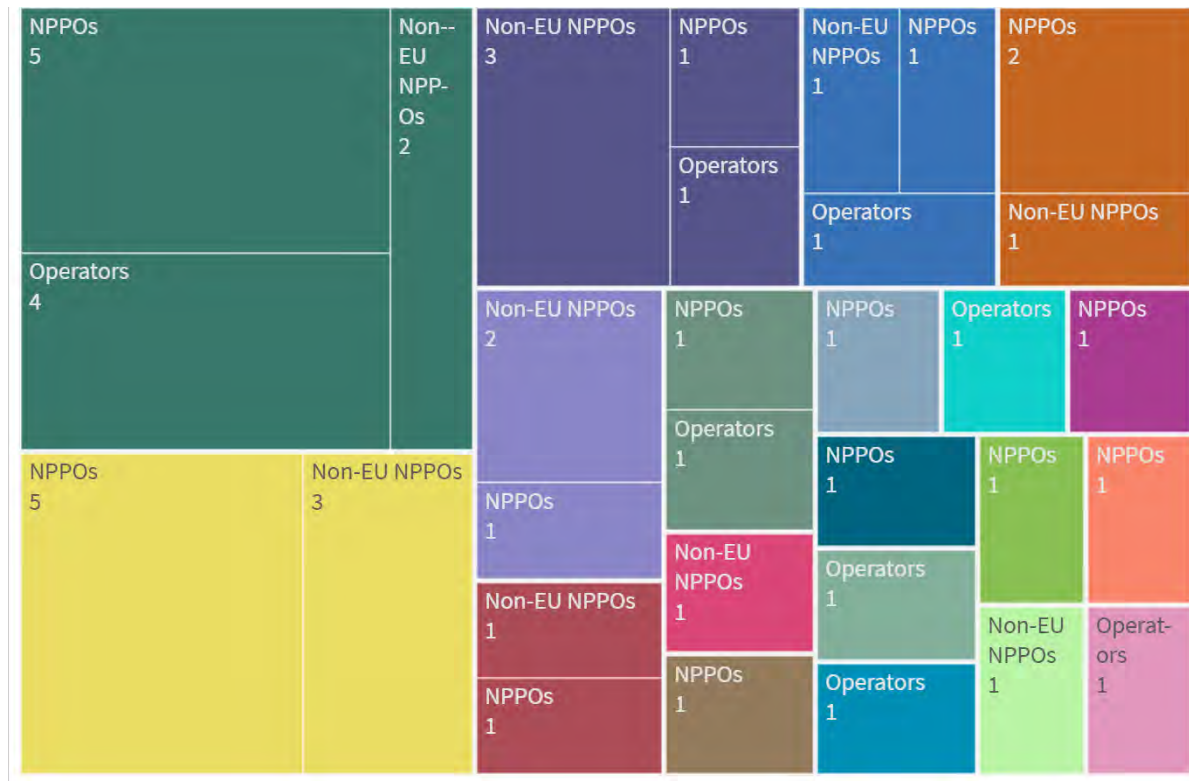
- 1. Commodity group: Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, and chicory plants and roots, other than for planting
- 2. Commodity group: Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh
- 3. Commodity group: Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, not mosses or lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh
- 4. Commodity group: Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled, other than for planting
- 5. Commodity group: Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled, other than planted in a growing substrate
- 9. Commodity group: Asparagus, celery other than celeriac, spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach (garden spinach), globe artichokes, olives, pumpkins, squash and gourds (Cucurbita spp.), salad vegetables, (other than lettuce (Lactuca sativa) and chicory (Cichorium spp.)), chard (or white beet) and cardoons, capers, fennel and other vegetables, fresh or chilled, other than
- 10. Commodity group: Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, not skinned or split, for sowing
- 11. Commodity group: Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh, whole, not shelled, not peeled, also for sowing
- 12. Commodity group: Other nuts, fresh, whole not shelled, not peeled, also for sowing
- 14. Commodity group: Melons, fresh or chilled
- 15. Commodity group: Other fruit, fresh or chilled
- 17. Commodity group: Tea leaves, fresh, whole, not cut, not fermented, not flavoured
- 19. Commodity group: Bay leaves, fresh
- 20. Commodity group: Barley, oats, grain sorghum, buckwheat, millet and canary seed, other cereals, seed for sowing
- 21. Commodity group: Groundnuts, fresh, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whole, not shelled, not broken, also seed for sowing
- 22. Commodity group: Other oil seeds for sowing and oleaginous fruits, fresh, not broken
- 23. Commodity group: Seeds and fruit, of a kind used for sowing
- 25. Commodity group: Plants, other than for planting, and parts of plants (including seeds for sowing and fruits), fresh or chilled, not cut nor crushed or powdered
- 27. Commodity group: Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, fresh
- 28. Commodity group: Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included, fresh

Newly regulated commodities with the most non-compliant consignments in terms of the PC as selected by type of stakeholder

Q29

Respondents
27

Countries
21



1. Commodity group: Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, and chicory plants and roots, other than for planting
2. Commodity group: Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh
3. Commodity group: Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, not mosses or lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh
4. Commodity group: Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled, other than for planting
5. Commodity group: Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled, other than planted in a growing substrate
9. Commodity group: Asparagus, celery other than celeriac, spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach (garden spinach), globe artichokes, olives, pumpkins, squash and gourds (Cucurbita spp.), salad vegetables, (other than lettuce (Lactuca sativa) and chicory (Cichorium spp.)), chard (or white beet) and cardoons, capers, fennel and other vegetables, fresh or chilled, other than
10. Commodity group: Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, not skinned or split, for sowing
11. Commodity group: Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh, whole, not shelled, not peeled, also for sowing
12. Commodity group: Other nuts, fresh, whole not shelled, not peeled, also for sowing
14. Commodity group: Melons, fresh or chilled
15. Commodity group: Other fruit, fresh or chilled
17. Commodity group: Tea leaves, fresh, whole, not cut, not fermented, not flavoured
19. Commodity group: Bay leaves, fresh
20. Commodity group: Barley, oats, grain sorghum, buckwheat, millet and canary seed, other cereals, seed for sowing
21. Commodity group: Groundnuts, fresh, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whole, not shelled, not broken, also seed for sowing
22. Commodity group: Other oil seeds for sowing and oleaginous fruits, fresh, not broken
23. Commodity group: Seeds and fruit, of a kind used for sowing
25. Commodity group: Plants, other than for planting, and parts of plants (including seeds for sowing and fruits), fresh or chilled, not cut nor crushed or powdered
27. Commodity group: Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, fresh
28. Commodity group: Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included, fresh

Changes in EU imports of the newly regulated commodities

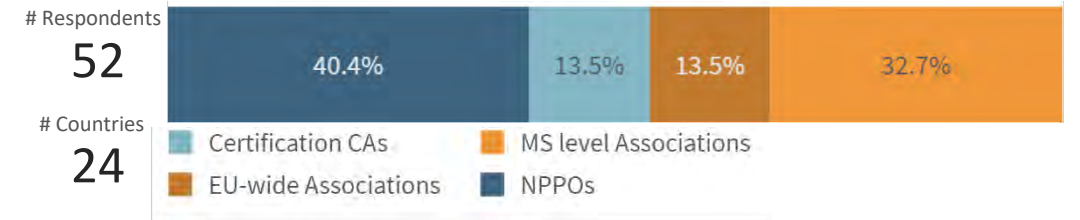
Q30

Question addressed to:

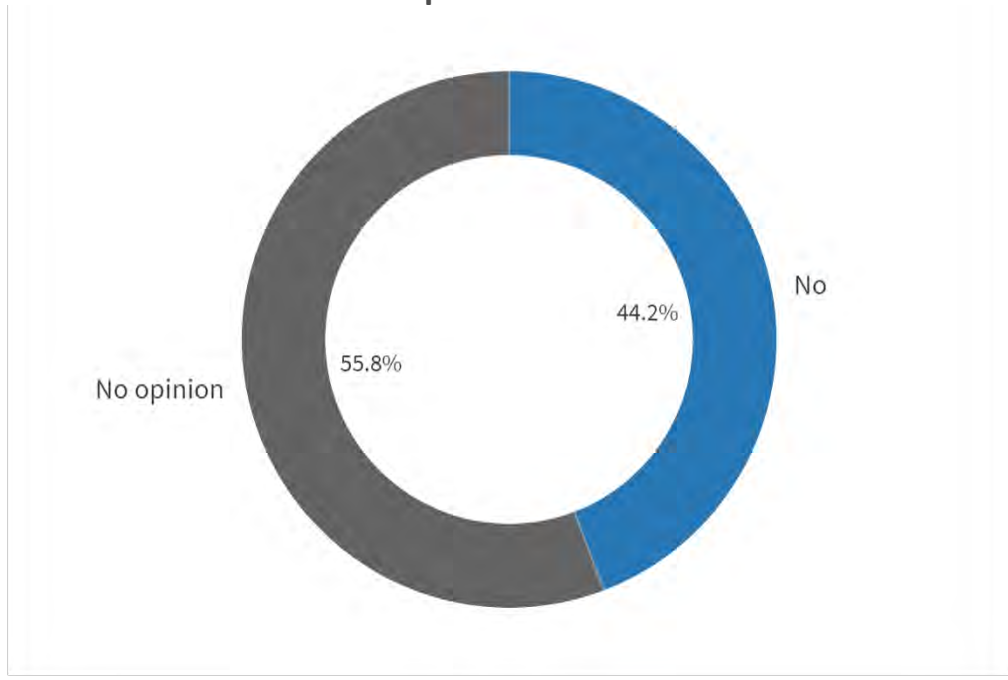
Following the extension of the requirement of a phytosanitary certificate (PC) to additional commodities, would you consider that the volume of imports into the EU of any of these commodities has changed (increased or decreased)?

Single choice

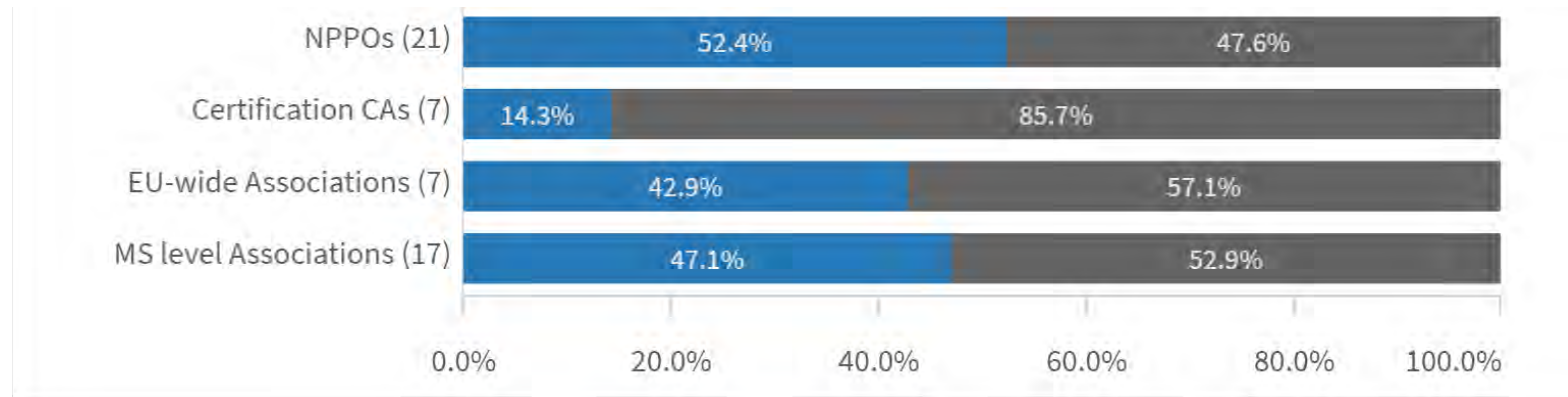
Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type

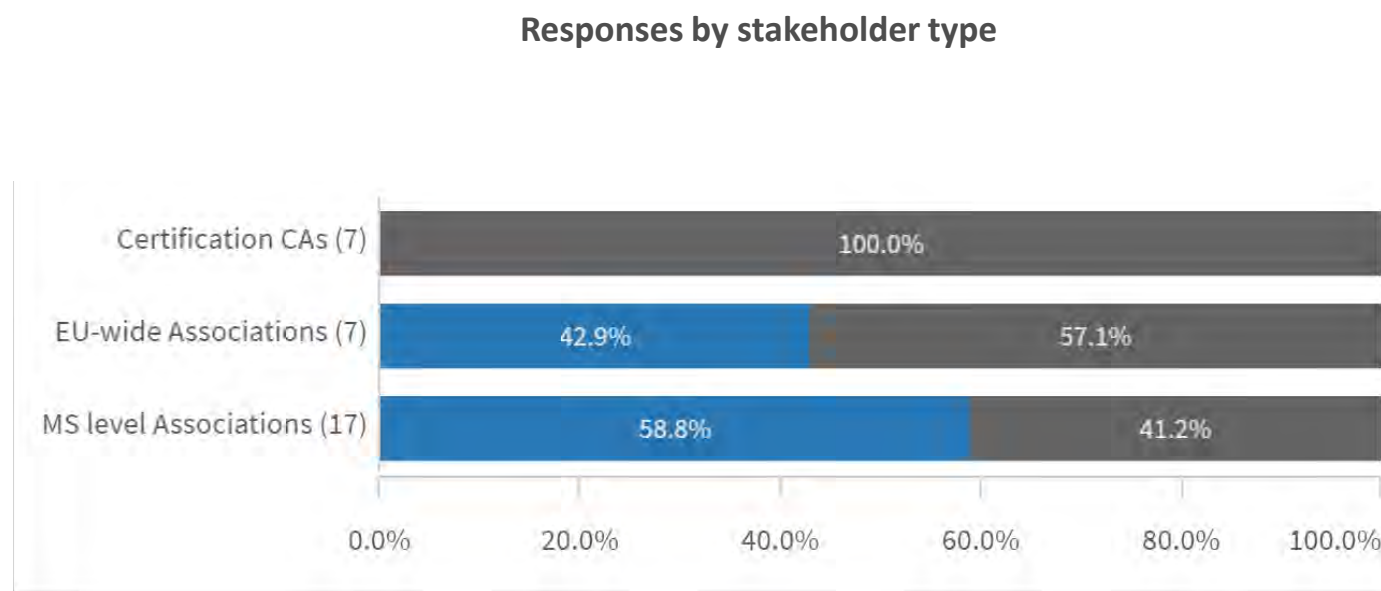
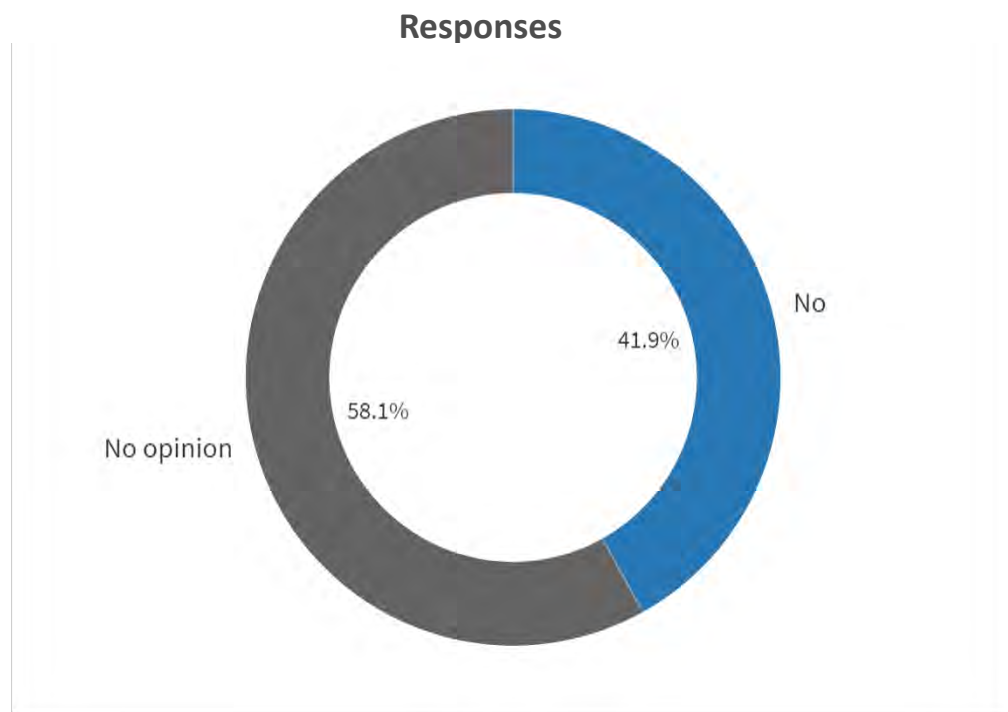
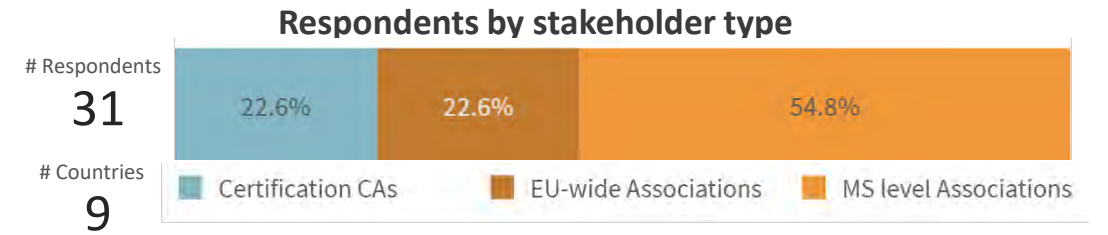


Changes in domestic EU production of the newly regulated commodities

Q31

Question addressed to: 

Following the extension of the requirement of a phytosanitary certificate (PC) to additional commodities, do you consider that the change in imports reported above will lead to changes in the volume (increased or decreased) of domestic production in the EU for those commodities?
Single choice



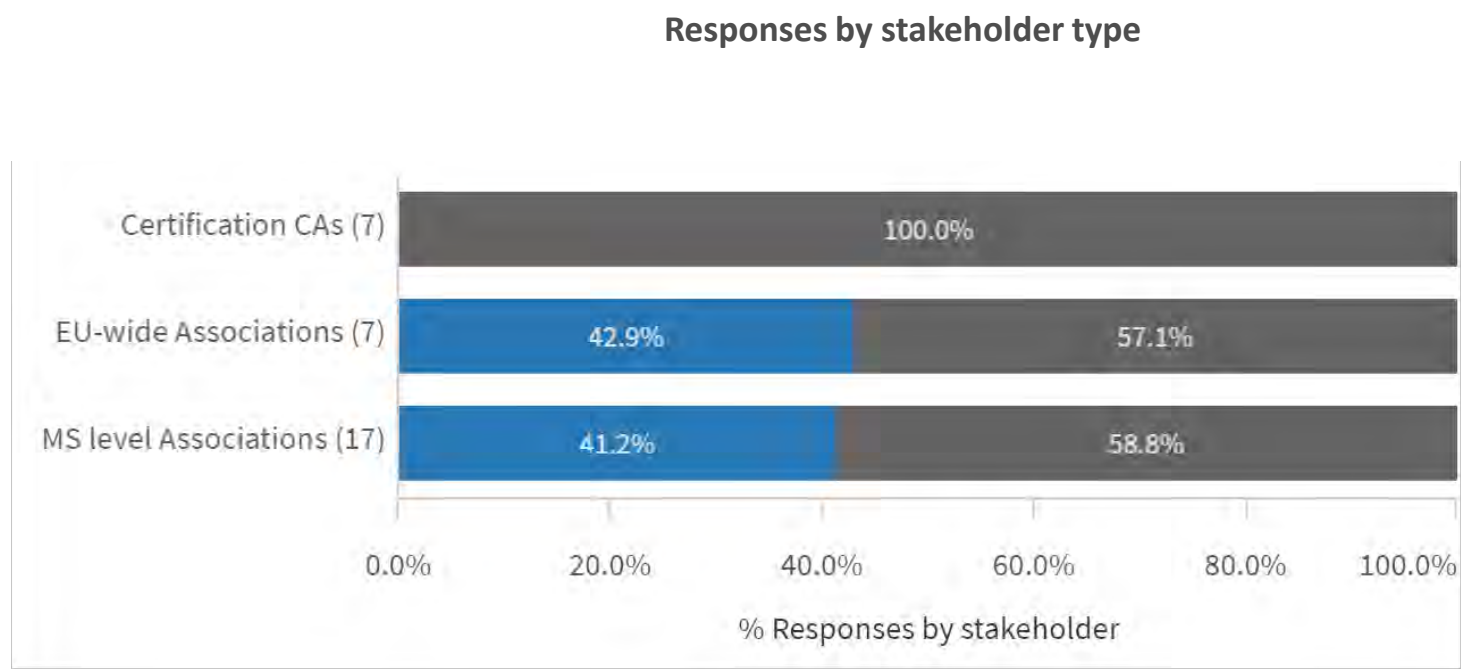
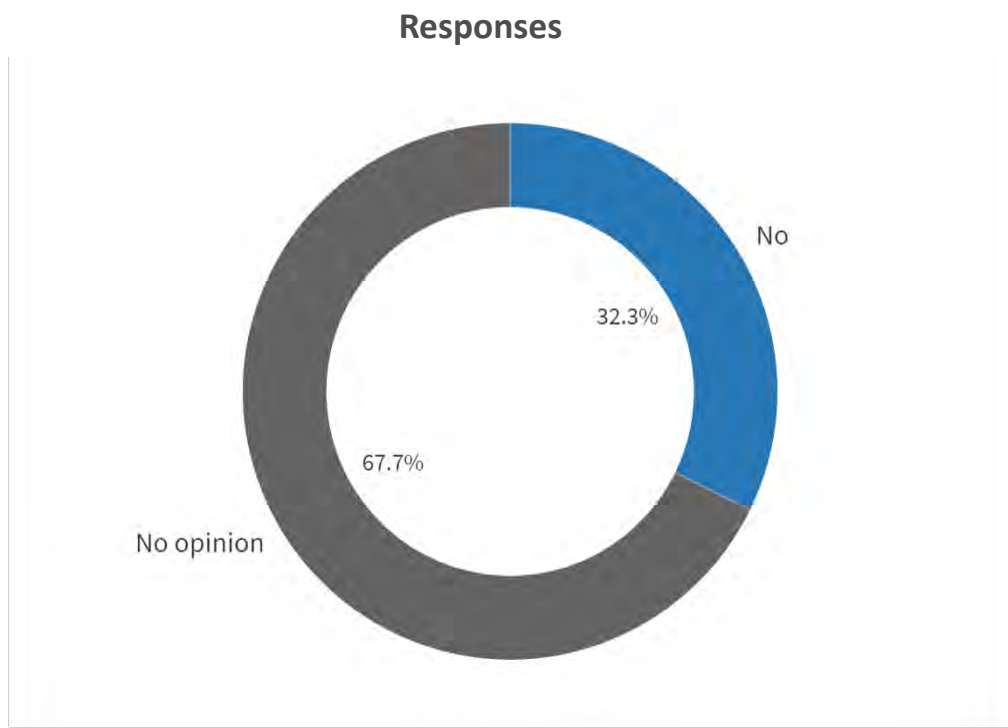
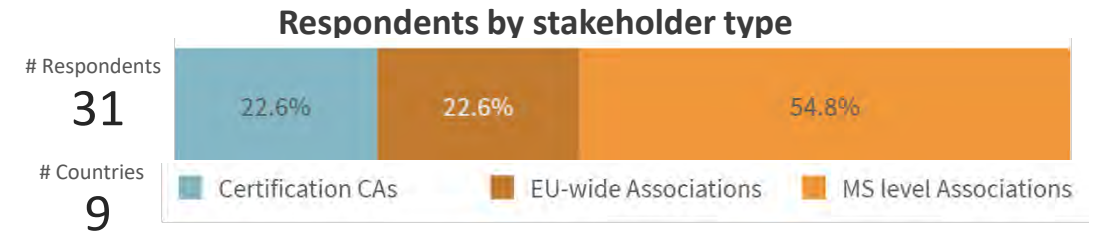
Changes in EU domestic market price of the newly regulated commodities

Q32

Question addressed to:

Following the extension of the requirement of a phytosanitary certificate (PC) to additional commodities, do you consider that because of the changes in imports and domestic production the EU domestic market price of those plants has changed (increased or decreased)?

Single choice



Changes in EU exports of the newly regulated commodities

Q33

Non-EU NPPOs

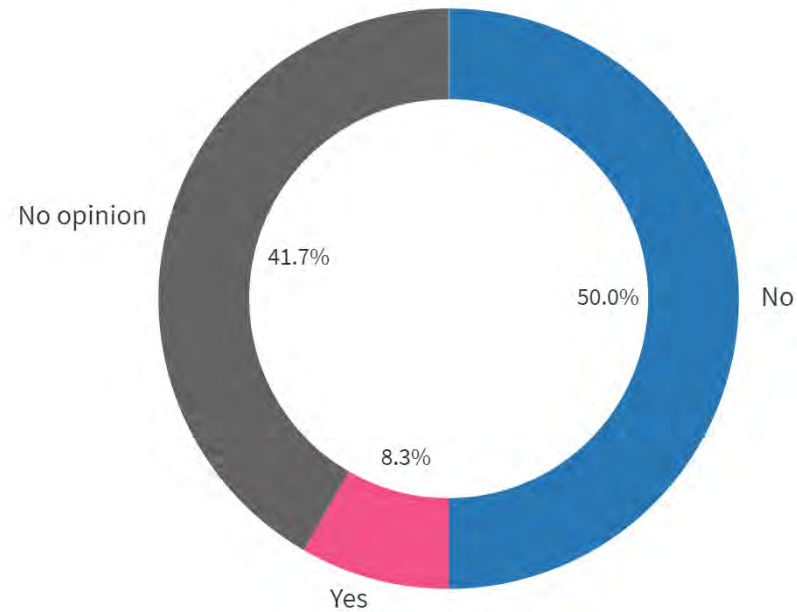
Question addressed to:

Following the extension of the requirement of a phytosanitary certificate (PC) to additional commodities, would you consider that the volume of exports to the EU of any of these commodities has changed (increased or decreased)?

Single choice

Non-EU NPPOs

Respondents # Countries
24 24



If **yes**,

Non-EU NPPOs

Respondents # Countries
2 2

Main commodities for which the volume of exports have changed the most since the PC extension

Commodities	Export volume changes
15. Other fruit, fresh or chilled (<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>)	Decreased by 10% or more
23. Seeds and fruit, of a kind used for sowing (any seed that previously did not require a PC)	Increased by 10% or more

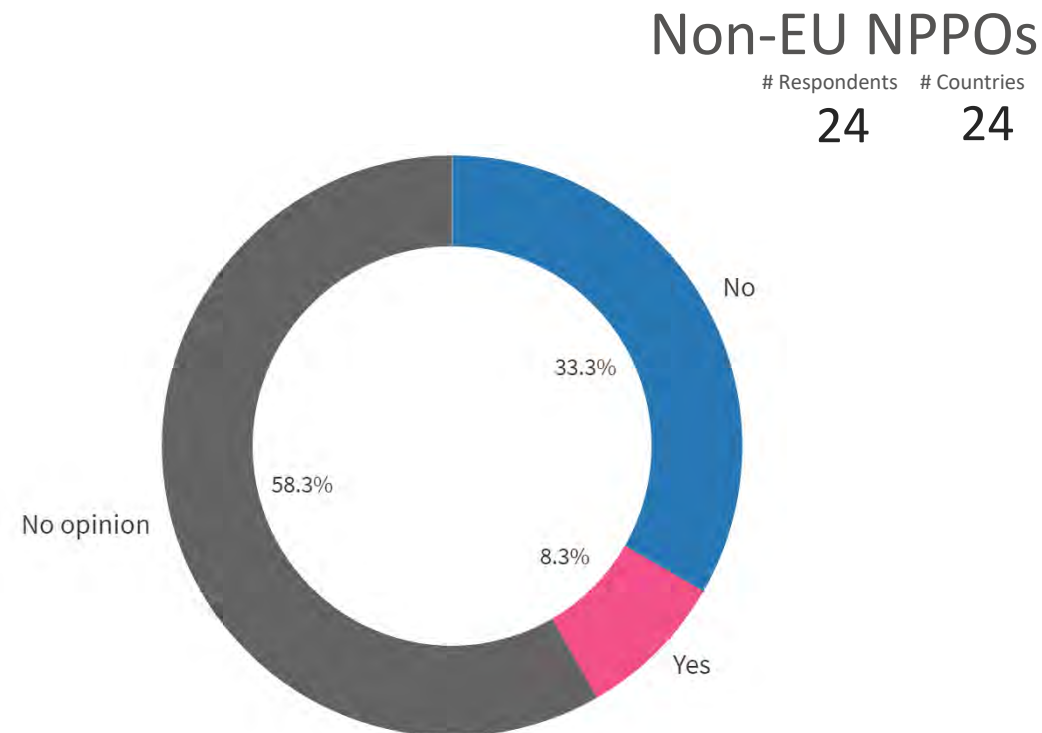
Additional costs incurred in EU exports of the newly regulated commodities

Q34

Question addressed to: ■ Non-EU NPPOs

Following the extension of the requirement of a phytosanitary certificate to additional commodities, did you have any extra-incurred costs for exporting to the EU those commodities?

Single choice



If yes,

Non-EU NPPOs

Respondents: 2 # Countries: 2

Main commodities for which there have been extra-incurred costs for exporting them to the EU

Commodities	Extra-incurred costs (EUR/PC)	Cost description
5. Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled, other than planted in a growing substrate (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>)	10	Cost for issuing phytosanitary certificate
15. Other fruit, fresh or chilled (<i>Grape</i>)	10	Cost for issuing phytosanitary certificate
15. Other fruit, fresh or chilled (<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>)	150	Additional transportation costs increased

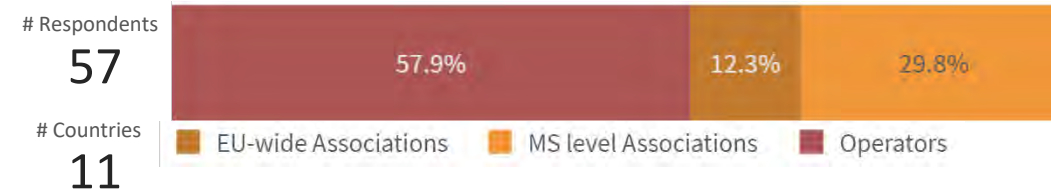
Time and costs to complete the control of the newly regulated commodities and wait for clearance at the EU point of entry

Q35

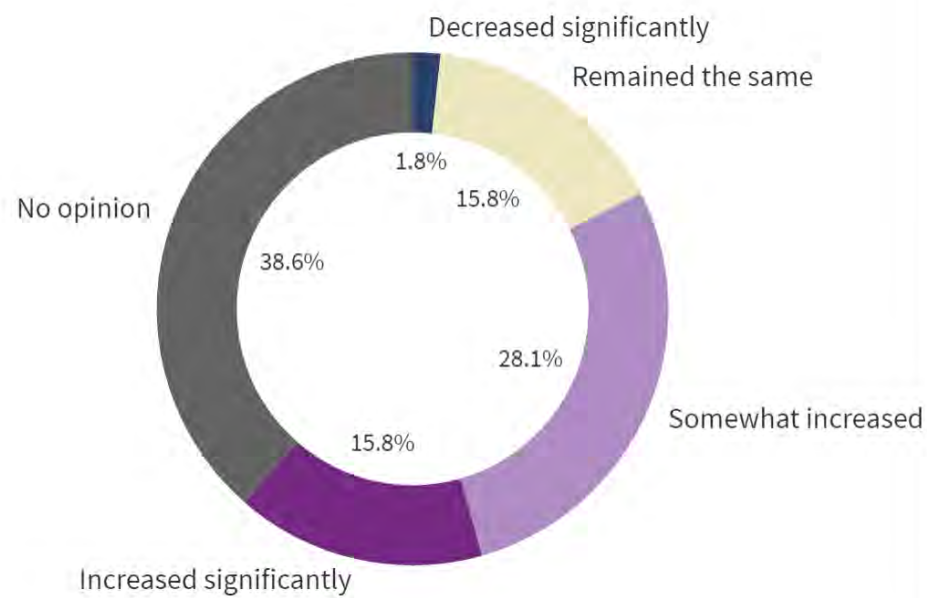
Question addressed to: ■ ■ ■

Do you consider that the time and costs to complete the control and wait for clearance at the EU point of entry of the additional commodities that now require the phytosanitary certificate, has?
Single choice

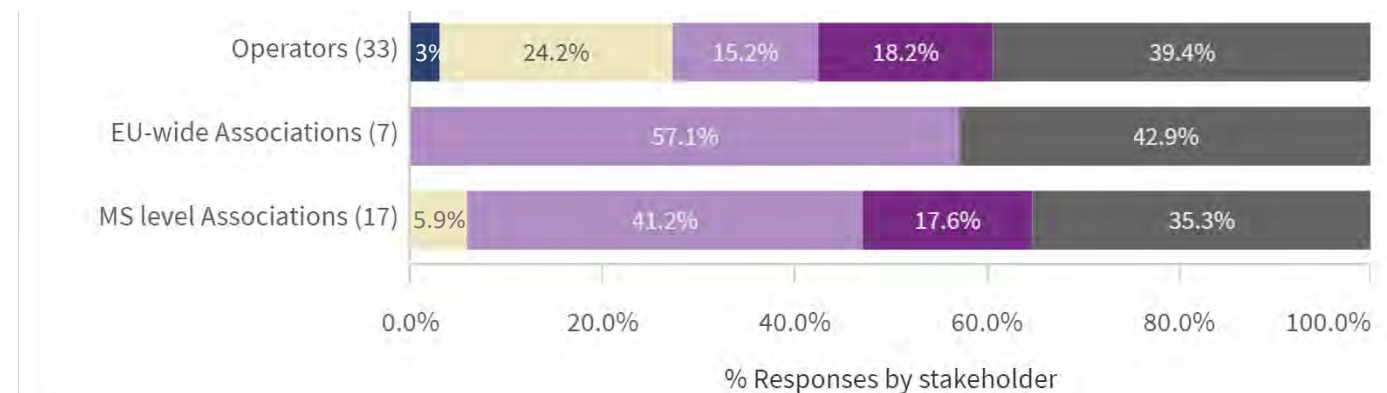
Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



Overall functioning of trade transactions (selling/buying) for the newly regulated commodities

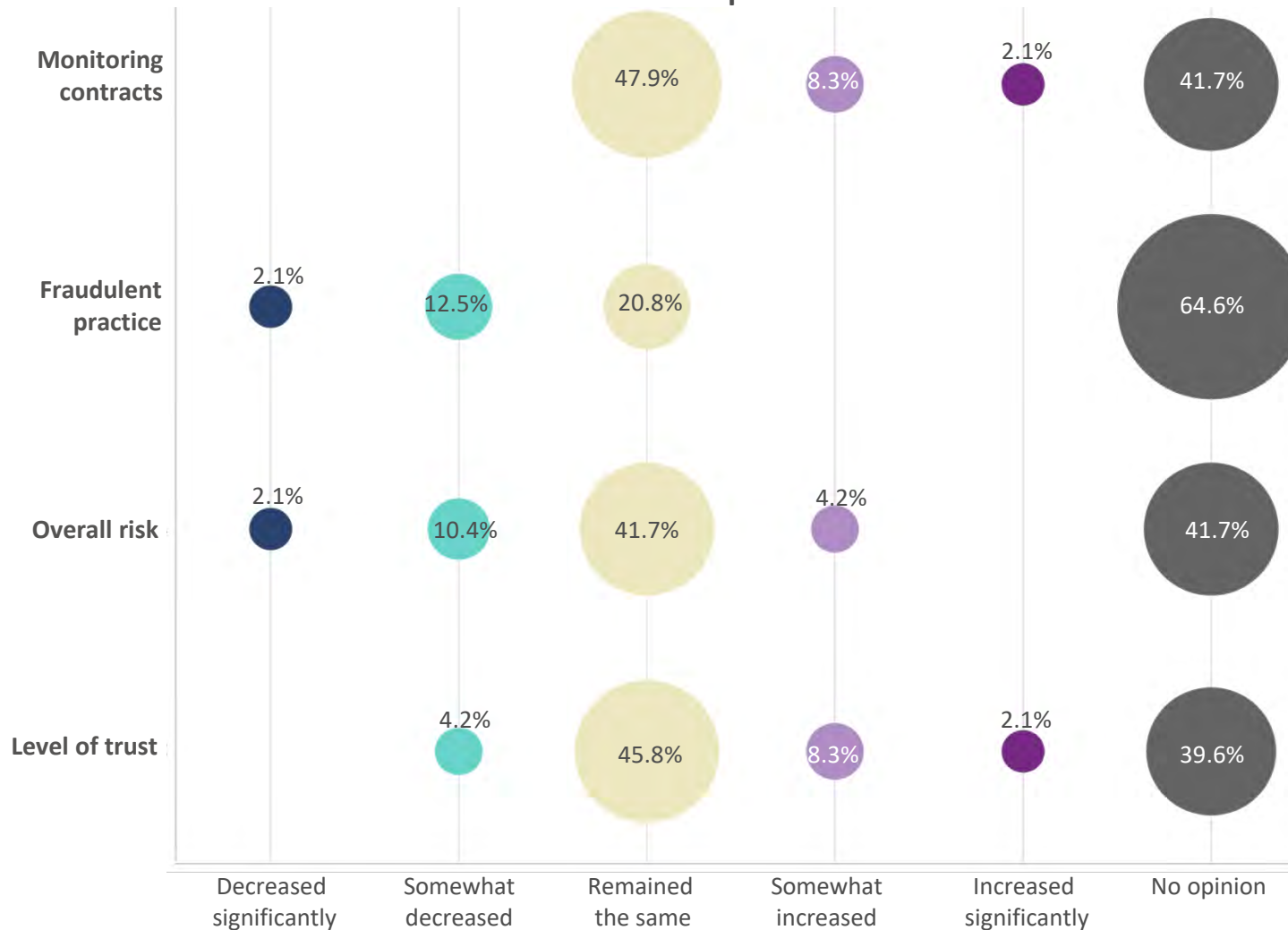
Q36

Question addressed to: ■ ■ ■

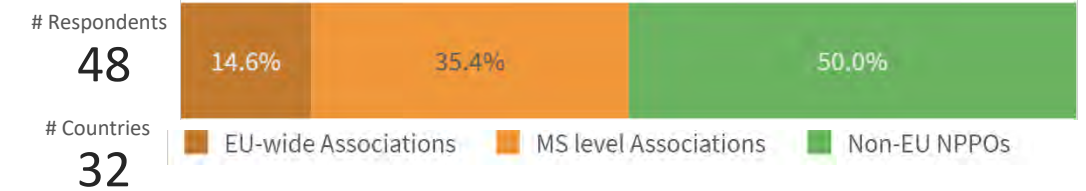
Regarding the additional commodities that now require a phytosanitary certificate, how would you rate the impact on the overall functioning of trade transactions (selling/buying) concerning the following aspects?

Single choice

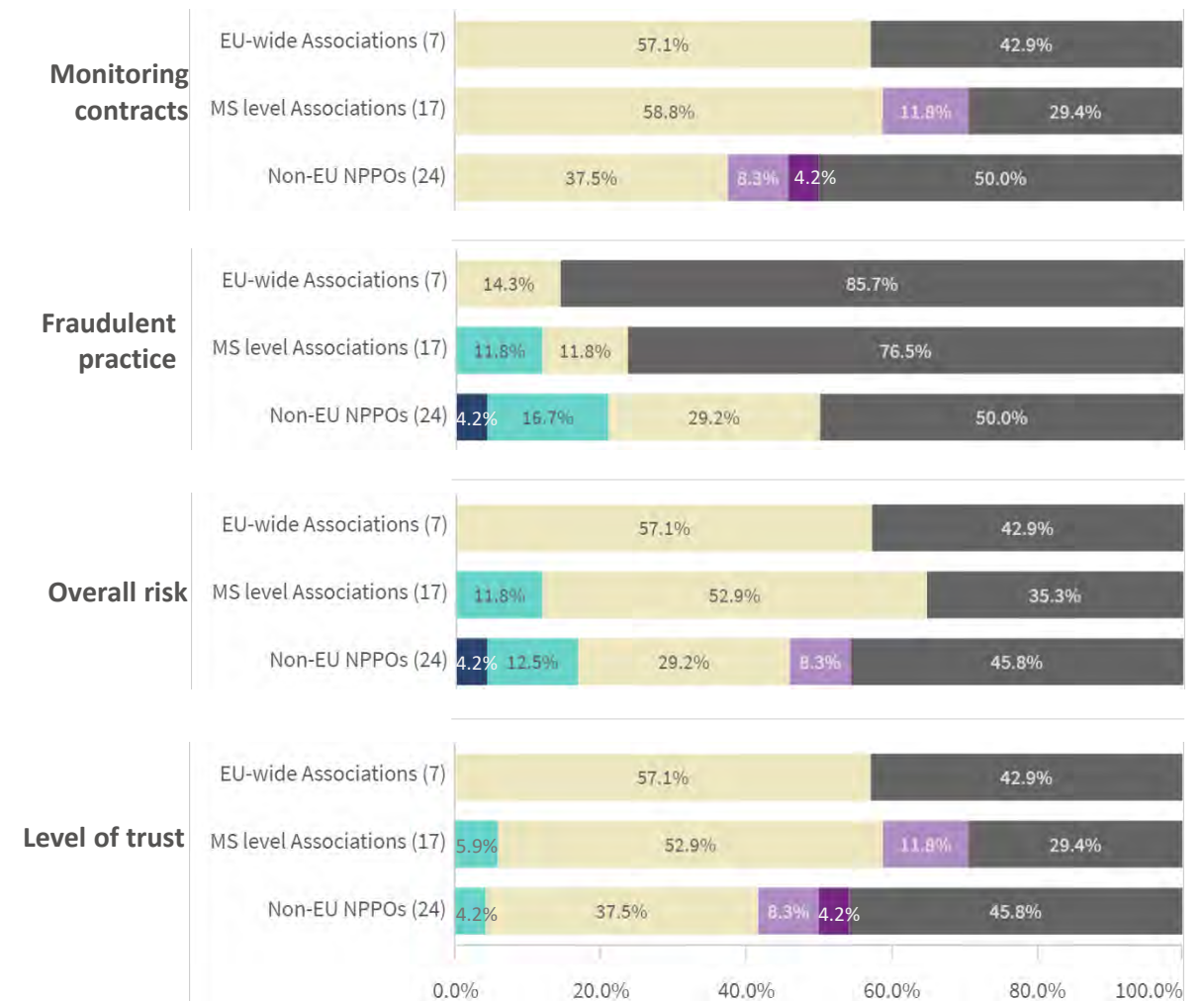
Responses



Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses by stakeholder type



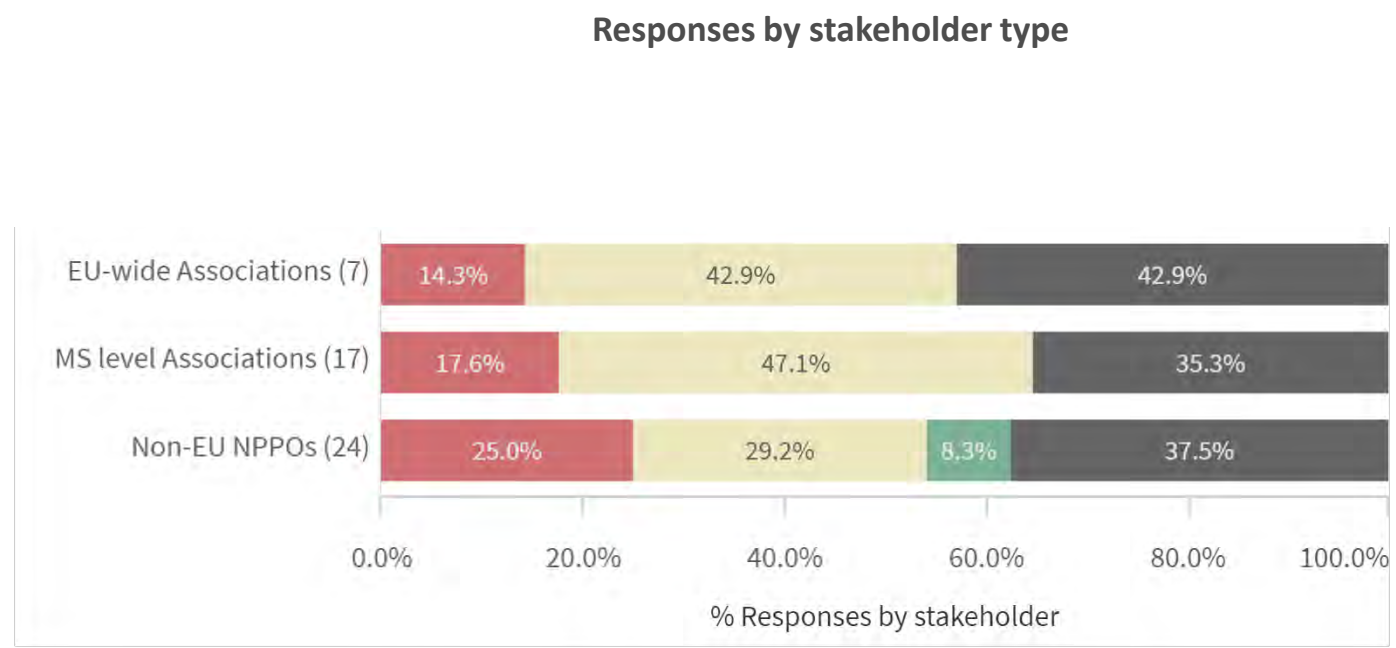
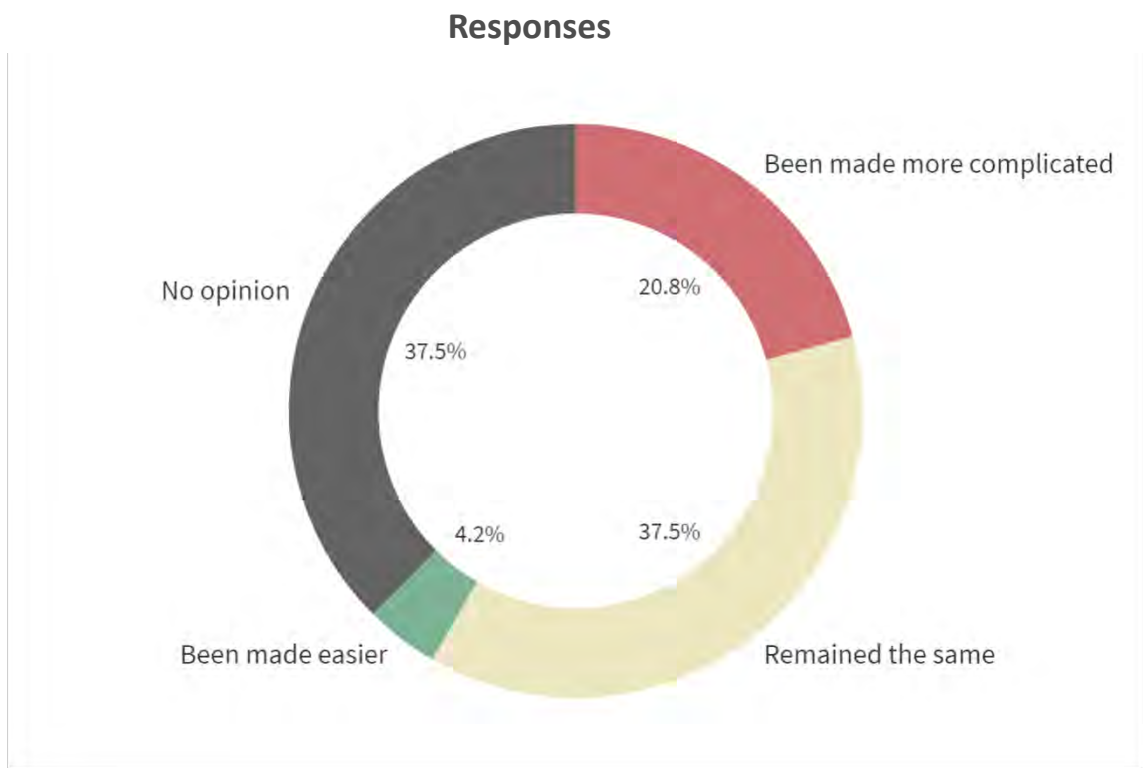
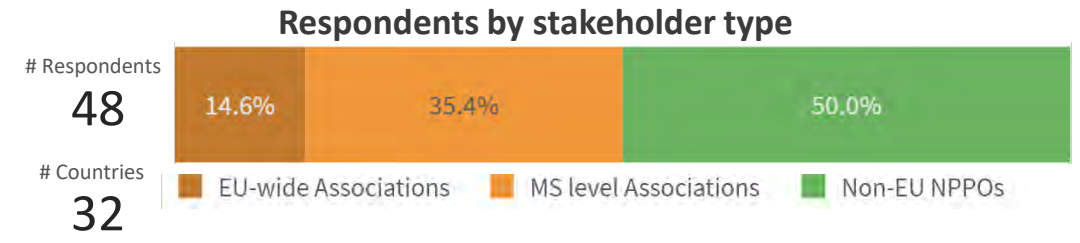
Capacity to make long-term investment or strategic decisions affecting the production or trade of the newly regulated commodities

Q37

Question addressed to:

Regarding the capacity of companies to make long-term investment or strategic decisions affecting the production or trade of the additional commodities that now require the phytosanitary certificate, do you consider it has?

Single choice

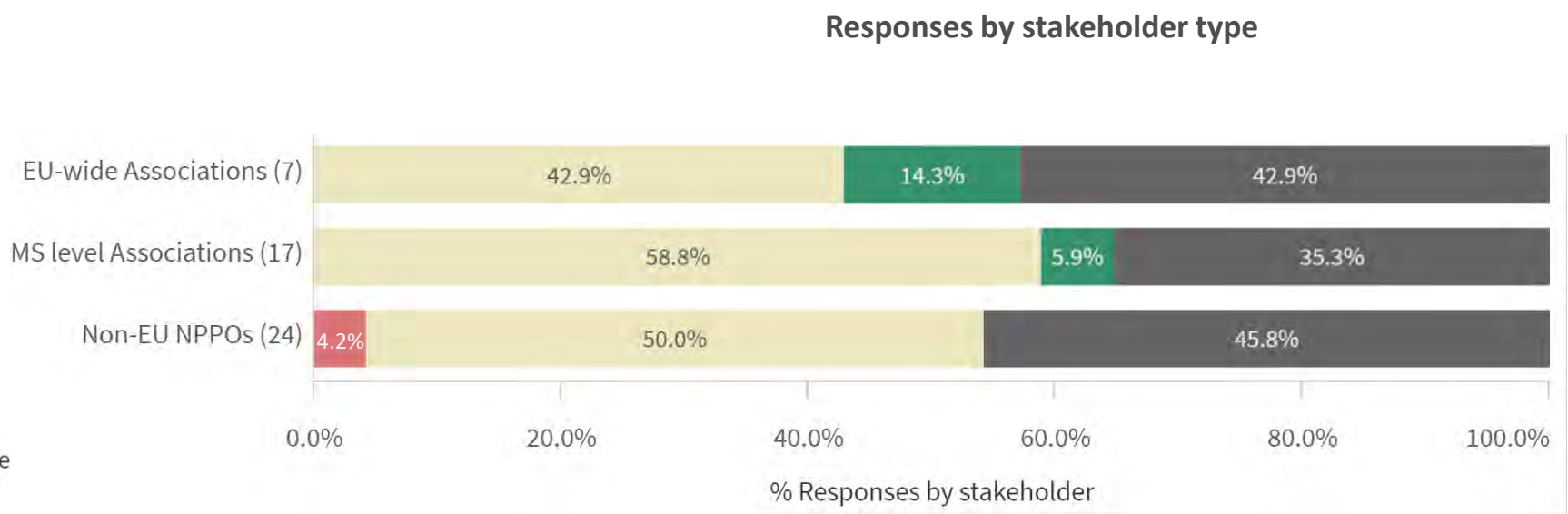
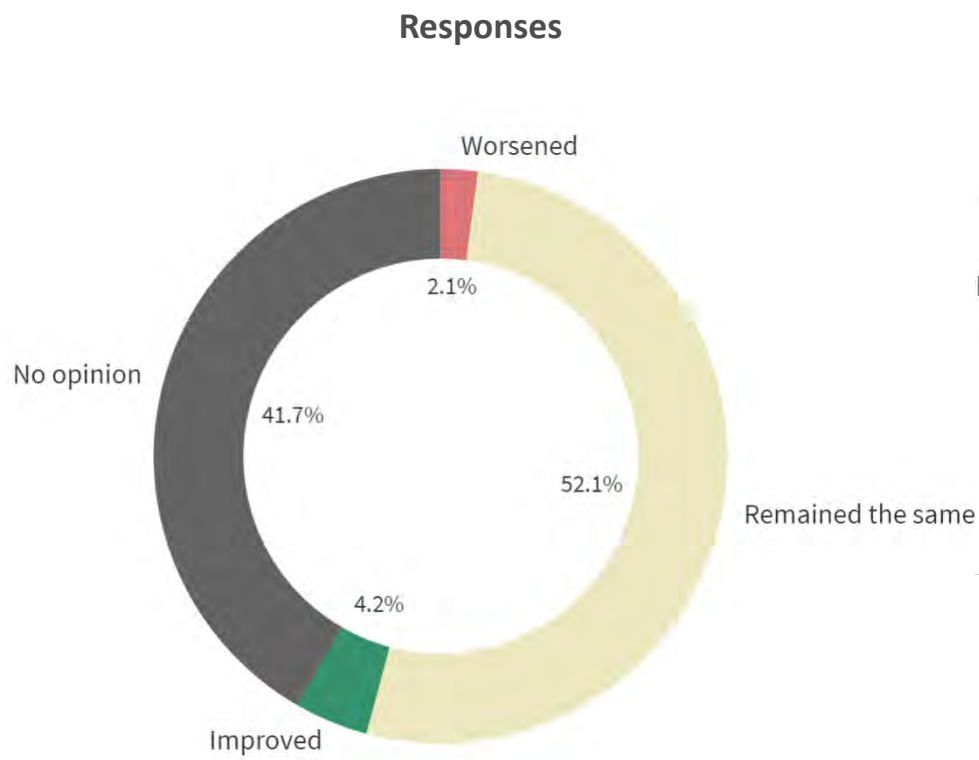
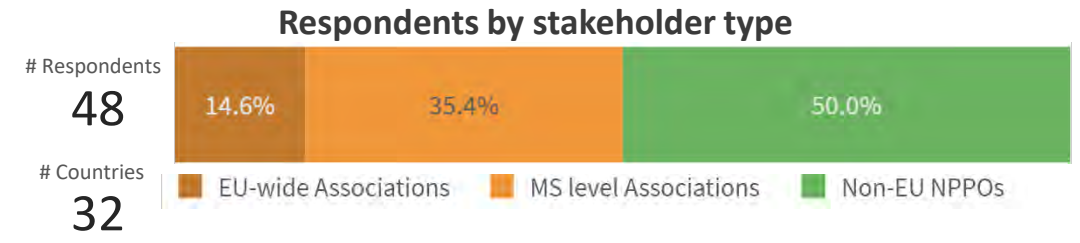


Evolution of playing field for the newly regulated commodities that require a PC in terms of competitive position of actors

Q38

Question addressed to: ■ ■ ■

Following the extension of the phytosanitary certificate to additional commodities, how would you consider the playing field in terms of competitive position of actors has evolved? Single choice



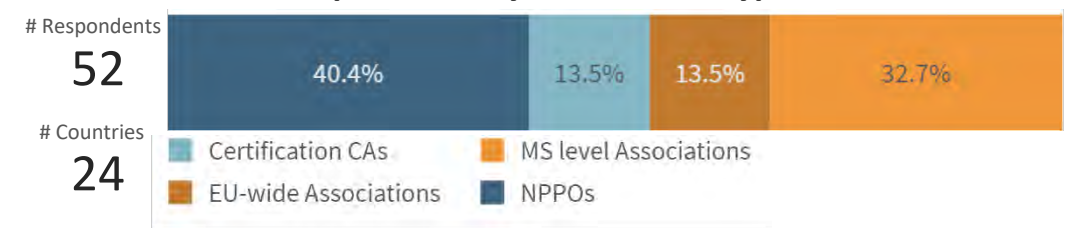
Changes to traceability from the place of production of the newly regulated commodities that require a PC

Q39

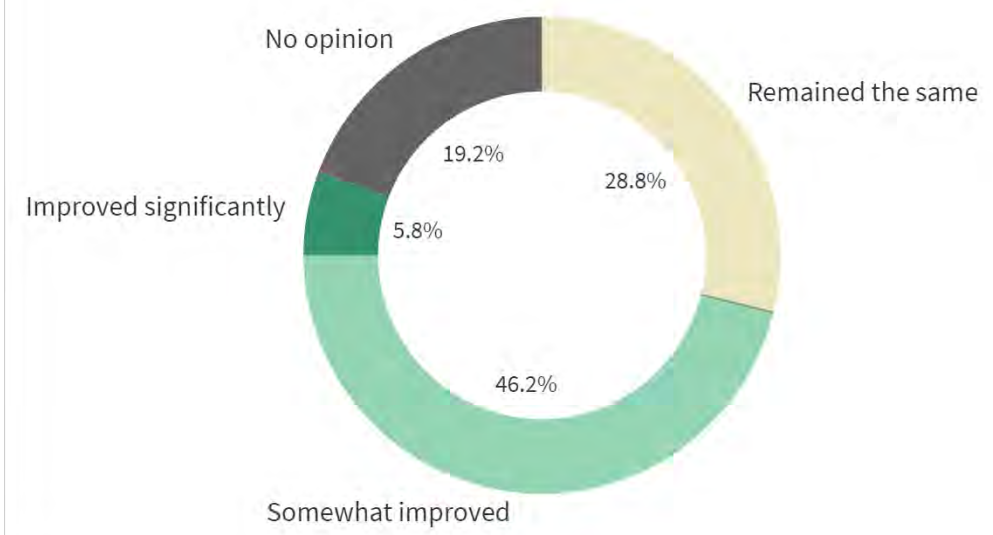
Question addressed to:

Regarding the traceability from the place of production of the additional commodities that now require a phytosanitary certificate, do you consider it has? Single choice

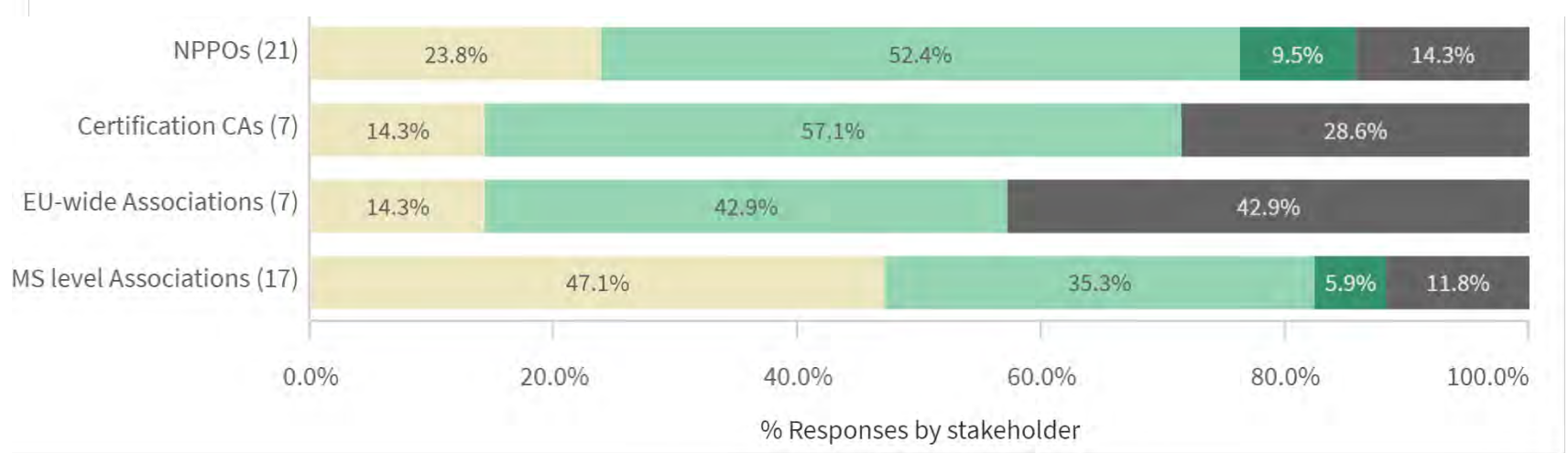
Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



Need for electronic phytosanitary certificate

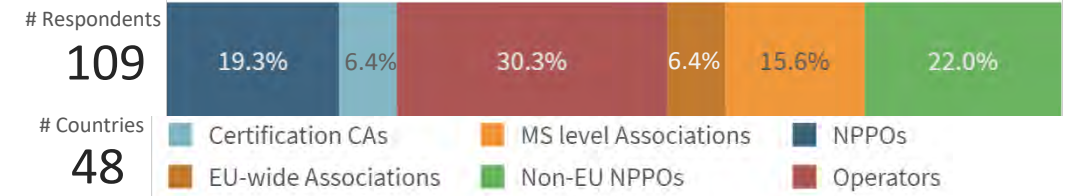
Q40

Question addressed to: [Legend]

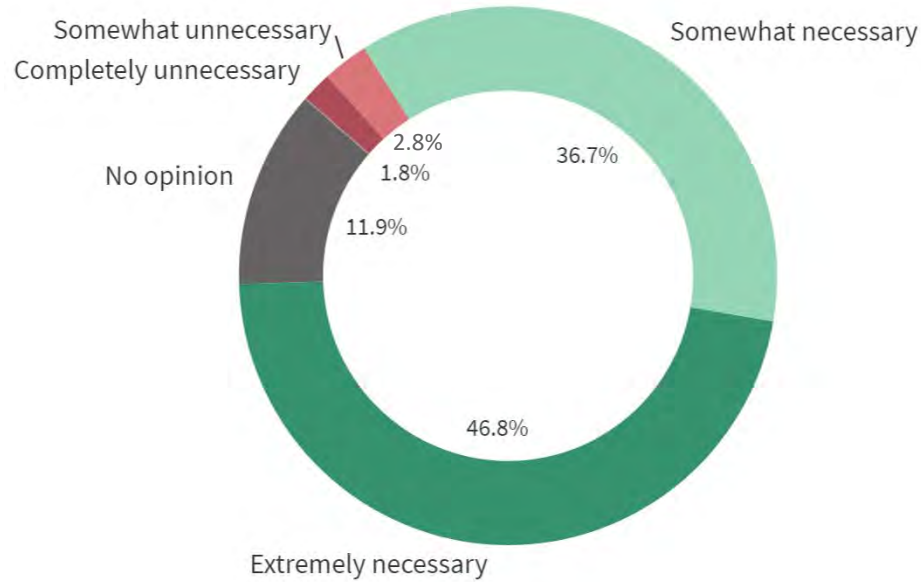
How would you rate the need to move into a full electronic system of the phytosanitary certificate (i.e., e-phyto system)?

Single choice

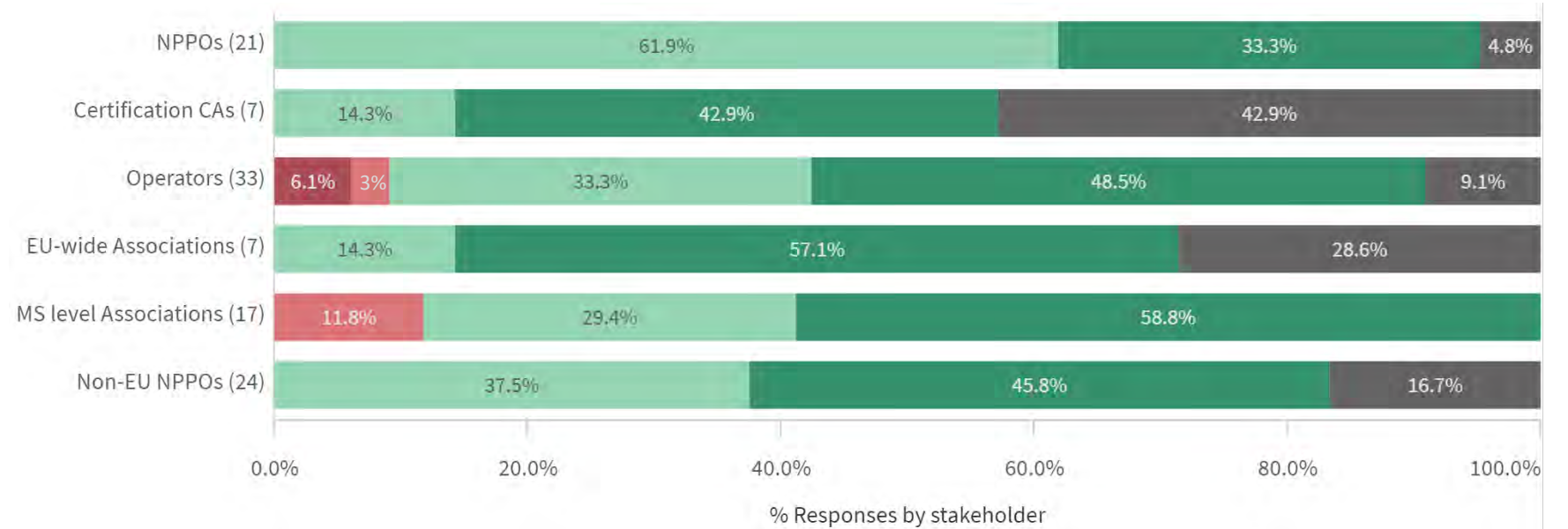
Respondents by stakeholder type



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



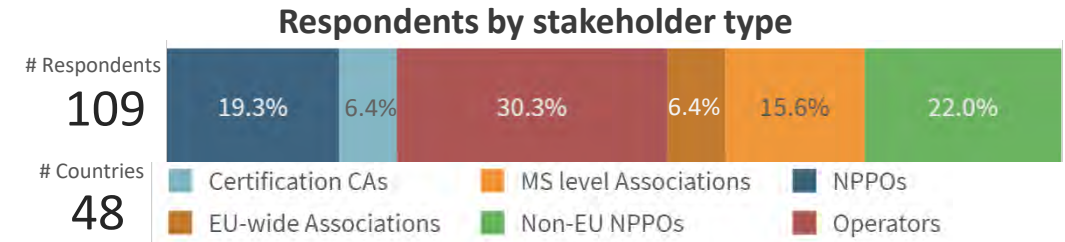
Changes in the overall situation of the PC system since the extension to cover the newly regulated commodities

Q41

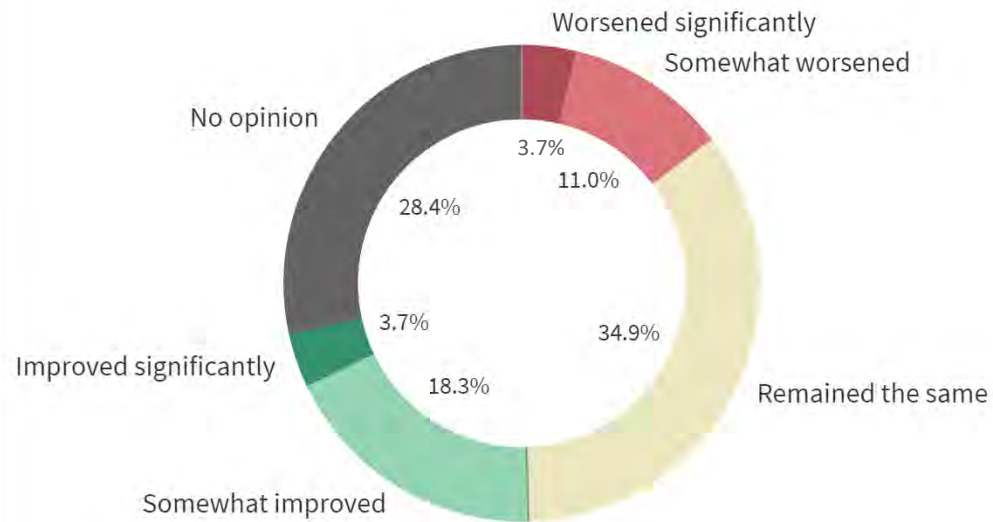
Question addressed to:

How do you rate the overall situation of the phytosanitary certificate system, since it has been extended to additional commodities?

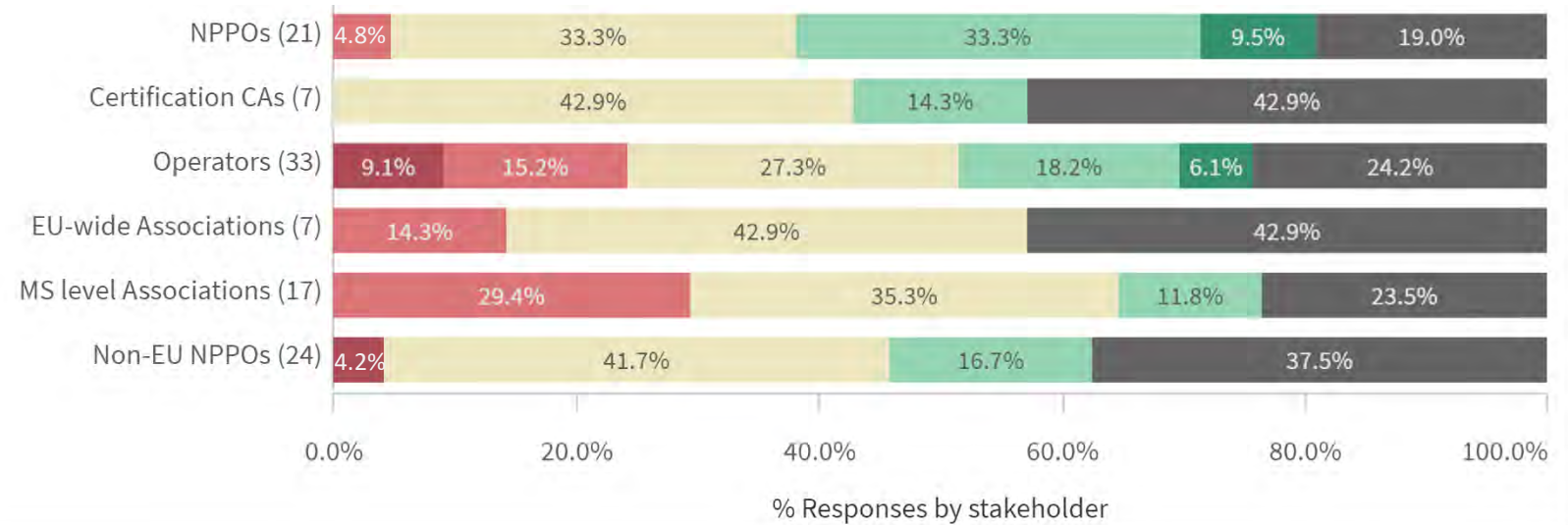
Single choice



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type



PC requirement for plants brought into the EU by passengers from abroad in terms of increased protection of the EU territory

Q42

General Public

Question addressed to:

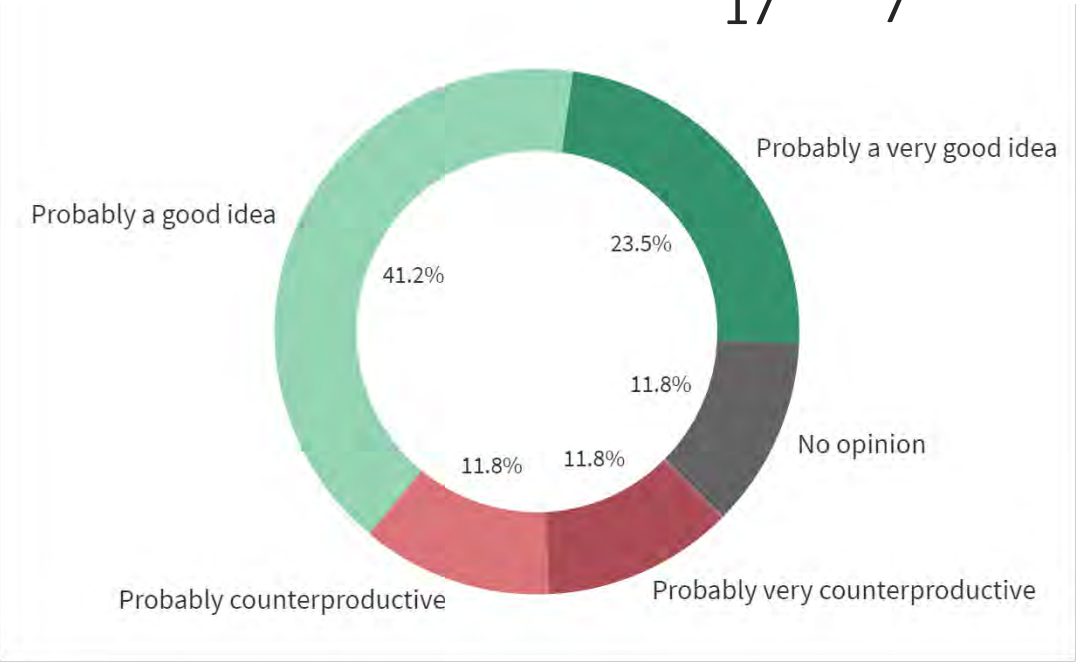
EU rules on plant health contribute to sustainable agricultural and horticultural production as well as the protection of public and private green spaces, forests and the natural landscape. They also aim to ensure safe trade, as well as to mitigate the impacts of climate change on the health of our crops. To do so, EU Member States, the European Parliament and the Commission, all came to an agreement that all plants brought by passengers from abroad should also be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. People travelling to the EU from third countries cannot introduce any plant or plant material into the EU unless it is accompanied by an official certificate from the plant health authority in its country of origin. The only exception to this rule are fruit of bananas, coconuts, dates, pineapples, and durians, as these do not pose a risk.

How do you rate this new requirement in terms of contributing to an increased protection of the EU territory?

Single choice

General Public

Respondents **17** # Countries **7**



Frequency of travellers crossing the border to get into the EU

Q43

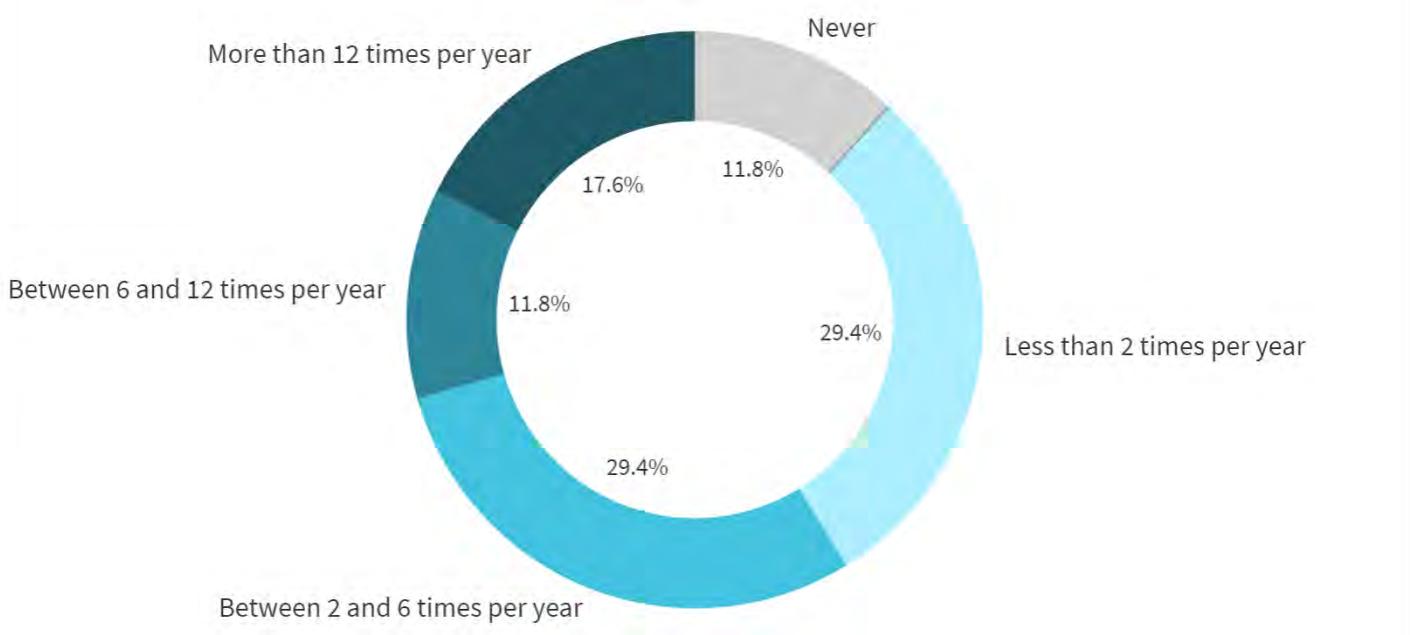
Question addressed to: **General Public**

How often do you cross the border to get into the EU, *businesses as usual not considering the COVID restrictions?

Single choice

General Public

Respondents: **17** # Countries: **7**



Level and source of knowledge of the requirement for a PC when bringing plants into the EU

Q44

General Public

Question addressed to:



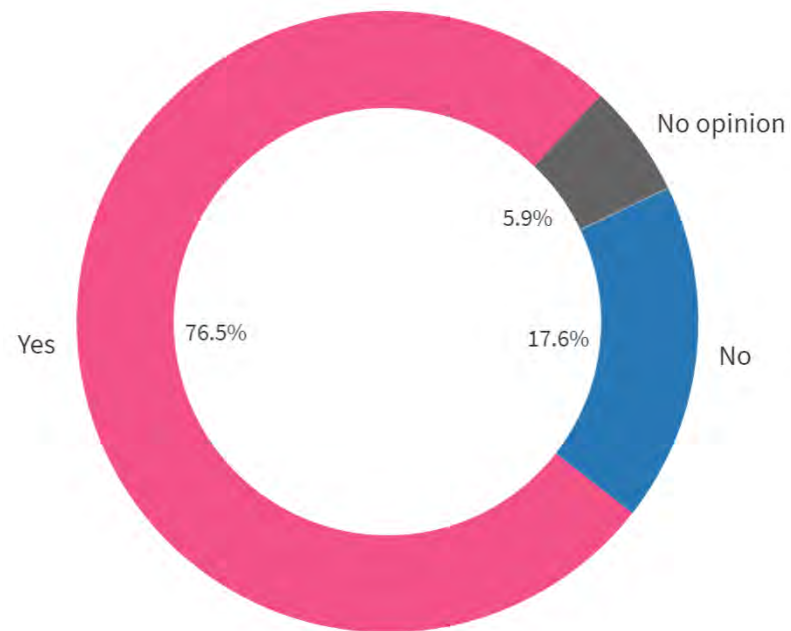
As traveller, did you know that a phytosanitary certificate must accompany almost all plant/fruits/vegetables/flowers that you want to bring into the EU?

Single choice

General Public

Respondents # Countries

17 7



General Public

Question addressed to:



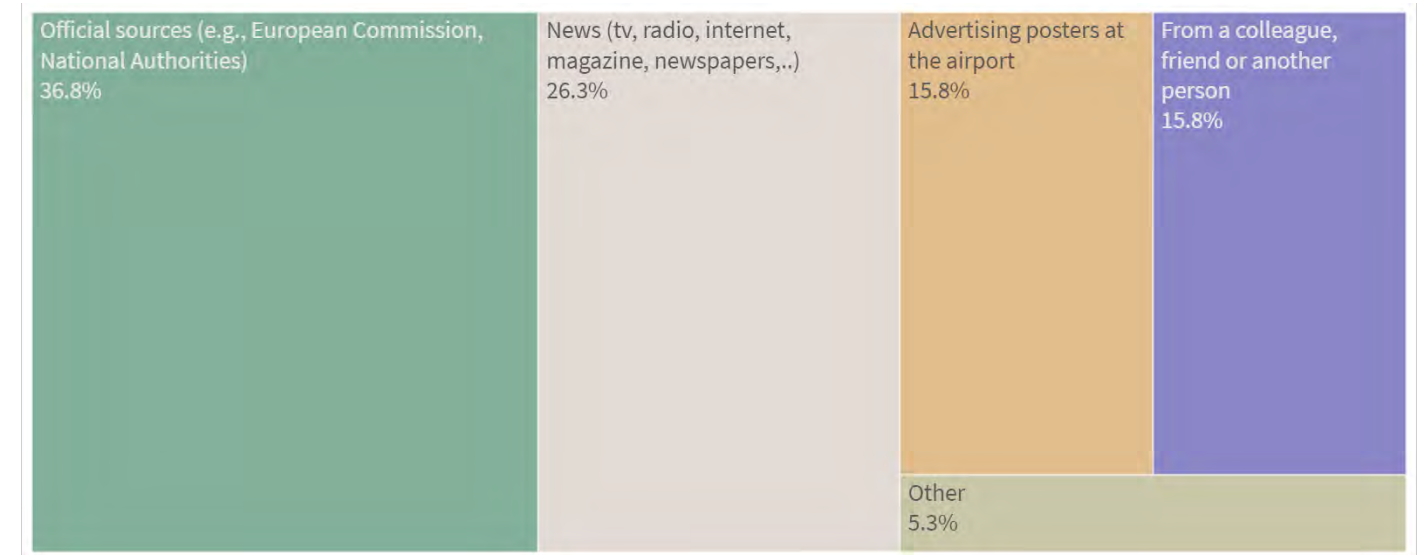
44.1. If **Yes**, how have you heard/know about the phytosanitary certificate new requirement to move plant material into the EU?

Multiple choice

General Public

Respondents # Countries

13 6



Change of travellers' habits when bringing plants into the EU since a PC has been required

Q45

General Public

Question addressed to:

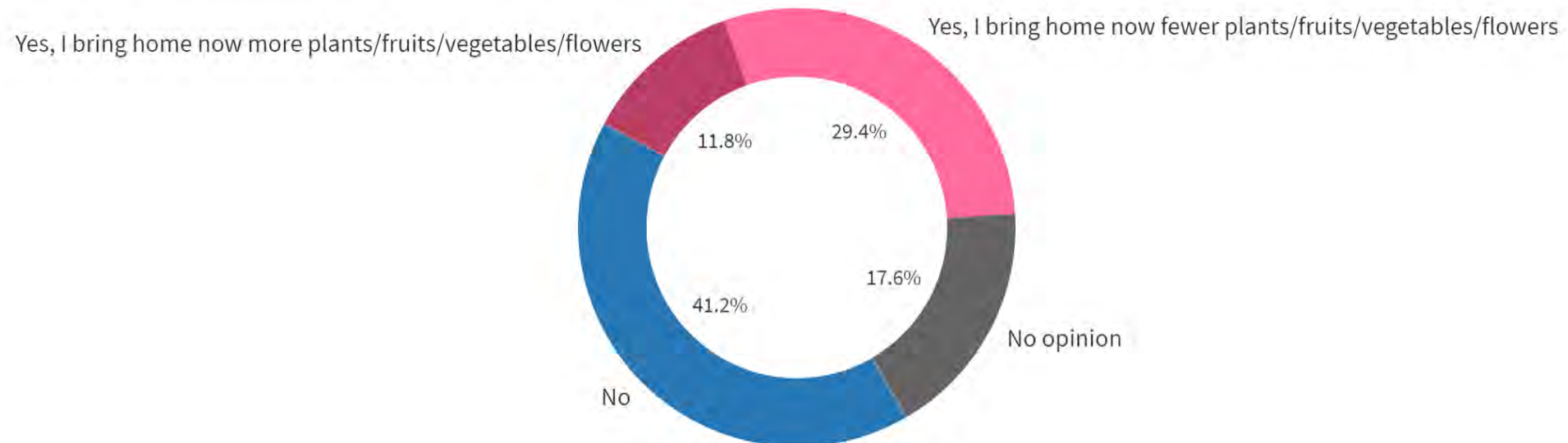
Since you need to have a phytosanitary certificate to bring almost all the plants/fruits/vegetables/flowers into the EU from non-EU countries, have you changed your habits?

Single choice

General Public

Respondents # Countries

17 7



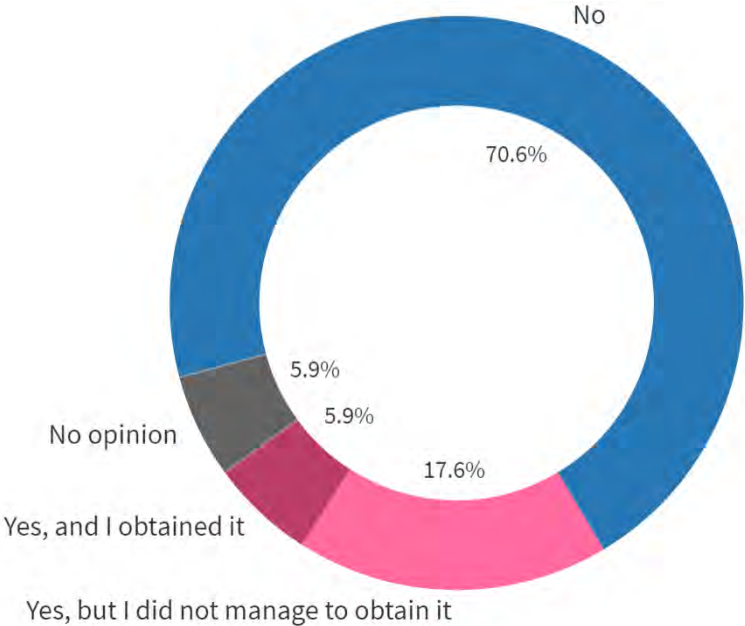
PC request made by travellers in order to bring plants into the EU from non-EU countries

Q46

General Public
Question addressed to:

Have you tried to obtain a phytosanitary certificate to bring plants/fruits/vegetables/flowers into the EU from non-EU countries?
Single choice

General Public
Respondents 17 # Countries 7



General public awareness of the existence of the directory of contact points on the International Plant Protection Convention website

Q47

General Public

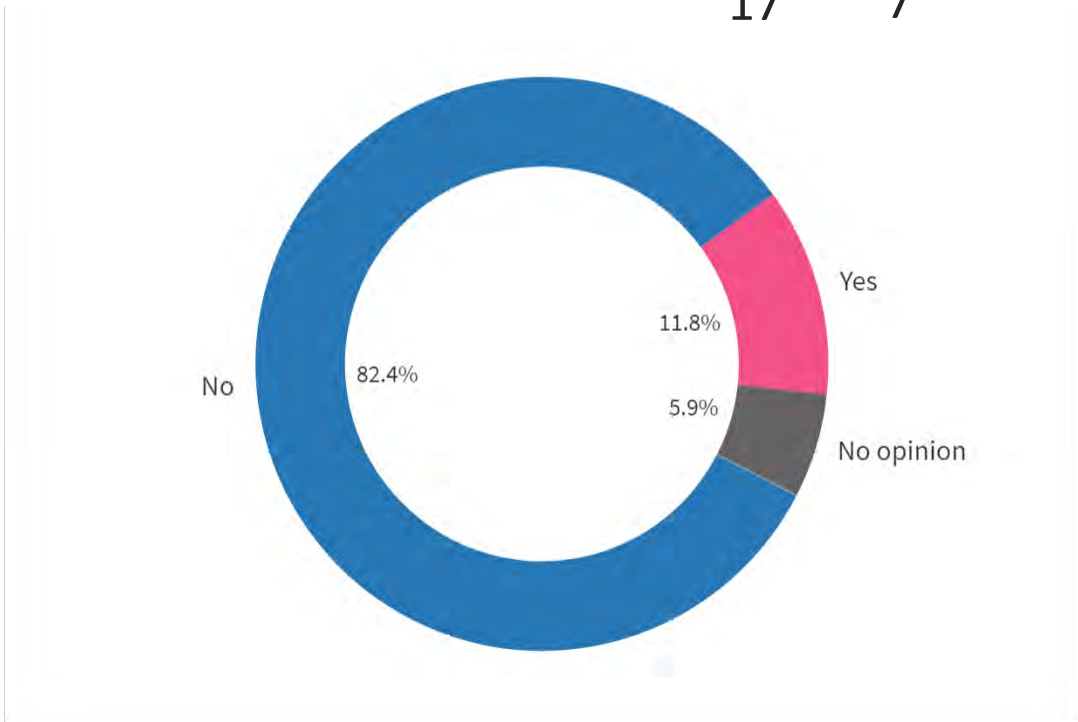
Question addressed to:

Did you know that when you are looking for a phytosanitary certificate from a third country for bringing home plants when travelling abroad, there is a directory of contact points on the International Plant Protection Convention website to assist you in obtaining the PC?

Single choice

General Public

Respondents 17
Countries 7



Targeted plant health controls for e-commerce

Q48

General Public

Question addressed to:



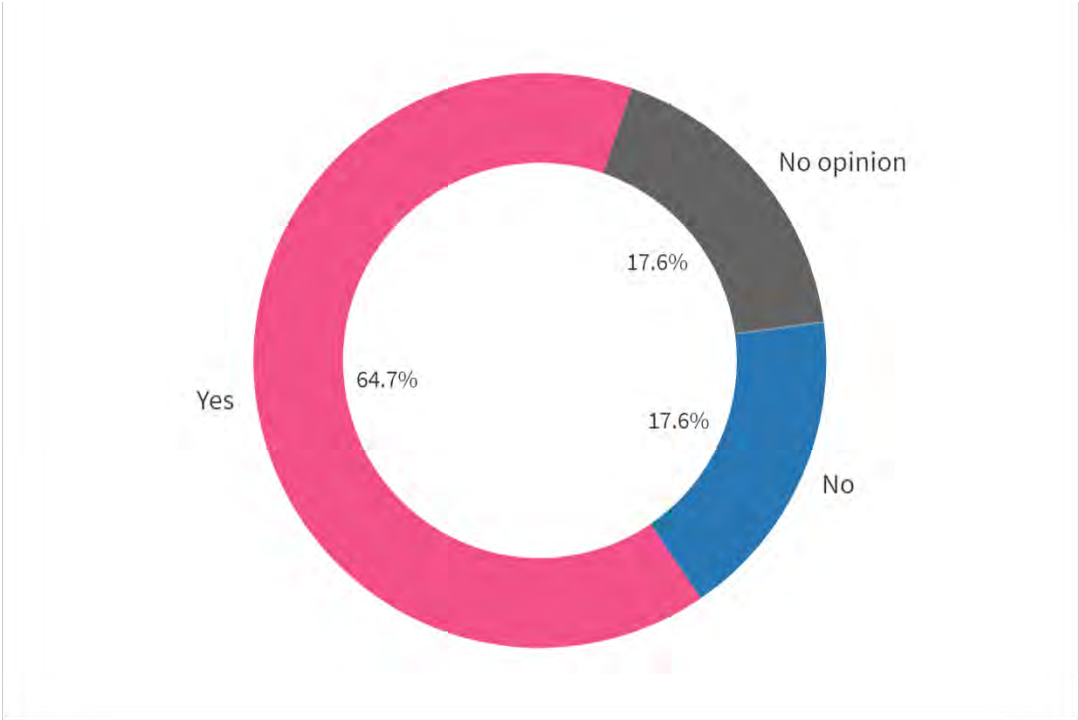
Would you be in favour of having specific plant health controls for e-commerce sales?

Single choice

General Public

Respondents # Countries

17 7



Additional comments

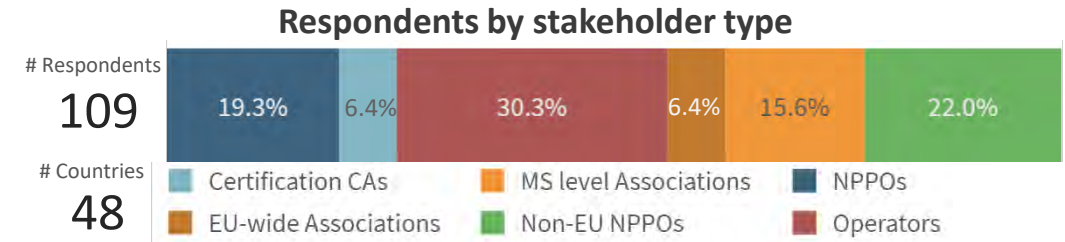
Q49

Question addressed to:

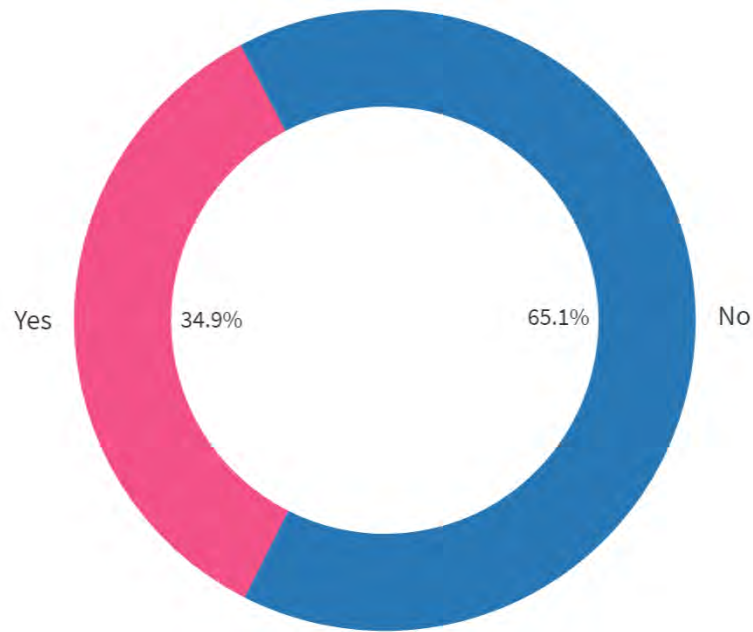


Do you have any additional comment or feedback you like to add?

Single choice



Responses



Responses by stakeholder type

