

Bundesforschungsinstitut für Kulturpflanzen Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants

Global Internet Trade in Plants for Planting Results from a smallscale study in Germany

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1. Why a study

- Plant health inspectors reported an increase in small postal consignments with plants in recent years
- Increase of interceptions of such consignments at points of entry
- What is there what we don't see?

Plants for planting are high risk pathway Knowlege required on the market and potential imports



Small scale study performed in 2009/2010 \rightarrow to get a first idea of the situation \rightarrow focus on final private consumer of plants

Study design and arrangements

- planned + financed by Plant Health Institute/JKI
- performed by retired senior PH inspector
- special arrangements with customs for delivery of test purchases + with official labs







2.1 Methods

Survey of internet traders

- offers of plants especially from other continents were screened
- suppliers were classified according to type of plants

Test purchases:

- suppliers from other continents
- delivered to consignee in Germany
- ,plants for planting' only
- offers for private consumers (up to 40 EURO each)
- consignments were investigated
- infringements were classified

2.2 Results

Survey of internet traders :

- ➤ 1,097 traders
- From a limited number of countries (13)
- traders focus on plant groups according to their regional background
- > offers are often available in limited timeframe only





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2.2 Results

Offers on the internet:

only websites in English could be evaluated

- USA (53 %)
- Thailand (18 %)
- Australia (11 %)
- Malaysia (6 %)
- Singapore, South Africa (3 % each)
- Canada (2 %)
- China, Taiwan (1 % each)
- Canary Islands, India, Mexico, Turkey (< 1 % each)





2.2 Results

Main plant groups offered on the internet:

- USA → all kind of plants, many subtropical tropical plants, orchids, seeds
- Thailand \rightarrow mainly orchids
- Australia \rightarrow rare and endemic plants
- Malaysia \rightarrow subtropical and tropical plants, orchids, bamboo
- Singapore \rightarrow orchids, Plumeria, Adenium
- South Africa, Canary Islands, Mexico→ succulents, cactuses
- Canada \rightarrow especially perennial herbs
- China \rightarrow hardy orchids, primroses
- Taiwan \rightarrow orchids, aquatic plants
- India \rightarrow foliage plants, orchids (cut flowers)
- Turkey \rightarrow fruit trees, woody plants



2.2 Results

Orders of plants for planting:

- 117 test purchases from 70 different traders
- plants from 54 different families
- > 40 % for planting outdoors (13 % summer only)

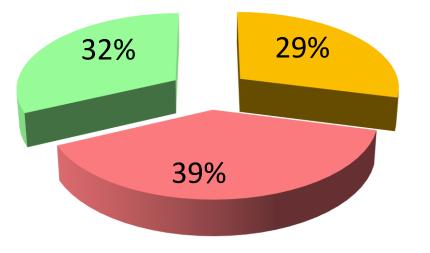
Good news first.....

 Some traders did not deliver plants to Germany because of import requirements (e.g. in USA or South Africa)



Global Internet Trade in Plants Formal non compliance

Missing or false customs declarations



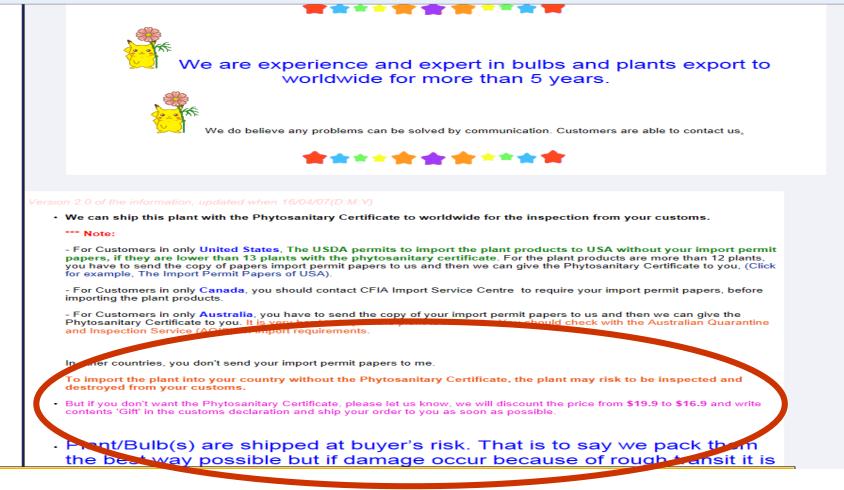


without declaration
 false declaration
 correct declaration



includes the fee of a phytosanitary certificate





To import the plant into your country without the Phytosanitary certificate, the plant may risk to be inspected and destroyed from your customs.

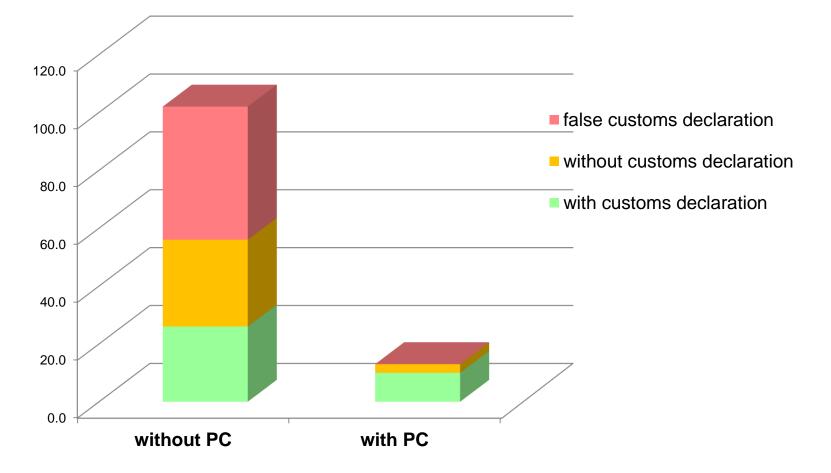
But if you don't want the Phytosanitary Certificate, please let us know, we will **discount** the price from \$19.9 to 16.9 and write **contents** ,,gift"

In the customs declaration and ship your order as soon as possible. Dr. Jens-Georg Unger, Institut for National and International Plant Health

Formal reasons for interceptions:



Missing phytosanitary certificates 89 % of consignments



Global Internet Trade in Plants <u>Prohibited plants and soil:</u> 12 % of the consignments





Seed potatoes from Canada

without customs declaration,

without PC

Prohibited plants and soil: 12 % of the consignments

Citrus hystrix from Malaysia

- soil attached •
- false customs ٠ declaration,
- without PC, •
- infestation with • nematodes: roots: Meloidogyne spp., soil: Pratylenchus spp., and Helicotylenchus spp. Dr. Jens-Georg Unger, Institut for National and International Plant Health





Prohibited plants and soil: 12 % of the consignments

Chamaecyparis pisifera from USA

- soil attached
- •without PC
- false customs declaration,

Customs Declaration May be opened officially See	Instructions of	
	nercial sample	Cut
Quantity and detailed description of contents (1)	Weight (2) Ib. oz.	Value (3) (US \$)
CLOTHES .		1000
For commercial items only If known, HS tartiff number (4) and country	Total Weight (6)	Total Value (7) (US(\$)
	Customs Declaration May be opened officially See Do not duplicate without US Cut Gift Comm Documents Other Quantity and detailed description of contents (1) CuoTHS	May be opened officially See Instructions of Do not duplicate without USPS approval. Cut Gitt Commercial sample Documents Other Quantity and detailed description of Weight (2) ib. oz. Cut HS For commercial items only Total Weight (6)







Harmful organisms: 13 % of the consignments

- Opogona saccari
- Meloidogyne sp.
- Acidovorax avenae
- Elateridae
- Fusarium sp.
- Helicotylenchus sp.
- Hemiberlesia lataniae
- Marssonina salicicola
- Nectria cinnabarina
- Pratylenchus sp.
- Pythium sp.



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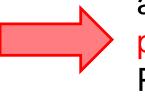


Cordyline terminalis from USA



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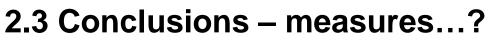
all consignments with pests were sent without PC



2.3 Conclusions -- findings



- many species of plants for planting are available for sale on the internet for final consumer
- often (2/3 of consignments) customs declaration is missing or deliberatly missleading. Internet traders knowingly ignore import requirements (wrong customs declarations, hints on the internet to avoid costs)
- phytosanitary import requirements are hardly fulfilled in small postal consignments
- many consignments can not be inspected at import due to missing/wrong customs declaration
- prohibited plants (partly with prohibited soil) can be purchased easily
- considerable part of consignments contain pests





→ Questions!

- How to act against illegal practice? What is legal basis for following up infringements? What measures to react in case of critical offers?
- How to detect plants in small postal consignments by customs and NPPOs without proper customs declarations?
- ➢ Information of inspectors, consumers and traders might help? How? Is national activity effective? →IPPC?
- Information/contacts with platforms like Ebay/Amazon might be advisable? By whom and how?
- Possibly representative study needed involving more countries?



