



Importing wood, wood products and bark

Requirements for landing controlled material into Great Britain





Forestry Commission

Plant Health Guide

Importing wood, wood products and bark

Requirements for landing controlled material
into Great Britain

© Crown Copyright 2007

First published in 2007 by the Forestry Commission,
231 Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh EH12 7AT.

Applications for reproduction of any part of this booklet should be addressed to:
HMSO, Licensing Division, St Clements House, 2–16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 1BQ.

ISBN 978-0-85538-722-8

FCPH001/FC-GB(ECD)/AWN-1K/MAR07

Enquiries relating to this publication should be addressed to:

Forestry Commission
Plant Health
231 Corstorphine Road
Edinburgh EH12 7AT

T: 0131 314 6414
F: 0131 314 6148
E: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Enquiries relating to imports in Northern Ireland should be addressed to:

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Forest Service
Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast BT4 3SB

T: 02890 524116
F: 02890 524380
E: grants.forestservice@dardni.gov.uk

Contents

Introduction	1
Summary of key areas	1
Why there are plant health controls	5
Scope	5
Prohibited wood, wood products, bark and pests	6
Import of prohibited material under licence	6
Wood packaging material entering the European Union	6
Import of controlled wood, wood products and bark	7
Plant health inspection procedures	9
Documentary, identity and plant health checks	10
Measures to prevent the introduction of tree pests	12
Un-identified genera	13
Contracts	13
Offences	13
Penalties	13
Sources of information	14
Plant health guidance	17
Appendices	
1. Tree pests which shall not be landed in or spread within Great Britain	18
2. Prohibitions on the landing in and movement within Great Britain of infected relevant material	19
3. Relevant material which may not be landed in Great Britain	21
4. Controlled landing and movement of relevant material in Great Britain	22
5. Glossary	32

Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to highlight the import regulations which apply to the landing of wood, wood products and bark from countries outside the European Union (EU). It does not cover the regulations dealing with the movement of wood, wood products and bark within the EU, other than for goods of third country origin destined for Great Britain but which first enter the EU in another member state.

Summary of key areas

Controlled genera and species

Not all tree species are subject to quarantine controls. Only those which are known to host harmful pests or diseases are subject to special requirements or, where the risk is too great and no effective treatment is known, prohibition. Some species are only controlled where they originate in certain countries where quarantine pests are known to occur. Those genera and species currently controlled are:

- All conifers (Coniferae) e.g. European redwood and whitewood, maritime pine, spruce, pine, fir (SPF), western red cedar; originating in third countries (except wood which originates in a European third country and which is bark-free).
- Maple (*Acer saccharum*) (otherwise known as hard maple, sugar maple, rock maple) originating in the USA or Canada.
- Sweet chestnut (*Castanea*) originating in any third country (except wood which is bark-free).
- Oak (*Quercus*) originating in the USA.
- Plane (*Platanus*) originating in the USA or Armenia.
- Poplar/Aspen (*Populus*) originating in countries of the American continent.

The specific landing requirements for controlled wood products are detailed in Appendix 4 (Tables A4.1–8) and the descriptions of the controlled material in terms of HM Customs and Revenue commodity codes are provided below.

While every care has been taken to ensure accuracy, this guide should not be regarded as a definitive statement of the law and it should be read together with the statutory instruments on plant health which are available from the Office of Public Sector Information and can be viewed at www.opsi.gov.uk.

Table 1: HM Customs Combined Nomenclature Codes for materials subject to control.

Customs code	Commodity
4401 10 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms (includes isolated bark).
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles.
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles.
4401 30 10	Sawdust.
4401 30 90 (ex)	Other wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms.
4403 10 00	Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared.
4403 20	Coniferous wood in the rough, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared.
4403 91	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) in the rough, other than treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared.
4403 99	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 or other tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) or maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, not treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives.
4404 (ex)	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise.
4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood.
4407 10	Coniferous wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.
4407 91	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.
4407 93	Maple wood (<i>Acer</i> spp.), planed, sanded; end-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded, other sanded, other wood.
4407 99 (ex)	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 or other tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) or maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.
4415	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards of wood; pallet collars of wood.
4416 00 00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof of wood, including staves.
9406 00 20	Prefabricated buildings of wood.

Note: Maple wood, now in CN4407 93 for customs purposes, is still subject to control in the same way as when it was covered by Ex 4407 99.

What do importers of controlled materials need to be aware of?

Unless you are using an agent who is already registered to handle import formalities with Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), the first thing you or your agent must do is to register with the Forestry Commission (FC) – see page 7. Once registered you must give the FC advance notice of landing – see the section 'Import of controlled wood, wood products and bark', page 7.

Is any material prohibited?

Yes. See Appendices 1–3 for full details.

Can prohibited material be imported in special circumstances?

Yes, prohibited material can be imported under licence if it is for trial or scientific purposes. Full details are given in Section 4.

What material is controlled and what are the landing requirements?

A summary of the requirements for controlled material is shown in Appendix 4 (Tables A4.1–8). If the item you intend to import is not listed there or in the list of non-controlled items below then telephone one of the contact numbers listed on page 14.

What are the inspection costs and how can I pay?

Further information is given in Plant health guide Import inspection fees for wood, wood products and bark. Charges are reviewed on an annual basis and are subject to change. The charges consist of three elements: a documentary check, an identity check, and a plant health check. If remedial action is required because of non-compliance additional charges will be incurred. Importers are liable for the cost of all remedial work including the destruction of any material. Payment options include credit account, credit/debit card, cheque and, exceptionally, cash.

What documentation must I have?

You must be in possession of either an industry or mill certificate, where permitted, or more usually a phytosanitary certificate. Where the material was first imported into the EU at another point of entry and the mandatory documentary check was carried out there, but not the identity and plant health check, you will need a Plant Health Movement document. Further details on these are on page 11.

Are all wood products controlled?

The products listed in Table 2 are indicative of those which are not controlled (but any wood contained in the packaging, including dunnage, must comply with the requirements – see the section ‘Wood packaging material entering the EU’, page 6). Further information on customs nomenclature (CN) codes can be obtained from HMRC or viewed at www.uktradeinfo.com/codes/classguides/wood.pdf.

Table 2: HM Customs combined nomenclature codes for materials not subject to control.

CN code	Product
CN 0604	Cones for decorative purposes
CN 4402	Wood charcoal
CN 4405	Wood wool, wood flour
CN 4408	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (not exceeding 6 mm in thickness)
CN 4409	Wood tongued and grooved, rebated, chamfered or moulded
CN 4410	Particle board and similar boards of wood
CN 4411	Fibreboard (of wood)
CN 4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar wood
CN 4413	Densified wood
CN 4414	Wooden frames for paintings, mirrors or similar objects
CN 4417	Tools, tool handles, broom handles of wood
CN 4418	Builders joinery and carpentry of wood (for example, doors, windows, stairs, door or window frames, shingles and shakes)
CN 4419	Tableware and kitchenware of wood
CN 4420	Wood marquetry and inlaid wood (for example, ornamental carvings, statuettes, caskets or cases for jewellery or cutlery)
CN4421	Other manufactured articles of wood (including animal housing coat hangers, oars, coffins, theatrical scenery, fencing panels)
Various	Non controlled genera e.g. birch, beech and all tropical hardwoods

Why there are plant health controls

Throughout the world in accordance with the revised International Plant Protection Convention of 1997 (which became effective on 2 October 2005), there are controls to prevent the spread of economically and environmentally damaging pests and diseases. These controls are prescribed in the European Union by Council Directive 2000/29/EC and are implemented in Great Britain by The Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 *(the 'Order'), as amended – the principal instrument for managing the import of trees, wood, wood products and bark. While the Forestry Commission is ultimately responsible for ensuring the rules are enforced, its success depends on the full co-operation of importers and suppliers alike, as well as others involved in the transit of goods in international trade. This guide summarises the legal requirements.

Scope

This guide sets out the requirements which have to be met when importing controlled material from non-EU countries into Great Britain or into the EU via Great Britain. The EU member states are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. For the purpose of plant health controls, under the agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on Trade in Agricultural Products, Switzerland is treated in the same way as the member states and not as a third country. Separate but similar arrangements apply in Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (see page 15 for contact details).

This guide does not cover the movement of wood, wood products and bark of EU origin within the EU, some of which require a plant passport. For further details refer to Part 3 of the Order or contact the Forestry Commission Plant Health Service for advice (see page 14 for contact details).

It is important that you read all parts of this guide before attempting to import any wood, wood products or bark. The requirements it describes may change at short notice, so if you are in doubt, or wish to check the current restrictions, contact the Forestry Commission Plant Health Service.

*The Order can be purchased from TSO or viewed on-line at www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/index.htm.
An unofficial consolidation of the Order is available on-line at www.forestry.gov.uk/planthealth.

Prohibited pests, wood, wood products and bark

The prohibited pests, wood, wood products and bark are:

- Tree pests listed in Schedule 1 of the Order, or those that are not normally present in Great Britain and which are likely to be harmful to forests and woodlands in this country (see Appendix 1).
- Relevant material from specified countries, as listed in Schedules 2 and 3 of the Order (see Appendices 2 and 3).
- For certain relevant material, Great Britain is classified as a protected zone and as such material from outside Great Britain may not be landed or moved within the country if it does not meet the prescribed landing requirements or it is carrying or infected with tree pests. (see Appendix 2 Table A2.2).

Import of prohibited material under licence

Prohibited material can be imported, moved or kept under the authority of the Forestry Commissioners if it is to be used for trial, scientific purposes or for work on varietal selections. The relevant licensing measures are laid down in the Order and provide for the granting of licences subject to detailed quarantine and containment conditions. Applications incur a fee and must be made in advance of import. Material that is imported without a licence is liable to be re-exported or destroyed. Further details can be obtained from the Forestry Commission Plant Health Service.

Wood packaging material entering the European Union

There are measures in EU member states for solid wood packaging material (see Table 8) used for the importation of objects of all kinds from all countries, with the exception of Switzerland. The relevant provisions of the EU Plant Health Directive are based on the FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM15) guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade. Wood packaging material which is subject to these measures include packing cases, cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, and pallet collars.

Wood packaging material not actually in use but imported as a consignment must meet the same rules that apply to sawn wood of the same genera or species (see Tables 1–5 for details). Where it is not possible to identify the genera or species, the material will be regarded as controlled. Bearers, stickers and spacers which form part of a timber pack (i.e. the timber pack is the cargo), and are integrated into timber

packs, do not need to be treated and marked to ISPM15 standards. This is because they are certified as meeting landing requirements via the phytosanitary industry or mill certificate which accompanies the pack of timber.

Import of controlled wood, wood products and bark

Statutory requirements

As an importer you or your appointed agent must be registered with the Forestry Commission as a forestry trader. You or your agent must:

- meet certain requirements with regard to controlling the movement of consignments and keeping records before being authorised to handle imported material;
- have your premises inspected by an inspector to ascertain if it meets the standards required covering places of inspection e.g. storage areas separated from other accommodation and destruction facilities, if required, for any non-compliant material.

Registered forestry trader application packs can be obtained by contacting the Forestry Commission Plant Health Service (see page 14). There is no charge for registering. However, if an inspector needs to visit your premises as part of the registration process, the visit will be subject to a fee under the Plant Health (Fees) (Forestry) Regulations 2006.

As an importer you or your appointed agent must give advance notification of landing. Relevant material may not be landed unless advance notice is given to an inspector at least four working hours for air cargo and three working days for any other case.

Notification of landing is a statutory requirement and failure to comply may result in a fine and will almost certainly result in a delay in clearing your consignment. A Notice of Landing must be completed – see the form given in Schedule 12 of the Order.

Presentation of import documents

Except in the case of material imported by post, an importer must present to an inspector, within three days of landing of the material, the relevant import documentation detailed in items 1–3 below. These conditions must be satisfied by consignments covered by phytosanitary certificates and phytosanitary certificates for re-export or industry certificates:

- Each consignment must be accompanied by either a phytosanitary certificate or a phytosanitary certificate and a phytosanitary certificate for re-export (see point 2 below) or an industry or mill certificate (see point 3 below).

- The Customs document relating to each consignment of relevant material must include a statement that it contains produce of phytosanitary relevance, the reference number of the phytosanitary certificate, phytosanitary certificate for re-export or the industry certificate and the registration number of the importer. Note: on satisfactory completion of the plant health inspection, which must be carried out before Customs formalities, the inspector will issue a Certificate of Clearance (Form PHF28), addressed to HMRC, which includes details of the importer's registration number and confirms that the plant health inspection has been completed.
- Certificate(s) must be fixed to the outside of the package for postal consignments.

1. Phytosanitary certificates

These certificates state that controlled material:

- has been officially inspected in the country of origin (or country of dispatch)
- complies with statutory requirements for entry into the EU
- is free from quarantine pests and disease
- is substantially free from other harmful organisms.

In addition, the phytosanitary certificate must describe the material to which it relates giving the species (scientific names), description (marks or lot numbers) and quantity of the material in terms of volume. It must also, where appropriate, state in the additional declaration section which of the alternative requirements (e.g. heat treatment, kiln-drying) has been met by reference to the relevant requirements in Annex IV Parts A and B of the Plant Health Directive. Details of these requirements are set out in Schedule 4 of the Order and are summarised in Appendix 4 (Tables A4.1–8).

2. Phytosanitary certificates for re-export

These are required if, after a phytosanitary certificate has been issued in the country of origin, the consignment is stored, re-packed or split up in another third country before being exported to the EU.

3. Industry and mill certificates

Under arrangements agreed between the EU and the plant protection organisations in Canada and the United States, derogations allowing for the use of industry and mill certificates instead of phytosanitary certificates for kiln-dried and heat treated material have been adopted. These are covered under Commission Decisions 93/359/EEC, 93/360/EEC, 93/365/EEC, 93/422/EEC and 93/423/EEC.

Plant health inspection procedures

Places of inspection – point of entry

Plant health checks are made at approved points of entry into Great Britain. A list of approved points of entry can be viewed at www.forestry.gov.uk/planthealth. To gain approved status, a port or airport authority must provide certain minimum conditions necessary to ensure that inspections can be carried out efficiently and safely and, in the event that it becomes necessary, that relevant material can also be treated or destroyed.

There are many approved points of entry and many have unique port systems for making controlled material available for inspection. There are also a number of factors that may cause delays e.g. in the case of containerised material, it takes time for port operators to bring material forward for inspection, open the container doors, conduct fumigant gas checks etc. Key points to note are:

- port operators will charge for these services
- inspectors will not perform inspections unless it is safe to do so. This means that fumigant gas checks will be required for all containerised consignments.

Approved places of inspection

Plant Health legislation provides for approved traders to gain FC and HMRC clearance at inland inspection premises instead of at a point of entry.

Under the 'Approved Place of Inspection' system a place of destination of relevant material may become an approved place of inspection. To facilitate this, the FC and HMRC have agreed the use of two Customs procedures: enhanced remote transit shed (ERTS) and local clearance procedure (LCP) – a form of Customs freight simplified procedures. To be eligible a site must be approved by both HMRC as a 'temporary storage area', and by the FC as being adequate for carrying out plant health inspections both efficiently and safely.

Eligibility for Approved premises status depends on the ability of the applicant to meet certain minimum standards set independently by HMRC and FC. The FC requires a safe working environment for inspectors with adequate lighting and space to look at every piece of material if required. In the absence of gas checking facilities supported by trained operators for containerised material, the inspector is likely to insist that containers be devanned at the importer's risk and cost. Key points to note are:

- Eligible sites must conform with HMRC's definition of 'temporary storage area'.

There will be a cost associated with becoming approved as a 'temporary storage area' and you should discuss the implications of this directly with HMRC.

- Eligible sites must meet FC plant health requirements.
- Approved places of inspection will be subject to an annual review by the FC. This will be chargeable at the rate set out in the Plant Health (Fees) (Forestry) Regulations.
- Approval may be withdrawn if the FC no longer considers the place as being suitable for the purpose for which approval was given.

Further details about the Approved places of inspection system can be obtained by contacting the FC at the addresses provided on page 14.

Inspection times

Plant health inspectors normally operate Monday–Friday, 9am–5pm. Inspections can occasionally be arranged at evenings or at weekends but sufficient prior notice (see page 7 for statutory requirements) must be given and the Plant Health Inspector who will carry out the examination must give his agreement (some inspections cannot be conducted properly except in daylight conditions). Our objective is to undertake inspection of goods either on the day we are notified that they are ready for examination, or on the next working day. You should aim to provide as much notice as possible if you wish your goods to be cleared quickly. Customs clearance cannot be given until satisfactory completion of the plant health inspection.

Documentary, identity and plant health checks

The definitions of documentary, identity and plant health checks are as provided in Article 13a (1)(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) of the Plant Health Directive. These articles provide that the inspections will determine whether:

- The consignment or lot is accompanied by the required certificates, alternative documents or marks, and that these are properly completed (documentary check).
- In its entirety or on one or more representative samples, the consignment or lot consists of or contains the wood, wood products or other objects, as declared on the required documents (identity check).
- In its entirety or on one or more representative samples, including the packaging and, where appropriate, the transport vehicles, the consignment or lot or their wood packaging material comply with the requirements laid down in the Plant Health Directive (plant health check).

All imports of materials shown in Appendix 4 Tables A4.1–7 must be inspected and cleared by a Plant Health Inspector. These inspections are entirely independent of any physical checks HMRC might undertake.

Documentary checks at point of entry

Phytosanitary document

The inspector will examine the relevant document to ensure it complies with the regulations (see the section 'Presentation of import documents', page 7). Once the inspector is satisfied that the material complies with the landing requirements he/she will stamp the phytosanitary or other certificate and transfer the relevant information to the Certificate of Clearance (Form PHF28).

Plant health movement document

Subject to agreement between EU member states it is possible for consignments to be subjected to a documentary check, only in the member state of first entry into the EU, with the identity and physical checks being carried out in the member state of destination. This must be arranged in advance and both the customs and plant health authorities in both member states must agree this arrangement, either on a case by case basis or on general terms (e.g. for one kind of commodity, or a named importer). The person responsible for the consignment in the member state of first entry into the EU must complete a plant health movement document in the form set out in Schedule 13 Part B of the Order in accordance with Commission Directive 2004/103/EC. Prior to inspection of the relevant material when it arrives in Great Britain, you must be in receipt of a Plant Health Movement document otherwise you will be unable to move that material within Great Britain or, where applicable, from Great Britain to any other place within the EU. The document must be completed either in typescript or block capitals (an example can be found in Schedule 13 Part B of the Order).

Identity checks

All imports of wood and wood products must meet certain identification requirements. The material must agree with the description given in the documentation accompanying it (e.g. phytosanitary certificate or officially approved industry certificate, ship's manifest or shipping specification sheets) so that it cannot be confused with any other material. For example, lot or Bill of Lading numbers on the packs must be listed on the phytosanitary or industry certificate.

Plant health checks

The inspector will carry out an inspection of a representative sample of the consignment to ensure that it complies with the appropriate special requirements, for example, that, if necessary, it is bark-free or has been treated in some way (e.g. kiln-dried). If the wood has been kiln-dried or heat-treated, then it must be clearly marked with 'KD' or 'HT' or another internationally recognised mark. For further details on which material must be marked (see Appendix 4 Tables A4.1– 8).

Certificate of clearance (PHF28)

On satisfactory completion of the inspection, the inspector will issue you with a certificate of clearance (Form PHF28), which you must present to HMRC together with the normal customs entry declaration. You must also declare that the consignment contains produce of phytosanitary relevance.

Measures to prevent the introduction of tree pests

Actions which may be required by an inspector

If an inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that any tree pest or relevant material is likely to have been landed in Great Britain in contravention of the Order, he/she may serve Notice on you.

Actions which an inspector may order or take

If an inspector has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the landing requirements have not been met or where there is a risk of introducing a tree pest or disease, he/she may require you to take remedial action. This may take the following form:

- prohibition on the landing of the consignment
- re-export of the consignment
- specification of the manner by which the landing is carried out and the precautions to be taken after the landing of the consignment
- prohibition on the removal of the material from the premises
- destruction of the consignment by burning
- in exceptional circumstances he/she may order treatment of the material by a prescribed manner so that the landing requirements are met.

The inspector may also take samples from the material for analysis in the Forest

Research laboratory. Where this is considered necessary, a Statutory Notice will be served prohibiting the removal of the consignment while tests are completed.

Wherever practicable, the inspector will discuss with you the nature of the action to be taken before Notice is served. All costs incurred in complying with the Statutory Notice will be the responsibility of the person on whom Statutory Notice was served. Where an importer or anyone else served with a Statutory Notice fails to carry out the required action within the time set, the Forestry Commission will arrange for the work to be carried out and will then seek to recover all reasonable costs incurred as a civil debt. It is an offence to contravene or fail to comply with a provision or condition of a Statutory Notice served. For further information concerning failure to comply with a Statutory Notice see Part 6 of the Order.

Un-identified genera

Any wood, including wood packaging material or dunnage, of unidentified genera will be subject to control at the discretion of an inspector.

Contracts

To avoid difficulties, delays or financial loss caused by breach of the landing requirements, importers or their agents are strongly advised to include in their contract a clause requiring suppliers to ensure that the landing requirements are met and binding them to meet any costs incurred as a result of any failure to do so.

Offences

A person can be guilty of a range of offences under the Order e.g. making false statements to procure a phytosanitary certificate. The full range of offences can be found in Part 9 of the Order or contact either the Forestry Commission Plant Health Service in Edinburgh or the Plant Health Regional Manager for your area for details.

Penalties

If you are found guilty of an offence under the Order you shall be liable on summary conviction of a fine not exceeding level 5 (£5000) on the standard scale. HMRC may also instigate proceedings for breaches of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.

Sources of information

For information and advice on forestry plant health matters in Great Britain, or to obtain a copy of the Charter Standard leaflet, visit: www.forestry.gov.uk/planthealth or contact one of the members of the Forestry Commission Plant Health Service:

Ian Brownlee
Operations Manager
Forestry Commission
Silvan House
231 Corstorphine road
Edinburgh EH12 7AT

T: 0131 314 6480
M: 07831 159014
E: ian.brownlee@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Stewart Snape
Regional Manager (North)
Edinburgh
T: 0131 314 6103
M: 07810 690670
E: stewart.snape@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Steve Mears
Regional Manager (South)
Louth
T: 01507 328275
M: 07831 204324
E: steve.mears@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Enquiries about the import of forest reproductive materials under the Forest Reproductive Materials Regulations should be addressed to:

Forestry Commission
Forest Reproductive Material Officer
Silvan House
231 Corstorphine Road
Edinburgh
EH12 7AT

T: 0131 314 6175
E: frm@forestry.gsi.gov.uk
www.forestry.gov.uk/frm

For information and advice on plant health in Northern Ireland, visit:
www.forestserviceni.gov.uk or contact:

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development/Forest Service
Private Woodlands and Plant Health
Upper Newtonards Road
Belfast BT4 3SB
T: 02890 524480
E: grants.forests-service@dardni.gov.uk
www.forestserviceni.gov.uk

Other useful contacts

Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
Plant Health Service Delivery Unit
Foss House
Kings Pool
1–2 Peasholme Green
York YO1 7PX
T: 01904 45 5174
E: planthealth.info@defra.gsi.gov.uk
www.defra.gov.uk

Scottish Executive for the Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD)
Horticulture and Marketing Unit
Pentland House
47 Robbs Loan
Edinburgh EH14 1TY
T: 0131 244 6305
E: hort.marketing@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture/plant

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Forestry and Amenity Office
Hope Road
St John's
Isle of Man IM4 3AS
T: 01624 801263
E: daff@gov.im
www.gov.im/daff

States of Guernsey
Agriculture and Farming
Commerce and Employment Department
PO Box 459
Raymond Falla House
Long Rue
St Martin's
Guernsey GY1 6AF
T: 01481 234567
E: nigel.clark@commerce.gov.gg
www.gov.gg

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
States of Jersey
PO Box 327
Howard Davis Farm
Trinity
Jersey JE4 8UF
T: 01534 705590
E: jerseyagriculture@gov.je
www.gov.je

Office of Public Sector Information (formerly The Stationery Office)
Admiralty Arch
North Side
The mall
London SW1A 2WH
T: 01603 723011 (General enquiries)
www.opsi.gov.uk

Enquiries about import duty rates, vat rates or any other taxes due, e.g. anti-dumping taxes and preferential duty rates should be directed to:

Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs
Tel: 0845 010 9000 (National Advice Service within the UK)
Tel: +44 208 929 0152 (National Advice Service outside the UK)

Tariff classification enquiries about customs CN codes should be addressed to HMRC's Classification Helpline on 01702 366 077 (for classification advice only).
www.uktradeinfo.com/codes/classguides/wood.pdf.

Enquiries about restrictions and prohibitions on imports of plant species which are considered endangered (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species – CITES legislation) should be addressed to

Defra
Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service
Zone 1/17
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol BS1 6EB

T: 0117 372 8691 / 8168
E: wildlife.licensing@defra.gsi.gov.uk
www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/gwd/cites/index.htm
www.ukcites.gov.uk

Plant health publications

Plant health guides:

- **FCPH001** Importing wood, wood products and bark
- **FCPH002** Import inspection fees for wood, wood products and bark
- **FCPH003** Export certification
- **FCPH004** The United Kingdom Wood Packaging Material Marking Programme
- **FCPH007** Plant health and the single market
- **FCPH008** Plant health and the single market: guidance on EC plant health controls for registered forestry traders
- **FCPH009** *Dendroctonus micans*: a guide for forest managers on control techniques

Plant health notes:

- **FCPH110** Minimum facilities at ports
- **FCPH111** The use of dunnage in British ports

For information on all Forestry Commission publications, visit: www.forestry.gov.uk/publications
Digital (pdf) versions of many titles, including this one, are available to view and download.

Appendix 1

Tree pests which shall not be landed in or spread within Great Britain.

Table A1: Scientific and common names of tree pests which shall not be landed in or spread within Great Britain.

Genus/species	Common name
Insects, mites and nematodes	
Acleris spp. (Non-European)	E.g. blackheaded budworm
Anoplophora glabripennis (Motschulsky)	Asian longhorn beetle
Arrhenodes minutus (Drury)	Oak timberworm
Choristoneura spp. (non-European)	Western spruce budworm
Monoctamus spp. (non-European)	Sawyer beetles
Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus (Zimmerman)	Oak bark beetle
Pseudopityophthorus pruinosis (Eichhoff)	Oak bark beetle
Scaphoideus luteolus (Van Duzee)	White-banded elm leaf hopper
Xiphinema americanum Cobb sensu lato (non-European)	American dagger nematode
Xiphinema californicum Lamberti and Bleve-Zacheo	American dagger nematode
Fungi	
Ceratocystis fagacearum (Bretz) Hunt	Cause of oak wilt
Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli Dietal	Cause of spruce witches broom rust
Cronartium spp. (non-European)	Cause of conifer rust
Endocronartium spp. (non-European)	Cause of conifer rust
Guignardia loricata (Sawada) Yamamoto and Ito	Cause of shoot blight of larch
Inonotus weirii (Murrill) Kotlaba and Pouzar	Cause of poria root rot
Melampsora farlowii (Arthur) Davis	Cause of hemlock rust
Melampsora medusae Thüman	Cause of poplar rust
Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis Ito et al.	Cause of needle cast of larch
Mycosphaerella populorum G.E. Thompson	Cause of poplar canker
Viruses and virus-like organisms	
	Elm phloem necrosis mycoplasma
Parasitic plants	
Arceuthobium spp. (non-European)	Dwarf mistletoe

Prohibitions on the landing in and movement within Great Britain of infected relevant material.

Table A2.1: Relevant material which may not be landed in or moved within Great Britain if that material is carrying or infected with tree pests.

Description of relevant material	Tree pest
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Juniperus</i> L. originating in any country outside Europe.	<i>Aschistonyx eppoi</i> Inouye
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. or <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., or wood of conifers (Coniferales), originating in any country outside Europe.	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner and Bührer) Nickle et al. Pine wood nematode
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Juniperus</i> L. originating in any country outside Europe.	<i>Oligonychus perditus</i> Pritchard and Baker.
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of conifers (Coniferales), wood of conifers retaining any bark, or isolated bark of conifers, in any case originating in any country outside Europe.	<i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European) Weevils
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of conifers (Coniferales) over 3 m in height; wood of conifers retaining any bark; or isolated bark of conifers, in any case originating in any country outside Europe.	<i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European) Bark beetles
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L. or wood or isolated bark of <i>Pinus</i> L.	<i>Atropellis</i> spp. Cause of atropellis canker of pine
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh.; or wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, in any case originating in the USA or Canada.	<i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (Davidson) Moreau. Cause of sapstreak of maple
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L. or wood of <i>Pinus</i> L.	<i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori and Nambu) Deighton. Cause of needle blight of pine
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L.	<i>Scirrhia acicola</i> (Dearn.) Siggers. Cause of brown spot needle blight of pine
Trees, other than seeds, of <i>Platanus</i> L. intended for planting; or wood of <i>Platanus</i> L. including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.	<i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platani</i> Walter. Cause of canker stain of plane
Trees, other than seeds, of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. or <i>Quercus</i> L. intended for planting.	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr. Cause of sweet chestnut blight
Trees, other than seeds, of <i>Pinus</i> L. intended for planting.	<i>Scirrhia pini</i> Funk and Parker. Cause of needle blight of pine

Table A2.2: Relevant material which may not be landed in or moved within Great Britain (as a protected zone) if that material is carrying or infected with tree pests.

Description of relevant material	Tree pest
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr, or <i>Pinus</i> L. over 3 metres in height; wood of conifers (Coniferales) retaining any bark; or isolated bark of conifers.	<p><i>Ips amitinus</i> (Eichhoff) Smaller Eight-toothed Spruce Bark Beetle <i>Ips duplicatus</i> (Sahlberg) Northern spruce bark beetle</p>
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr, <i>Pinus</i> L. or <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr., over 3 metres in height; wood of conifers (Coniferales) retaining any bark; or isolated bark of conifers	<p><i>Ips typographus</i> (Heer) Larger eight-toothed spruce bark beetle</p>
Wood, other than wood which is bark-free, of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. or isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	<p><i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr Cause of sweet chestnut blight</p>

Table A3: Relevant material which may not be landed in Great Britain if that material originates in certain third countries.

Description of relevant material	Countries of origin
Trees, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach, <i>Juniperus</i> L, <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. or <i>Tsuga</i> Carr.	Any country outside Europe.
Trees with leaves, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. or <i>Quercus</i> L.	Any country outside Europe.
Trees with leaves, other than fruit or seeds, of <i>Populus</i> L.	Any country in North America.
Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill.	Any third country other than Switzerland.
Isolated bark of <i>Quercus</i> L, other than <i>Quercus</i> <i>suber</i> L.	Any country in North America.
Isolated bark of <i>Acer</i> <i>saccharum</i> Marsh.	Any country in North America.
Isolated bark of <i>Populus</i> L.	Any country in the American continent.
Soil or growing medium, which consists in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark, other than that composed entirely of peat.	Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, any country outside Europe, other than Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco or Tunisia.

Appendix 4

Controlled landing and movement of relevant material in Great Britain.

Tables A4.1: Conifers*.

Species/commodity	Country of origin
<p>1. Wood of conifers except Thuja L. (western red cedar) other than in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers, wood packaging material, dunnage, wood of Libocedrus decurrens Torr where there is evidence that the wood has been processed or manufactured for pencils using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 82°C for a 7–8 day period but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>	Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, or USA.
<p>2. Wood of Thuja L (western red cedar) other than in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, wood packaging material and dunnage.</p>	Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, or USA.
<p>3. Wood of conifers (all genera) other than in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from these conifers, wood packaging material or dunnage, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>	Russia, Kazakhstan, or Turkey
<p>4. Wood of Conifers (All genera) other than in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, - wood packaging material or dunnage but including that which has not kept its natural round surface</p>	Third countries other than: - Russia, Kazakhstan or Turkey - European Countries - Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or the USA
<p>5. Wood of Conifers (All genera) other than in the form of : chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap, wood packaging material and dunnage but including that which has not kept its natural round surface</p>	European Third Countries (including Albania, Belarus, Bosnia, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Ukraine, Yugoslavia but does not include Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey).

*Material typically in Customs Tariff CN Codes 4401 10 00, 4403 10 00, 4403 20, 4404, 4406, 4407 10, 4415, 9406 00 20.

Special requirements

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes and there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate, phytosanitary certificate for re-export or approved industry certificate.

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:

- (a) is bark-free or
- (b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'Kiln dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage or
- (c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate, phytosanitary certificate for re-export, or approved industry certificate.

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:

- (a) originates in areas known to be free from *Monochamus* spp. (non-European), *Pissodes* spp. (non European), *Scolytidae* (non-European) and specifically *Ips typographus*, *Ips amitinus*, *Ips duplicatus*; or
- (b) is bark-free and free from grub holes >3 mm across; or
- (c) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'Kiln Dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage; or
- (d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on certificates.

The wood shall be accompanied with an official statement that it:

- (a) is bark-free and free from grub holes which are larger than >3 mm across and which are caused by the genus *Monochamus* spp. (non European); or
- (b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'Kiln Dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage; or
- (c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

No special requirements for bark-free wood i.e. wood from which all bark excluding the vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed.

For wood which is not bark-free: the wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'Kiln Dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

Table A4.2: Maple (*Acer saccharum* L.)*.

Species/commodity	Country of origin
Wood other than in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wood intended for the production of veneer sheets; • chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap. 	USA or Canada
Wood intended for the production of veneer sheets	USA or Canada

*Material typically in Customs Tariff CN Codes 4401 10 00, 4403 10 00, 4403 99, 4404, 4406, 4407 93, 4415, 9406 0020.

Table A4.3: Oak (*Quercus* L.)*.

Species/commodity	Country of origin
Wood other than in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap • casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof of wood including staves where there is documented evidence that the wood has been produced or manufactured using heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 176°C for 20 minutes, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface. 	USA

*Material typically in Customs Tariff CN Codes 4401 10 00, 4403 10 00, 4403 91, 4404, 4406, 4407 91, 4415, 4416 00 00, 9406 00 20.

Table A4.4: Plane (*Platanus* L.)*.

Species/commodity	Country of origin
Wood of <i>Platanus</i> spp. other than in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface. 	USA or Armenia

*Material typically in Customs Tariff CN Codes 4401 10 00, 4403 10 00, 4403 99, 4404, 4406, 4407 99, 4415, 9406 00 20.

Special requirements

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that originates in areas known to be free from *Ceratocystis virescens* (Davidson) Moreau and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.

Special requirements

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:

- (a) is squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface, or
- (b) is bark-free and the water content is less than 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or
- (c) is bark free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment, or
- (d) if sawn, with or without residual bark attached, has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'Kiln Dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.

Special requirements

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, and there shall be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.

Table A4.5: Poplar (Populus L.)*.

Species/commodity	Country of origin
Wood of Populus spp. other than in the form of: • chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.	Any country of the American continent

*Material typically in Customs Tariff CN Codes 4401 10 00, 4401 30 90, 4403 99, 4404, 4406, 4407 99, 4415, 9406 00 20.

Table A4.6: Sweet chestnut (Castanea Mill.)*.

Species/commodity	Country of origin
Wood of Castanea spp. other than in the form of: • chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.	Any third country

*Material typically in Customs Tariff CN Codes 4401 10 00, 4403 10 00, 4403 99, 4404, 4406, 4407 99, 4415, 9406 00 20.

Special requirements

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:

- (a) is bark-free; or
- (b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, and there shall be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage

Special requirements

The wood:

- (a) shall be bark-free; or
- (b) shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:
 - originates in an area or areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murril) Barr, or
 - has undergone kiln drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, and there shall be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark 'kiln-dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage

Table A4.7: Wood chips, wood waste, scrap, etc.

Species/commodity	Country of origin
Coniferales (except Thuja)	Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or the USA
Coniferales (except Thuja)	Russia, Kazakhstan or Turkey or Non European countries other than Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or the USA
Coniferales (all genera)	European Third Countries (including Albania, Belarus, Bosnia, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Ukraine, Yugoslavia but does not include Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey)
Thuja L.	Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or the USA
Acer saccharum Marsh.	USA or Canada
Platanus L.	USA or Armenia
Populus L.	Any country of the American continent
Quercus L.	USA
Castanea Mill.	Any third country

*Material typically in Customs Tariff CN Codes 4401 10 20, 4401 21 00, 4401 22 00, 4401 30 10 4401 30 90.

Special requirements

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:

- (a) originates in an area or areas known to be free from *Monochamus* spp (non European), *Pissodes* spp (non European) and *Scolytidae* spp (non European) and *Ips typographus*, *Ips amitinus*, *Ips duplicatus* and that area shall be mentioned in the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export under the rubric 'place of origin'; or
- (b) has been produced from debarked round wood; or
- (c) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule; or
- (d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

No special requirements for bark-free wood, i.e. wood from which all bark excluding the vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed.

For wood which is not bark-free: the wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'Kiln Dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:

- (a) has been produced from debarked round wood; or
- (b) has undergone kiln drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule; or
- (c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or re-export certificate

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:

- (a) has been produced from debarked round wood; or
- (b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule; or
- (c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:

- (d) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule; or
- (e) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

The wood:

- (a) shall be bark-free; or
- (b) shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:
 - (i) originates in an area or areas known to be free from *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murril.) Barr, or
 - (ii) has undergone kiln drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

Table A4.8: Isolated bark*.

Species/commodity	Country of origin
Isolated bark of all conifers (Coniferales)	All third countries

*Material typically in Customs Tariff CN Code 4401 30 90 and other relevant CN Codes.

N.B. Bark of the following species, originating in the countries shown, is prohibited:

- Sweet chestnut (*Castanea Mill.*) – Any third country other than Switzerland;
- Oak (*Quercus L.*) other than *Quercus suber L.* – Any country in North America;
- Maple (*Acer saccharum*) – Any country in North America;
- Poplar (*Populus L.*) – Any country in the American continent.

Table A4.9: Wood packaging material and dunnage actually in use in the transport of objects of any kind.

Species/commodity	Country of origin
Wood packaging material other than in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less; • wood that has undergone a manufacturing process involving glue, heat or pressure or a combination thereof. 	Any third country except Switzerland
Dunnage, including that which has not kept its natural round, surface, other than in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raw wood of 6mm thickness or less; or • wood that has undergone a manufacturing process involving glue, heat or pressure or a combination thereof. 	Any third country except Switzerland

Special requirements

The isolated bark shall be accompanied by an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve the minimum temperature of 56°C for at least 30 minutes, the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

Special requirements

The wood packaging material shall:

- a) be subject to one of the approved measures specified in Annex I to ISPM No 15; and
- b) display a mark which shall contain as specified in Annex II to ISPM No 15:
 - i) the two-letter ISO country code
 - ii) a code identifying the producer
 - iii) the code identifying the approved measure to which the wood packaging material has been subject in accordance with para. (a)
 - iv) the IPPC logo

N.B. The EU has agreed to further suspend its requirement that wood packaging material, including dunnage, be made from debarked wood until 1 January 2009.

The dunnage shall:

- (i) be subject to one of the approved measures specified in Annex I to ISPM No. 15; and
- (ii) display a mark which shall contain as specified in Annex II to ISPM No. 15 at least:
 - (a) the two letter ISO country code;
 - (b) the code identifying the producer; and
 - (c) the code identifying the approved measure in to which the dunnage has been subject in accordance with paragraph (i); or shall until 31 December 2007, be made from bark-free wood that is free from pests and signs of live pests.

Appendix 5

Glossary

American continent: North and South America.

Bark-free wood: wood from which all bark, excluding the cambium, ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth, has been removed.

Consignment: any relevant material being covered by a single document required by Customs or Plant Health legislation. A consignment can be made up of several lots.

Controlled: any relevant material which must be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate (or approved alternative) and which is subject to a plant health inspection.

Dunnage: loose wood used, or intended for use, to wedge or support cargo, but which does not necessarily remain associated with it.

European Union: the territories of the member States including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands but excluding the Canary Islands, Cueta, Melilla and the French Overseas Departments.

European Third Countries: include Albania, Belarus, Bosnia, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Ukraine, Yugoslavia but does not include Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey.

Importer: in relation to any tree pest or relevant material at any time between landing from a third country and the time when they are discharged by an inspector, includes any owner or other person for the time being possessed of or beneficially interested in the tree pest or relevant material.

Inspector: any person authorised by the Commissioners to be an inspector for the purposes of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005.

North America: the geographical area comprising Canada, Mexico and the USA.

Point of entry: the place where plants, plant products or other objects are brought for the first time into the customs territory of the EU or GB.

Protected zone: where the import and movement from another territory of harmful organisms or pests is prohibited as they are not endemic to GB although conditions here may be favourable to their establishment.

Relevant material: any tree, wood, isolated bark, soil or growing medium subject to regulation under the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005.

Third country: a country or territory which is not part of the European Union.

Wood packaging material: includes packing cases, crates, boxes, cable drums, load boards, spacers, stickers, bearers and pallets etc associated with all commodities.



Forestry Commission

231 Corstorphine Road
Edinburgh
EH12 7AT

www.forestry.gov.uk