

Importing wood, wood products and bark

Requirements for landing controlled material
into Great Britain from non-EU countries



Plant Health Guide

Importing wood, wood products and bark

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Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to highlight the plant health 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 non-EU countries destined for Great Britain but which first enter the EU in another member state.

Why are there 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 the EU Plant Health Directive (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 forest 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 forestry material from non-EU countries into Great Britain or into the EU via Great Britain. The EU member states are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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 13 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 13 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 Cross Border 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.

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 www.legislation.gov.uk

What is controlled?

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, a prohibition is applied. The specific landing requirements for controlled wood products are detailed in Appendix 1 (Tables A1.1–A1.20). 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** (*Coniferales*), e.g. European redwood and whitewood, maritime pine, species of spruce, pine, fir (SPF), western red cedar, eastern white cedar, yew originating in third countries (except wood which originates in a European third country and which is bark free).
- **Ash** (*Fraxinus*) originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.
- **Birch** (*Betula*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA.
- **David elm** (*Ulmus davidiana*) originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan Turkey, Switzerland and USA.
- **Japanese walnut** (*Juglans ailantifolia*) originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.
- **Japanese wing nut** (*Pterocarya rhoifolia*) originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.
- **Mandshurin walnut** (*Juglans mandshurica*) originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.
- **Maple** (*Acer*) species originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA.
- **Oak** (*Quercus*) originating in the USA.
- **Plane** (*Platanus*) originating in Armenia, Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.
- **Poplar/aspens** (*Populus*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and in any country of the American continent.
- **Castanea** (including sweet chestnut) originating in any third country (except wood which is bark free).
- **Alder** (*Alnus*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.
- **Beech** (*Fagus*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.
- **Elm** (*Ulmus*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.
- **Golden Rain tree** (*Koelreuteria*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.
- **Hazel** (*Corylus*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.
- **Hornbeam** (*Carpinus*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.

- **Aesculus** (including horse chestnut/buckeye) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.
- **Katsura tree** (*Cercidiphyllum*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.
- **Lime** (*Tilia*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.
- **Tanoak** (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*) originating in USA.
- **Willow** (*Salix*) originating in Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and the USA.

Descriptions of controlled wood commodities from these species of tree by HM Customs and Revenue commodity codes are provided in Table 1.

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

Customs CN code	Commodity description
4401 11 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms (includes isolated bark), of coniferous wood.
4401 12 00	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms (includes isolated bark), wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4401 21 00	Coniferous wood, in chips or particles
4401 22 00	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles, wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4401 40 10	Sawdust, not agglomerated into logs, briquettes or similar forms (excluding pellets) of coniferous wood and wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4401 40 90	Wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms (excluding sawdust and pellets), of coniferous wood and wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).

Table 1 HM Customs Combined Nomenclature codes for materials subject to control (continued).

Customs CN code	Commodity description
4403 11 00	Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, of coniferous wood.
4403 12 00	Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, of wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4403 21 10 10	Pine (<i>Pinus</i>) Sawlogs exported from the Russian Federation in accordance with Commission Regulation No 498/2012.
4403 21 10 90	Coniferous sawlogs – other
4403 21 90 10	Pine (<i>Pinus</i>) – other exported from the Russian Federation in accordance with Commission Regulation No 498/2012.
4403 21 90 90	Other conifer
4403 22 00 10	Pine (<i>Pinus</i>) other exported from the Russian Federation in accordance with Commission Regulation No 498/2012.
4403 22 00 90	Other conifer
4403 23 10 10	Fir (<i>Abies</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea</i>) sawlogs of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more exported from the Russian Federation in accordance with Commission Regulation No 498/2012.
4403 23 10 90	Other conifer sawlogs of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more.
4403 23 90 10	Other conifer material exported from the Russian Federation in accordance with Commission Regulation No 498/2012.
4403 23 90 90	Other conifer material
4403 24 00 10	Fir (<i>Abies</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea</i>) other exported from the Russian Federation in accordance with Commission Regulation No 498/2012.
4403 24 00 90	Other conifer material
4403 25 10 00	Other conifer sawlogs of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more.
4403 25 90 00	Other conifer material of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more.
4403 26 00 00	Other, other conifer material
4403 91 00 00	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 of sapwood, or roughly squared.
4403 93 00 00	Beech (<i>Fagus</i>) wood of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more.
4403 94 00 00	Beech (<i>Fagus</i>) wood other
4403 95 10 00	Birch (<i>Betula</i>) Sawlogs of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more.
4403 95 90 00	Birch (<i>Betula</i>) other of which any cross-sectional dimension is 15 cm or more.
4403 96 00 00	Birch (<i>Betula</i>) wood other
4403 97 00 00	Poplar and Aspen (<i>Populus</i>) wood

Table 1 HM Customs Combined Nomenclature codes for materials subject to control (continued).

Customs CN code	Commodity description
4403 99 00	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 or other tropical wood), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, not treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives, birch (<i>Betula</i>), wood of maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>), sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4404 10 00	Coniferous – Hoopwood, split poles, piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise, wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like, chipwood and the like.
4404 20	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise of wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4406 11 00 00	Coniferous railway or tramway sleepers (cross ties of wood) – not impregnated.
4406 91 00 00	Coniferous railway or tramway sleepers (cross ties of wood) – other.
4406 12 00 00	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood – not impregnated of wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4406 90 00 00	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood – OTHER of wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4407 11 10 00	Pine (<i>Pinus</i>) end jointed, whether or not planed or sanded – sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.
4407 11 20 00	Pine (<i>Pinus</i>) – planed
4407 11 90 10	Pine (<i>Pinus</i>) wood other – sanded
4407 11 90 90	Pine (<i>Pinus</i>) wood other – other
4407 12 10 00	Fir (<i>Abies</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea</i>) – end jointed, whether or not planed or sanded.
4407 12 20 00	Fir (<i>Abies</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea</i>) – planed
4407 12 90 10	Fir (<i>Abies</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea</i>) – sanded
4407 12 90 90	Fir (<i>Abies</i>) and spruce (<i>Picea</i>) – other

Table 1 HM Customs Combined Nomenclature codes for materials subject to control (continued).

Customs CN code	Commodity description
4407 19 10 10	Coniferous other – end jointed, whether or not planed or sanded.
4407 19 20 00	Coniferous other – planed
4407 19 90 10	Coniferous other – sanded
4407 19 90 90	Coniferous other – other
4407 91 15 00	Oak wood (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), sanded or end-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded.
4407 91 31 00	Planed Oak (<i>Quercus</i>) wood – blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring not assembled.
4407 91 39 00	Planed Oak (<i>Quercus</i>) other than blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring not assembled.
4407 91 90 00	Oak (<i>Quercus</i>) wood – not planed
4407 92 00 10	Beech (<i>Fagus</i>) – planed, sanded or end jointed
4407 92 00 90	Beech (<i>Fagus</i>) – other
4407 93 10 00	Maple wood (<i>Acer</i>), planed; end jointed, whether or not planed or sanded.
4407 93 91 00	Maple (<i>Acer</i>) wood – sanded
4407 93 99 00	Maple (<i>Acer</i>) wood – other
4407 94 10 00	Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>) wood – planed; end jointed, whether or not planed or sanded.
4407 94 91 00	Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>) wood – sanded
4407 94 99 00	Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>) wood – other
4407 95 10 00	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) wood – planed; end jointed whether or not planed or sanded.
4407 95 91 00	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) – Sanded
4407 95 99 00	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) – other
4407 96 10 00	Birch (<i>Betula</i>) – planed; end jointed, whether or not planed or sanded.
4407 96 91 00	Birch (<i>Betula</i>) – sanded
4407 96 99 00	Birch (<i>Betula</i>) – other
4407 97 10 00	Poplar and Aspen (<i>Populus</i>) – planed; end jointed, whether or not planed or sanded.
4407 97 91 00	Poplar and Aspen (<i>Populus</i>) – sanded
4407 97 99 00	Poplar and Aspen (<i>Populus</i>) – other
4407 99 27	Non-coniferous wood (other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to chapter 44 or other tropical wood), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm wood of oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/ aspen (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4407 99 40	Non-coniferous wood sawn – sanded

Table 1 HM Customs Combined Nomenclature codes for materials subject to control (continued).

Customs CN code	Commodity description
4407 99 90	Non-coniferous wood sawn – other
4408 10	Coniferous sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood), for plywood or for similar laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded, spliced or end-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm.
4415 00 00	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 coniferous wood and wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
4416 00 00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other cooperers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves of coniferous wood and wood of wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).
9406 00 20	Prefabricated buildings of wood of coniferous wood and wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), plane (<i>Platanus</i>), poplar/aspens (<i>Populus</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ash (<i>Franxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>), horse chestnuts or buckeyes (<i>Aesculus</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), beech (<i>Fagus</i>), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), lime (<i>Tilia</i>) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i>).

The products listed in Table 2 (page 8) are indicative of those which are not controlled, but any solid wood contained in the packaging, including dunnage, must be ISPM15 compliant. Further information on Customs Nomenclature (CN) codes can be obtained from HMRC or viewed at www.trade-tariff.service.gov.uk/trade-tariff/sections

Table 2 HM Customs Combined Nomenclature codes for materials not subject to control.

Customs CN code	Commodity
0604	Cones for decorative purposes
4401 31	Pellets
4401 39	Sawdust and wood waste agglomerated into logs and briquettes
4402	Wood charcoal
4405	Wood wool, wood flour
4409	Wood tongued and grooved, rebated, chamfered or moulded.
4410	Particle board and similar boards of wood
4411	Fibreboard (of wood)
4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar wood.
4413	Densified wood
4414	Wooden frames for paintings, mirrors or similar objects.
4417	Tools, tool handles, broom handles of wood.
4418	Builders joinery and carpentry of wood (for example, doors, windows, stairs, door or window frames, shingles and shakes).
4419	Tableware and kitchenware of wood
4420	Wood marquetry and inlaid wood (for example, ornamental carvings, statuettes, caskets or cases for jewellery or cutlery).
4421	Other manufactured articles of wood (including animal housing coat hangers, oars, coffins, theatrical scenery, fencing panels).
Various	Non-controlled genera e.g. all tropical hardwoods.

Wood packaging material (including dunnage) entering the European Union

Wood packaging material entering the EU from all countries with the exception of Switzerland, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, must be ISPM15 compliant (see Table A1.20). 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. The exception is associated controlled dunnage such as bearers, stickers and spacers consigned with regulated packs of wood (see Table A1.20 for details). Associated controlled dunnage means wood which supports a consignment of wood of a genus or species specified in tables A1.1–A1.8 and A1.14 in Appendix 1 and which:

- a. is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment; and
- b. meets the same EU phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment.

Prohibited material

Where the risk is too great and no effective treatment is known, certain material is prohibited. This largely pertains to live plants, the import inspections of which are performed by the Agricultural/Rural Affairs/Natural Resources Departments and not covered by this guide. Imports of isolated bark covered by this guide that are prohibited in Great Britain are of the following species, originating in the countries shown:

- **Castanea** (including sweet chestnut) – Any third country other than Switzerland
- **Oak** (*Quercus*) other than *Quercus suber* – Any country in North America
- **Hard, Rock or Sugar maple** (*Acer saccharum*) – Any country in North America
- **Poplar** (*Populus*) – Any country in the American continent
- **Big leaf or Oregon maple** (*Acer macrophyllum*) – USA
- **California buckeye or California horse chestnut** (*Aesculus californica*) – USA
- **Tanoak** (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*) – USA
- **Pacific yew or western yew** (*Taxus breviflora*) – USA.

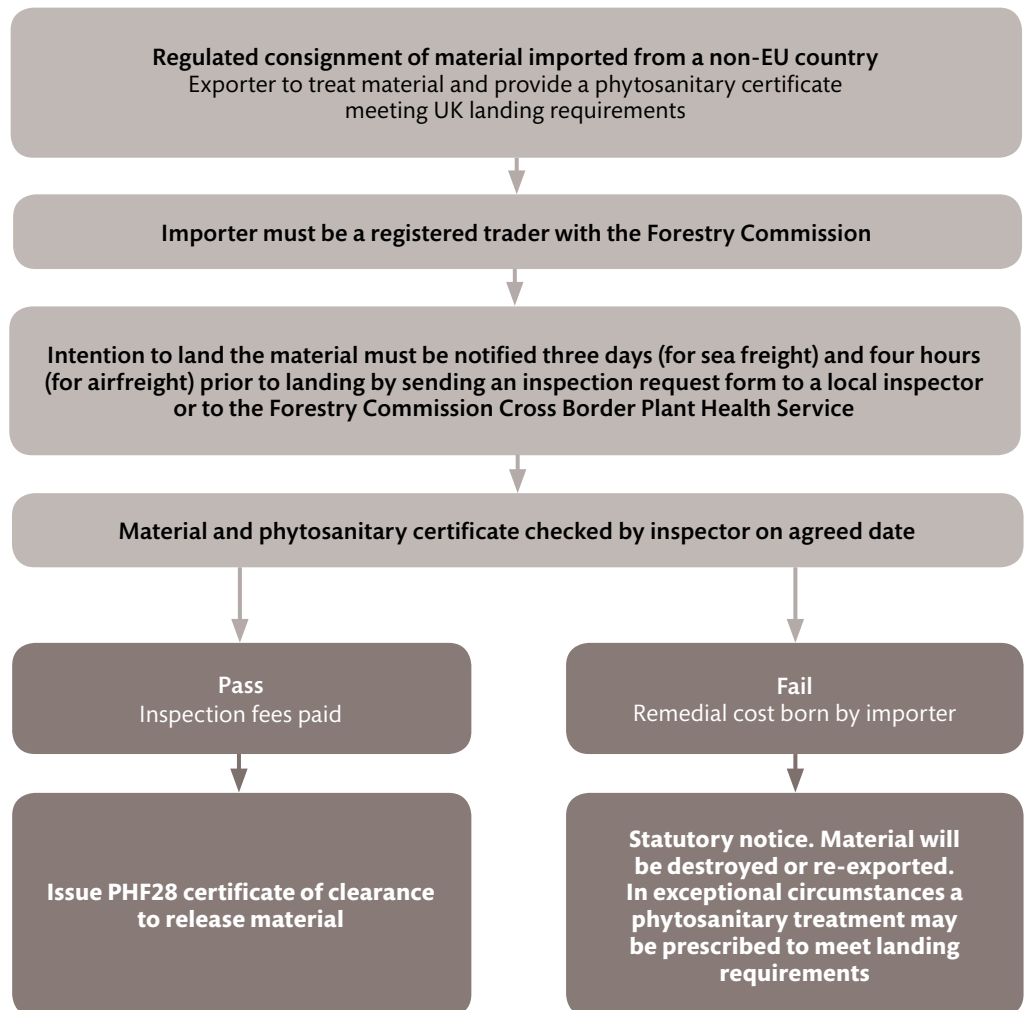
Scientific licences

Prohibited material can be imported, moved or kept under the authority of the Forestry Commissioners if it is to be used for trial or scientific purposes. 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 Cross Border Plant Health Service.

What must I do as an importer?

As an importer, once the regulated material lands in Great Britain it is your responsibility. To avoid difficulties, delays or financial loss caused by breach of the landing requirements, we strongly advise that you or your agent include a clause in your supplier's contract to ensure that the landing requirements are met prior to export and binding them to meet any costs incurred as a result of their failure to do so. The regulated material must meet GB landing requirements which are in place to prevent the introduction of harmful forestry pests and diseases. Depending on the species, country of origin and product imported a number of phytosanitary requirements must be met and verified by an official statement, usually a phytosanitary certificate (or industry or mill certificate where derogations permit use of these documents – see point 3 on page 12) issued in the country of export. Figure 1 overleaf highlights the key stages of a non-EU country controlled wood consignment import process.

Figure 1 Import process for non-EU country regulated forestry material.



Registration

Within Great Britain you must be registered with the Forestry Commission as a forestry trader if you wish to import regulated goods from outside the EU. 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 (where it is not an area of the port/airport) 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.

A registered cross border trader application pack can be obtained by contacting the Forestry Commission Cross Border Plant Health Service (see page 17). There is no charge for registering. However, if an inspector needs to visit your premises as part of the registration process (e.g. when authority to issue plant passports is required), the visit will be subject to a fee under the Plant Health (Fees) (Forestry) Regulations 2015.

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.

Import documents

An importer must present to an inspector, within three days of landing of regulated material, the relevant import documentation (detailed in items 1–3 below), except in the case of material imported by post, where certificate(s) must be fixed to the outside of the package.

- 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/agent.

Note: on satisfactory completion of the plant health inspection, which must be carried out before customs formalities are complete, 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.

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 EU Plant Health Directive. Details of these requirements are also set out in Schedule 4 of the Order and are summarised in Appendix 1 (Tables A1.1–A1.19).

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 (for conifer wood) and Commission Implementing Decisions 2013/780/EU and 2613/782/EU as amended (for oak wood from the USA only) Commission Implementing Decision 2016/412 (for ash wood from Canada) and Commission Implementing Decision 2017/204 (for ash wood from the USA).

Plant health inspections

All imports of materials shown in Appendix 1 Tables A1.1– A1.19 must be inspected and cleared by a plant health inspector. These inspections are entirely independent of any physical checks HMRC might undertake.

Plant health inspectors normally operate Monday–Friday, 9am–5pm, but inspections can be arranged outside of these hours with sufficient prior notice and the inspector's consent. 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.

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.

Key points to note are:

- For containerised material, it takes time for port operators to bring material forward for inspection, open the container doors, conduct fumigant gas checks and so on.
- Port operators will charge separately for these commercial services.
- Inspectors will not perform inspections unless it is safe to do so.

Approved places of inspection inland

Plant Health legislation provides for approved traders to gain Forestry Commission 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 Forestry Commission and HMRC have agreed the use of two customs procedures: External Temporary Storage Facility (ETSF) and Local Clearance Procedure (LCP) – a form of customs freight simplified procedures (CFSP). To be eligible a site must be approved by both HMRC as a 'temporary storage area', and the Forestry Commission as being adequate for carrying out plant health inspections efficiently and safely.

Eligibility for approved places of inspection status depends on the ability of the applicant to meet certain minimum standards set independently by the Forestry Commission and HMRC. The Forestry Commission 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 Forestry Commission plant health requirements.
- Approved places of inspection will be subject to an annual review by the Forestry Commission.
- Approval may be withdrawn if the Forestry Commission 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 Forestry Commission at the addresses provided on page 17.

Checks at points of entry and approved places inland

These include documentary, identity and plant health checks. The definition of these checks are as provided in Article 13a (1)(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) of the EU 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 EU Plant Health Directive (plant health check).

Documentary checks

When phytosanitary, industry or mill certificates need to be inspected in Great Britain, the inspector will examine the relevant document to ensure it complies with the regulations (see 'Import documents' on page 10).

Alternatively, subject to agreement between EU member states it is possible for consignments to be subjected to a documentary check (only), in another EU member state, i.e. 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 the material will not be released.

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 landing 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 1 Tables A1.1– A1.19).

Unidentified genera

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

Certificate of clearance (PHF28)

On satisfactory completion of the inspection, the inspector will issue you with a certificate of clearance (Form PHF28 – generically referred to as a Quarantine Release Certificate QRC), 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.

Timber import inspection fees

Our certificates of clearance (PHF28) will detail the cost of the import inspection fee relating to your consignment of regulated material. Our publication *Import inspection fees for wood, wood products and bark* provides further information about these statutory charges.

What happens if I fail to meet the landing requirements?

Statutory notice

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 serve notice on you requiring 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 specimens or samples from the material for identification or testing by Forest Research. 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 the 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.

Offences

A person can be guilty of a range of offences under the Order. The full range of offences can be found in Part 9 of the Order or contact either the Forestry Commission Cross Border Plant Health Service in Edinburgh or the Plant Health Regional Manager for your area for details (see page 17).

Penalties

If you are found guilty of an offence under the Order you shall be liable to a fine of any amount (see the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2015 which came into force on 11th March 2015: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/664/contents/made>).

HMRC may also instigate proceedings for breaches of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.

Further reading and useful sources of information

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

Ian Brownlee
Operations Manager
Forestry Commission
Silvan House
231 Corstorphine road
Edinburgh EH12 7AT
0300 067 5034
07831 159014
ian.brownlee@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Ian Murgatroyd
Regional Manager (North)
Timber imports to Humber, Liverpool, Tyneside, North Wales and Scotland
0300 067 6523
07767 251379
ian.murgatroyd@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Nick Hazlitt
Regional Manager (South)
Timber imports to, Felixstowe, Ipswich, Thamesport, Tilbury and Southampton, The Wash Ports, South West England and Bristol Channel
07799 657417
nick.hazlitt@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
0300 067 5041
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, Environment and Rural Affairs
Dundonald House
Upper Newtonards Road
Belfast BT4 3SB
0300 200 7847
planthealth.forestserviceni@daera-ni.gov.uk
www.daera-ni.gov.uk

Other useful contacts

Animal and Plant Health Agency Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate
Sand Hutton
York YO41 1LZ
01904 405 138
planthealth.info@apha.gsi.gov.uk
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/plant-health-controls>

Scottish Government
Horticulture Marketing Unit
Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture (SASA) Division
Roddinglaw Road
Edinburgh EH12 9FJ
0131 244 8935
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
01624 801263
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
01481 234567
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
01534 705590
jerseyagriculture@gov.je
www.gov.je

Office of Public Sector Information
(formerly The Stationery Office)
Admiralty Arch
North Side
The mall
London SW1A 2WH
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
0300 200 3700
(VAT, Excise & Customs Helpline within the UK)
+44 2920 501 261
(VAT, Excise & Customs Helpline outside the UK)

Tariff classification enquiries about customs CN codes should be addressed to

HMRC Classification Helpline on 0300 051 3777
(for classification advice only).
www.hmrc.gov.uk

Enquiries about restrictions and prohibitions on imports of timber from tree 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
0117 372 8691 / 8168
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
- FCPH005 Importing firewood
- FCPH006 Importing woodchip
- FCPH007 Minimum facilities at ports

Plant Health notes

- FCPH111 The use of dunnage in British ports

Other publications

- FCPN017 Minimising the impact of the great spruce bark beetle

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

Controlled landing and movement of relevant material in Great Britain.

The landing requirements for sawn wood of controlled genera/species are listed in Tables A1.1–A1.16, for wood chips and wood waste – Tables A1.17 and A1.18, isolated bark – Table A1.19 and wood packaging and dunnage – Table A1.20. See Table 1 on page 4 for customs commodity codes for the different product types, and page 5 for the definition of associated controlled dunnage.

Within some of the tables below reference is made to dual or higher standard landing requirements. These conditions arise because the timber species being imported can be a pathway for more than one quarantine harmful organism. For example wood of ash from the USA could be declared on its accompanying phytosanitary certificate as meeting the following dual landing requirements for Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) and Asian Longhorn Beetle (ALB):

- a. the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation (example EAB requirement option)
- b. the wood is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). In case (b) is applicable, there shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage (example ALB requirement option).

Where dual or higher standard landing requirements are in place for individual genera or species these are referenced in the left hand column of the following tables.

Tables A1.1 Conifers.

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of conifers except <i>Thuja</i> and <i>Taxus</i>, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers. • wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. • wood of <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> 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. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>	<p>Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or USA.</p>	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:</p> <p>(a) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment¹ to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping; and</p> <p>(b) subsequent to its treatment the wood was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i> (March – October), taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering² ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or its vector cannot occur.</p>

1 Where the wood is not bark-free post heat treatment, a heat treatment certificate (see Import Documents 3. Industry and mill certificates section) cannot be issued to accompany the wood by the supplying mill. Instead, the wood (which can retain any amount of bark) must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO declaring that the wood complied with one of the option b. requirements.

2 Timber need not arrive in the UK with a protective covering where there is a declaration on a phytosanitary certificate indicating that it was protected by a covering up until it was exported. This is because the covering requirements only apply up to the point that the consignment leaves the country of export.

Tables A1.1 Conifers (continued).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of <i>Thuja</i> and <i>Taxus</i>, other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>	<p>Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or USA.</p>	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:</p> <p>(a) is bark-free; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping.</p>
<p>Wood of conifers (all genera), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>	<p>Russia, Kazakhstan or Turkey.</p>	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:</p> <p>(a) originates in areas known to be free from <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European) <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European) <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European) and specifically <i>Ips typographus</i>, <i>Ips amitinus</i>, <i>Ips duplicatus</i>; and</p> <p>(b) is bark-free and free from grub holes, larger than 3 mm across; or</p> <p>(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 the current usage; or</p> <p>(d) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping.</p>
<p>Wood of conifers (all genera), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>	<p>Third countries other than: Russia, Kazakhstan or Turkey.</p> <p>European countries</p> <p>Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or USA.</p>	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:</p> <p>(a) is bark-free and free from grub holes, larger than 3 mm across; or</p> <p>(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 the current usage; or</p> <p>(c) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on the wood or on any wrapping.</p>

Tables A1.1 Conifers (continued).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of conifers (all genera), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these conifers. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>	<p>European third countries (including Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Kosova, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Serbia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia but does not include Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 the current usage.</p>

Table A1.2 Ash (*Fraxinus*).

Species/Commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these trees. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made from untreated wood.</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in table A1.16 below.)</p>	<p>Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area recognised (by the European Commission) as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. The name of the area shall be marked on the Phytosanitary Certificate; or</p> <p>(b) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation; or</p> <p>(c) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>

Table A1.3 Birch (*Betula*).

Species/Commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of birch (<i>Betula</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these trees. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made of untreated wood.</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in table A1.16 below.)</p>	Canada or USA	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation; or</p> <p>(b) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>

Table A1.4 Elm (*Ulmus davidiana* and *Ulmus parvifolia*).

Species/Commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of David elm (<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these trees. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds. wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made from untreated wood.</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in table A1.16 below.)</p>	Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area recognised (by the European Commission) as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>. The name of the area shall be marked on the Phytosanitary Certificate; or</p> <p>(b) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation; or</p> <p>(c) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>

Table A1.5 Japanese wing nut (*Pterocarya rhoifolia*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these trees. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made from untreated wood.</p>	<p>Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area recognised (by the Commission) as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>. The name of the area shall be marked on the Phytosanitary Certificate; or</p> <p>(b) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation; or</p> <p>(c) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>

Table A1.6 Walnut (*Juglans mandshurica*, *Juglans ailantifolia*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of Mandshurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), and wood of Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these trees. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and furniture and other objects made from untreated wood.</p>	<p>Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area recognised (by the Commission) as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>. The name of the area shall be marked on the Phytosanitary Certificate; or</p> <p>(b) the bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood are removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation; or</p> <p>(c) the wood has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>

Table A1.7 Hard, Rock or Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wood intended for the production of veneer sheets. chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in table A1.16 below.)</p>	<p>USA or Canada</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Wood of <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh, intended for the production of veneer sheets</p>	<p>USA or Canada</p>	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that originates in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> and is intended for the production of veneer sheets.</p>

Table A1.8 Oak (*Quercus*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of oak (<i>Quercus</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap. casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other cooperers' 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. wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p>	USA	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:</p> <p>(a) is squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface, or</p> <p>(b) is bark-free and the water content is less than 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or</p> <p>(c) is bark free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water treatment, or</p> <p>(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.</p>

Table A1.9 Big leaf or Oregon maple (*Acer macrophyllum*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of Big leaf or Oregon maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in table A1.16 below.)</p>	USA	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export that:</p> <p>(a) it originates in an area in which non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> is known not to occur and which is mentioned under the heading 'place of origin'; or</p> <p>(b) it meets one of the following requirements After official verification that the wood has been stripped of its bark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that it has been squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface, or (ii) that the water content of the wood does not exceed 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or (iii) that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot-water treatment; or <p>(c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, it has undergone kiln drying in the manner specified in point 2(c) of Annex 1 to that Decision, and there shall be evidence by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage.</p>

Table A1.10 California buckeye or California horse chestnut (*Aesculus californica*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of California buckeye or California horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus californica</i>)</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in table A1.16 below.)</p>	USA	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export that:</p> <p>(a) it originates in an area in which non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> is known not to occur and which is mentioned under the heading ‘place of origin’; or</p> <p>(b) it meets one of the following requirements After official verification that the wood has been stripped of its bark</p> <p>(i) that it has been squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface, or</p> <p>(ii) that the water content of the wood does not exceed 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or</p> <p>(iii) that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot-water treatment; or</p> <p>(c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, it has undergone kiln drying in the manner specified in point 2(c) of Annex 1 to that Decision, and there shall be evidence by a mark ‘kiln dried’ or ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage.</p>

Table A1.11 Tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of Tanoak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>)</p>	USA	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export that:</p> <p>(a) it originates in an area in which non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> is known not to occur and which is mentioned under the heading ‘place of origin’; or</p> <p>(b) it meets one of the following requirements After official verification that the wood has been stripped of its bark</p> <p>(i) that it has been squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface, or</p> <p>(ii) that the water content of the wood does not exceed 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or</p> <p>(iii) that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot-water treatment; or</p> <p>(c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, it has undergone kiln drying in the manner specified in point 2(c) of Annex 1 to that Decision, and there shall be evidence by a mark ‘kiln dried’ or ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage.</p>

Table A1.12 Pacific yew or western yew (*Taxus breviflora*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of Pacific yew or western yew (<i>Taxus breviflora</i>)</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in table A1.1 above.)</p>	USA	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export that:</p> <p>(a) it originates in an area in which non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> is known not to occur and which is mentioned under the heading 'place of origin'; or</p> <p>(b) it meets one of the following requirements After official verification that the wood has been stripped of its bark</p> <p>(i) that it has been squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface, or</p> <p>(ii) that the water content of the wood does not exceed 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or</p> <p>(iii) that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot-water treatment; or</p> <p>(c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, it has undergone kiln drying in the manner specified in point 2(c) of Annex 1 to that Decision, and there shall be evidence by a mark 'kiln dried' or 'KD' or another internationally recognised mark put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current commercial usage.</p>

Table A1.13 Plane (*Platanus*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of Plane (<i>Platanus</i>), other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in table A1.16 below.)</p>	Armenia, Switzerland and USA.	<p>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.</p>

Table A1.14 Poplar (*Populus*).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of <i>Populus</i> spp., other than in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its round surface.</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in table A1.16 below.)</p>	Any country of the American continent	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:</p> <p>(a) is bark-free; or</p> <p>(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.</p>

Table A1.15 *Castanea* (including sweet chestnut).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
Wood of <i>Castanea</i> spp.	Any third country except Switzerland	<p>The wood shall be:</p> <p>(a) bark-free; or</p> <p>(b) accompanied by an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it:</p> <p>(i) originates in an area or areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectrica parasitica</i> (Murril.) Barr, or</p> <p>(ii) 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.</p>

Table A1.16 Additional requirements to meet entry requirements in relation to *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Commission Implementing Decision 2015/893).

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood of the following genera: maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus</i> spp.), alder (<i>Alnus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i> spp.), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp.), hazel (<i>Corylus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i> spp.), plane (<i>Platanus</i> spp.), poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.), willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), lime (<i>Tilia</i> spp.) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wood intended for the production of veneer sheets. • chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap. • wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except associated controlled dunnage. <p>But including wood which has not kept its natural round surface.</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin in tables A1.2 to A1.15 above.)</p>	<p>Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and USA.</p>	<p>Official statement that the wood:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area recognised (by the Commission) as being free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky). The name of the area shall be marked on the Phytosanitary Certificate, or</p> <p>(b) Wood is debarked and has undergone heat treatment (56° for 30 minutes throughout its core).</p>

Table A1.17 Wood chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, scrap or similar.

Species/Commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
Coniferales	Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or USA.	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:</p> <p>(a) 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; and</p> <p>(b) subsequent to its treatment the wood was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i>, taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or, except in the case of wood free from any bark, with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or its vector cannot occur.</p>
Coniferales	Russia, Kazakhstan or Turkey or non-European countries other than Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Taiwan or USA.	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it:</p> <p>(a) originates in an area or areas known to be free from <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European), <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-European) and <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European) and <i>Ips typographus</i>, <i>Ips amitinus</i>, <i>Ips duplicatus</i> and that area shall be mentioned in the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export under the rubric 'place of origin'; and</p> <p>(b) has been produced from bark free round wood; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>

Table A1.17 Wood chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, scrap or similar (continued).

Species/Commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Coniferales (all genera)</p>	<p>European third countries (including Albania, Belarus, Bosnia, Georgia, Iceland, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Ukraine and Yugoslavia but does not include Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 the current usage.</p>
<p>Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>), Manchurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>), David elm (<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>), Japanese wing nut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i>).</p> <p>(Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see entries in table A1.16 for additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin.)</p>	<p>Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.</p>	<p>The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement (that it: originates in an area recognised (by the European Commission) as being free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. The name of the area shall be marked on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>

Table A1.18 Wood chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, scrap or similar.

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
Maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), chestnut (<i>Aesculus</i> spp. including horse chestnut), alder (<i>Alnus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i> spp.), Katsura tree (<i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp.), hazel (<i>Corylus</i> spp.), beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), Golden Rain tree (<i>Koelreuteria</i> spp.), plane (<i>Platanus</i> spp.), poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.), willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), lime (<i>Tilia</i> spp.) and elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.). (Subject to dual or higher standard landing requirements – see entries in table A1.13 and entries below in this table for additional or higher standard phytosanitary requirements for other pest risks from specific countries of origin.)	Canada, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and USA.	The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it: (a) Originates in an area known to be free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky); or (b) Wood is debarked and has undergone heat treatment (56° for 30 minutes throughout its core), or alternatively (c) Wood has been processed into pieces of not more than 2.5 cm thickness and width.
Hard, Rock or Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	USA or Canada	The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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 a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.
Poplar/Aspen (<i>Populus</i>)	Any country of the American continent	
Plane (<i>Platanus</i>)	Armenia, Switzerland and USA.	The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it: (a) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule; or (b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.
Birch (<i>Betula</i>)	Canada or USA	The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it originates in a country known to be free of <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory.
Oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	USA	The wood shall be accompanied by an official statement that it: (a) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule; or (b) has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum core temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

Table A1.18 Wood chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste, scrap or similar (continued).

Species/Commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
Castanea (including sweet chestnut)	Any third country except Switzerland	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 <i>Cryphonectrica parasitica</i> ; 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 A1.19 Isolated bark.

Species/commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
All conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>)	All third countries	The isolated bark shall be accompanied by an official statement: (a) that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the bark (including at its core), the latter to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export; and (b) that subsequent to its treatment the bark was transported until leaving the country issuing that statement outside of the flight season of the vector <i>Monochamus</i> , taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season, or with a protective covering ensuring that infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> or its vector cannot occur.
Birch (<i>Betula</i>) – Isolated bark or objects made of isolated bark of <i>Betula</i>	Canada or USA	The bark or objects made out of bark shall be accompanied by an official statement that the bark is free from wood.
Isolated bark or objects made out of isolated bark of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr), Manchurin walnut (<i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim), David elm (<i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch.), Japanese wingnut (<i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold and Zucc.).	Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.	The bark shall be accompanied by an official statement that it: originates in an area recognised by the European Commission as being free from <i>Agilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire. The name of the area shall be marked on the phytosanitary certificate.

Note: Isolated bark of the following species, originating in the countries shown, is prohibited:

- *Castanea* (including sweet chestnut) – Any third country other than Switzerland
- Oak (*Quercus*) other than *Quercus suber* – Any country in North America
- Hard, Rock or Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) – Any country in North America
- Poplar (*Populus*) – Any country in the American continent.
- Big leaf or Oregon maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) – USA
- California buckeye or California horse chestnut (*Aesculus californica*) – USA
- Tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*) – USA
- Pacific yew or western yew (*Taxus breviflora*) – USA.

Table A1.20 Wood packaging material and dunnage, whether actually in use or not in the transport of objects of any kind.

Species/Commodity	Country of origin	Special requirements
<p>Wood packaging material including packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars and dunnage, other than in the form of:</p> <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. • associated controlled dunnage supporting consignments of wood, which is constructed from wood of the same type and quality as the wood in the consignment and which meets the same Union phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment. 	<p>Any third country except Switzerland</p>	<p>The wood packaging material shall be:</p> <p>(a) subject to one of the approved measures as specified in the ISPM15 (Revised 2009), namely;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) made of debarked* wood; or ii) heat treatment that achieves a temperature of 56°C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including its core); or iii) dielectric heating (e.g. microwave) of wood not exceeding 20 cm⁴ when measured across the smallest dimension of the piece or stack must be heated to achieve a minimum temperature of 60°C for 1 continuous minute throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its surface); or iv) fumigated with methyl bromide (or Sulphuryl fluoride due in 2017 – check details) in accordance with requirements described in Annex 1 of ISPM15; and <p>(b) display a mark with the two-letter ISO country code, a code assigned by the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country concerned identifying the producer, and the code identifying the approved measure applied to the wood packaging material as specified in Annex II of ISPM15.</p>

Material typically in customs tariff codes associated with goods of all kinds.

*Irrespective of the type of treatment applied, wood packaging material must be made of debarked wood (see Glossary). For this standard, any number of visually separate and clearly distinct small pieces of bark may remain if they are: (a) less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length); or (b) greater than 3 cm in width, with the total surface area of an individual piece of bark being less than 50 cm².

Glossary

- American continent:** North and South America (see North America below).
- Bark-free wood:** wood from which all bark, except 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.
- Debarked wood:** Wood that has been subjected to any process that results in the removal of bark (Debarked wood is not necessarily bark-free wood).
- Dunnage:** wood packaging material to secure or support a commodity, but which does not remain associated with the commodity.
- 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 and Herzegovania, Georgia, Iceland, Kosovo, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia 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.
- Isolated bark:** bark which has been removed or become detached from a living, felled or fallen tree or from any part of a tree.
- 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:** wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage) e.g. packing cases, crates, boxes, cable drums, load boards, spacers, stickers, bearers and pallets etc.



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