

# Importing Firewood (Solid Fuelwood)

Requirements for landing  
material into Great Britain

## Plant Health Guidance Note

# Importing Firewood

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## Introduction

Plant Health controls apply to a wide range of wood products, including firewood. These controls are in place to prevent the spread of pests and pathogens that would be ecologically and economically damaging if introduced to Great Britain (GB). Import controls are tree species specific and may vary according to the country of origin and by the type of wood or wood product imported. This note explains the current rules for regulated firewood (including kindling) entering GB and covers imports from all countries. This guidance is based on the legislation which applies to England, Wales and Scotland:

Plant Health regulations include the regulation of pests of trees and wood. The regulation takes a risk-based approach to plant protection, and the pest and disease control measures are stringent. The principal Plant Health regulations are EU regulations, amended and retained after EU Exit:

- [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protective measures against pests of plants](#)
- [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2072](#) establishes uniform conditions for the implementation of [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/2031](#) as amended by [UK Statutory Instrument 2020 No.1527](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls](#)

These regulations are given effect in England by [The Official Controls \(Plant Health and Genetically Modified Organisms\) \(England\) Regulations 2019](#), which came into force on 14 January 2020.

This regulation replaces the following orders, which have been revoked:

- The Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 and subsequent amending SIs
- The Plant Health (Export Certification) (Forestry) (Great Britain) Order 2004
- The Plant Health (Wood Packaging Material Marking) Order 2006

Similar [legislation applies in Scotland](#) and [Wales](#).

Importers are advised to check for updates to the legislation before arranging for the supply of any consignment from outside GB.

## Statutory Notification Scheme

In addition to the import regulatory requirements outlined in this document, your attention is drawn to the firewood (solid fuel wood) statutory notification requirements that were introduced in 2017. The imports covered by this scheme are outlined below:

### Criteria for firewood statutory notification scheme.

Firewood Origin	Regulated or non-regulated material	Notification
All third countries	Regulated material (See Tables 1 & 2 for details)	Existing notification system and import for regulated material controls as set out in the Plant Health Regulations for England, Scotland and Wales. FC inspection is carried out at the point of entry. Customs clearance achieved via PHF28 Certificate of Clearance form issued by a FC Plant Health Inspector.
All third countries	Non-Regulated material	Notification as required under the statutory notification scheme introduced in 2017.

The notification system covers imports into England, Wales and Scotland. All relevant consignments, irrespective of size/weight must be notified. The purpose of this is to allow the Forestry Commission to monitor the extent of the firewood import trade where data is not already captured (data capture is available on regulated firewood). The Forestry Commission carries out risk based and random inspections of consignments usually at first point of destination. This ensures that the declaration that the firewood is from a non-regulated species is correct.

The process involves an initial enrolment, followed by completion of either an online or a paper notification form for each consignment of firewood being imported. Full details and guidance on the enrolment and notification process can be found at: [www.gov.uk/guidance/import-firewood-into-great-britain](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/import-firewood-into-great-britain)

## Scope

This Guide sets out the requirements which must be met when importing regulated firewood from all third countries into Great Britain.

Separate but similar arrangements apply in Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

### GB import requirements of regulated firewood from third countries

In accordance with legislation, all commercial importers and traders of regulated firewood must be registered with the Forestry Commission. Registration is free and traders must comply with certain obligations placed upon them as professional operators. Registration also acts as a subscription to a newsletter and any consultations on changes to the way that we regulate forestry material. Applications to register should be made to Plant Health Forestry at the Forestry Commission. [Register as a professional operator to trade in wood](#)

When a consignment of regulated wood is to be imported from a third country the importer (or their agent) must give an inspector at least one day advance notice of their intention to land the material. Any phytosanitary documents for the consignment must be presented to a Forestry Commission appointed Plant Health inspector within one day of landing and before the goods can be cleared through Customs. This documentation check and any physical check on the consignment will be subject to an inspection fee (see [Forestry Commission Plant Health Guide: Import inspection fees for wood, wood products and bark](#)) and, on satisfactory completion of inspection, a Certificate of Clearance (form PHF28) will be issued to enable the goods to be released from Customs' control. Physical checks take place either at a Border Control Post (BCP) or a Place of Destination (POD). Details of how to register a POD for the inspection of regulated wood and wood products can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/register-a-place-of-destination>

Notification of landing forms can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/notice-of-landing-form>

## Wood packaging material (including dunnage) entering Great Britain.

Wood packaging material (WPM) entering GB from all countries except Northern Ireland, whether or not actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, must be ISPM 15 compliant. Wood packaging material which is subject to these measures includes 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. Associated controlled dunnage means wood which supports a consignment of wood of a genus or species and:

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

A copy of ISPM15 can be found at:

[https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/02/ISPM\\_15\\_2018\\_En\\_WoodPackaging\\_Post-CPM13\\_Rev\\_Annex1and2\\_Fixed\\_2019-02-01.pdf](https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/02/ISPM_15_2018_En_WoodPackaging_Post-CPM13_Rev_Annex1and2_Fixed_2019-02-01.pdf)

## Consignments of regulated material from third countries

Imports of all goods coming from third countries must be declared to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) quoting the relevant Combined Nomenclature (CN) Code from the Integrated Tariff of the United Kingdom. For the purpose of this guidance, it is presumed that consignments will meet the description of 44011100 (coniferous) and 44011200 (non-coniferous) for solid fuelwood. This covers fuelwood in the form of logs, billets, twigs, faggots and similar forms but excludes woodchips and woodshavings etc. Reconstituted wood in pellets, briquettes, etc. is not regulated, because the heat and pressure in the manufacturing process remove the plant health risk. Woodchips are not considered to be solid woodfuel and must be declared as CN code 44012100 (coniferous) and 4401220090 (non-coniferous).

The following genera and species of trees are currently controlled.

### Conifers (softwood)

- All conifers (*Coniferales*), e.g. species of spruce, pine and fir, western red cedar, eastern white cedar, yew originating in third countries, except bark-free wood which originates in an EU member state (other than Spain and Portugal) or a European third country.

### Non-conifers (hardwood)

- *Acer* (maple) species originating in, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Aesculus* species (including horse chestnut/buckeye) originating in Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Alnus* (alder) species originating in, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Amelanchier* (serviceberry, grape pear, juneberry, shadblow, shadbush) species originating in Canada or the USA
- *Aronia* (chokeberry) species originating in Canada or the USA
- *Betula* (birch) species originating in, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Carpinus* (hornbeam) species originating in Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Castanea* (including sweet chestnut) species originating in any third country (except wood which is bark free)
- *Cercidiphyllum* (katsura) species originating in Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Corylus* (hazel) species originating in Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Cotoneaster* (cotoneaster) species originating in Canada or the USA
- *Crataegus* (hawthorn) species originating in Canada or the USA
- *Cydonia* (common quince) species originating in Canada or the USA
- *Fagus* (beech) species originating in, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA



- *Fraxinus* (ash) species originating in, Belarus Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Ukraine, Taiwan and the USA
- *Juglans spp* (Walnut) originating in Italy, USA
- *Juglans ailantifolia* (Japanese walnut) originating in Belarus, Canada, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Ukraine, Russia, Taiwan and the USA
- *Juglans mandshurica* (Manchurian walnut) originating in Belarus, Canada, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Ukraine, Taiwan and the USA
- *Koelreuteria* (golden rain tree) species originating in Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (tanoak) originating in the USA
- *Malus* (apple) species originating in Canada or the USA
- *Platanus* (plane) species originating in Albania, Armenia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Populus* (poplar and aspen) species originating in Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and in any country of the American continent (North, Central and South America, including Hawaii)
- *Prunus* (cherry, plum, apricot, almond, peach) species originating in Canada, , China, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, Vietnam or the USA
- *Pterocarya rhoifolia* (Japanese wing nut) originating in Belarus, Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Ukraine, Taiwan and the USA
- *Pyracantha* (firethorn, pyracantha) species originating in Canada or the USA
- *Pyrus* (pear) species originating in Canada or the USA
- *Quercus* (oak) species originating Canada or the USA
- *Salix* (willow) species originating in Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Sorbus* (rowan/mountain ash) species originating in Canada or the USA
- *Tilia* (lime) species originating in Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA
- *Ulmus* (elm) species originating in Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, North Korea, South Korea and the USA

- *Ulmus davidiana* (David elm) originating in Belarus, Canada, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, Ukraine, Taiwan and the USA

**Table 1. GB entry requirements for coniferous firewood**

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
<p>All coniferous wood, other than consignments comprised wholly of wood of <i>Thuja L.</i>, or <i>Taxus L.</i> originating in Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, the USA and EU Member States other than any EU Member State where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner &amp; Bühner) Nickle is known not to occur.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 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 wood (including at its core), and</li> <li>(ii) that subsequent to its treatment, it was transported, until its export from the country issuing the statement, outside the flight season of its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., taking into account a safety margin of four additional weeks at the beginning and at the end of the expected flight season or, in the case of wood which is not free from bark, with a protective covering to prevent infestation with <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner &amp; Bühner) Nickle or its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., or</li> </ul> <p>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 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 wood, and</li> <li>(ii) kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule.</li> </ul> <p>There must also be evidence of the heat treatment by a mark "HT" put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate and, in the case of point (b), evidence of the kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognised mark.</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
<p>Consignments comprising <i>Thuja L.</i> and <i>Taxus L.</i> originating in Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan and the USA (where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner &amp; Bühner) Nickle is known to occur) and EU Member States other than those EU Member States where <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner &amp; Bühner) Nickle is known not to occur.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it is bark-free,</li> <li>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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, or</li> <li>(c) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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 wood (including at its core).</li> </ul> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (b), there must also 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> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (c), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark "HT" put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
<p>Consignments comprising conifers (Pinales) originating in Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* known to be free from:</p> <p>(i) <i>Monochamus</i> spp.</p> <p>(ii) <i>Pissodes cibriani</i> O'Brien, <i>Pissodes fasciatus</i> Leconte, <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> Germar, <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelofs, <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Langor &amp; Zhang, <i>Pissodes strobi</i> (Peck), <i>Pissodes terminalis</i> Hopping, <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> Langor &amp; Zhang and <i>Pissodes zitacuarensis</i> Sleeper, and</p> <p>(iii) <b>Scolytidae</b> spp. (non-European),</p> <p>(b) an official statement that it is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., which are larger than 3 mm across,</p> <p>(c) 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, or</p> <p>(d) an official statement 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 wood (including at its core).</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (c), there must also 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>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
<p>Consignments comprising conifers (Pinales) originating in any country other than:</p> <p>Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Canary Islands, China, EU Member States, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, Ukraine and the USA</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it is bark-free and free from grub holes, caused by its vectors, <i>Monochamus</i> spp., which are larger than 3 mm across,</p> <p>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that 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).</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate (phytosanitary certificate) includes the official statement referred to in point (b), there must also 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> <p>Where the phytosanitary includes the official statement referred to in point (c), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark "HT" put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
<p>Consignments comprising <i>Pinus</i> and <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> originating in any third country, other than European countries where <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Nirenberg &amp; O'Donnell is known not to occur.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in a country* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4, is known to be free from <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Nirenberg &amp; O'Donnell,</li> <li>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4, is known to be free from <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Nirenberg &amp; O'Donnell, or</li> <li>(c) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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 wood (including at its core).</li> </ul> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (c), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark "HT" put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
<p>Consignments comprising wood of conifers (Pinales) other than wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage from any third country.</p>	<p>Must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) be bark-free,</li> <li>(b) be accompanied by an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4, is known to be free from <i>Ips amitinus</i> (Eichhoff), <i>Ips duplicatus</i> (Sahlberg) and <i>Ips typographus</i> (L.), or</li> <li>(c) be accompanied by an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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 have evidence 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</li> </ul> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p>



Table 2. *GB entry requirements for non-coniferous firewood*

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
Wood of <i>Fraxinus</i> (ash) originating in Belarus, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine and the USA	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that the wood originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM4 an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and that no part of the area lies within 100 km of a known outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p>
Wood of <i>Betula</i> (birch) spp. originating in the USA or Canada (where <i>Agrilus anxius</i> Gory is known to occur).	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that its bark and at least 2.5 cm of the outer sapwood have been removed in a facility authorised and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p>
Wood of <i>Prunus</i> L originating in China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Vietnam and EU Member States other	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4, is known to be free from <i>Aromia bungii</i> (Faldermann),</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
<p>than any EU Member State where <i>Aromia bungii</i> (Faldermann) is known not to occur.</p>	<p>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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 wood, or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that it has undergone appropriate ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (b), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark "HT" put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p>
<p>Wood of David elm (<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>) and Chinese or lacebark elm (<i>U. parvifolia</i>) originating in Belarus, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine and the USA</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that the wood originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM4 an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and that no part of the area lies within 100 km of a known outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p>
<p>Wood of <i>Juglans</i> L. (walnut) and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Kunth (wingnut) originating in EU</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4, is known to be free from <i>Geosmithia</i></p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
Member States and the USA.	<p><i>morbida</i> Kolarik, Freeland, Utley &amp; Tisserat and its vector <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> Blackman,</p> <p>(b) an official statement that it has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 40 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core), or</p> <p>(c) an official statement that it has been squared to entirely remove the natural rounded surface.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (b), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark "HT" put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>
Wood of Japanese wing nut ( <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> ) originating in Belarus, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine and the USA.	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that the wood originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM4 an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and that no part of the area lies within 100 km of a known outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p>
Wood of Manchurian walnut ( <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> ), and Japanese walnut ( <i>J. ailantifolia</i> )	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it has undergone ionizing irradiation to achieve a</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
originating in Belarus, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine and the USA.	<p>minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood, or</p> <p>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that the wood originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM4 an area that is free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire and that no part of the area lies within 100 km of a known outbreak of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>A phytosanitary certificate may not include any such official statement unless the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin has previously provided the national plant protection organisation of the United Kingdom with written details of the area or areas.</p>
Wood of sugar maple ( <i>Acer saccharum</i> ) originating in Canada and the USA.	<p>The wood must be accompanied by an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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 must be evidence of that kiln drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or other internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>
Wood of big-leaf or Oregon maple ( <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> ) originating in the USA, other than wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage.	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* in which non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock &amp; Man in 't Veld are known not to occur,</li> <li>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that the wood has been stripped of its bark and:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) that it has been squared so as to entirely remove the rounded surface,</li> <li>(ii) that the water content of the wood does not exceed 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or</li> <li>(iii) that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water-water treatment, or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
	<p>(c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, 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.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (c), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current usage.</p>
<p>Wood of <i>Quercus</i> (oak) spp. originating in Canada and the USA.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement that the wood originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM4 as an area that is free from <i>Bretziella fagacearum</i> Z.W. de Beer, Marincowitz, T.A. Duong &amp; M.J. Wingfield,; and</p> <p>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it is squared so as to remove entirely the rounded surface,</p> <p>(c) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it is bark-free, and the water content is less than 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter,</p> <p>(d) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it is bark-free and has been disinfected by an appropriate hot air or hot water treatment, or</p> <p>(e) in the case of sawn wood, with or without residual bark attached, 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.</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (d), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or other internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
	<p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional</p>
<p>Wood of <i>Quercus</i> (oak) spp. Originating in the USA other than wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* in which non- European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock &amp; Man in 't Veld are known not to occur,</li> <li>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that the wood has been stripped of its bark and:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) that it has been squared so as to entirely remove the rounded surface,</li> <li>(ii) that the water content of the wood does not exceed 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or</li> <li>(iii) that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water-water treatment, or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, 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.</li> </ul> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (c), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current usage.</p>
<p>Wood of California buckeye or California horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus californica</i>) originating in the USA other than wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* in which non- European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock &amp; Man in 't Veld are known not to occur,</li> <li>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that the wood has been stripped of its bark and:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) that it has been squared so as to entirely remove the rounded surface,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
	<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-water treatment, or</p> <p>(c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, 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.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (c), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current usage.</p>
<p>Wood of tanoak or tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus denisiflorus</i>) originating in the USA other than wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* in which non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock &amp; Man in 't Veld are known not to occur,</p> <p>(d) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that the wood has been stripped of its bark and:</p> <p>(i) that it has been squared so as to entirely remove the rounded surface,</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-water treatment, or</p> <p>(c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, 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.</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
	<p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (c), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current usage.</p>
<p>Wood of Pacific yew or western yew (<i>Taxus breviflora</i>) originating in the USA other than wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* in which non-European isolates of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cock &amp; Man in 't Veld are known not to occur,</li> <li>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that the wood has been stripped of its bark and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) that it has been squared so as to entirely remove the rounded surface,</li> <li>(ii) that the water content of the wood does not exceed 20% expressed as a percentage of the dry matter, or</li> <li>(iii) that the wood has been disinfected by an appropriate hot-air or hot water-water treatment, or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) in the case of sawn wood with or without residual bark attached, 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.</li> </ul> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (c), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or its packaging in accordance with current usage.</p>



Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
Wood of <i>Populus</i> L originating in the America.	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it is bark-free, or</li> <li>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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.</li> </ul> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (b), there must also be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or other internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p>
Wood of <i>Castanea</i> (sweet chestnut) spp originating in any third country other than wood packaging material, except associated controlled dunnage.	<p>The wood must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) be bark-free, or</li> <li>(b) be accompanied by an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) (phytosanitary certificate): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) that it originates in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill.) Barr., or</li> <li>(ii) 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Wood of <i>Platanus</i> (plane) spp originating in Albania, Armenia, EU Member States, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA.	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4, is known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (J.M. Walter) Engelbr. &amp; T.C. Harr., or</li> <li>(b) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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.</li> </ul> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (b), there must also and there must be evidence of that kiln-drying by a mark "kiln-dried" or "KD" or other internationally recognised</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
	<p>mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p>
<p>Wood of <i>Amelanchier</i> (serviceberry, grape pear, juneberry, shadblow and shadbush) spp., <i>Aronia</i> (chokeberry) spp., <i>Cotoneaster</i> (cotoneaster) spp., <i>Crataegus</i> (hawthorn) spp., <i>Cydonia</i> (common quince) spp., <i>Malus</i> (apple) spp., <i>Prunus</i> (cherry, plum, apricot, almond and peach) spp., <i>Pyracantha</i> (firethorn and pyracantha) spp., <i>Pyrus</i> (pear) spp., and <i>Sorbus</i> (rowan/ mountain ash) spp originating in Canada and the USA.</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(d) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* which, in accordance with the measures specified in ISPM4, is known to be free from <i>Saperda candida</i> Fabricius,</p> <p>(e) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) 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 wood, or</p> <p>(f) an official statement that it has undergone appropriate ionizing irradiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1 kGy throughout the wood.</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (b), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark "HT" put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage and on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p>
<p>Wood, obtained in whole or part from the following genera: <i>Acer</i> (maple) spp., <i>Aesculus</i> (horse chestnut) spp., <i>Alnus</i> (alder) spp., <i>Betula</i> (birch) spp., <i>Carpinus</i> (hornbeam) spp., <i>Cercidphyllum</i> (Katsura) spp., <i>Corylus</i> (hazel) spp.,</p>	<p>Must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(i) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it originates in an area* established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with ISPM4 as an area that is free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky), or</p> <p>(ii) an official statement (phytosanitary certificate) that it is debarked and has undergone an appropriate heat treatment to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum</p>

Material / Country of Origin	Entry Requirement
<p>Fagus (beech) spp.,  <i>Fraxinus</i> (ash) spp.,  <i>Koelreuteria</i> (golden rain tree) spp.,  <i>Platanus</i> (plane) spp.,  <i>Populus</i> (poplar) spp.,  <i>Salix</i> (willow) spp.,  <i>Tilia</i> (lime) spp. and  <i>Ulmus</i> (elm) spp. originating in EU Member States other than any EU Member State where <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) is known not to occur and any other third country where <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky) is known to occur other than wood packaging material except associated controlled dunnage, but including wood which has not retained its natural round surface.</p>	<p>duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core).</p> <p>Where the phytosanitary certificate includes the official statement referred to in point (b)(ii), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark "HT" put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.</p> <p>* The name of the area(s) must be included in the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Additional declaration".</p>

## Further reading and useful sources of information

For information and advice on forestry plant health matters in Great Britain visit:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/importing-and-exporting-wood-and-timber-products#publications> or contact the Forestry Commission Plant Health Forestry team.

Information about updates to legislation can be obtained by subscribing to our free newsletter ([plant.health@forestrycommission.gov.uk](mailto:plant.health@forestrycommission.gov.uk)), or by checking the Plant Health GOV.UK web pages.

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### Other useful websites

For information on pine wood nematode demarcated areas within EU member states:

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/plant/docs/ph\\_biosec\\_pwn\\_demarcated-areas.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/plant/docs/ph_biosec_pwn_demarcated-areas.pdf)

The UK's woodfuel quality assurance scheme – Woodsure which certifies suppliers of wood fuels:

<https://woodsurre.co.uk/>

Many parts of the UK are smoke control areas where smoke from a chimney cannot be emitted unless an authorised fuel is being burnt or an 'exempt appliance' is being used:

<https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rule>