



Issue 38 - August, 2019

### New landing requirements for wood products produced from all species of Walnut (*Juglans spp*) and Wingnut (*Pterocarya spp*) originating in the USA where the Thousand Cankers Disease is present.

The Forestry Commission has prepared national legislation which will come into force on the **1<sup>st</sup> September 2019** and will implement the requirements of the European Commission Implementing Directive 2019/523 to protect the European Union from the threat of thousand cankers disease (*Geosmithia morbida*) and its vector the walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*). The legislation (Statutory Instrument 2019 No. 1075) will regulate a number of wood products (See Importers Guide for Customs CN Codes affected - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/importing-wood-wood-products-and-bark>). Details of the disease can be viewed on the Forest Research website using the following link - <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/pest-and-disease-resources/thousand-cankers/>

With effect from the **1<sup>st</sup> September 2019** all consignments of those wood products listed in our wood, wood products and bark importers guide **originating from the USA**, will be held at ports of landing when they enter Great Britain pending Route 2 documentary and plant health checks.

**Timber importers who will be affected by the new legislation and who are not currently familiar with our controlled timber clearance procedures should read the 'Notice of Landing' guidance on our website at –**

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/import-wood-wood-products-or-bark-from-non-eu-countries>

Our wood, wood products and bark importers guide is being updated to reflect these changes and will be published on our website soon.

The landing requirements specified in the new thousand cankers disease legislation for **wood of walnut or wingnut**, other than woodchips etc., include a Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that –

- it originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the USA in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from *Geosmithia morbida* and its vector *Pityophthorus juglandis* or,
- 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; or
- it has been squared to entirely remove the natural rounded surface.

- New landing requirements for wood products produced from all species of Walnut (*Juglans spp*) and Wingnut (*Pterocarya spp*) originating in the USA where the Thousand Cankers Disease is present
- New landing requirements for wood products produced from all species of Walnut (*Juglans spp*) and Wingnut (*Pterocarya spp*) originating in other EU Member States
- New landing requirements for certain wood products produced from all species of Cherry (*Prunus spp*) originating in countries where the Red-Necked Longhorn Beetle (*Aromia bungii*) is present.
- Amendment to current Landing requirements for wood of Plane (*Platanus spp*)
- New landing requirements for machinery or vehicles which have been operated for forestry purposes imported from any third country other than Switzerland
- New landing requirements for machinery or vehicles which have been operated for forestry purposes imported from Switzerland
- Reminder for importers of solid fuel wood destined for commercial biomass plants
- Staff Update
- Did You Know...
- Enquiries

Where the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (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, as well as on the certificate.

For **wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste or scrap or isolated bark** of walnut or wingnut the landing requirements include an official statement declaring that –

- a) it originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the the USA in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from *Geosmithia morbida* and its vector *Pityophthorus juglandis* or,
- b) 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 bark or the wood.

Where the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (a), the name of the area must also be mentioned on the certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.

Where the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a “HT” mark on the certificate.

## **New landing requirements for wood products produced from all species of Walnut (*Juglans spp*) and Wingnut (*Pterocarya spp*) originating in other EU Member States**

From **1<sup>st</sup> September 2019** the landing requirements for wood of walnut or wingnut, other than in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or part from these plants, or 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 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, but including that which has not kept its natural round surface include;

A Plant Passport must accompany the wood, the requirements of which are that it:

- a) originates in an area known to be free from *Geosmithia morbida* and its vector *Pityophthorus juglandis*, established by the competent authorities in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or
- b) 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. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark ‘HT’ put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage, or
- c) has been squared to entirely remove the natural rounded surface.

For **isolated bark or wood of walnut or wingnut, in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap** obtained in whole or part from these plants, a Plant Passport must accompany the material the requirements of which are:

- a) that it originates in an area free from *Geosmithia morbida* and its vector *Pityophthorus juglandis* established by the competent authorities in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or
- b) 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 bark or the wood. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark 'HT' put on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.

**For 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 raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less, processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, and 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, it shall:

- a) originate in an area free from *Geosmithia morbida* and its vector *Pityophthorus juglandis*, established by the competent authorities in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, or
- b) be made of debarked wood, as specified in Annex I to FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 on Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade:
  - be subject to one of the approved treatments as specified in Annex I to that International standard, and
  - display a mark as specified in Annex II to that International standard, indicating that the wood packaging material has been subjected to an approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this standard

**New landing requirements for certain wood products produced from all species of Cherry (*Prunus spp*) originating in number of countries where the Red-necked Longhorn Beetle (*Aromia bungii*) is present.**

Also included in the national legislation (Statutory Instrument 2019 No. 1075) which came into force on the **23<sup>rd</sup> July 2019** and implemented the requirements of Commission Implementing Decision 2019/5231 and the Commission Implementing Decision 2018/15032 which add measures to protect the EU from the threat of the Red-Necked Longhorn Beetle (*Aromia bungii*). The legislation regulates a number of wood products listed in our wood, wood products and bark importers guide (See <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/importing-wood-wood-products-and-bark>)

Details of the beetle can be viewed on the Forest Research website using the following link – <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/pest-and-disease-resources/red-necked-longhorn-beetle/>

With effect from the **23<sup>rd</sup> July 2019**, all consignments of those regulated wood products made from wood of *Prunus spp* (Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Almond, Peach) **originating in China, North Korea, Mongolia, Japan, South Korea or Vietnam** must be held at ports of landing when they entered Great Britain pending Route 2 documentary and plant health checks.

The landing requirements specified in the new Red-Necked Longhorn Beetle (*Aromia bungii*) legislation for wood of cherry, plum, apricot, almond, peach (*Prunus spp*), other than woodchips particles, wood waste or scrap, include a Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that –

- a) it originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from *Aromia bungii* or,
- b) 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
- c) it has undergone appropriate ionising radiation to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 1kGy throughout the wood.

Where the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (a), the name of the area must also be mentioned on the certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.

Where the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (b), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” on the certificate”;

For **wood of cherry, plum, apricot, almond and peach in the form of chips, particles, shavings, wood waste or scrap**, the landing requirements include an official statement declaring that –

- a) it originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from *Aromia bungii* or,
- b) it has been processed into pieces of not more than 2.5 cm thickness and width; or

- c) 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.

Where the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (a), above the name of the area must also be mentioned on the certificate under the heading “Additional declaration”.

Where the phytosanitary certificate or phytosanitary certificate for re-export includes the official statement referred to in paragraph (c), there must also be evidence of that heat treatment by a mark “HT” on the certificate”;

**Notes 1 and 2:** It is acknowledged that Commission Implementing Directive 2019/523 and also Commission Implementing Decision 2018/1503 have separate Additional Declaration compliance requirements for wood of *Prunus spp.* However, because the Directive requirements are the more comprehensive in relation to the species of *Prunus* covered (.ie. the whole genus) and it also includes a greater number of Combined Nomenclature (CN) Codes, the Forestry Commission will accept the ‘Directive’ Additional Declaration, as providing assurance that the ‘Decision’ requirements have also been met, provided that the place of origin is declared when the area of pest freedom option is used.

## Amendment to the current landing requirements for wood of Plane (*Platanus spp.*)

From the **1<sup>st</sup> September 2019** the newly amended landed landing requirements for wood of Plane (*Platanus spp.*), except 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 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, but including wood which has not kept its natural round surface, and wood in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, shavings, wood waste and scrap obtained in whole or in part from *Platanus*, **originating in Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate stating** that that the wood:

- a) originates in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin as being free from *Ceratocystis platani* (the cause of canker stain in plane) in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which is mentioned on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii) under the rubric ‘Additional declaration’, or
- b) has undergone kiln-drying to below 20% moisture content, expressed as a percentage of dry matter, achieved through an appropriate time/temperature schedule. There shall be evidence thereof by a mark ‘kiln-dried’ or ‘KD’ or another internationally recognised mark, put on the wood or on any wrapping in accordance with current usage.’

Details of the disease *Ceratocystis platani* (the cause of Canker stain in plane) can be viewed on the Forest Research website at - <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/research/plane-wilt-canker-stain-disease-pest-alert/>

## New landing requirements for machinery or vehicles which have been operated for forestry purposes imported from any third country other than Switzerland (see section on imports from Switzerland below)

From **1<sup>st</sup> September 2019** importers of machinery or vehicles that have been operated for forestry purposes imported from any third country (except Switzerland – see separate guidance below) must ensure that they are accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate that they have been cleaned and are free from soil and plant debris. The Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes covered by the new legislation are -

- ex 8432 (Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports-ground rollers)
- ex 8433 53 (Root or tuber harvesting machines)
- ex 8436 80 10 (Forestry machinery, excludes chainsaws 8467 81 00 00 and sawing machines (Band and Circular – 8465 91 10/20 00) and saw blades 8202)
- 8701 20 90 (Used Road tractors for semi-trailers, other than tractors of heading 8709)
- ex 8701 91 10 (Agricultural tractors and forestry tractors, wheeled, of an engine power not exceeding 18 kW)

All plant health import inspections of controlled agriculture and forestry machinery and vehicles landing in England and Wales will be performed by Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Inspectors, and the imports must be declared on the PEACH system with 3 days advance notification.

Details on how to register to use the PEACH system and how to notify the PHSI can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-peach-system-to-import-plants-and-fresh-produce>

Machinery and vehicles being landed in Scotland should be manually notified to the Forestry Commission's Plant Health Service in the same way as imports of controlled timber are and the FC will arrange an import inspection.

The requirements do not apply to new machinery or vehicles.

## New landing requirements for machinery or vehicles which have been operated for forestry purposes imported from Switzerland

From **1<sup>st</sup> September 2019** importers of machinery or vehicles that have been operated for forestry purposes imported from Switzerland must ensure that they are accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate that:

they have been exported from an area established by the national plant protection organisation for Switzerland in accordance with ISPM No. 4 as an area that is free from *Ceratocystis platani*; (the cause of Canker stain in plane) or

in the case of any machinery or vehicles exported from an area infested with *Ceratocystis platani* (the cause of Canker stain in plane) they have been cleaned and are free from soil and plant debris prior to export;

The Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes covered by the new legislation are -

- ex 8432 (Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports-ground rollers)
- ex 8433 53 (Root or tuber harvesting machines)
- ex 8436 80 10 (Forestry machinery, excludes chainsaws 8467 81 00 00 and sawing machines (Band and Circular – 8465 91 10/20 00) and saw blades 8202 8701 20 90 (Used road tractors for semi-trailers, other than tractors of heading 8709)
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All plant health import inspections of controlled agriculture and forestry machinery and vehicles landing in England and Wales will be performed by Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Inspectors and the imports must be declared on the PEACH system with 3 days advanced notification. Details on how to register to use the PEACH system and how to notify the PHSI can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-peach-system-to-import-plants-and-fresh-produce>

Machinery and vehicles being landed in Scotland should be manually notified to the Forestry Commission's Plant Health Service in the same way as imports of controlled timber are and the FC will arrange an import inspection.

The requirements do not apply to new machinery and equipment.

## Reminder for importers of solid fuel wood destined for commercial biomass plants

Importers should be aware of the landing requirements for firewood, kindling and WPM by checking the "Importing firewood – Requirements for landing material into Great Britain" web page

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/import-firewood-into-great-britain> and they should also liaise with their suppliers to ensure that compliant WPM accompanies the firewood products being imported.

In addition we would like to confirm that under the Statutory Notification Scheme (SNS) for firewood **notifications are required for solid fuel wood that is destined for commercial biomass plants and not just for domestic use.** This includes bulk deliveries and round wood material in longer lengths than that normally used for domestic purposes.

## Staff Update:

Sophie McKenzie, in our Admin Team, has secured a job outside the Forestry Commission and will be leaving us on Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2019. We wish Sophie every success in her new position. Greg McCormack will be temporarily promoted into Sophie's post whilst we recruit a permanent replacement for Sophie. We warmly welcome David McCall-Smith who has temporarily joined the team to perform Greg's role. David joins both Greg and Joanne McAuley in our admin team who will all assist our customers with general import/export and administrative enquiries.

## Did You Know....

.....that you can find out more about the tree pests and diseases which threaten the health of Great Britain's trees, woods and forests on the website of our sibling organisation, Forest Research?

Plain-English descriptions of a wide range of harmful tree pests and organisms such as fungi, bacteria, water moulds and algae are presented. They are intended to inform people who work with trees as well as the interested public, but they can also help importers of wood and wood products gain a greater understanding of the problems which these organisms can cause, and the reasons for our border biosecurity controls.

New information is being added all the time, so we suggest you bookmark [www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/pest-and-disease-resources](http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/pest-and-disease-resources).

## Enquiries:

All enquiries relating to this newsletter should be directed to the relevant Plant Health Regional Manager or the Operations Manager –

Nick Hazlitt Regional Manager (South) - Mobile 07799 65417

Email: [nick.hazlitt@forestrycommission.gov.uk](mailto:nick.hazlitt@forestrycommission.gov.uk) timber imports to; Felixstowe, Ipswich, London Gateway, Thamesport, Tilbury, The Wash Ports, Sheerness, Southampton, South West England, Bristol Channel and South Wales

Russ Collins, Regional Manager (North) Mobile: 07764 838 836

Email: [russell.collins@forestryengland.uk](mailto:russell.collins@forestryengland.uk) timber imports to; Humber, Liverpool, Tyneside, North Wales and Scotland

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**W :** [www.gov.uk/government/collections/importing-and-exporting-wood-and-timber-products](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/importing-and-exporting-wood-and-timber-products)