

ISPM 15 – History

Brent Larson, Standards Officer, IPPC

APPPC/NPPO joint Workshop

ISPM 15 : Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade

10-14 June 2014, Beijing, China



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Need for a standard

- Wood boring pest interceptions
- Surveillance and monitoring programmes linked interceptions to wood packaging material
- Experts met several times and developed a draft ISPM
- Draft ISPM presented to ICPM-4 (2002)



Last minute Negotiations at ICPM-4 (2002)

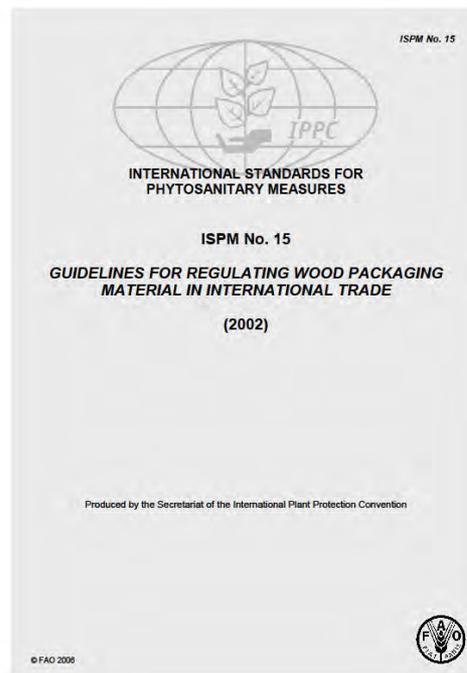


- Debarking removed- technically justified?
- Concerns on the efficacy of methyl bromide in relation to pinewood nematodes



- Concern about promoting methyl bromide but reference to Montreal Protocol was not removed

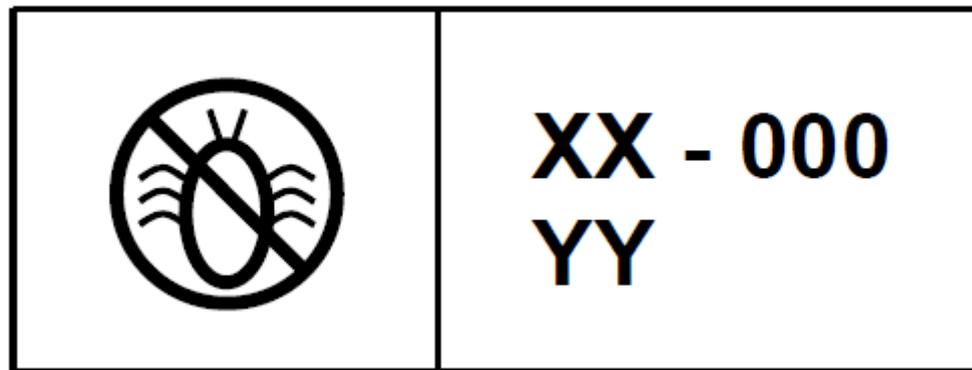
ICPM-4 (2002) adopted: ISPM 15. Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade



ISPM 15 mark

The mark should at minimum include the:

- symbol
- ISO two letter country code followed by a unique number assigned by the NPPO to the producer of the wood packaging material, who is responsible for ensuring appropriate wood is used and properly marked
- IPPC abbreviation according to Annex I for the approved measure used (e.g. HT, MB).



Addressing concerns on the symbol

- A company in the USA claimed the symbol was already in use so IPPC Secretariat suggested countries temporarily suspend the implementation of the ISPM 15: 2002



Addressing concerns on efficacy

- North American Forestry Commission
- International Forest Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG)
- *ICPM-5 (2003) requested the IFQRG to review data provided by the Republic of Korea and China*
- IFQRG coordinated research on methyl bromide



New ISPM 15 symbol

- New symbol design, FAO registered under the Madrid Agreement (MA) and in some countries not party to the MA
- Limited resources: symbol was only registered in 82 countries in 2004.



Technical Panels

ICPM-6 (2004) established Technical Panels:

- Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)
 - Work on the development of ISPM 15
 - Practical application of treatments
- Technical Panels on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)
 - review treatment efficacy using ISPM 28
(Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests)



IPPC workshop on the practical application of ISPM 15

28 February-4 March 2005,
Vancouver, Canada

- *Over 170 delegates participated :*
 - *reviewed ISPM 15 requirements*
 - *toured approved facilities*
 - *each delegate developed an implementation plan.*



IPPC workshop on the practical application of ISPM 15

- *Workshop proceeding are available on the IPP:*
<https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/capacity-development/ippc-workshop-practical-application-ispm-no-15vancouver-canada-28-february-4-march-2005>

ISPM 15 implementation issues

- Issues were raised on implementation
- IFQRG set up a list serve for Q & As
- Some issues raised, indicated that ISPM 15 should be revised
- CPM-1 (2006) added the revision of ISPM 15 to the IPPC List of topics for standards
- TPFQ began the revision

Revised Annex 1 on treatments

- CPM-1 (2006) adopted a revised Annex 1: *Approved measures associated with wood packaging material* to address the concerns regarding the methyl bromide (MB) fumigation
 - provided more guidance
 - fumigation schedule was changed



CPM Recommendation

- Use of methyl bromide for quarantine purposes is allowed under the Montreal Protocol
- IPPC criticized by the world for promoting methyl bromide use but in reality there was always an alternative treatment
- CPM-3 (2008) adopted a CPM recommendation on: *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure*



Revised ISPM 15

- CPM-4 (2009) adopted a revised ISPM 15:
Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade



Issues addressed in the 2009 adopted ISPM 15

- reuse and remanufacture
- bark risks, specifically defining what size of bark was most risky
- removal of bark was added
- more guidance on the application of treatments
- criteria for new treatments removed (under revision)
- increased guidance on the use of the mark



ISPM 15 mark

Required components of the mark:

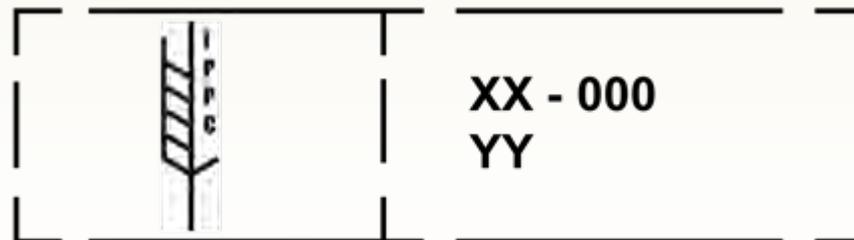
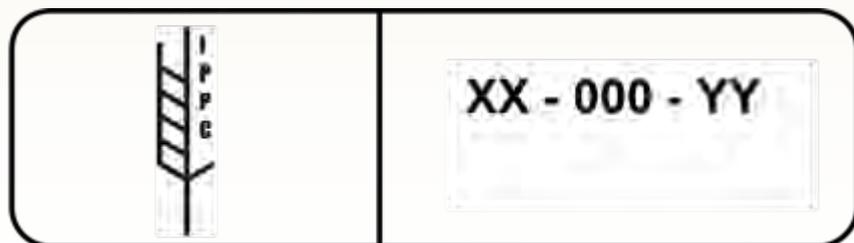
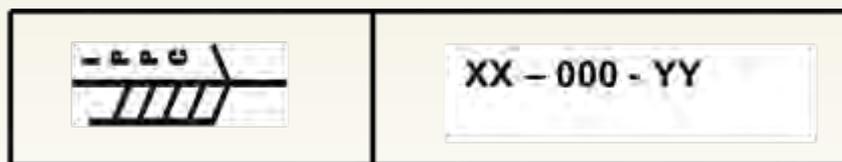
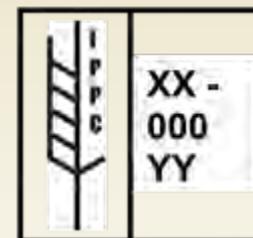
- the symbol
- a country code
- a producer/treatment provider code
- a treatment code using the appropriate abbreviation according to Annex 1 (HT or MB).

More specific guidance on the use of the ISPM 15 mark

- legible to inspectors without the use of a visual aid
- durable and not transferable
- rectangular or square
- no other information within a border line
- not hand written
- some flexibility allowed



Examples of the ISPM 15 mark



Protection of the symbol

- FAO has now registered the symbol in 114 countries
- In 2014 FAO has requested the registration in 19 more countries
- Each year, with limited resources, FAO continues the registration process
- IPPC welcomes commitments to reimburse FAO for registration costs



Usage Rules

- FAO as owner of the symbol has established usage rules
- FAO has authorized NPPO to use of the symbol in the ISPM 15 mark when implementing ISPM 15



Compliance

- FAO has delegated the NPPO as the authority to authorize and monitor the national use of the symbol in the ISPM 15 mark
- If misuse is discovered, NPPOs may request FAO to send a “Cease And Desist” letter to the offending party

Prosecution

- If the “Cease And Desist” letter does not bring about compliance NPPOs may request advice from FAO legal services
- The NPPO (or Contracting Party) may request authority to prosecute on behalf of FAO, this needs to be done in consultation with FAO Legal Services and at the costs are covered by the NPPO

An additional treatment added

CPM-8 (2013) adopted an additional treatment which was included in Annex 1. Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material

- *a heat treatment using dielectric heating (DH)*
- *CPM-8 requested guidance on the application of this treatment be developed*



Explanatory document

- First ISPM 15 explanatory document was produced by Shane Sela
- In 2014, in consultation with the TPFQ, a revised explanatory document was produced by Shane Sela, lead author, Thomas Schroeder, Matsui Mamoru and Michael Ormsby
- Explanatory documents are published on the IPP: <https://www.ippc.int/publications/regulation-wood-packaging-material-international-trade-0>

Guidance Documents

- IPPC Secretariat has developed specific guidance on the use of dielectric heating, information can be found on the IPP <http://www.phytosanitary.info/>
- *Dielectric Heating- a quick guide to Dielectric Heating as treatment for wood packaging material, posted on the IPP:*
<http://www.phytosanitary.info/information/dielectric-heating-quick-guide-dielectric-heating-treatment-wood-packaging-material>

Dielectric Heating- a quick guide to Dielectric Heating as treatment for wood packaging material

International Plant Protection Convention www.ippc.int



Dielectric heating as a treatment for wood packaging material

Dielectric heating is a newly assessed treatment for wood packaging material that can fight from microorganisms (especially beetles) the wood. The International Plant Protection Convention's Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) approved dielectric heating as a phytosanitary treatment for wood packaging material as part of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 15, Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade.

This guide provides additional information on dielectric heating as a phytosanitary treatment for wood packaging material. It is for information only.

What is dielectric heating?

Dielectric heating uses electromagnetic waves - such as microwaves (MW) or radio frequency (RF) waves - to create heat. Some of the electromagnetic energy converts into heat when it interacts with moisture, just like in the ordinary kitchen microwave oven.

How does dielectric heat treat wood packaging material?

When wood is heated to the temperature, and within the time period, specified in ISPM 15 Annex 1, the heat kills the pests in the wood that need to be eliminated.

Because wood contains moisture throughout its structure, dielectric heating simultaneously heats wood across the entire profile of the wood. As a result, dielectric heating differs from conventional heat treatment methods like air or oil heating because these methods raise surface temperatures more quickly than the core. It takes time for heat to be conducted from the surface of the wood to the core and so with conventional heat treatment it is necessary to monitor the temperature of the core of the wood to ensure that sufficient heating has occurred to eliminate the pests.

In contrast, when using dielectric heating, the temperature of the wood can be measured on its surface by its monitoring infrared images that show heat levels of the wood's surface. With dielectric heating, the surface of the wood is often cooler than the core because the outer surface cools but the heat radiates into the surrounding environment. Because of this, if any wood the target temperature of 55°C at the wood's surface you can be assured that the temperature is equal or higher inside.



Dielectric heating works across the entire profile of the wood, while conventional heat has to be conducted into the wood from the surface.

Possible new treatments

- In 2006 and 2007 the IPPC Secretariat made a calls for treatments wood packaging treatments
- Six treatments for wood packaging were submitted:

- **Ecotwin**

- **Microwave**

- **Phosphine**

- **Sulfuryl fluoride**

- **Methyl iodide**

- **Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)**

TPPT reviewed treatment submissions

For most submissions there was:

- insufficient information on the numbers of pests tested
- efficacy level of the treatment against the target pest could not be determined
- the most resistant life stage was not determined
- life stages most likely to be present at the time of treatment was not determined
- no statistical support

TPPT requested additional information

Submitters, in most cases were not able to provide the TPPT with sufficient information.

Only two proposed treatments were considered further:

- Microwave heat treatment
- Sulfuryl fluoride

Microwave heat treatment

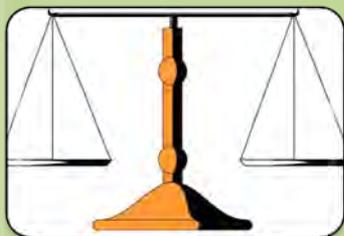
- Microwave changed to dielectric heating
- Adopted by CPM-8 (2013)
- Treatment code = DH



Sulfuryl fluoride

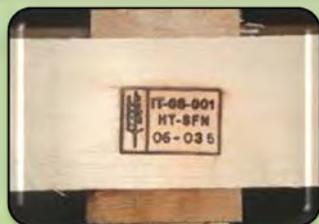
- Additional information is still being considered by the TPPT

Equivalence



First international recognition of equivalence for treatments:

- Fumigation by methyl bromide (MB)
- Treatment by heat (HT) or
- Dielectric heating (DH)



Also recognized the ISPM 15 mark as a way to prove a phytosanitary measure had been applied

New treatment criteria

- Criteria for ISPM 15 treatments was vague
- CPM decided to revise the criteria
- Part of ISPM 15 revision: *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010)
- TPFQ are currently developing, pending IFQRG publication on the “Cardiff Protocol”



New treatment criteria (Cont.)

- TPFQ are revising based on research coordinated by IFQRG
- Once adopted this new criteria will be used by the TPPT and TPFQ to evaluate ISPM 15 treatment submissions



Conclusions

- The first and possibly the last case where the Appropriate Level of Protection is globally harmonized
- Huge impact on protecting trees and forests
- Equivalence
- Raised the profile of the IPPC
- Well worth the effort
- Need to focus on proper implementation

Contact details



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ISPM 15

Scientific Technical Issues

Dr. Eric Allen
Canadian Forest Service
Natural Resources Canada

June, 2014
NAPPO – APPPC
ISPM 15 Workshop
Beijing, China



Overview of ISPM science issues

- Economic damage caused by pests
- Pest interceptions on treated wood packaging
- Scientific basis of treatments



Overview of ISPM science issues

- Economic damage caused by pests
- Pest interceptions on treated wood packaging
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How can science help make improvements to ISPM 15?



International Forestry Quarantine Research Group

- Advisory body to the IPPC providing scientific analysis and review of global phytosanitary issues and new information
- Identify and undertake collaborative scientific research aimed at high priority forestry quarantine questions





Pest Risks Reduced by ISPM 15

Before ISPM 15:



Untreated wood with bark

Cable spools:
25% with live insects





Quarantine rearing of spruce bolts used to brace granite blocks



Fungi, nematodes,
and insects
(2408 of 28 species)

Major pest groups intercepted in wood packaging

Cerambycidae

- wood borers



Monochamus galloprovincialis

Nematoda



Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

Scolytinae

- bark and ambrosia beetles



Dendroctonus ponderosae



Ophiostoma spp

Siricidae

- wood wasps



Sirex spp.

Buprestidae

- metallic wood-boring beetles



Agrilus planipennis

Bostrichidae

- dry wood beetles



Lyctus brunneus

Bark beetles and wood borers commonly intercepted and are known to be serious quarantine pests

21 species of Scolytinae and Cerambycidae established in the US from 1909–2008

- IFQRG bark infestation study results (UK, US, Germany, Canada

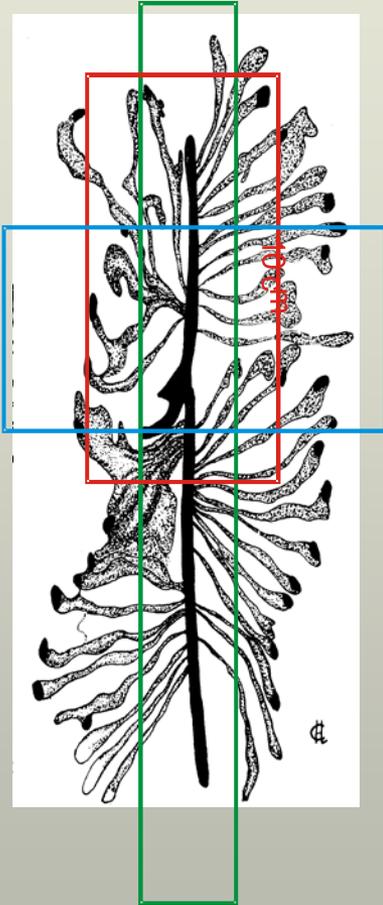
Bark less than 3 cm wide or 50 square cm are very low risk

- too small for insects to complete life cycle
- dries quickly to become undesirable for insects

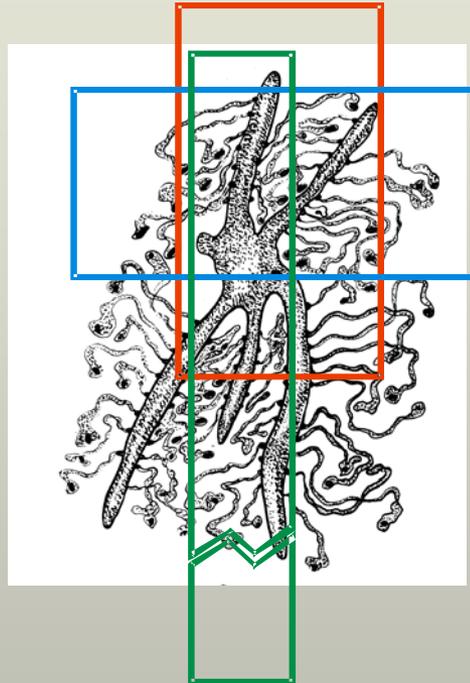
This led to changes in 2009 revision to ISPM 15



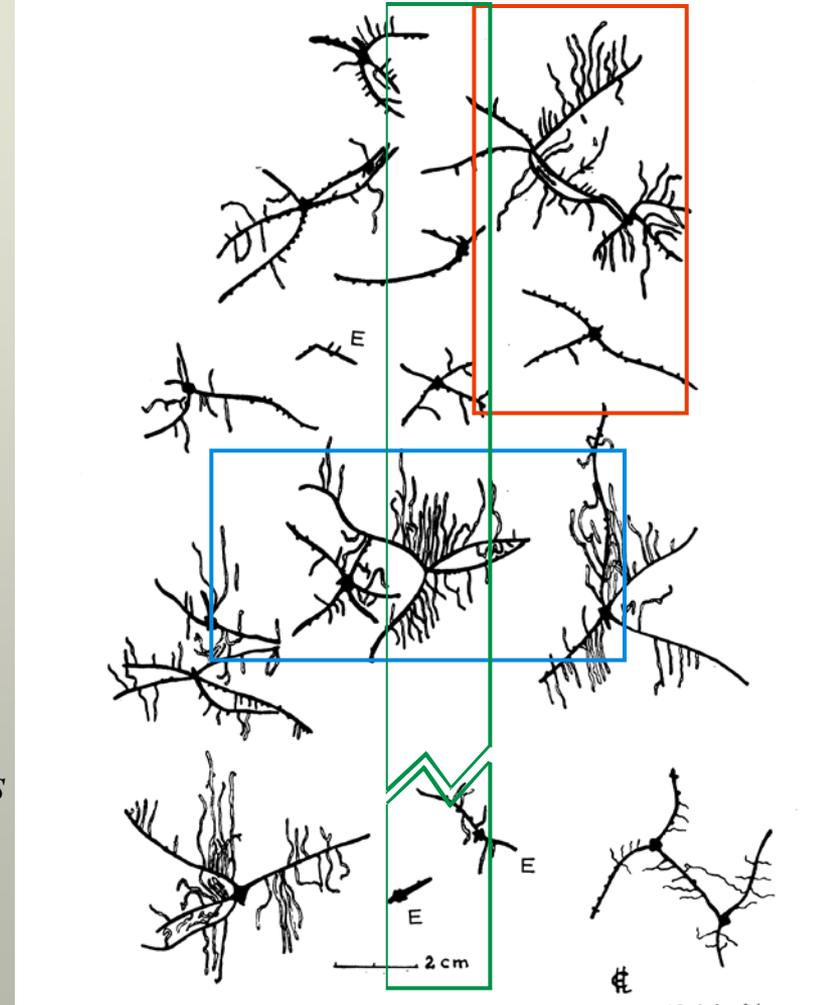
Bark patch size on area required for survival



Ips typographus



Polygraphus poligraphus



Pityogenes chalcographus

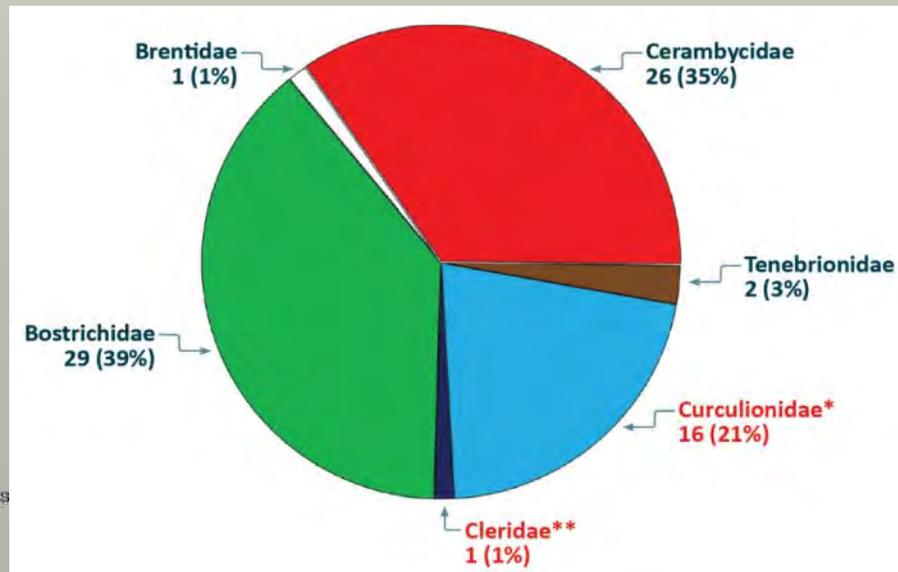




Canadian evaluation of SWP in containers

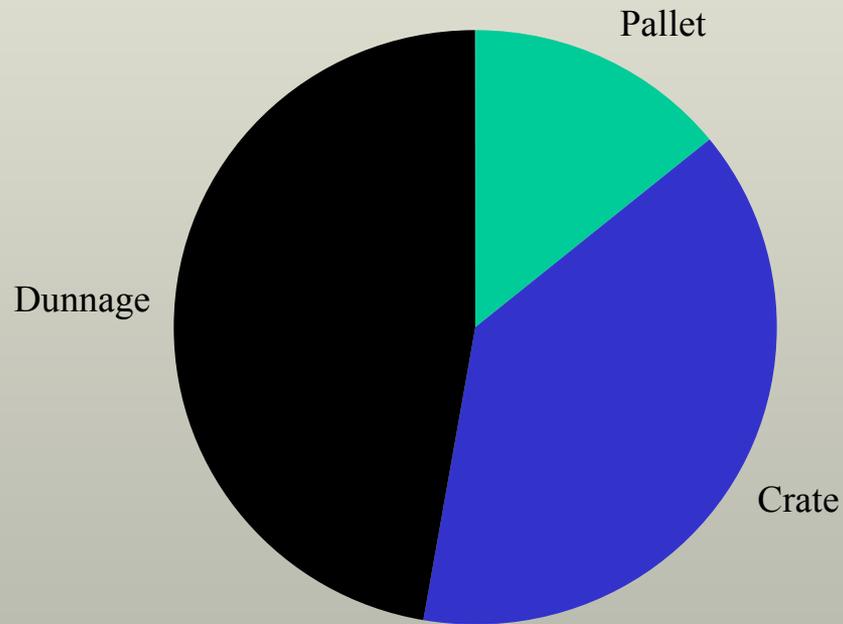
Live insects were found in 2% of the containers

Treatment	% with insects
MBr	30
HT	46
No IPPC stamp	23
Unknown	1
	100





Analysis of interceptions based on wood packaging type

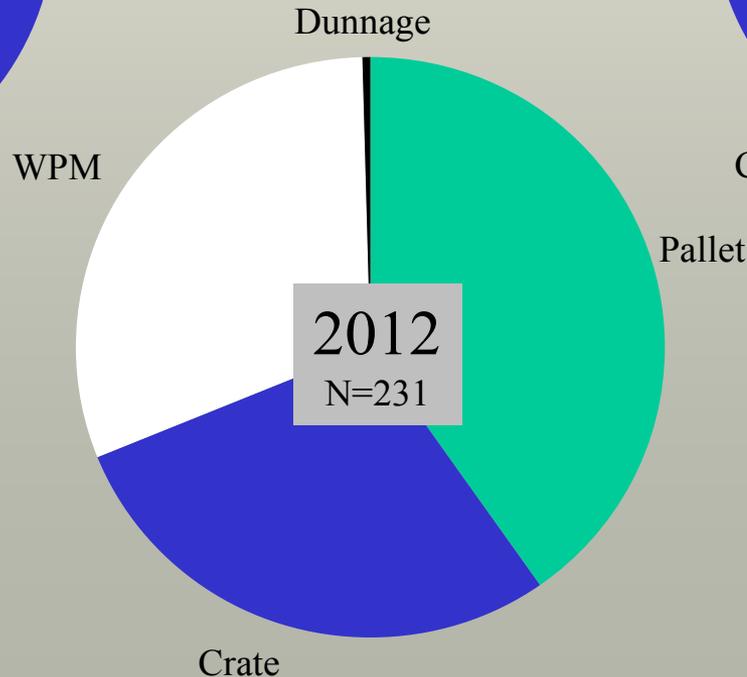
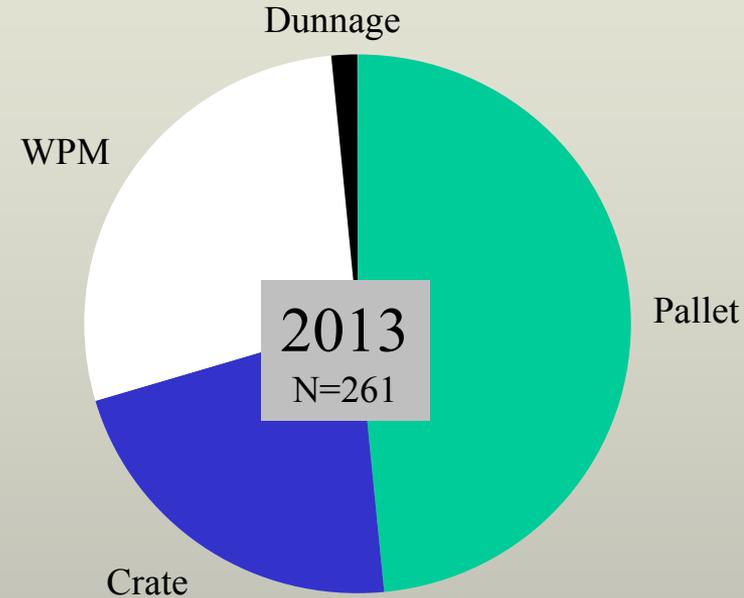
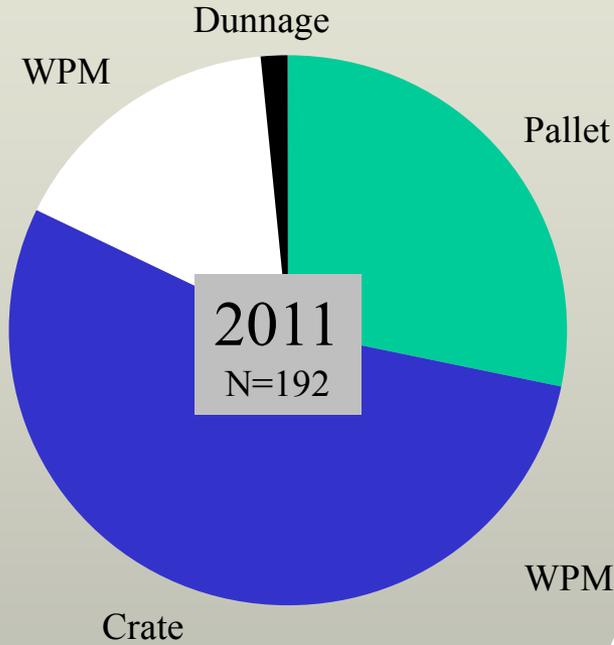


Scolytinae interceptions (n=1105)
1950-2000 - NZ MAF





Analysis of interceptions based on wood packaging type



EUROPHYTE data
29 EU member states





Economic damage caused by pests

Several recent studies:

Aukema et al. 2011. Economic Impacts of Non-Native Forest Insects in the Continental United States

Annual Wood Borer Damage (\$US x 10⁶)

Federal Government	92
Local government	1700
Household	760
Property loss	830
<u>Forest timber loss</u>	<u>130</u>
Total	3.5 billion dollars





McKenny et al. 2013. Estimates of the potential cost of emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) to Canadian municipalities

The researchers estimated costs associated with mortality of street and homeowner trees over 30 years and concluded:

“damage was estimated from \$265 - \$1,177 million depending on the combination of spread, treatment, and discount rates”





Leung et al. 2014. Pathway-level risk analysis: the net present value of an invasive species policy in the US.

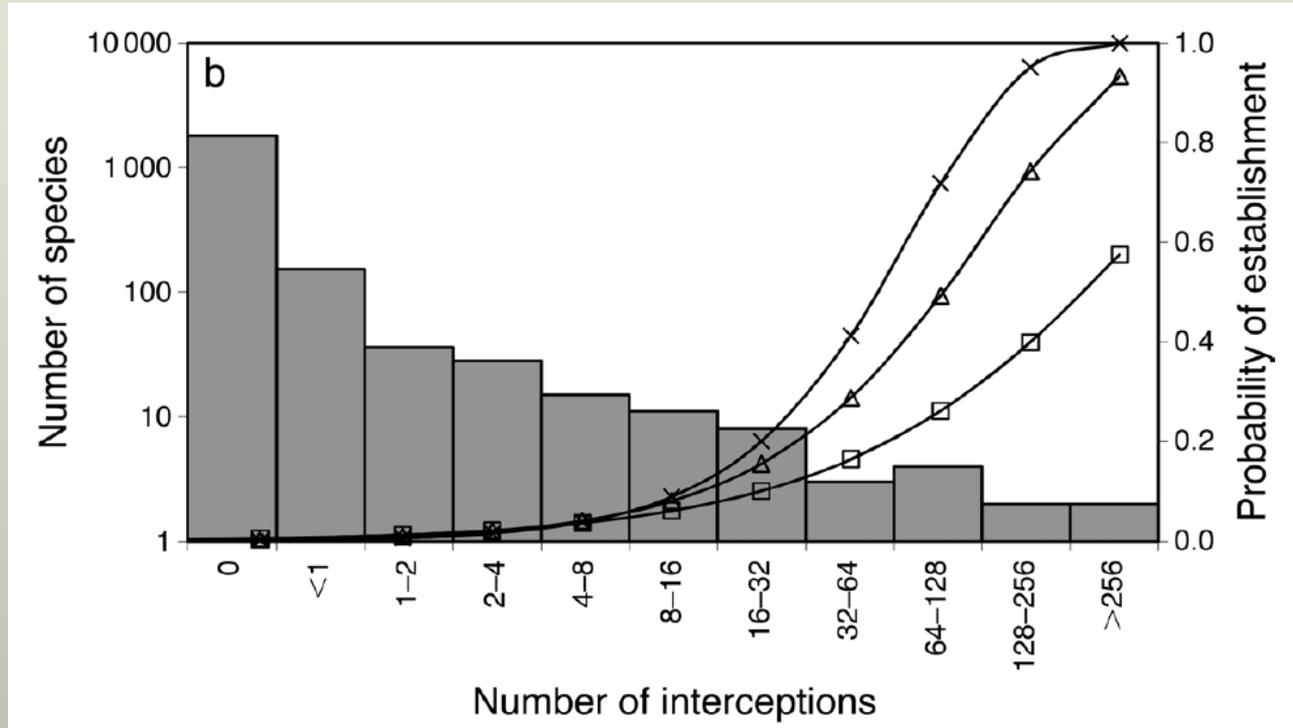
The researchers integrated estimated damage costs with policy implementation costs (treatment, trade effects) and concluded:

“Implementation of ISPM 15, although costly and yielding only moderate protection, can generate >US\$ 11 billion in cumulative net benefits by 2050”

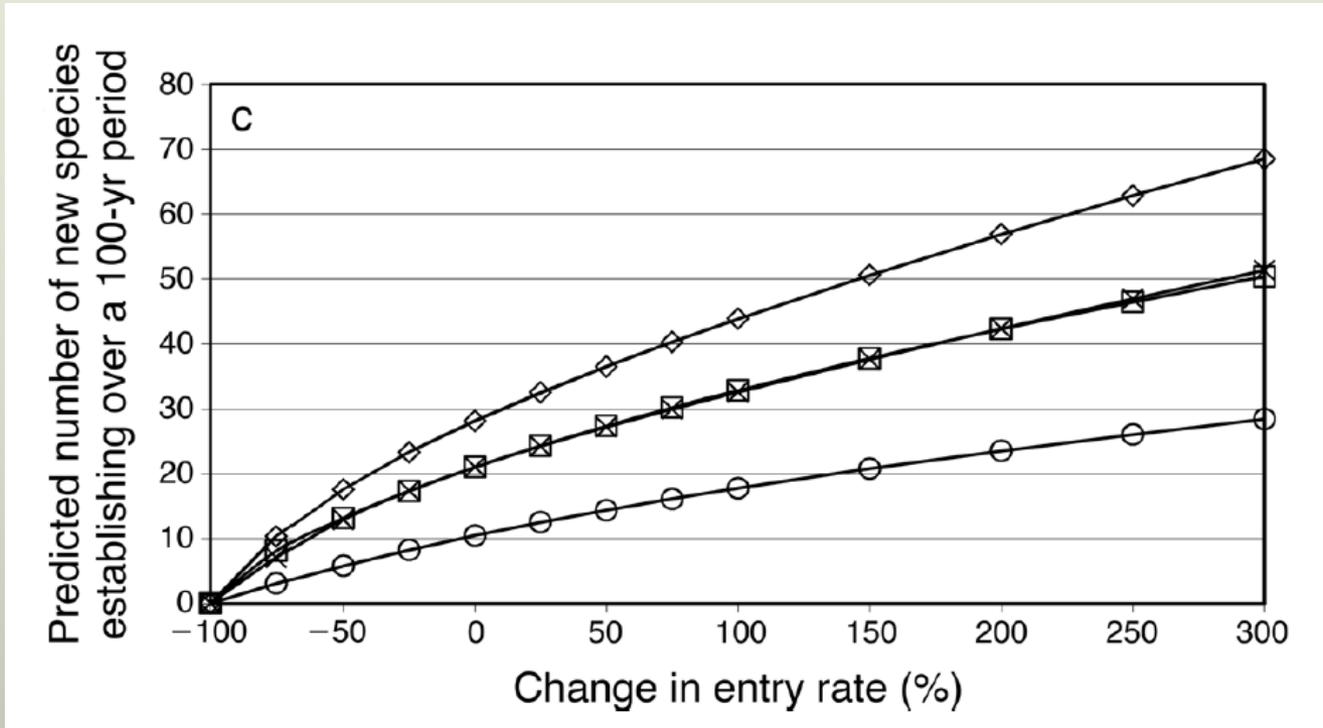




Reducing establishment of pests



Brockerhoff et al. (2014) modelled pest arrival rates and probability of establishment. Species with low arrival rates are more likely to be mitigated than those with more frequent arrival.



Establishments will still occur, especially with high-arrival rate pests, even when entry rates are lowered 50-75%.



Haack et al. 2014. Effectiveness of the international phytosanitary standard ISPM No. 15 on reducing wood borer infestation rates in wood packaging material entering the United States.

Comparing pre- and post-ISPM 15 interception rates:

	Pre-ISPM 15	Post-ISPM 15	% reduction
US	0.17-0.25%	0.11-0.12%	36-52
Chile	0.181	0.096	47



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0.1% x 13 million containers = 13,000 with live pests



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Why are live pests still moving with ISPM 15-marked wood packaging?





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Possible reasons:

- Pest tolerance of treatment



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Why are live pests still moving with ISPM 15-marked wood packaging?

Possible reasons:

- Pest tolerance of treatment
- Infestation following treatment
- Treatment not applied properly
- Fraud

Careful analysis of interceptions can help focus efforts to improve the effectiveness of ISPM 15



Scientific Basis of Treatments

Fumigation – methyl bromide

Exposure to methyl bromide is lethal to life stages of most living organisms

- 60 years of data showing MB use for wood products
- Effective for insects, fungi, nematodes
- Treatment success dependent on proper application
 - temperature, wood thickness, maintaining fumigant concentration
- Alternative fumigants being assessed





Scientific Basis of Treatments

HT

Exposure to high temperatures (50-60° C) is lethal to most living organisms

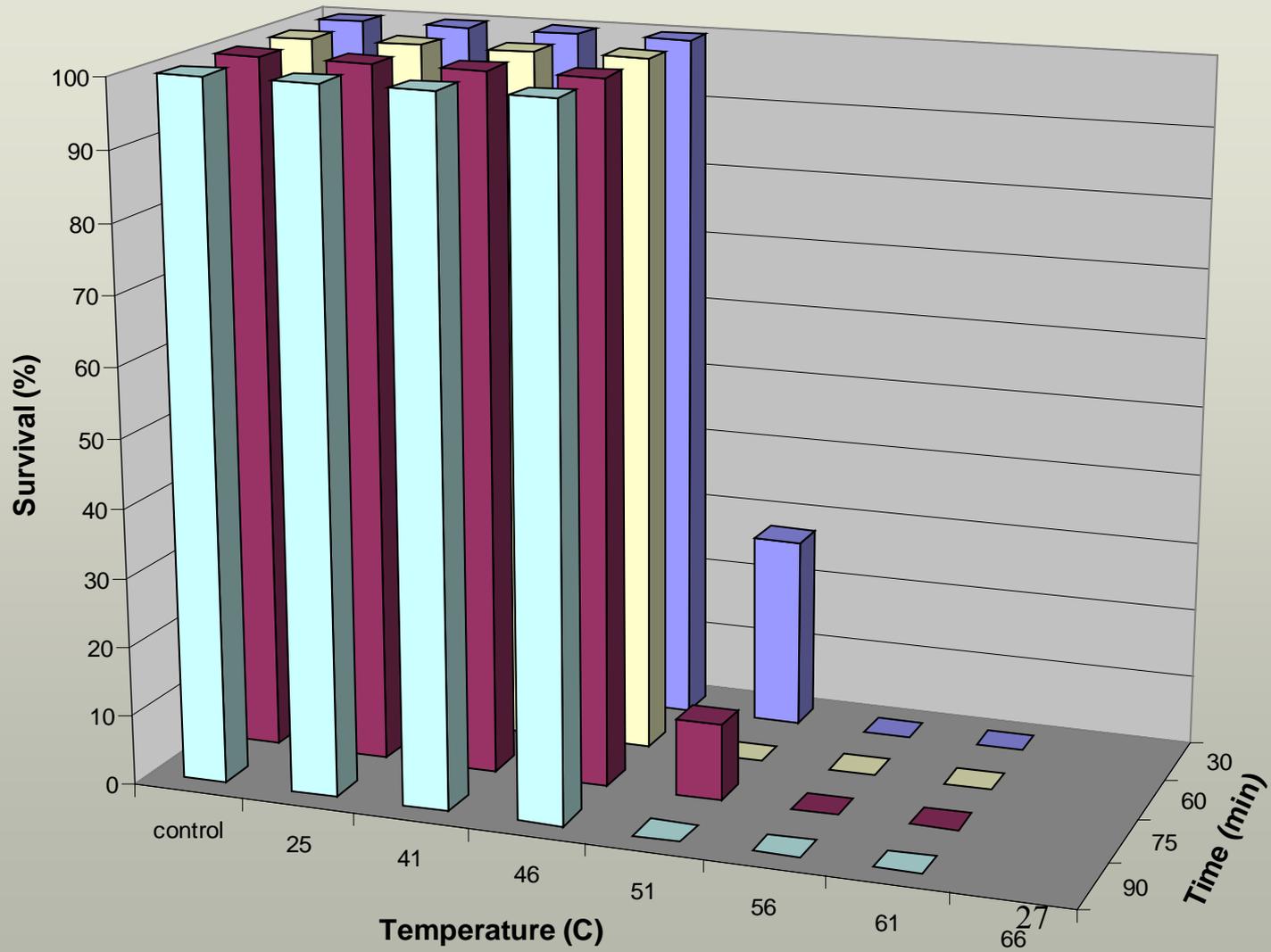
56° C for 30 min

- 80 years of data showing HT efficacy
- 1991 study - pinewood nematode and most adult and larval stages of insects
- recent research - wide range of decay and stain fungi
- outside of wood receives higher temperature, longer time





Heat treatment studies on fungi



Leptographium wingfieldii

Maximum survival temperature for fungi

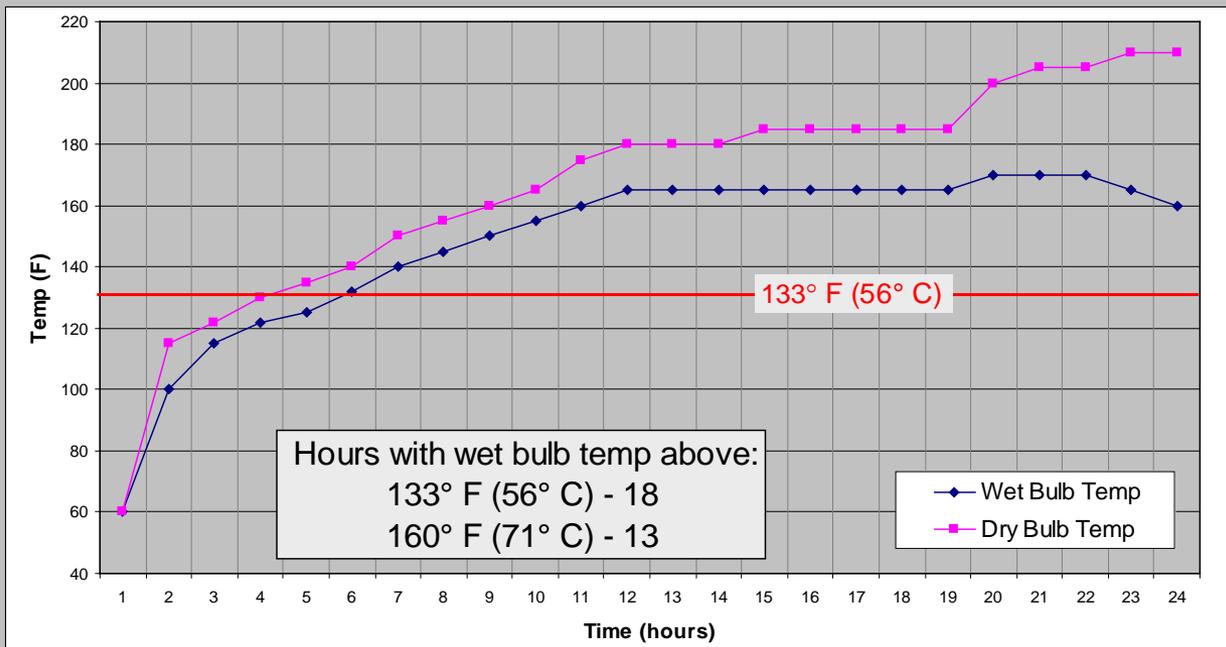
(30 min exposure)

<i>Leptographium wingfieldii</i>	51°
<i>Leptographium wagneri</i>	46°
<i>Ophiostoma polonica</i>	46°
<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	46°
<i>Armillaria ostoyae</i>	51°
<i>Heterobasidion annosum</i>	46°
<i>Phellinus noxius</i>	51°
<i>Gloeophyllum sepiarium</i>	66°
Thermotolerant, non-quarantine pest	



Effective Heat Treatment Approaches

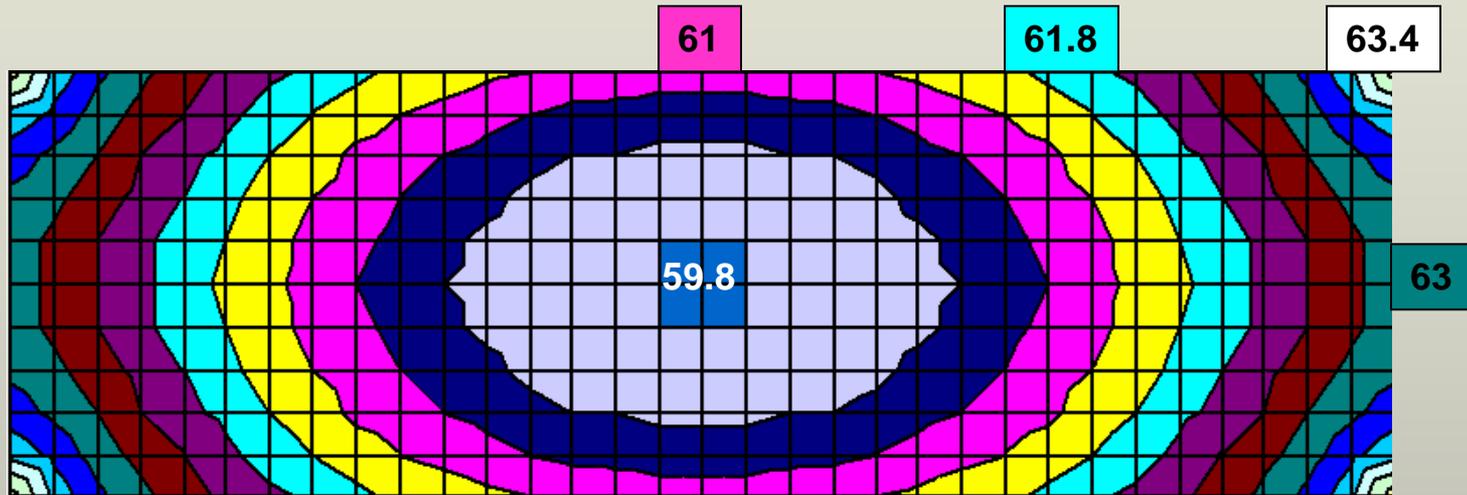
- Different approaches to heat treatment monitoring
 - Ensuring consistent delivery of heat to all pieces of wood
 - Single or multiple probes
 - Kiln schedules (Canadian approach)
- Where heat chambers operate at ambient temperatures higher than 56° outer parts of wood achieve much higher temperatures
- Thermal models predict temperature throughout wood





Kiln schedule approach

– wood treated hotter, longer



Temperature profile of *Pinus* sawn wood at the end of a 509 minute schedule. Generally this temperature maintained for a further 30+ hr



Summary

- Quarantine pests moving with wood packaging are known to cause significant social, ecological and economic impacts.
- Implementation of ISPM 15 is shown to have net economic benefit over time
- Fumigation and HT treatments are effective for most pests when applied correctly
- Compliance with ISPM 15 will lower pest arrivals and subsequent establishments but some will still occur.





What next?

The ultimate goal of ISPM 15, reducing pest establishments, can be improved by:

- Ensuring that new treatments are effective, especially against high arrival-rate pests
- Improved application of treatments
- Improved systems to ensure that treatments are properly applied





ISPM 15

Technical Issues

Dr. Eric Allen
Canadian Forest Service
Natural Resources Canada

June, 2014
NAPPO – APPPC
ISPM 15 Workshop
Beijing, China



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Practical guidance on the implementation of ISPM 15



Shane Sela

APPPC-NAPPO Workshop on ISPM 15

June 10 – 15, 2014, Beijing, China

Canada

Scope

- Overview of the standard
- Authorisation of compliant exports
- Import control
- Applying the treatments

Overview of the standard

- Harmonized requirements ensure predictable, safe trade
- Basis of the standard:
 - Official treatment & marking
 - NPPO import system
- Certification should be the basis for entry and ongoing use
- NPPOs may undertake Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) to support additional measures if required
- 3 treatments internationally recognised
- Non-compliance should be reported in keeping with ISPM 13

Regulated commodities

Dunnage



Pallets



Load boards



Spools



Crates



Exempt commodities

Plastic and oriented strand board



Thin wood



Wood shavings



cepolina.com

Plywood



Wine barrels



cecilswine.com

Elements of an official production system

- Legislative tools to support authorisation and control
- Systems to verify elements of certification (debarking, treatment and marking)
- Producer systems to ensure compliance with standard:
 - Treatment system
 - Segregation
 - Marking procedures
 - Traceability of the product as it moves through the system or to other authorised producers
 - Records attesting to treatment, production, handling and marking of compliant products
 - Security of the marking system
 - Etc.

Elements of an official production system

- Publication of information on authorised facilities
- Outreach and education
 - Identification and cooperation from the sector
 - Cooperation from users and cooperators (e.g. freight-forwarders, etc.)
- Audit and oversight
 - NPP0 or authorised agency
 - Training
 - Frequency
- Follow-up on non-compliance

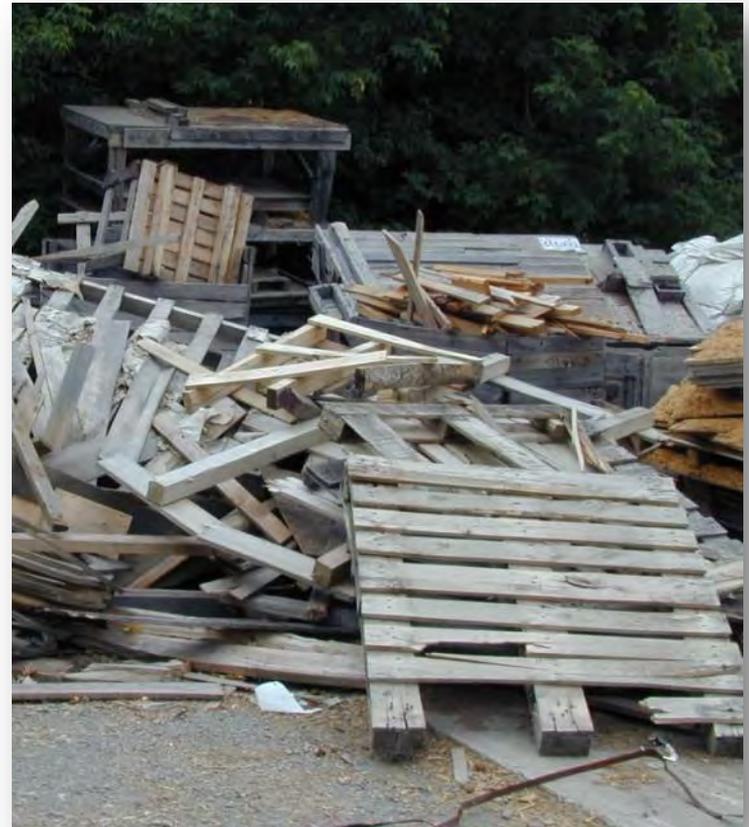
Marking



- Phytosanitary certificates should not be used
- Mark must comply with Annex 2
- Should not include additional information (e.g. dates, symbols, etc.)
- Must be easily read
- Dunnage may require multiple marks

Reuse, Repair and Remanufacture

- Reuse
 - Ongoing use without changing components
 - No requirement to re-treat or re-certify
- Repair
 - $< 1/3$ of components changed
 - Treated wood must be used
 - Mark must be affixed to the repaired components
 - No requirement to re-treat
 - Complexity in determining origin if non-compliant
- Remanufacture
 - $> 1/3$ of components changed
 - Entire unit should be retreated
 - All previous marks removed and unit re-certified



Supervision of the export system

- NPPOs cannot oversee or verify that every unit complies with requirements
- Oversight should be based on verifying that:
 - A producer's documented procedures meeting prescribed standards and
 - Records of production and the inspection of activities or commodities to confirm compliance
- Unannounced auditing, testing, etc.
- Repair and remanufacture managed in as manner similar to the production of new WPM

Examples of auditing the system

- Treatment
 - Do the volumes of treated wood used match WPM produced?
 - Do records of treatment confirm the volumes of wood required for production?
 - Is the wood being used pest free?
 - Does the treatment chamber meet prescribed operating conditions;...
- Marking of treated products –
 - Is the mark applied only to wood which has been treated?
 - Is the mark applied after assembly?
 - Is the mark consistent with Annex 2;...
- Security of the mark
 - Who has access?
 - Do those that have access understand their responsibilities;...
- Segregation
 - Are treated and untreated products easily identified?
 - Do employees understand the requirements;...



Import control

Considerations:

- Legislation to control imported goods
- Outreach and awareness
- Availability/effective utilization of inspection resources
- Location of inspection site (e.g. at the port of entry; re-direction to an inspection site; at destination; etc.)
- Requirements for import declarations to identify compliant shipments
- Equipment to conduct inspections



Import control

- Considerations:
 - Training/education of staff or cooperating agencies (Customs, port employees, etc.)
 - Protocols for the selection of imports for inspection
 - Actions to be taken on non-compliant imports
 - Separation of the commodity from the non-compliant WPM
 - Redirection or refusal of the commodity and the non-compliant WPM
 - Treatment, etc.
 - Notification of non-compliance
 - Importers should be made aware of non-compliant shipments
 - Notification in keeping with ISPM 13

Import inspection

Shipment is re-directed to inspection location



Gas testing



Shipment is offloaded for inspection



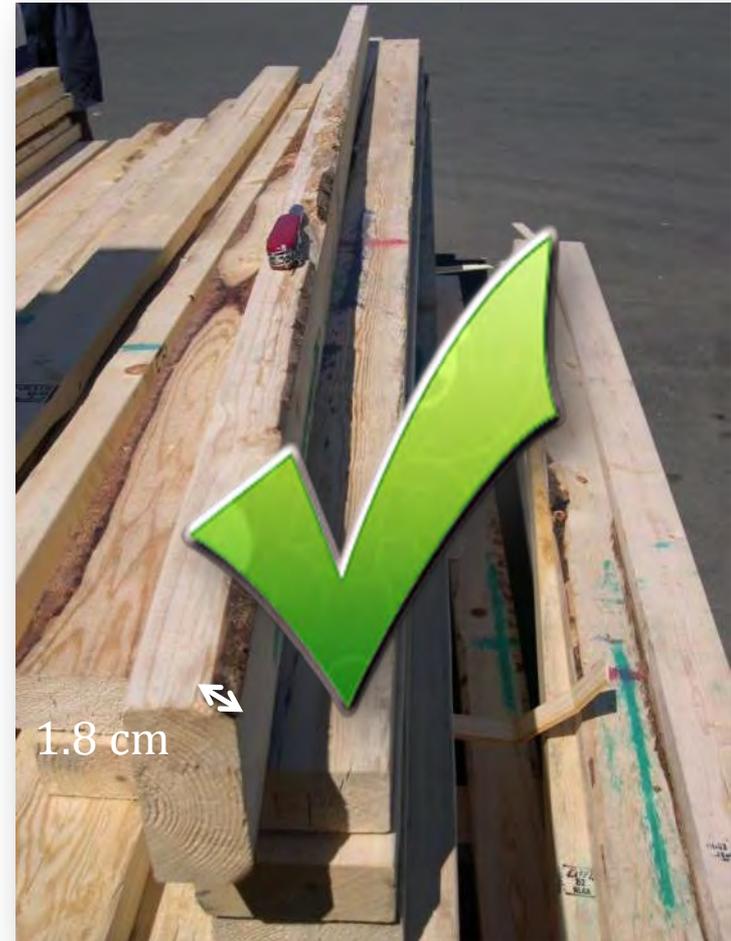
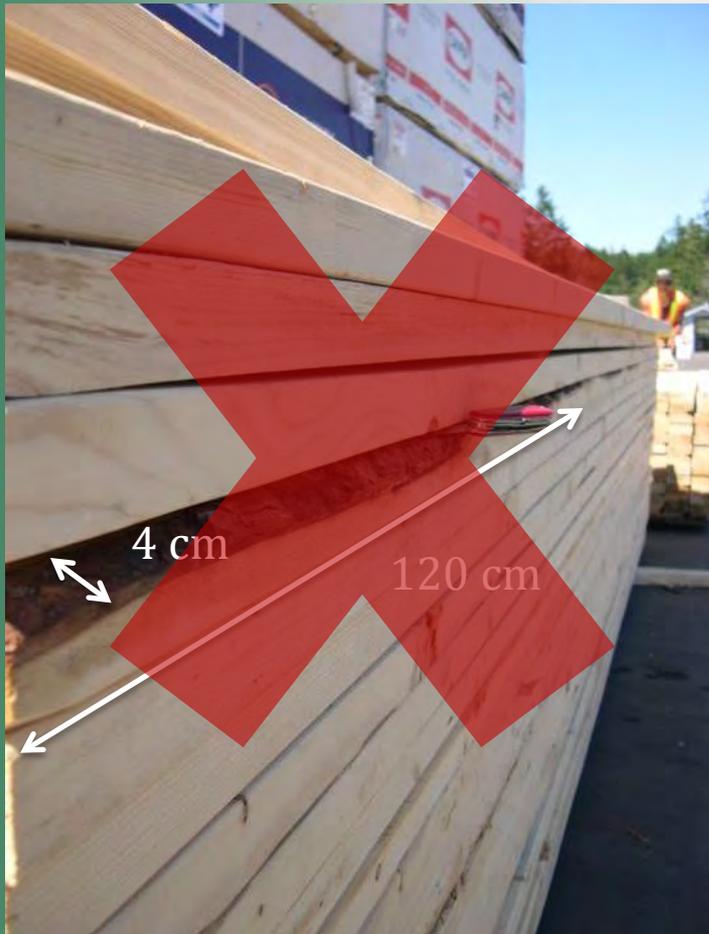
Some shipments inspected in place



Approved treatments

- Debarked wood should be used
 - Any residual piece < 3cm or
 - If > 3cm no more than 50 cm²
- Treatments practically eliminate the risks of pests present in the wood at time of treatment
 - Heat treatment (HT)
 - Dielectric heating (DH)
 - Methyl Bromide (MB) fumigation
- Treatment should precede marking
- Debarking should precede methyl bromide fumigation

Debarking



Heat treatment

- Heating of the wood to a specified temperature across its profile for specified period of time
 - 56°C for 30 minutes = HT
 - 60°C for 60 seconds = DH
- Heat treatment in a conventional kiln achieved by reaching specific ambient temperatures and humidity in the chamber
- Experts in wood drying technology could be used to establish treatment schedules, operating conditions
- Kiln drying which includes moisture reduction during heating of the wood may or may not achieve heat treatment

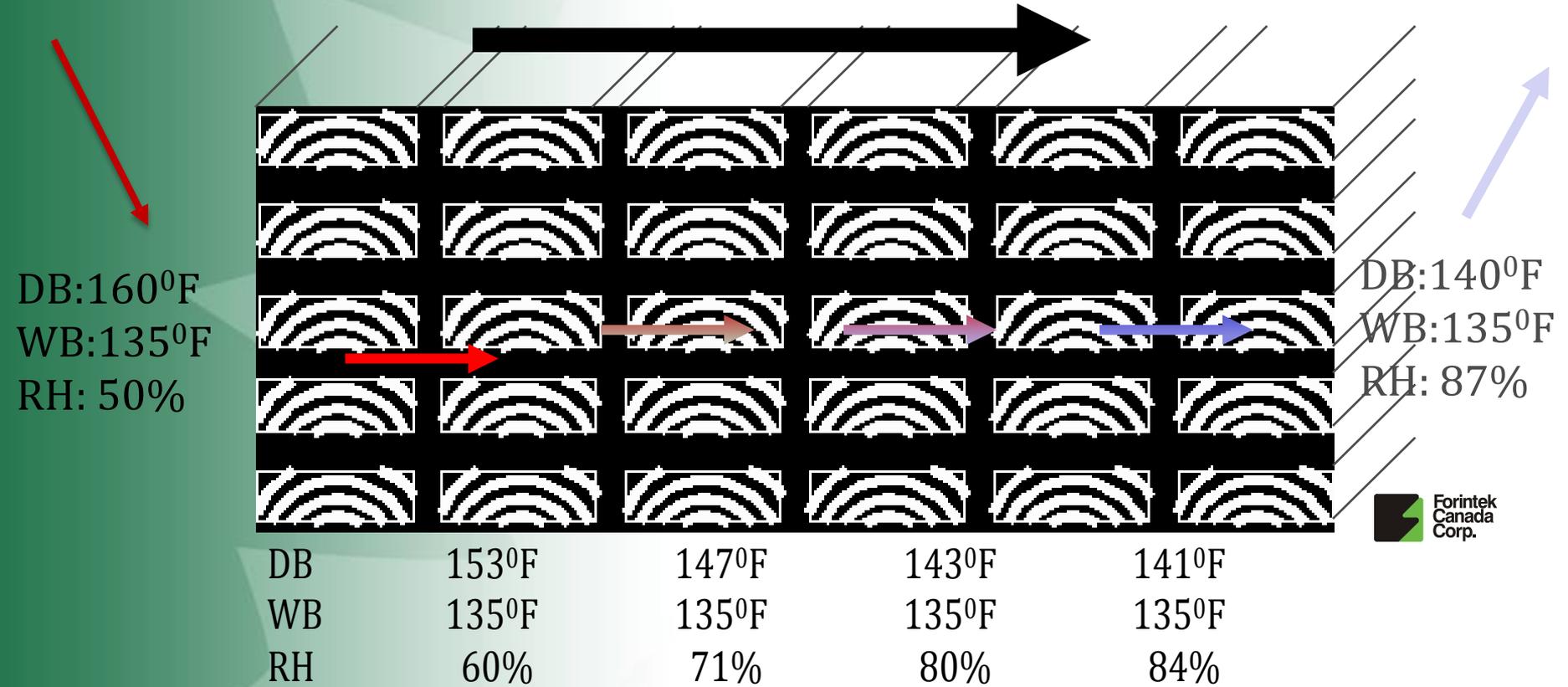
Factors influencing effective heat Treatment

- Uniformity and velocity of air flow through the wood stack
- Air circulation around the wood stack
- The presence and size of cold spots in the chamber
- Type and effectiveness of the heat source
- Type of wood being treated (species/density, size, etc.)
- Number and type of temperature and humidity measuring devices
- Efficiency of the chamber
- Size of the chamber
- Humidification and venting
- Recording devices
- etc.



Heating

Airflow



Heating

- When air flows through the wood stack :
 - Its temperature decreases as energy is used in heating and evaporation
 - Its relative humidity increases as it picks up moisture from the surface of lumber
 - Its heating capacity decreases
- Increasing the relative humidity in the chamber may be used to reduce the cooling effect of moisture in the wood
- Fan reversals and increased air flows may reduce cold spots in the kiln
- The wood stack should allow for air flow over and under the stack
- The size and density of the wood should be consistent to ensure uniform heating
- Baffles may be used to direct air flows and optimize heating

Heat chamber operation

Chamber



Chambers should be constructed to ensure uniform heating

Loading



Air flow



Fans should be used to maximize air flow through the wood stack

Fan reversal may be required to ensure uniform heating within the stack

Heat chamber operation

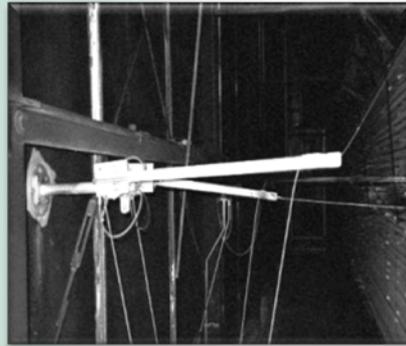
Wet bulb



Sensors should be regularly calibrated

Sufficient sensors should be used to account for variation or failure in any sensor

Dry bulb



Probes



Sensors should consider the location of cold spots in the kiln (e.g. exit side of the air flow, etc.)

Spacers



Spacers (stickers) should be used to maximize air flow through the wood

Verification of heat treatment

- Option 1

- Fixed number of temperature sensors inserted into the wood to measure temperatures through each treatment
- At least two sensors located in the cold spot (slowest heating pieces)

- Option 2

- Test treatment with multiple temperature sensors to identify a specific treatment schedule (ambient temperatures and other operating conditions) for a specific wood (species, size, etc.)
- Based upon the test treatments, ongoing use of the specific schedule to ensure that each treatment meets the requirements

- Where treatment systems are the same, initial measurements on one kiln may be used for additional similar kilns provided other factors such as species being treated, wood size, etc. remain constant

Methyl Bromide (MB) fumigation

- Annex 1: Table 1: Minimum CT for MBr

Temperature (°C)	CT (g·h/m ³) over 24 h	Minimum final concentration (g/m ³) after 24 h
21.0 or above	650	24
16.0 – 20.9	800	28
10.0 – 15.9	900	32

- Usually carried out on the basis of dose (concentration over a period of time (CT))
- CT is affected by sorption, leakage, temperature, humidity, etc.
- Table 2 of Annex 1 provides a guide to measuring treatment by way of concentration
- MB infiltrates most woods very well, but will not infiltrate large dimension timber (e.g. 20cm)
- Temperature must be > 10°C in order for the MB to remain gaseous
- Should temperatures fall below optimal, treatments should be extended or restarted

MB fumigation

- Applicators should observe good fumigation practices
 - Appropriate sealing/testing for leaks
 - Appropriate air circulation
 - Loading of chamber (not more than 80%)
 - Reduce/account for potential unwanted sorption (water, other articles within treatment area, etc.)
 - Removal of articles that may prevent fumigant penetration (impermeable wraps, etc.)
 - Temperature and dosage monitoring
 - Applicator and environment safety

MB fumigation

Container fumigation



Appropriate fans
placed in the
chamber

Sufficient lines are
placed into the
chamber to ensure
effective dispersion
of the gas

Tarp fumigation



Logs are used to
secure the tarp

Several sheets are
used to prevent
leakage

ISPM implementation working group of APPPC

Working group:
Rep. of Korea(Lead),
Australia, India, New Zealand,
Philippines



ISPM implementation working group

- The 26th session of the APPPC set up a working group to consider a programme to assist APPPC members implement International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

ISPM implementation working group

- The APPPC Standards Implementation programme is intended to:
 - collect information on how APPPC members are managing to implement ISPMs
 - identify the major problem areas with ISPM implementation for APPPC members
 - set up programmes to assist APPPC members improve their implementation of ISPMs.

ISPM implementation working group

- The method for doing this is for:
 - APPPC members to be asked, using a questionnaire, how they are managing to implement the various provisions of different ISPMs
 - for the Implementation working group to consider and analyze the results of the questionnaire and identify problem areas
 - the working group to recommend methods of improving the implementation of the relevant standards.

Questionnaire on ISPM 15 implementation

- 33 questions in 7 sessions
 - Registration of the IPPC mark
 - General implementation
 - Implementation in export
 - Implementation in import
 - each country's mark
 - future plan
 - Improvement for ISPM 15

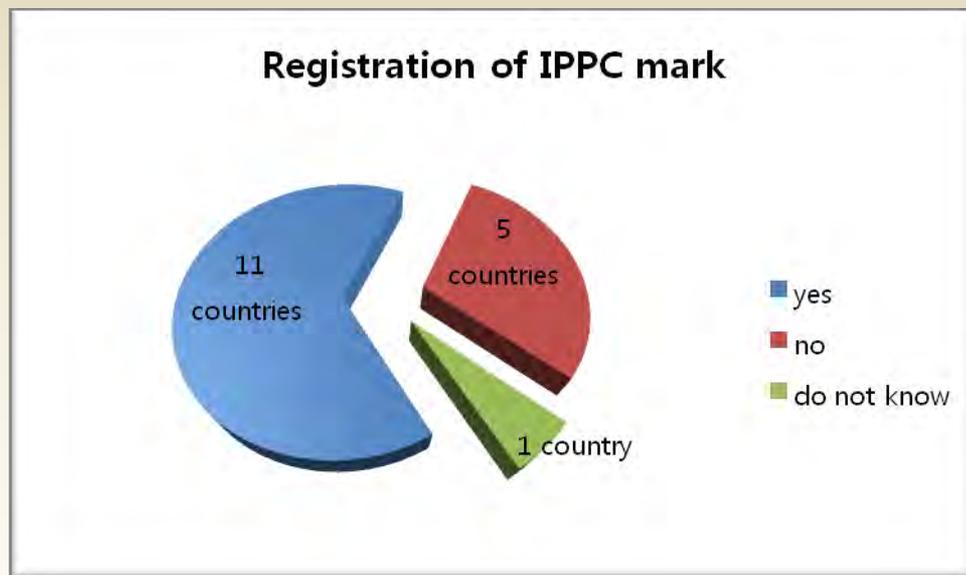


Results

- **17 countries responded** (including Japan and Singapore) **through the IPPC contact points**



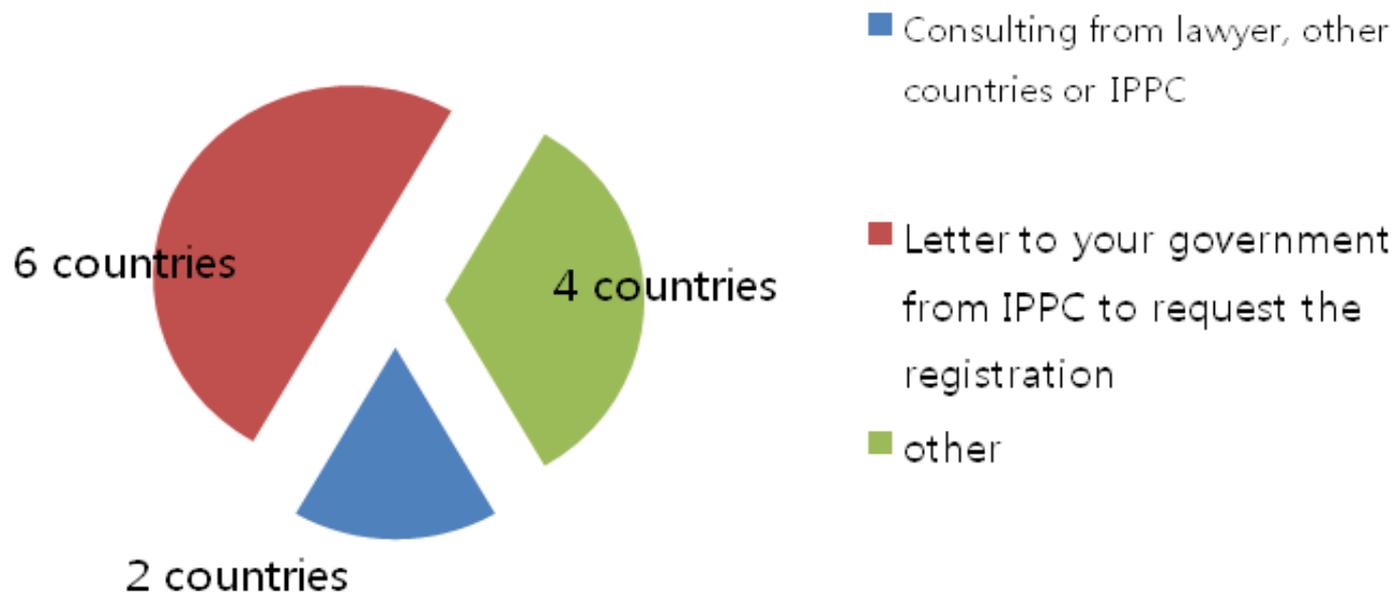
1. Registration of IPPC mark



Among 11 answered as registered country, 3 are not registered:
Among 5 answered as non-registered country, 2 are registered
→ understanding of status of some NPPOs on registration is not appropriate

1. Registration of IPPC mark

desirable IPPC/APPPC activities to hasten the registration



1. Registration of IPPC mark

Based on APPPC questionnaire results, it was suggested that the **letter from senior level FAO to the senior foreign affairs counterpart and senior Perm Rep.** of member countries who does not have registration as Bureau recommendation
→ **approved by CPM-8**

1. Registration of IPPC mark

Many countries who has/had protection with Madrid system or individual country system or other system had/has expired → **renewal has been completed**

1. Registration of IPPC mark

Why the registration is necessary?

- The mark is owned by FAO
- NPPO can legally use the mark with registration in their country

Without registration, the mark may be used by others (not legally protected)

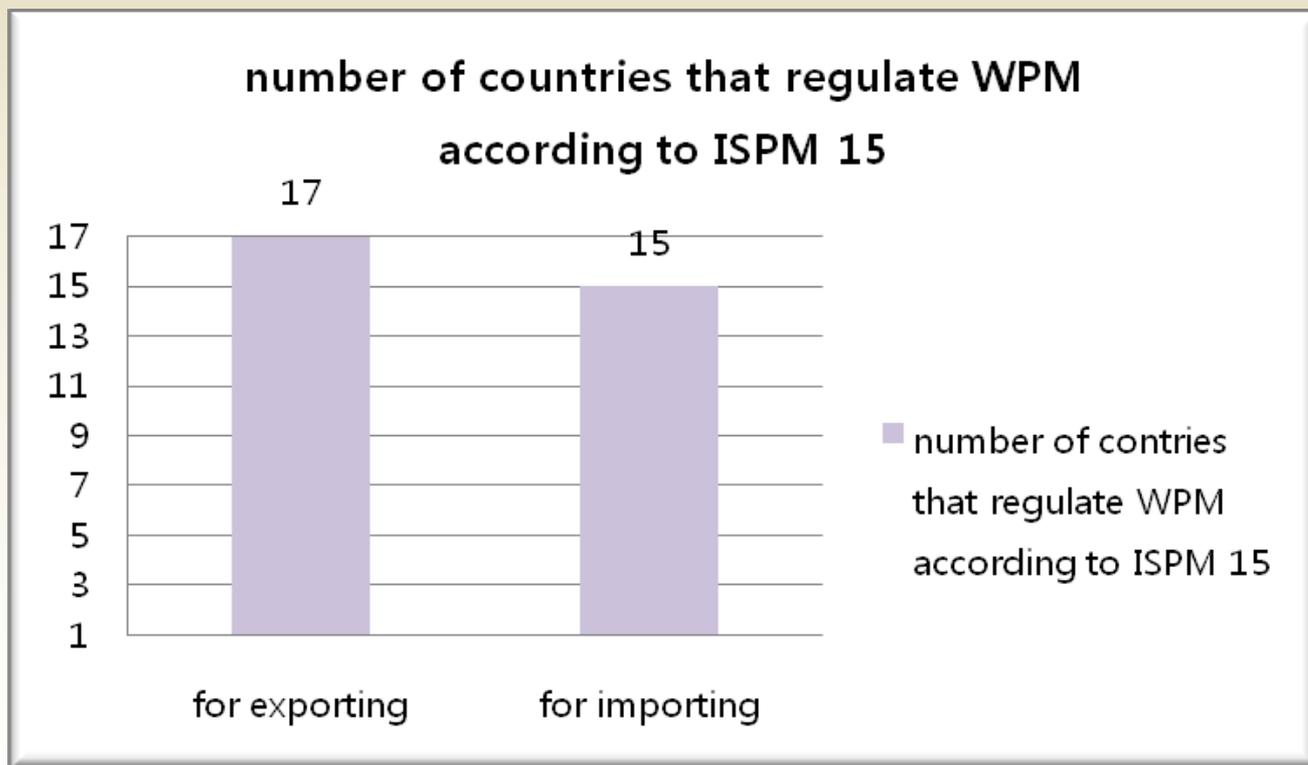
→ trading partners cannot trust the mark from un-registered countries

1. Registration of IPPC mark

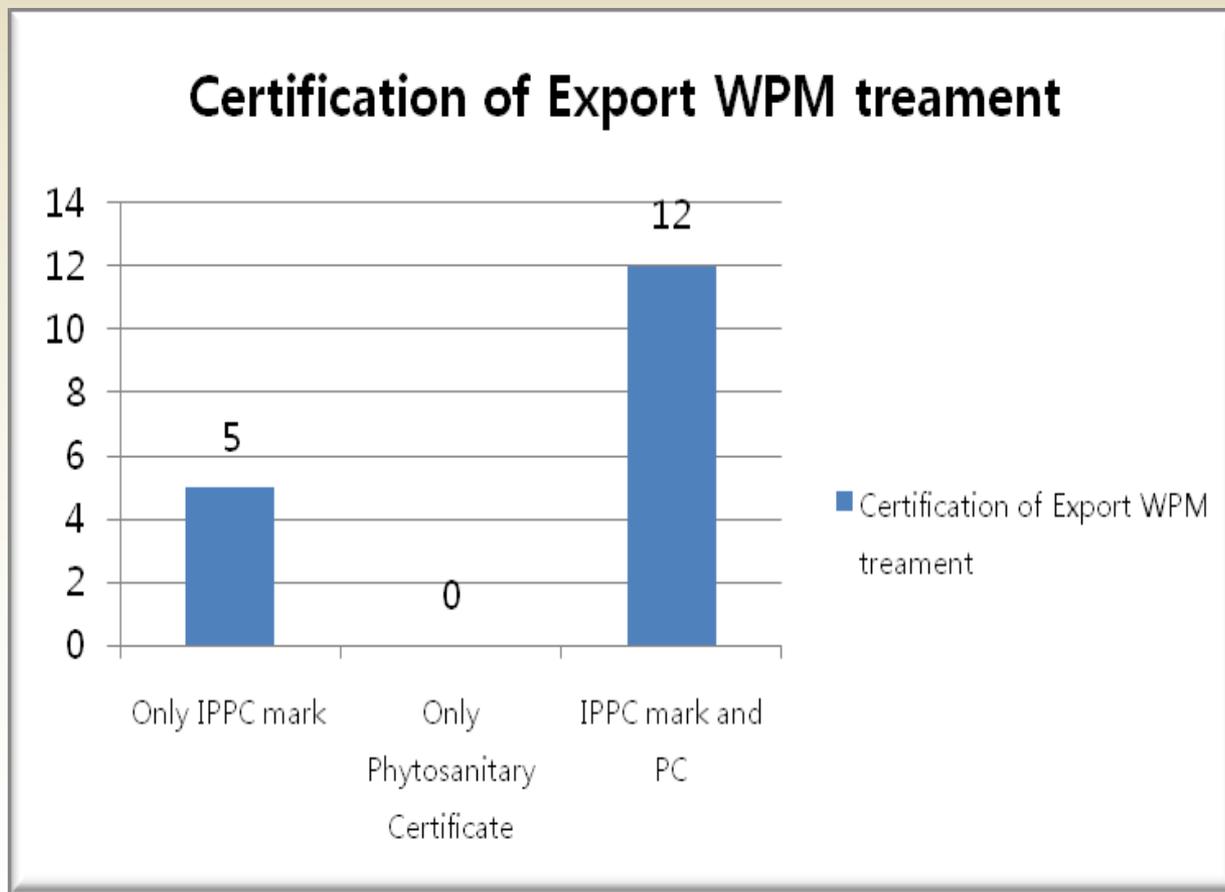
Easy process for new registration or renewal

- Contact FAO legal (Laura) for official request to register/renew
- reimburse the cost to FAO (~1,000\$ approx)

1. Implementation of ISPM 15

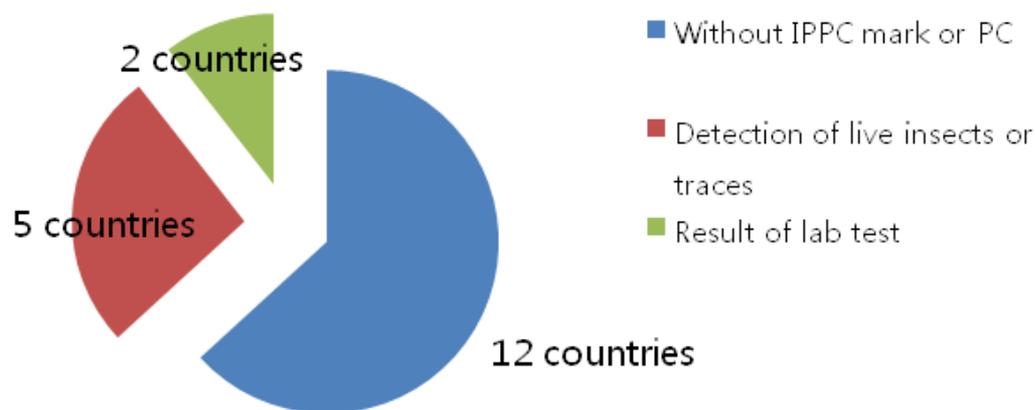


1. Implementation of ISPM 15

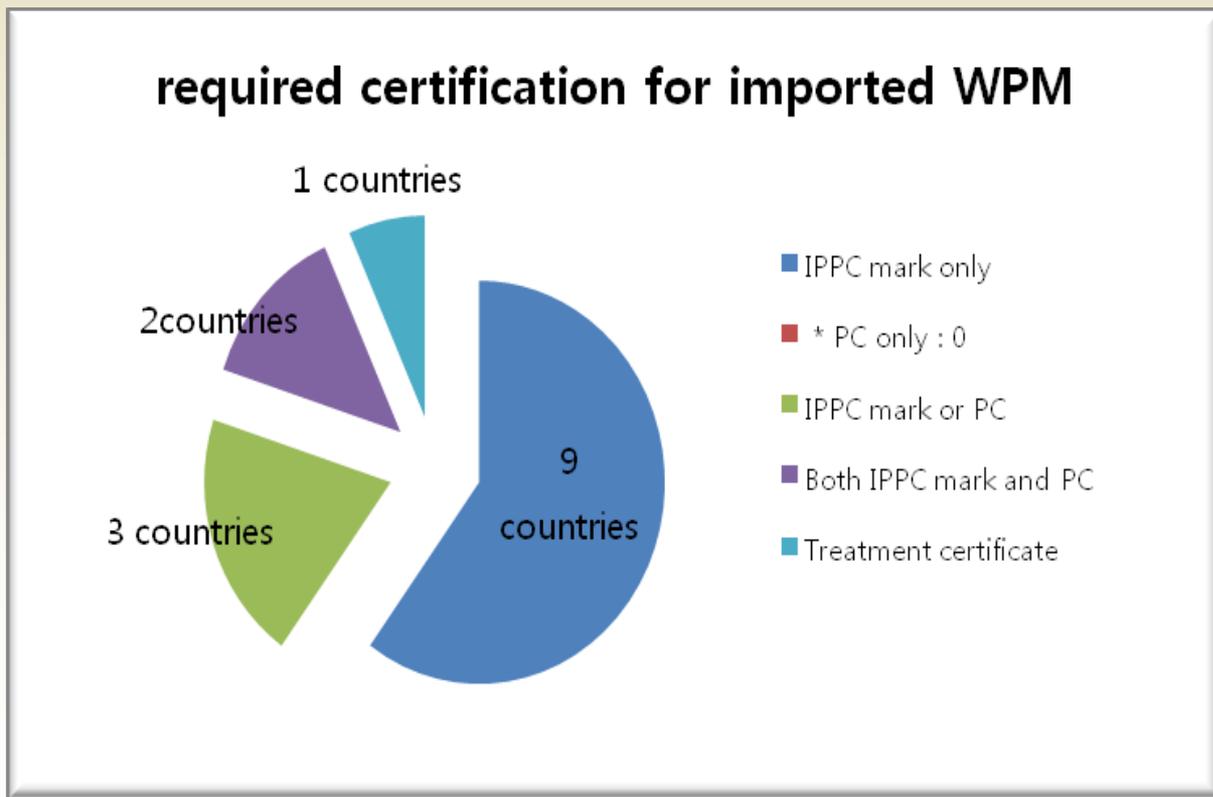


1. Implementation of ISPM 15

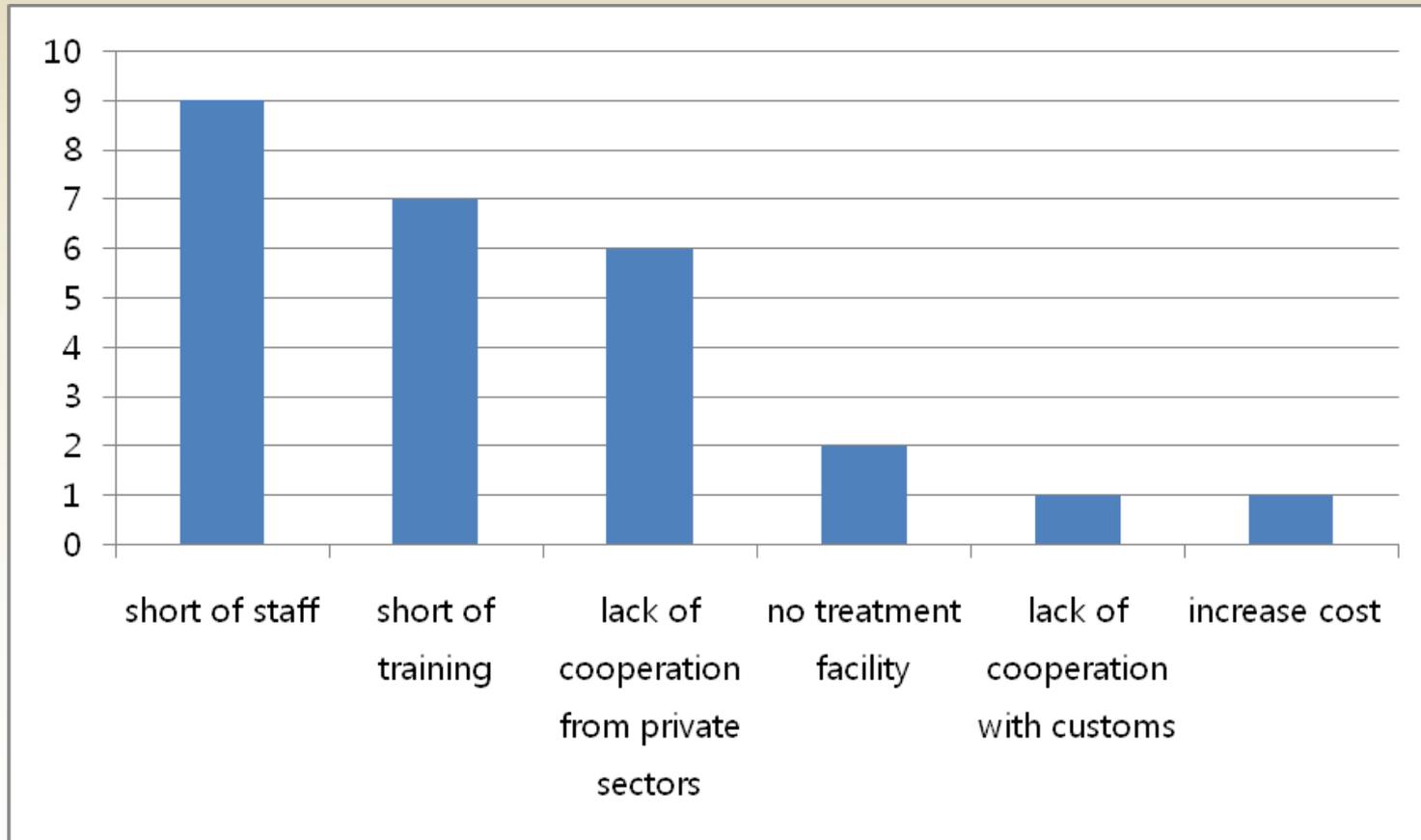
main cause of non-compliance of export consignment



1. Implementation of ISPM 15



2. Implementation of ISPM 15 : difficulties



3. Capacity needed

Area	Concerns	Suggested assistance
Domestic capacity	Lack of registered treatment providers	Workshop/mentoring on - Treatment provider registration procedure - Requirement of treatment provider (MB, heat treatment)
	Absence of regulation on WPM	Workshop/mentoring on -Regulation of WPM
	Absence of regulation on re-used and repaired WPM	Share info. on regulation of re-used and repaired WPM
	Lack of public awareness	Share experience on public awareness

3. Capacity needed

Domes tic capacit y	Lack of reasonable and reliable monitoring system	Share experience
	Lack of interlinked system between NPPO and customs	"
	Too many treatment providers to audit	"
	Too many WPM to monitor	"
	Fraudulent stamp	"

Implementation of importing country	Dual requirement of IPPC mark and PC	Information sharing
	Expiry date of treated WPM	



ISPM content	Unclear treatment method and its guideline	Submit to IRSS
	Contaminated or dirty WPM with IPPC mark	Submit to SC
	Not enough effect of the treatment on pathogens	“
	Unclear guideline on repaired and re-used WPM	Submit IRSS

ISPM Inter- pretati on	Consignment is WPM itself	Forward to IRSS
	Destination of non- compliance notification (exporting country/ origin country)	“
	Not clearly visible mark	“
	Compliance of bark and marking	“

Information sharing	Update list of ISPM 15 implementing countries	Forwarded to IRSS with Asia info.
Others	Concern on MB	-
	Confusion of exporters with KD and IPPC mark	Include in info package for workshop
	Interception live insect from WPM with IPPC mark	Forward to IRSS

Suggested work plan for '14~15

- ISPM 15 : follow up action

NAPPO joint workshop ('14)

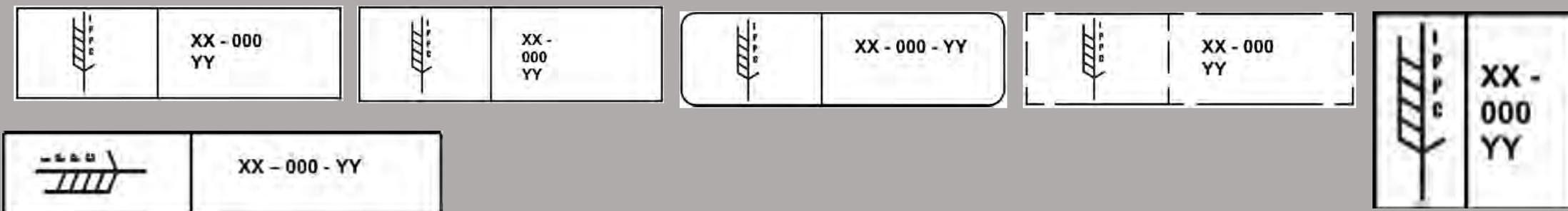
facilitate registration and renewal

export certification?

additional treatment?



Control of the ISPM 15 Mark



- All that is necessary for WPM to enter a country is a mark on the WPM



that contains the IPPC registered symbol  combined with a country code, producer/treatment provider and treatment code in a stamp format suggested in Annex 2 of ISPM 15

- NPPO's of importing countries inspect some percentage of shipments but unless visible evidence of pests or large amounts of bark are present, **the ISPM 15 mark on the WPM is accepted as evidence the WPM complies with ISPM 15 requirements**

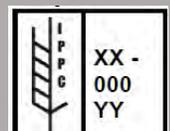
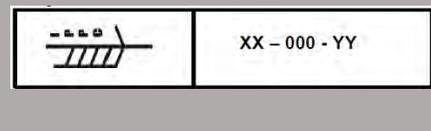
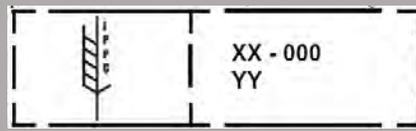
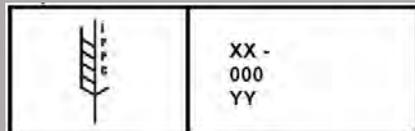
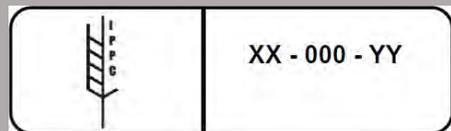
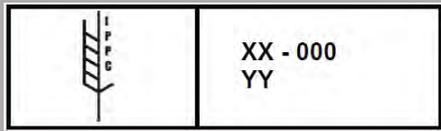
- NPPO's provide ISPM 15 marks to manufacturers of WPM and the manufacturers use the ISPM 15 mark on WPM destined for export
 - In the US approximately 5,400 WPM manufacturers of WPM can use ISPM 15 marks
 - In Canada approximately 500 WPM manufacturers of WPM can use ISPM 15 marks
 - Between these two countries at least 5,900 different marks can be used and many of these manufacturers have more than 1 mark
 - When all countries implementing ISPM 15 are considered tens of thousands of different marks are being used
 - Significant problems with the integrity of ISPM 15 could develop unless these numerous marks are controlled by the NPPO's

- NPPO's should have standardized procedures that provide for the safe keeping and use of the ISPM 15 marks that are distributed to WPM manufacturers—procedures could include:
 - maintain records (including facsimile of each mark) to document the number and format of marks issued to each approved WPM manufacturer—continuous verification should be made by NPPO inspections at each manufacturer
 - have a procedure for approving a facsimile of the mark before it is produced and issued for use by the WPM manufacturer
 - approval of the mark facsimile would provide the NPPO with a tool for standardizing and controlling the issuance all of the marks
 - ✓ this standardization includes mark reproduction accuracy, font type and format
 - have procedures for verification of the destruction of worn out marks as well as a procedure for updating mark records of the NPPO when marks are destroyed

Why standardize the ISPM 15 mark and its components

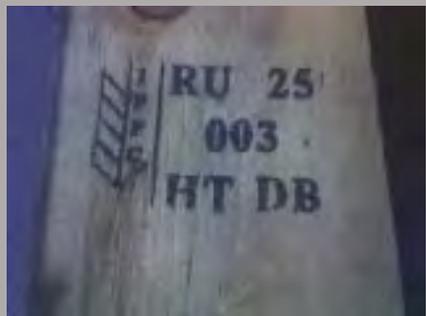
(i.e. IPPC symbol, and format of the other elements within the mark borders)

- Assists the exporting NPPO in determining if the WPM is produced under its official program
- Assists importing NPPO's in determining and accepting legitimate marks on WPM
- Makes copying the mark by an unauthorized user more difficult
 - ✓ many marks presently used are not standardized therefore could be easily copied
 - ✓ standardized mark is more difficult to copy because of the precise detail of the mark (font size, style of the lettering, etc.)
- Standardized marks will strengthen ISPM 15



Is Close Adequate—Which Mark Is Authorized?

Shown below are photos of typical ISPM 15 marks that show many variations from the standardized mark. These variations make acceptance difficult for importing NPPO's.



Variations of marks from the official formats shown in ISPM 15 could simplify unauthorized reproduction—basically any mark that appears to be an ISPM 15 mark is presently being used and apparently being accepted by importing NPPO's.

Poor control of the reproduction of the mark could lessen the effectiveness of ISPM 15 in accomplishing its goal of preventing unwanted pests from being transported on WPM.

Remember **the mark is what the importing NPPO relies upon** to identify WPM that meets the requirements of ISPM 15.

Successful implementation of ISPM 15 is dependent on strong programs for the control of ISPM 15 marks being developed and used by NPPO's.

Summary of important areas to assist NPPO's in control of the ISPM 15 mark

- Authorize initial distribution of the mark to the WPM manufacturer to assure standardization
- Inspections at the WPM manufacturer that include verification of the number and types of marks used
- Account for the destruction of worn marks
- Provide listing of typically used standardized mark formats for reference in identifying an authorized mark—this listing will be invaluable in helping to identify a fraudulent mark

The steps mentioned above will strengthen ISPM 15 and provide a more robust international standard that **will enhance the effectiveness** in reducing the movement of quarantine pests between countries—**the goal of ISPM 15**

Fraudulent and Unauthorized Marks

What is the Difference Between a Fraudulent and an Unauthorized Mark

- Both marks are unauthorized
- An unauthorized mark is a mark that has been officially issued by the NPPO and is being used without the knowledge of the NPPO
 - ✓ control of the mark by the NPPO is very important so that unauthorized use is prevented
- A fraudulent mark is a mark that has been reproduced to look like an official mark of the NPPO

What is different about the marks?



Authorized US Mark



Fraudulent US Mark

- The IPPC symbol-note the fraudulent mark does not have the lettering “IPPC”
- No registered symbol and no hyphen between the “US” and “709”
- The font is different
- Mark layout is different
- This mark was made not made in the US but in another country, US Custom and Border Control refused this mark because it did not conform to the standardized mark issued by the agency in the US

American Lumber Standard Committee, Incorporated

R.K. Caron, Chairman
T.F. Brodie, Vice Chairman
H.B. Sager, Treasurer
T.D. Searles, President

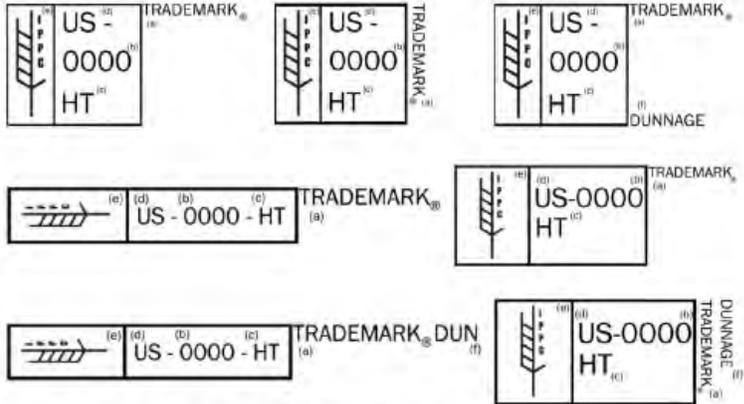
P.O. Box 210
Germantown, Maryland 20875-0210
Telephone: 301.972.1700
Fax: 301.540.8004
E-Mail: alsco@alsc.org

ACCREDITED AGENCIES FOR SUPERVISORY AND LOT INSPECTION OF WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL February 2013

(this list supersedes all previous lists)

Agencies accredited by the Board of Review of the American Lumber Standard Committee, Incorporated and typical quality marks.

Interpreting a Quality Mark



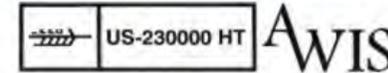
- Trademark – the identifying symbol, logo, or name of the accredited agency
- Facility Identification – product manufacturer name, brand or assigned facility number
- Heat Treated mark
- Country Code – the two letter ISO country abbreviation
- Approved International symbol for compliant wood packaging material
- Indication for use as dunnage (may be abbreviated or spelled out fully)

ACCREDITED AGENCIES ADDRESSES AND EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL QUALITY MARK(S)

American Wood Inspection Services
29767 CR250
Carrollton, MO 64633

540.558.8380

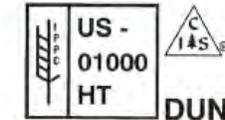
e-mail: brandon@heatinspect.com



Carolina Inspection Services, Inc.
5910 Morgan Park Dr.
Monroe, NC 28110

866.753.5738
704.624.1996
Fax: 704.624.1946

e-mail: cis@carolinainspection.com



Continental Inspection Agency, LLC
P.O. Box 785
Lodi, CA 95241

916.718.5217
Fax: 209.367.3840

e-mail: drdodgerman@sbcglobal.net



Conway & Robison, LLC
P.O. Box 1508
Sharpsburg, GA 30277

678.642.4036
Fax: 770.234.5837

e-mail: jason@cr-inspect.com



Listing of Typical US Authorized ISPM 15 Marks

Authorized Mark



Fraudulent Mark



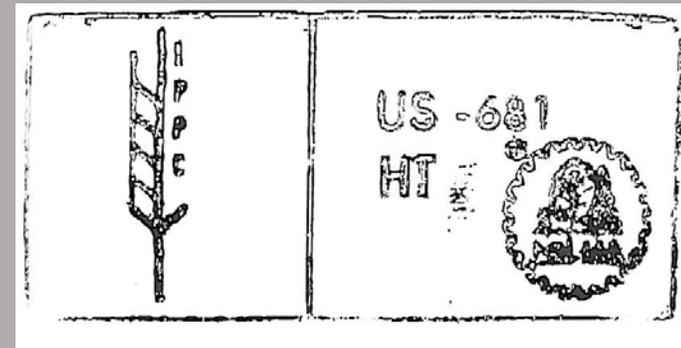
Note the difference in the agency trademark and lack of registered symbol

Fraudulent Mark



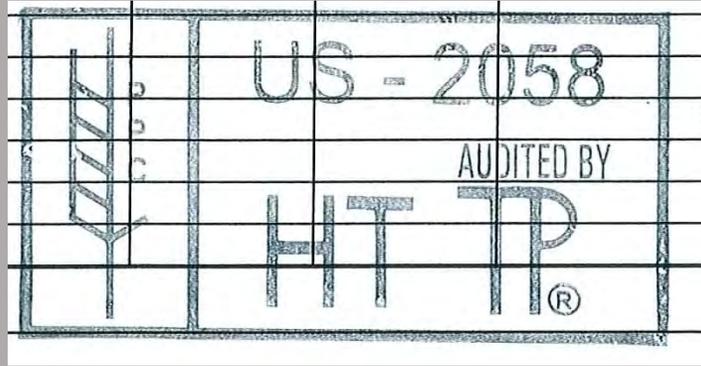
Note IPPC incorrect; NeLMA incorrect

Fraudulent Mark



Note the format of the mark is incorrect

Authorized Mark

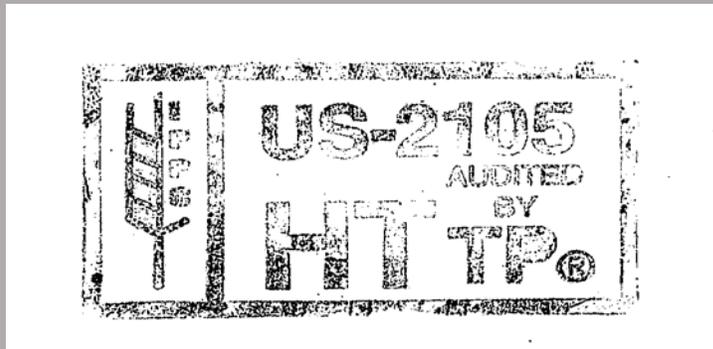


Fraudulent Mark

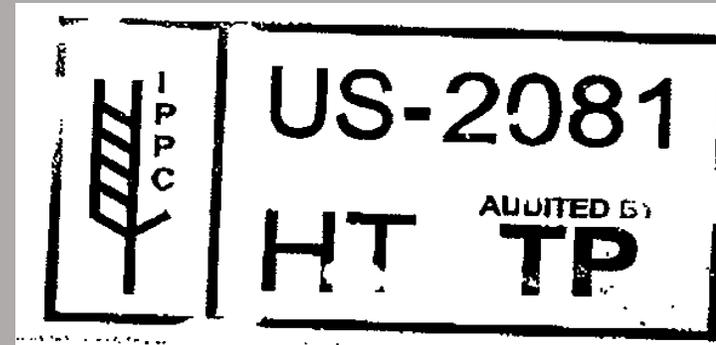


Note the T and P are not connected, lack of "AUDITED BY" , registered symbol

Fraudulent Mark



Fraudulent Mark



Note the T and P are not connected, IPPC symbol, font and format differences

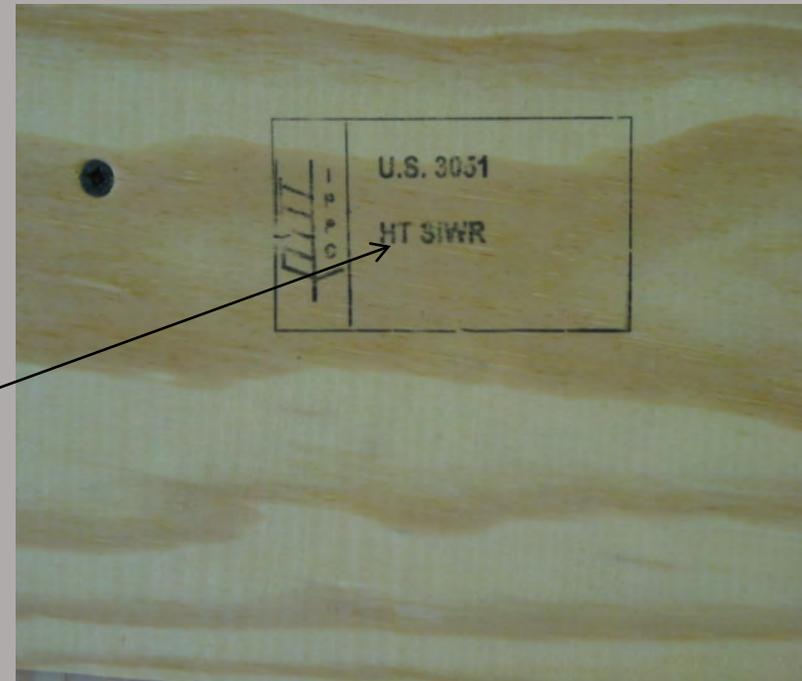
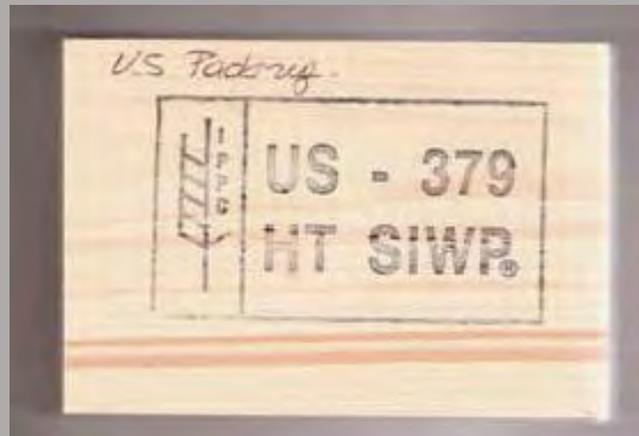
Authorized Mark



Fraudulent Mark



Note the mark shows "IPPG" instead of "IPPC"; format of the mark is incorrect



Note the mark shows "SIWR" instead of "SIWP"; IPPC symbol incorrect, format of mark incorrect

US or Mexico?



When a Fraudulent/Unauthorized ISPM 15 Mark is Encountered

-  The ISPM 15 trademark is registered in most countries. NPPO's of the registering country have the responsibility to protect the trademark.
- NPPO programs should include procedures to uncover the use of fraudulent/unauthorized marks.
- Possible steps for NPPO's to implement when a fraudulent/unauthorized mark is found:
 - Determine where the mark is being used and confiscate the mark
 - Obliterate the fraudulent/unauthorized mark from any WPM to prevent use as ISPM 15 compliant
 - Investigate where the fraudulently/unauthorized marked WPM was shipped and obliterate the marks if possible
 - Take appropriate legal action against the producers/users of the fraudulent/unauthorized mark
 - Publicize any action taken to discourage others from producing and using fraudulent/unauthorized marks

**Control of the ISPM 15 mark
by the NPPO
is a significant factor
in the successful implementation
of ISPM 15**

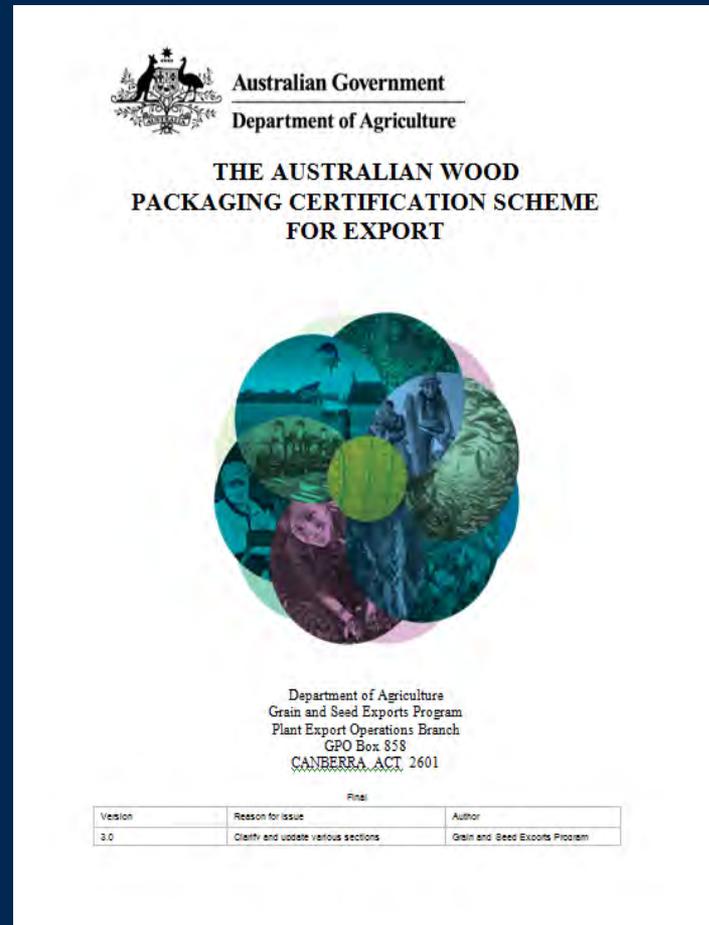
QUESTIONS?

If you would like a copy of this presentation, please send me an email:

jmcdaniel@alsc.org

Thank you!

Management of ISPM 15 through an Australian system



The Australian Wood Packaging Certification Scheme - Overview



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

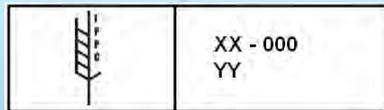
Department of Agriculture (NPPO):
Overarching responsibility for the AWPCS.



Joint Accreditation System of
Australia and New Zealand: *Accredits*
third party certification bodies under the
AWPCS.



Certification Bodies: *Assess*
applications and undertake onsite audits.



Treatment Providers and
Manufacturers

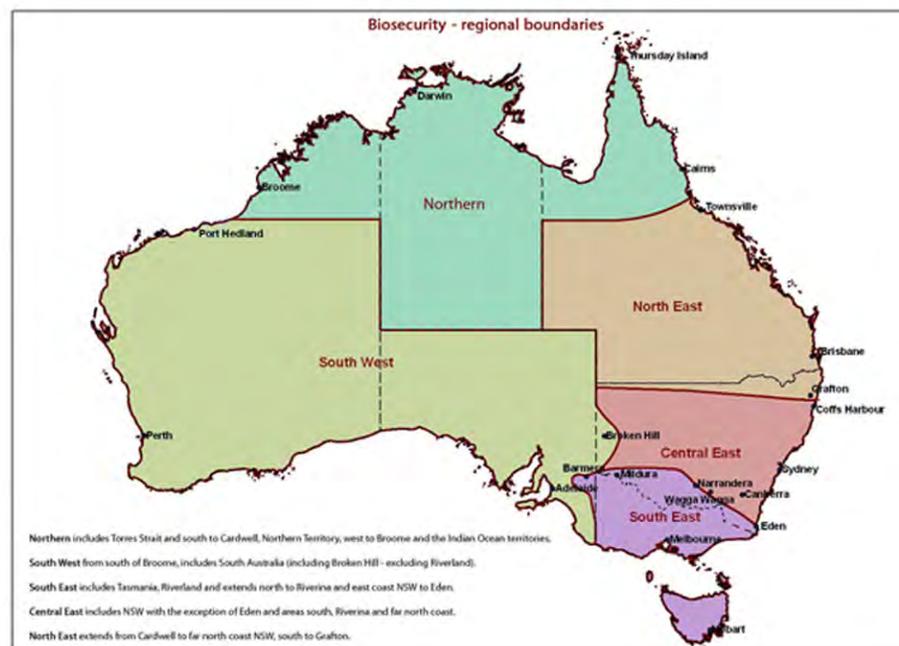
1. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture

Overarching responsibility for the AWPCS

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture (DA) is
the National Plant Protection
Organisation of Australia.



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture



Main functions: Department of Agriculture (DA)

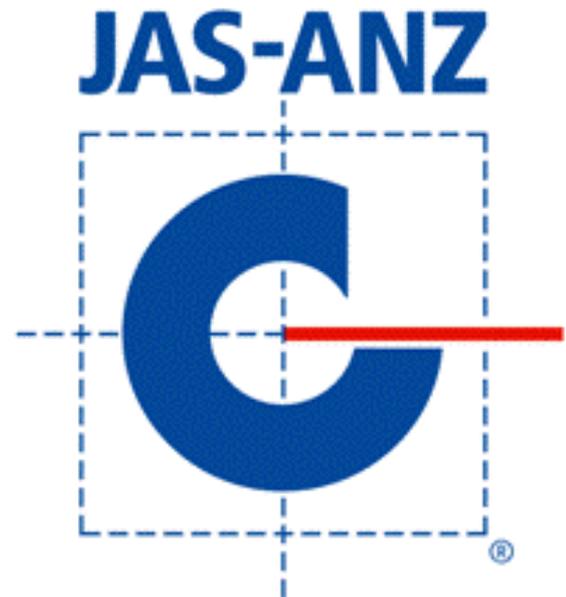
Issue certification numbers for use by approved treatment providers and/or manufacturers.

- Respond to technical inquiries
- Provide a unique certification number to approved treatment providers and manufacturers
- Maintain the department website
- Maintain the *AWPCS register*
- Regularly review the AWPCS, and provide updates detailing requirements of ISPM 15
- Interact with the third party accreditation body, JAS-ANZ
- Liaise with international government agencies
- Investigate non-compliance

2. Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand

Accredits third party certification bodies under the AWPCS

Organisation approved by the Department of Agriculture to accredit certification bodies to audit and certify facilities suitable for ISPM 15 manufacture and treatment of wood packaging material.



Main functions: JAS-ANZ

- Accredit AWPCS certification bodies
- Maintain consistency of AWPCS certification body audits throughout Australia
- Perform on-going monitoring of certification bodies
- Liaise with certification bodies and DA
- Notify DA of any changes to accreditation status of certification bodies

3. Certification Bodies

Assess applications and undertake onsite audits

A company or organisation accredited by the accreditation body (JAS-ANZ) to assess the suitability of a treatment provider or wood packaging manufacturer for certification under the AWPCS.



Main functions: Certification bodies

Assess applications and undertake onsite audits of treatment providers and manufacturers.

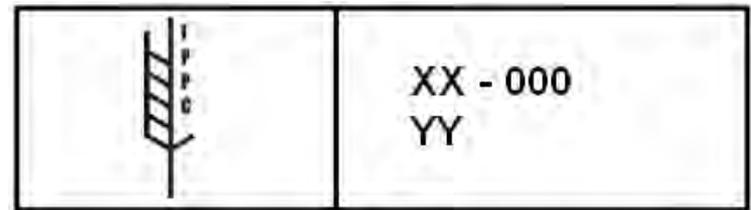
- Conduct an initial site audit and assess the application
- Review applicant’s quality manual
- Conduct verification audits of each facility at six-monthly intervals and provide to DA
- Notify DA in writing of any changes to a treatment provider or manufacturer’s status

Appendix 9: Request for Certification Number Form
 AUSTRALIAN WOOD PACKAGING CERTIFICATION SCHEME FOR EXPORTS
 REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION NUMBER FORM

This section is to be completed by the Certification body	
Name of facility being granted certification:	
ABN of facility being granted certification:	
Address:	
Telephone number:	Fax number:
Facility contact name:	
Position:	
Certified facility email:	
Facility Certification (Tick/highlight relevant boxes)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment Provider	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturer
<input type="checkbox"/> Fumigation <input type="checkbox"/> Heat	<input type="checkbox"/> Without treatment facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed site	<input type="checkbox"/> With treatment facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile	<input type="checkbox"/> Heat <input type="checkbox"/> Fumigation
Additional information:_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed site <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile
	Additional information:_____
Certification Body Details	
Name of certification body:	
Telephone number:	Fax number:
Mobile:	
Name of Auditor:	
Signature of Auditor:	
Date:	
Auditor email:	
This section shall be completed by Department of Agriculture	
Certification number:	
Name of DA representative:	(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE STAMP)
Signature of DA representative:	
Date:	
NOTE: A separate Request for Certification Form must be lodged for each site or mobile operation	

4. Treatment Providers and Manufacturers

Apply the internationally recognised ISPM 15 mark which includes the Department of Agriculture issued unique certification number to wooden packaging material treated as per the AWPCS



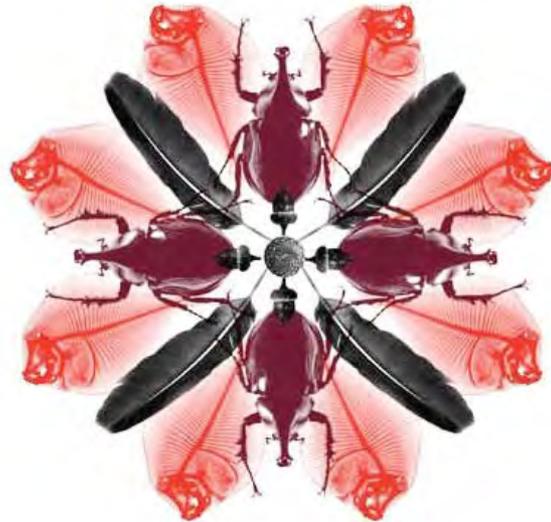
Main functions: Treatment Providers and Manufacturers

Adhere to the requirements of ISPM 15 and the AWPCS.

- Comply with all relevant legislation, safety codes, or licensing to the State/Territory where the treatment is performed
- Ensure all treatments are performed as specified in the AWPCS
- Ensure all staff are aware of the AWPCS requirements and appropriately trained
- Assist the certification body with audits
- Apply the ISPM 15 certification mark correctly
- Destruction of the ISPM 15 certification mark upon withdrawal or cancellation from the AWPCS



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture



Peter Creaser
Director Grain and Seed Export Program
Plant Export Operations
peter.creaser@agriculture.gov.au

www.agriculture.gov.au



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

ISPM 15 implementation in Canada

Shane Sela

APPPC-NAPPO Workshop on
ISPM 15

June 10-15, 2014, Beijing China



Canada

Implementation of an export program

- March 12, 2001 E.U. imposed temporary emergency measures for coniferous wood packaging material (WPM)
 - Pinewood nematode
- October 1, 2001 E.U. fully implemented
- CFIA established certification program to comply:
 - Register facilities
 - Prescribe standards of production and handling
 - Control credibility of marking
 - Establish third party oversight of accredited facilities
 - Verify compliance of the system

Canadian export program

- Since the early 1990's Canada has had an official system for the production of certified heat treated wood
- D-03-02 Canadian Heat Treated Wood Products Certification Program (CHTWPCP) for Export
 - Systems approach for the production of heat treated lumber
- In Canada most WPM is produced from heat treated wood
- D-01-05 The Canadian Wood Packaging Certification Program (CWPCP) for Export
 - Systems approach for the production of ISPM 15 compliant WPM

Canadian export program

- Elements of both programs include :
 - Prescribed standards for treatment and/or production - critical control points
 - Control of the application of marks
 - Control of source inventories, segregation of products, etc.
 - Maintain records attesting to system operation (e.g. inventory and treatment records, training, etc.)
 - External audits confirm compliance with standards
- Canadian certified production:
 - ~ 450 heat treatment facilities
 - ~ 475 wood packaging manufacturers

Canadian export program



Heat treatment



Treated wood shipped to WPM production facility



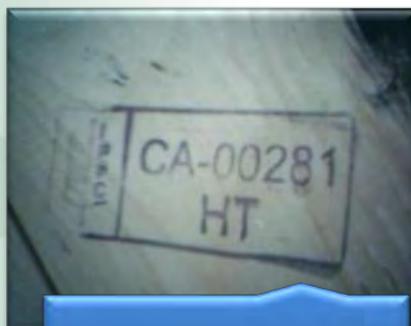
Traceability



Segregation during production



Assembly



Certification



Verification of compliance



Shipment readied for export

Export non-compliance

- Canada is the world's 12th largest exporter at \$458 billion
- Canada received 31 notifications of non-compliance in 2013
- All were associated with exporters who shipped commodities on uncertified WPM
- CFIA or approved third parties conduct outreach to improve compliance

Implementation of an import program

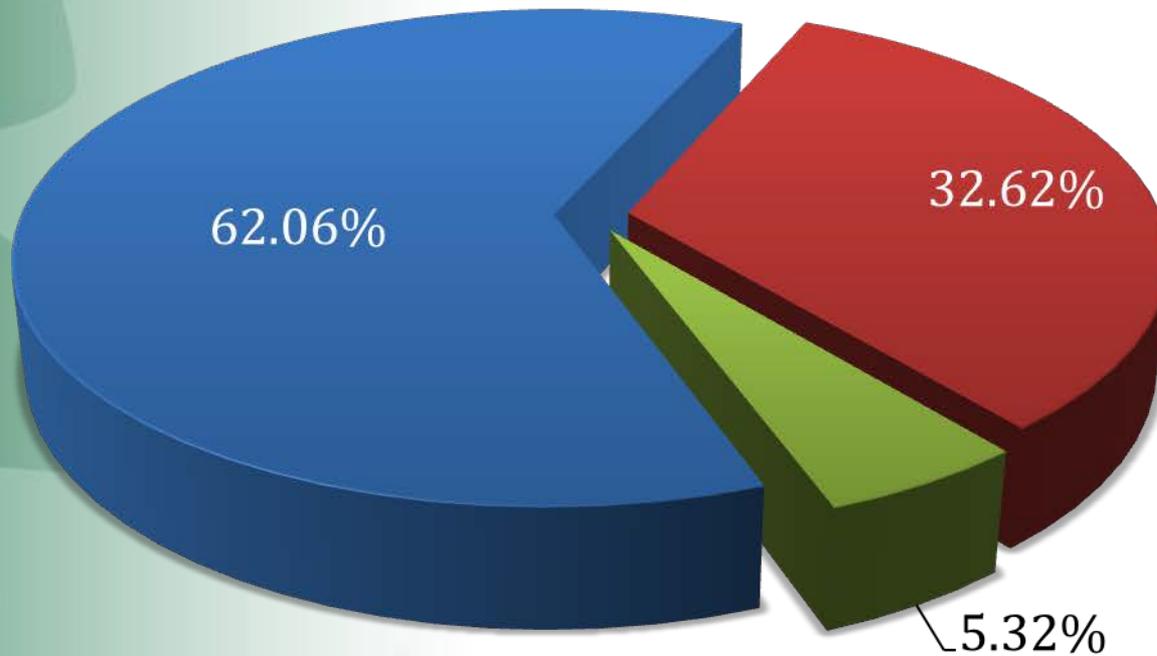
- 2002 IPPC adopts ISPM 15, Canada, the U.S. and Mexico agreed to implement the import components of the standard in a harmonized way;
- The three countries began implementation in 2004 and fully implemented in 2006;
- Canada and the U.S. agreed to forgo implementation of ISPM 15 requirements for WPM produced in Canada or the U.S.
- Canada and the U.S. are moving to remove this exemption

Canadian import program

- Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Montreal and Halifax
- Manifested goods reviewed
- High risk shipments re-directed for breakdown inspection within a designated sufferance (bonded) warehouse
- Inspection targeting based upon:
 - Shipments likely to contain WPM,
 - Compliance history,
 - Commodity type, etc.
- About 3000 – 4000 shipments inspected annually

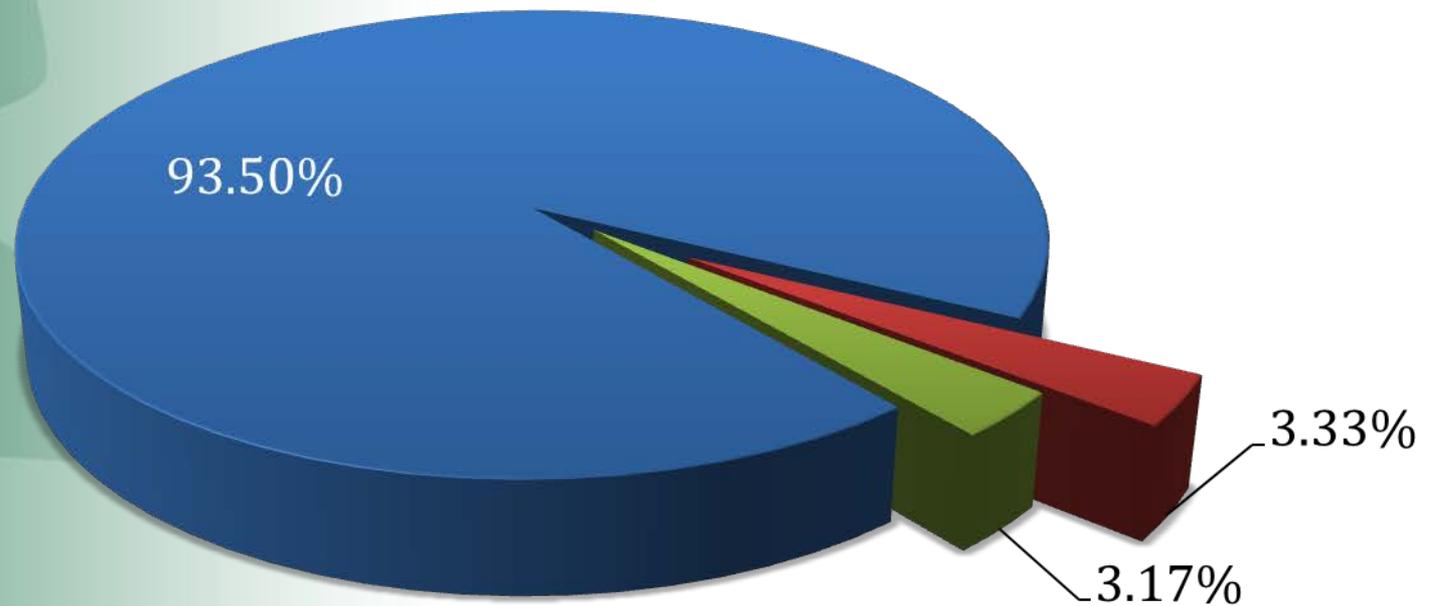
Compliance 2006-2007

- Compliant
- Shipments without certification (no visible signs of infestation)
- Infested shipments with or without certification



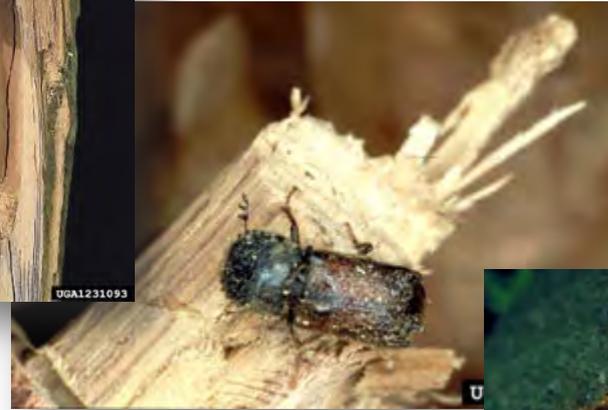
Compliance 2012-2013

- Compliant
- Shipments without certification (no visible signs of infestation)
- Infested shipments with or without certification



Examples of frequently intercepted pests

- *Arhopalus* sp.
- *Sinoxylon* sp.
- *Monochamus* sp.
- *Trichoferus* sp.
- Siricidae
- Unidentified Bostrichidae, Cerambycidae, Curculionidae & Spondylidinae



Conclusions

- International implementation of ISPM 15 has reduced pest risks associated with WPM;
- However since implementation Canada continues to see about 5-6% non-compliant shipments
- About $\frac{1}{3}$ of non-compliant shipments are infested
- About $\frac{3}{4}$ of infested shipments have an IPPC mark
 - Poor treatment application?
 - Fraud?
 - Potential re-infestation, if the wood is poorly debarked?
- Non-compliance continues to present serious quarantine risks;
 - Infestations of *Agrilus planipennis*, *Anoplophora glabripennis* likely originated from infested WPM



中国进出境货物木质包装检疫监管体系
QUARANTINE MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM for IMPORT & EXPORT WPM
in CHINA

冯春光

国家质检总局动植司

1. The adoption of ISPM 15 in China



Adoption of ISPM No.15 in China

1. Establish mandatory regulation according to ISPM 15

- *AQSIQ Decree No. 69, on Promulgating the Measures for Administration of the Quarantine Treatment of Wood Packaging Materials for Exit Cargos.*
- *AQSIQ Decree No.84, on Promulgating the Measures for Administration and Supervision on Quarantine of Wood Packaging Materials Used by Entry Cargos.*

2. Official announcement

- *AQSIQ Announcement No.11, 2005, Promulgating the Quarantine Requirements for Wood Packaging Materials Used to Transport Import Goods.*
- *AQSIQ Announcement No. 4, 2005, Releasing the Requirements for Wood Packages of Exit Cargos.*

3. Education and training for stakeholders

Benefit for adoption of ISPM No.15 in China

1. Prevent pests from spreading across border
2. Facilitate international trade
3. Strengthen cooperation and communication with international counterparties



```
graph TD; A[AQSIQ] --- B[Inspection & Quarantine Bureaus (35)]; B --- C[Inspection and Quarantine Offices (831)];
```

AQSIQ

Developing and enacting the regulations; Integrated management.

Inspection &
Quarantine
Bureaus (35)

Supervising and directing local inspection and quarantine offices to implement the regulations adopted by AQSIQ at provincial level.

Inspection and
Quarantine
Offices(831)

Monitoring the treating and marking of WPM at local level



2. The quarantine management system for import WPMs



(1) Quarantine requirements for importing WPM

- a. General requirements**
- b. Approval Methods for treating WPM**
- c. Marking requirement**

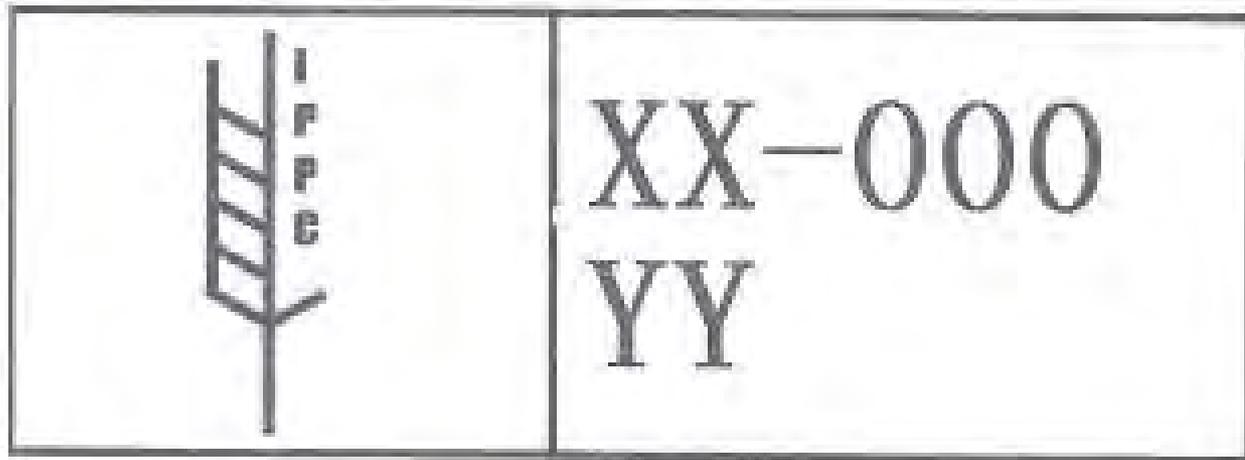
(2) Guarantee measures

- a. inspection**
- b. treatment**
- c. Credibility management**
- d. Notification on non-conformity**
- e. Cooperation across border**



c. Marking requirement

Sample mark:



2. Guarantee measures

a. Phytosanitary inspection at port of entry

The importers or his/her agent shall declare to official inspector for quarantine inspection on WPM. The inspector will perform random.



Sampling at port of entry

PICs of WPM	Sampling rate
≤ 5	100%
6~20	50% (5 pics at least)
21~51	30%
≥ 51	20%

Key elements concerned by inspectors

—originating countries from which non-compliance occurred frequently

—consignments always using WPM but fail to declare for inspection

—business operators , including exporters, importers and IPPC mark users, from which non-compliance occurred frequently



WPM transit from Hong Kong and Macao into Mainland

- Institute authorized by AQSIQ conducts following activities in Hongkong and Macao against non-compliant WPM :
 1. quarantine treatment followed by applying IPPC mark or issuing fumigation certificate.
 2. when the no WPM declaration raised by trader is confirmed, issues no WPM confirmation in writing.
- Inspector at port of entry of Mainland will take low level official verification if the trader could present the documents mentioned above.



b. Phytosanitary actions taken

In the case of IPPC mark missing or pests detected, the WPM will be treated or destroyed, or refused entry of the whole consignment in case the situation is deemed to be severe enough.



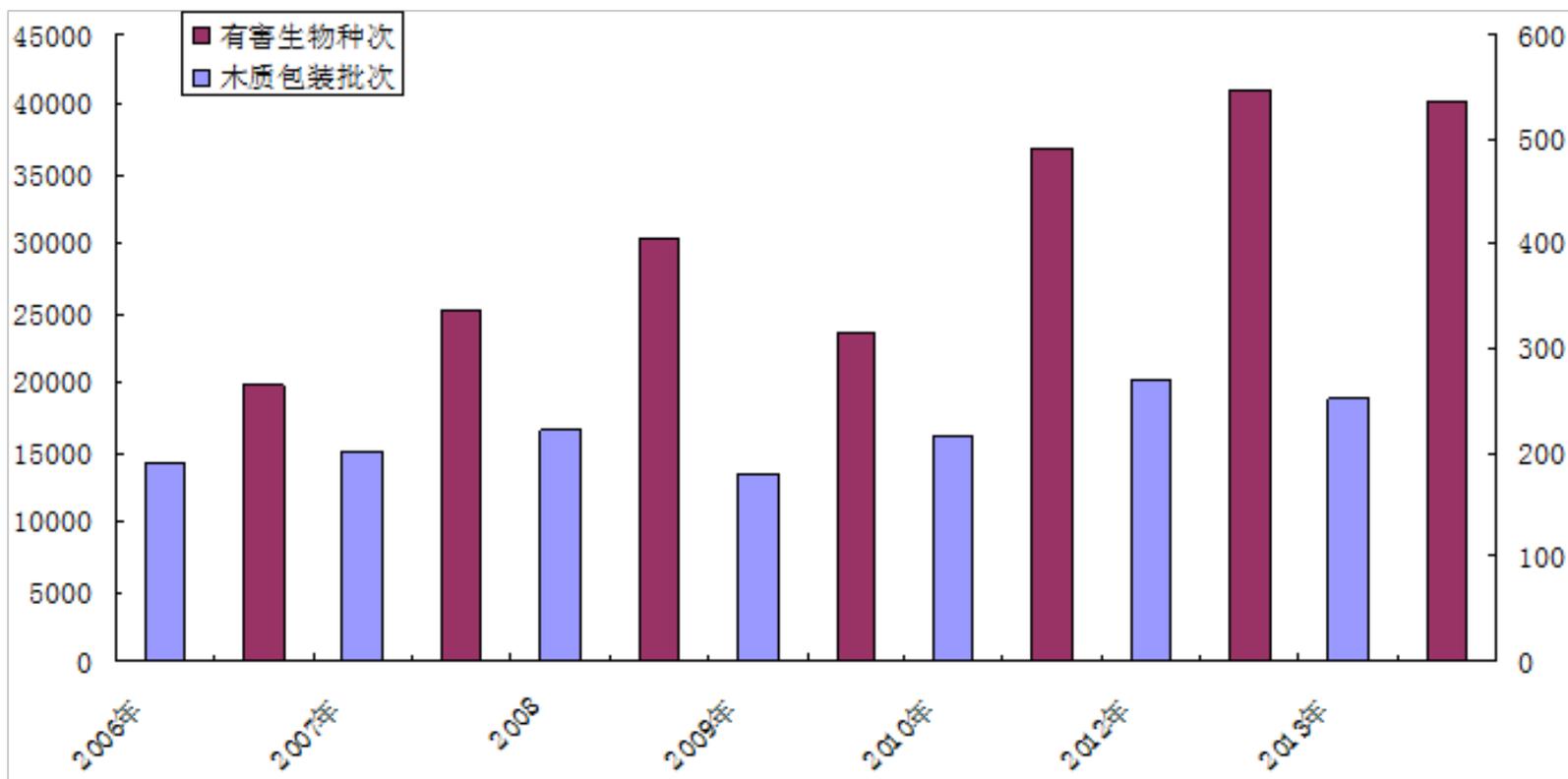
d. Notification of non-compliance



AQSIQ notifies the NPPO of the exporting countries or regions of non-compliant WPM on which pests are detected or IPPC mark is missing.

AQSIQ定期将进境货物木质包装中截获的检疫性有害生物、木质包装未加施标识等情况向输出国家或地区官方检验检疫机构通报。对多次出现问题的，暂停相关标识加施企业的木质包装入境。





5、检疫现状

中国大陆地区年进境货物木质包装200万批次以上，截获各类有害生物近4万种次。

- (1) 携带有害生物比例居高不下
- (2) 木质包装无标识比例依然较高
- (3) 木质包装重复使用难以有效追溯





4. The quarantine system for Exporting WPMs



Quarantine requirements

- a. General requirements
- b. Approval Methods for WPM treatment

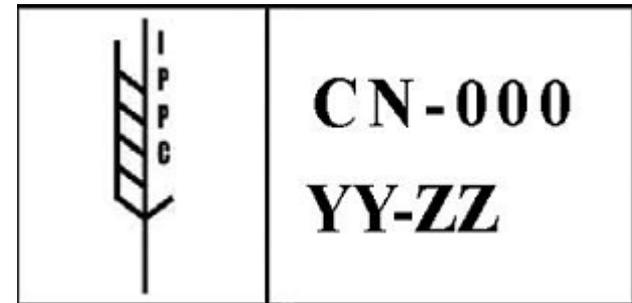
Guarantee measures

- a. certification of IPPC mark user
- b. The monitoring of the treatment process
- c. Random inspection at ports of exit



General requirements

- WPMs used for Export shall be treated and marked with IPPC mark by companies certified by AQSIQ
- Exporters who use WPM should purchase WPMs from certified companies (up to now 1128).



Approval methods for treating WPM

- ✓ Heat treatment

minimum wood core temperature: 56°C and,
minimum exposure time: 30 minutes;

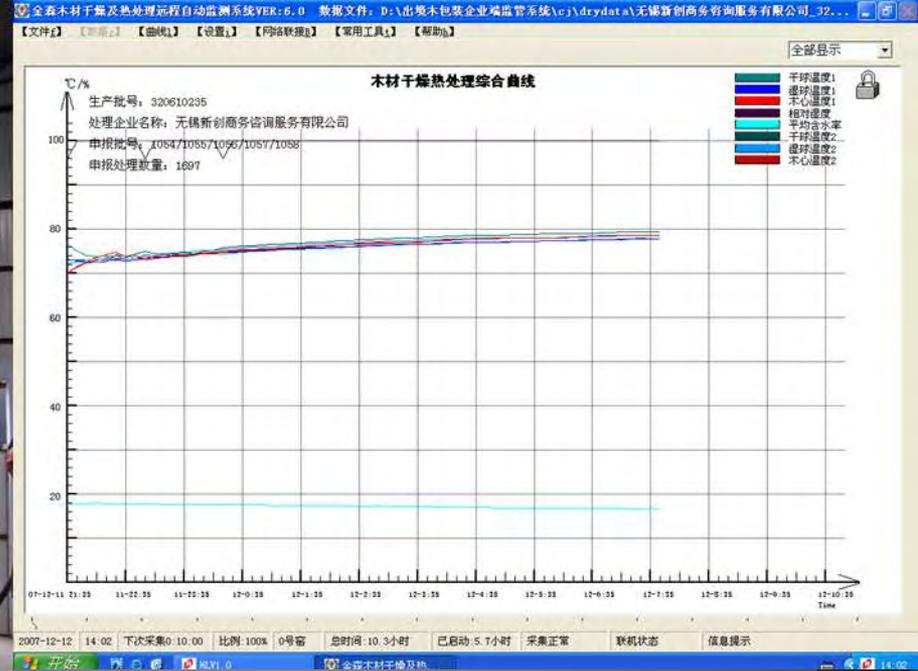


✓ Methyl bromide (MB) fumigation

Temperature	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at:			
		2 hrs.	4 hrs.	12 hrs.	24 hrs.
≥21°C	48	36	31	28	24
≥16°C	56	42	36	32	28
≥11°C	64	48	42	36	32

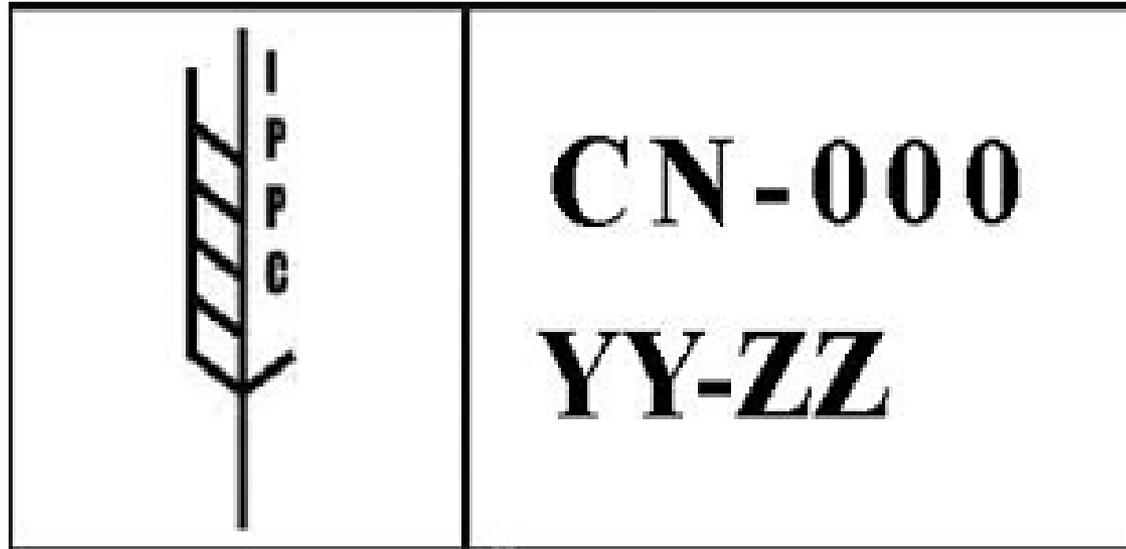
Note: The minimum temperature should be 10°C and the minimum exposure time should be 24 hours. The concentration shall be measured at the 2nd, 4th and 24th hours.







c. 中国出境货物木质包装标识式样
Sample mark of CHINA for WPMs of exit goods



2. Guarantee Measures from official perspective

- Establishing conditions for using IPPC mark
(in terms of treating facility, management system, etc.)
- Conformity assessment and certification (the approval list of IPPC mark users is published on the official website)
- Routine surveillance on each treatment

Before performing treatment, the company shall inform the local CIQ which may conduct supervision on the entire processes of treatment and marking, on site or by remote monitor .



Accepting an application



Pre-treatment inspection



Monitoring of the treatment process



Treatment result evaluation



Supervision of the labelling

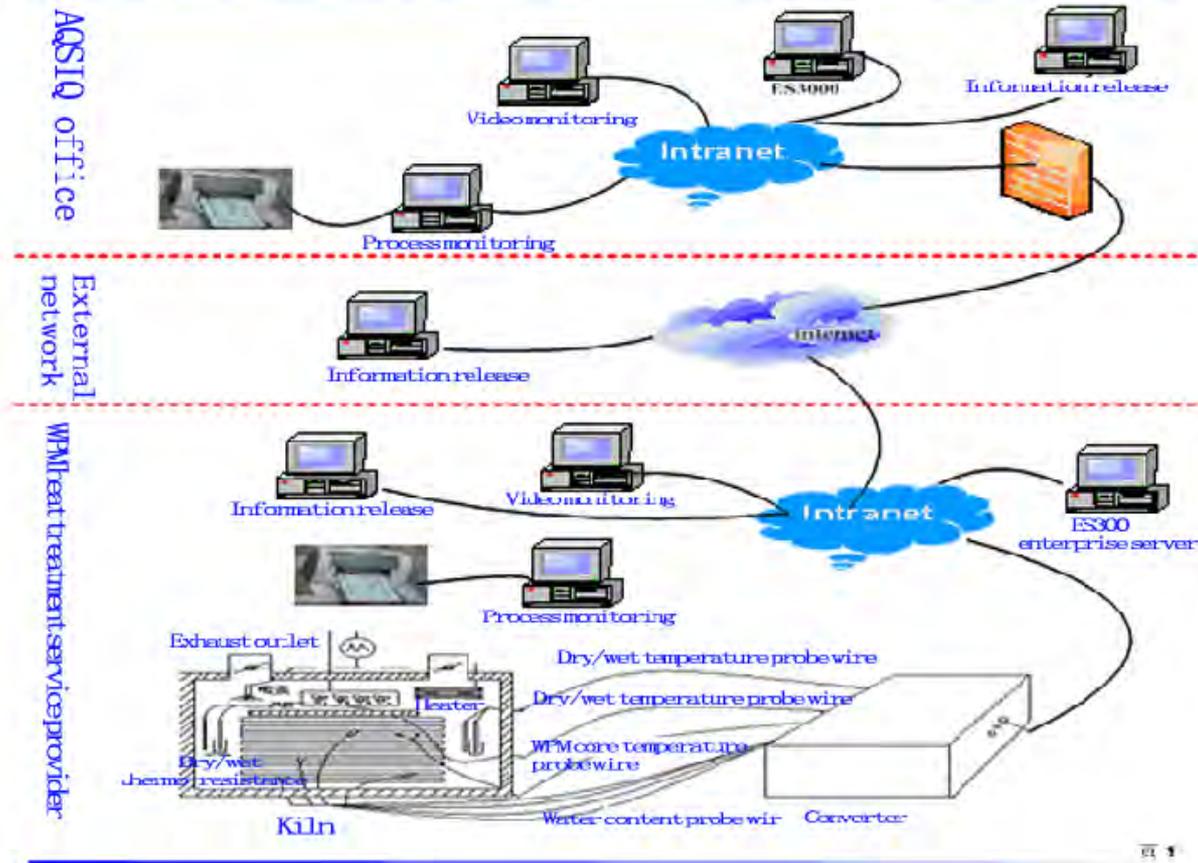


Verification

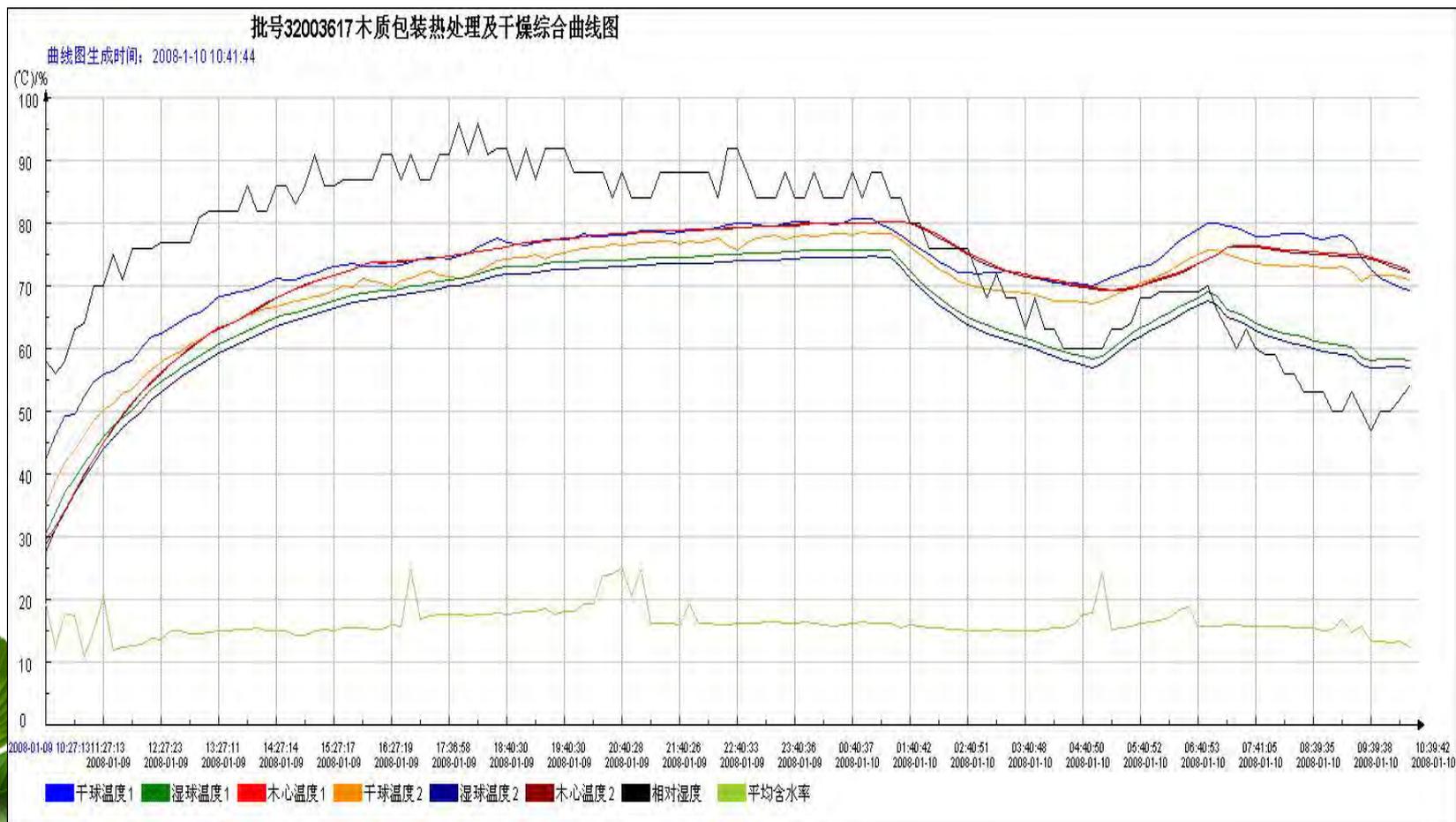


拓朴图 Topology

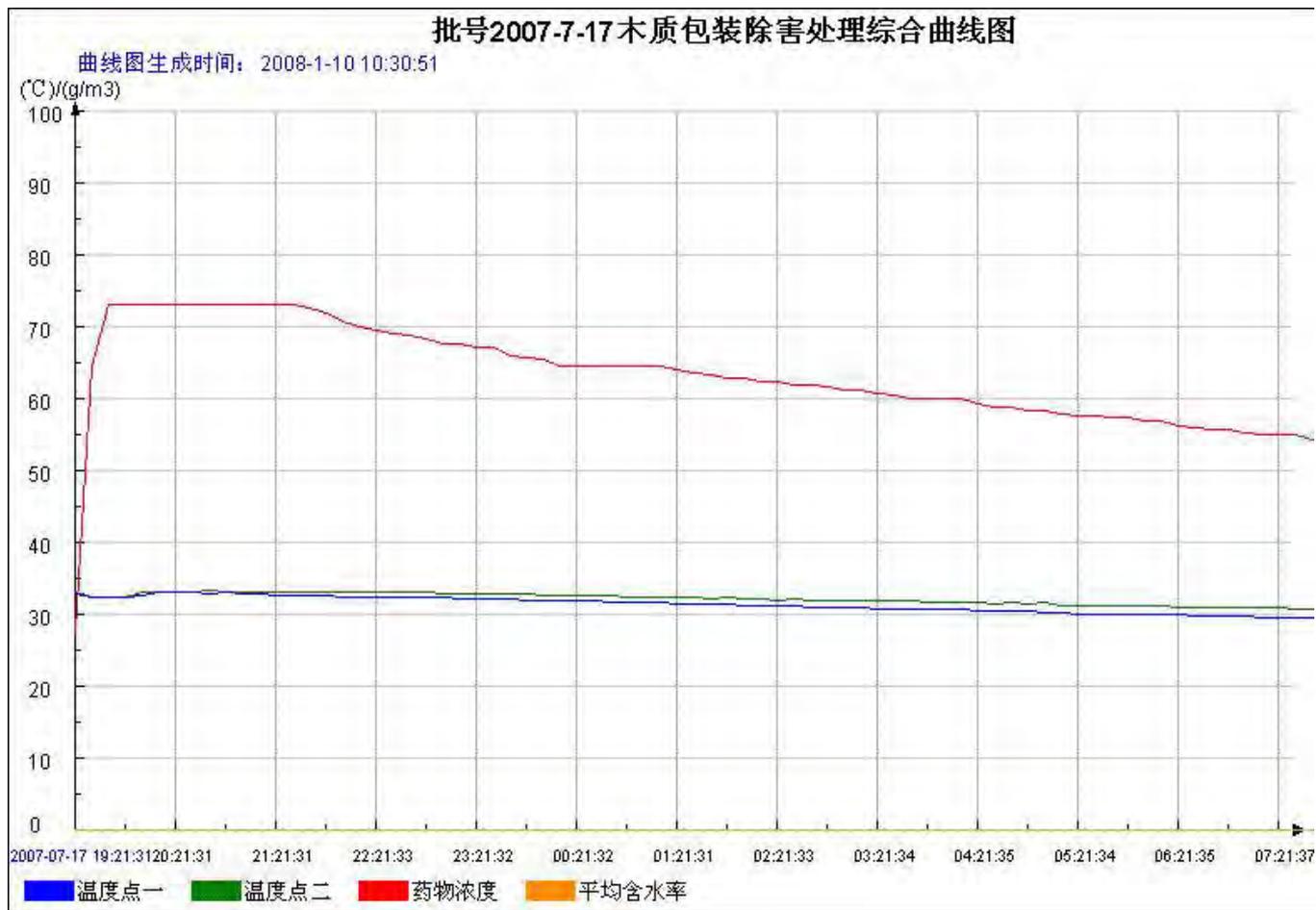
To Topology of WPM heat treatment supervision system



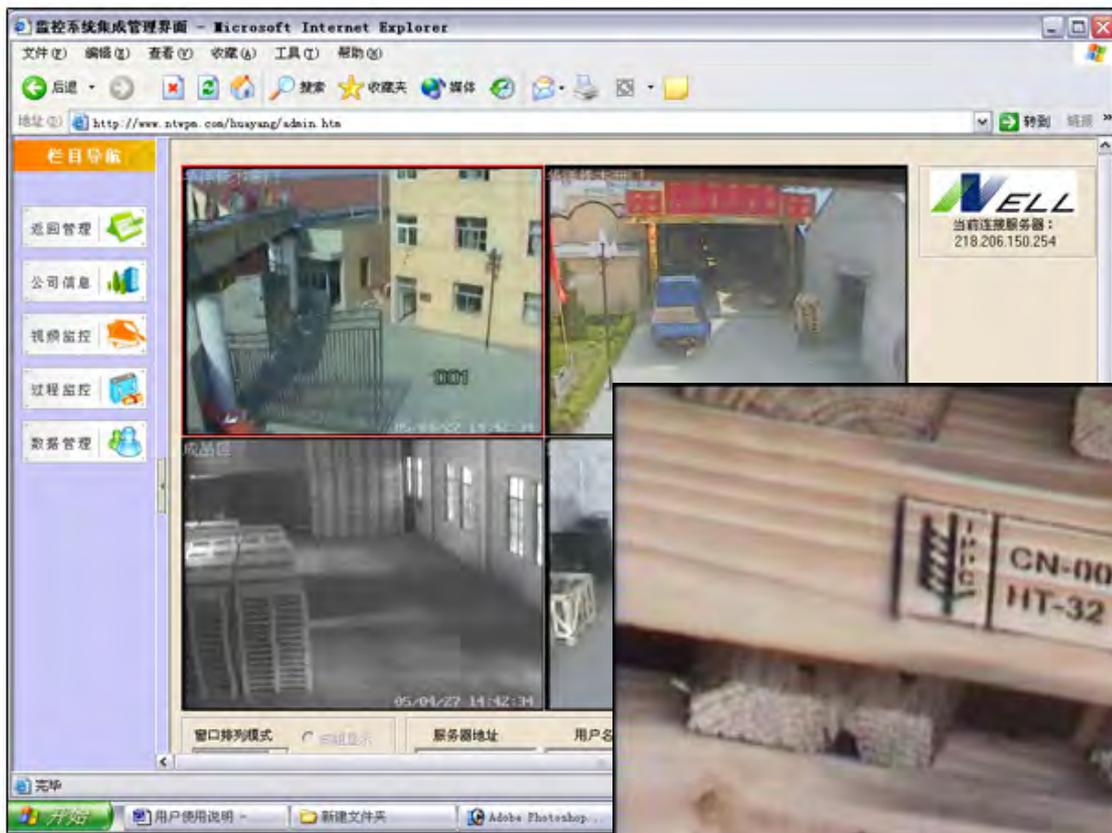
热处理曲线 Heat treatment curves



熏蒸浓度曲线 MB concentration curves



视频监控效果图 Video monitoring images



5. the challenges in front of us



Challenges in front of us

1. Fraudulence of IPPC mark
 - Easy to be forged, difficult to be verified
 - No secure technology when applying IPPC mark
 - Hard to check WPM used for consignment which would not be subject to phytosanitary inspection.
2. Reusing of WPM makes investigation less practical if non-compliance is notified by importing country.
3. Measuring core temperature is difficult by inserting probe into part of WPM.
4. Key information is needed for tracing back and conducting investigation.



To fight against fraudulence of IPPC mark, security system could play important role

(1) only official who conduct routine supervision on treatment and IPPC mark user could log on security system, to maintain information including IPPC mark, WPM purchaser, date of treatment, and so on

(2) all stakeholders could check unique security number indicated on the WPM which is generated by aforementioned secure system to justify the authenticity of IPPC mark so as to ensure the WPM coming from certified facility.



防伪码管理

防伪码分配	防伪码使用情况
已分配防伪码个数	100
剩余防伪码个数	100
选择所要分配企业	大连宝祥
分配个数	100
防伪码起始号	21 146 00000101
防伪码终止号	21 980 00000200

将防伪码分配至指定企业

填写分配个数

分配

防伪码起始号与终止号

执行分配 取消分配



<http://www.cnwpm.net>

木质包装标识查询系统

Wood Packaging Mark Query System.

请输入木质包装IPPC标识和防伪码信息：
(IPPC Mark&Code Information)

 CN-

HT/MB-

Code:

账号：

密码：

手机端下载：
Mobile program download







WPMCODE

请输入木质包装IPPC标识和防伪码信息：
(IPPC Mark&Code Information)

 CN -

HT/MB-

Code :

木质包装标识查询系统v1.0
Wood Packaging Mark Query System.
www.cnwpm.com
Copyright ©2014 Finejay Technology.



If true



WPMCODE

请输入木质包装IPPC标识和防伪码信息：
(IPPC Mark&Code Information)

 CN -
HT/MB-

Code :

木质包装标识查询系统v2.2
Wood Packaging Mark Query System.
www.cnwpm.net
Copyright ©2014 Finejay Technology.



WPMCODE

请输入木质包装IPPC标识和防伪码信息：
(IPPC Mark&Code Information)

 CN - 052
HT/MB- 37

Code :

木质包装标识查询系统v2.2
Wood Packaging Mark Query System.
www.cnwpm.net
Copyright ©2014 Finejay Technology.



WPMCODE

查询结果：
(Result)

 标识信息正确！
Correct Mark !

木质包装标识查询系统v
Wood Packaging Mark Query System.
www.cnwpm.net
Copyright ©2014 Finejay Technology.

If false



Proposal

1. promoting the security system among trade partner to fight against illegal use of IPPC mark
2. To expedite the process of communication in the case of non-compliance, appointing contact point among NPP0 and APPPC members to transmit necessary information and documents , including notification form and associated certificates, by email as an official channel.
3. Setting the technical standard of monitoring space temperature as an alternative to core temperature.





谢谢
Thanks!



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION)
DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION, QUARANTINE, STORAGE
BY - DR. VASUDHA GAUTAM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR**



**APPPC/NPPO JOINT
WORKSHOP ON
ISPM 15 : REGULATION
OF WOOD
PACKAGING MATERIAL
IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE
10-14 JUNE 2014, BEIJING,
CHINA**



ISPM-15



- The major thrust areas of plant protection are streamlining the quarantine measures and eliminating the possibilities of entry of exotic pests.
- Pests associated with wood packaging material are known to have negative impacts on forest health and biodiversity.
- Implementation of ISPM 15 is considered to reduce significantly the spread of pests and subsequently their negative impacts.

ISPM 15 - REGULATIONS OF WOOD PACKING MATERIALS

- **In 2002 IPPC brought out - International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM 15), “Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade”**
- **In 2009 (Revised) - REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE**



ISPM-15



- The Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement of WTO envisages application of Phytosanitary measures based on scientific justifications. Therefore, it is imperative to conduct all Plant Quarantine inspections as per the International Standards/guidelines.
- India has developed total 22 National Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.





National Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (NSPM)

NSP
M
No.

Plant Quarantine Operation Systems Manual

1

Import Inspection Manual

2

Export Inspection Manual

3

Post-Entry Quarantine Inspection Manual

4

Pest Risk Analysis:Administrative Process Manual

5

Pest Risk Analysis-Technical Methodology

6

Guideline for Reporting Plant Quarantine Material

7

Guidelines for Auditing of Plant Quarantine Activities

8

Guideline for Certification of Forced Hot Air Treatment for Wood Packaging Material

9

Guideline for Export Inspection and phytosanitary certification of Fresh Mango (*Mangifera indica*) fruits to P.R. China

10

Quarantine Treatments and Application Procedures- I. Methyl Bromide Fumigation

11



National Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (NSPM)

NSP
M
No.

Guideline for Assessment ,Accreditation & Auditing of Fumigation Agencies

12

Requirement for establishment of PFA for Mango nut Weevil and pulp Weevil

13

Requirement for establishment of PFA for Tephritid fruit flies

14

Guidelines for certification of Hot water immersion treatment facilities

15

Guidelines for development of NSPM

16

Guidelines for Regulating Export, Import & Import Release of Biological Control Agents & other Beneficial Organism

17

Guidelines for Certification of HT facilities for Niger seed

18

Requirement for establishment of PFA for Brown Rot

19

Guidelines for certification of VHT facilities for fresh fruits

20

Guidelines for Certification of Irradiation Treatment Facilities for Fresh Fruits

21

Guidelines for Assessment, Audit and Accreditation of Fumigation Agencies for Undertaking ALP Fumigation

22

NSPM'S SUPPORTING --- ISPM 15



- **NSPM – 9 : Guidelines for Certification of Forced Hot air Treatment Facilities For Wood Packaging Material.**

- http://www.plantquarantineindia.org/pdf/Certification_Standard_for_HT.pdf

- **NSPM-11: Quarantine Treatments and Application Procedures: Methyl Bromide Fumigation.**

- <http://www.plantquarantineindia.org/pdf/nspm%2011%20quarantine%20treatment%20%28mb%29%20standard.pdf>

- **NSPM-12: Guidelines for Assessment, Audit and Accreditation of fumigation agencies for undertaking Methyl Bromide Fumigation**

- <http://plantquarantineindia.org/pdf/nspm%2012%20guidelines%20for%20accreditation%20of%20fa.pdf>

IMPLEMENTATION OF ISPM 15

- India has implemented ISPM 15 since 2009 for Export compliance to meet requirement of importing country.
- India also joined Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS)
- Trainers from AQIS conducted a training of AFAS Standard to the Plant Protection Officers from Directorate of Plant Quarantine and the various treatment service providers.
- Every year Once for 7 days, Directorate of Plant Quarantine arrange a training by AFAS trained, master trainers for the other staff/ new recruiters

ISPM 15 - TREATMENTS

- Methyl Bromide
- Forced Hot Air Treatment

APPROVED METHYL BROMIDE TREATMENT- AS PER NSPM II

Temperature	Dosage (g/m ³)	Maximum Conc. (g/m ³) at		
		2h	4h	24h
21 ⁰ c or above	38	36	31	24
16 ⁰ c or above	56	42	36	28
10 ⁰ c or above	64	28	42	32

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FUMIGATION AGENCY

- hold valid license and certificate of registration
- be technically competent to perform relevant treatment
- perform fumigation under supervision of accredited fumigation operator
- advise client about the time and dose requirements for successful treatment

GUIDELINES FOR CERTIFICATION OF FORCED HOT-AIR TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL

- This standard prescribes treatment facilities for treating WPM in accordance with ISPM-15
- The WPM required to undergo approved treatment such as HT at 56⁰ C for 30 min
- The treatment reduces pest risk prior to export and affix the marking as per the IPPC norms
- ***Its necessary for treatment providers*** to undergo training for a period of at least five days at any of the training institute accredited by Ministry of Agriculture

TRAINING CONDUCTING INSTITUTES

- Directorate Of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Ministry of Agriculture
- National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad
- Agriculture and Processed food products Export Development Authority
- Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi

ISPM 15- ACCREDITATION FUMIGATION AGENCY

- Total 454 Accredited Fumigation Agencies for Methyl Bromide Fumigation: ISPM-15
- Dte of PPQS, Faridabad Certified total 270 Heat Treatment Facility Agency for wood packaging material: ISPM-15.

<http://www.plantquarantineindia.org/Accredited.htm>



ISPM 15 MARKINGS FOR EXPORT FROM INDIA

The symbol consists of a vertical line with a series of diagonal hatching lines to its left, and a horizontal line at the bottom. To the right of the vertical line, the letters 'I S P M' are stacked vertically.	IN - XXX HT
The symbol consists of a vertical line with a series of diagonal hatching lines to its left, and a horizontal line at the bottom. To the right of the vertical line, the letters 'I S P M' are stacked vertically.	IN - YYY MB

- For latest position on status of accredited Firms to carry out HT and MB – visit our official website www.plantquarantineindia.org
- **** Registration of Indian ISPM 15 Symbol is under process.**

ISPM 15- POSTER

- Directorate's Awareness program - A poster of ISPM 15 implementation procedure

FOLLOW PLANT QUARANTINE PROCEDURE (Regulation on Wood Packing Material under ISPM-15)

ISPM-15 COMPLIANCE

COMMODITIES COVERED UNDER ISPM-15		MUST BE TREATED/STAMPED BEFORE EXPORT		
Wooden Pallets		Heat Treatment	Methyl Bromide Fumigation Treatment	
Wooden Boxes		EXPORT	IN-00* HT	IN-00* MB
Wooden Crates		IMPORT	XX-00* HT	XX-00* MB
Dunnage				
Wooden Handicrafts				
Wooden Packing Blocks Drums, Cases, Load Board Pallet Collars, Skids etc.				

- XX-Exporting Country Code
- 00* Accredited Treatment Provider's Number
- MB/HT - Type of Treatment



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA
कृषि मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CO-OPERATION

वनस्पति संरक्षण, संग्रहण एवं सहाय निदेशालय

DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION, QUARANTINE & STORAGE

एन एच-४, फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)-१२१००१

NH-IV, FARIDABAD (HARYANA)-121001

visit website : www.plantquarantineindia.org

CAUSES OF NON COMPLIANCES

- Pest Resistance to treatment
- Failed Treatment
- Fraudulency by treatment providers
- Mark not used as per International Standard

NON COMPLIANCE - ACTION

Notify NC –

- **Conduct an Investigation**
- **Documents/Reports Submitted to NPPO**
- **Examining the Documents/Reports NPPO**
 - ~ **Warned the company**
 - ~ **Suspend registration for a period of time**
 - ~ **Blacklisted the company**

According to the situation



THANKS

VASUDHA.GAUTAM@NIC.IN



Country Report

**Country experiences
in implementing ISPM 15**

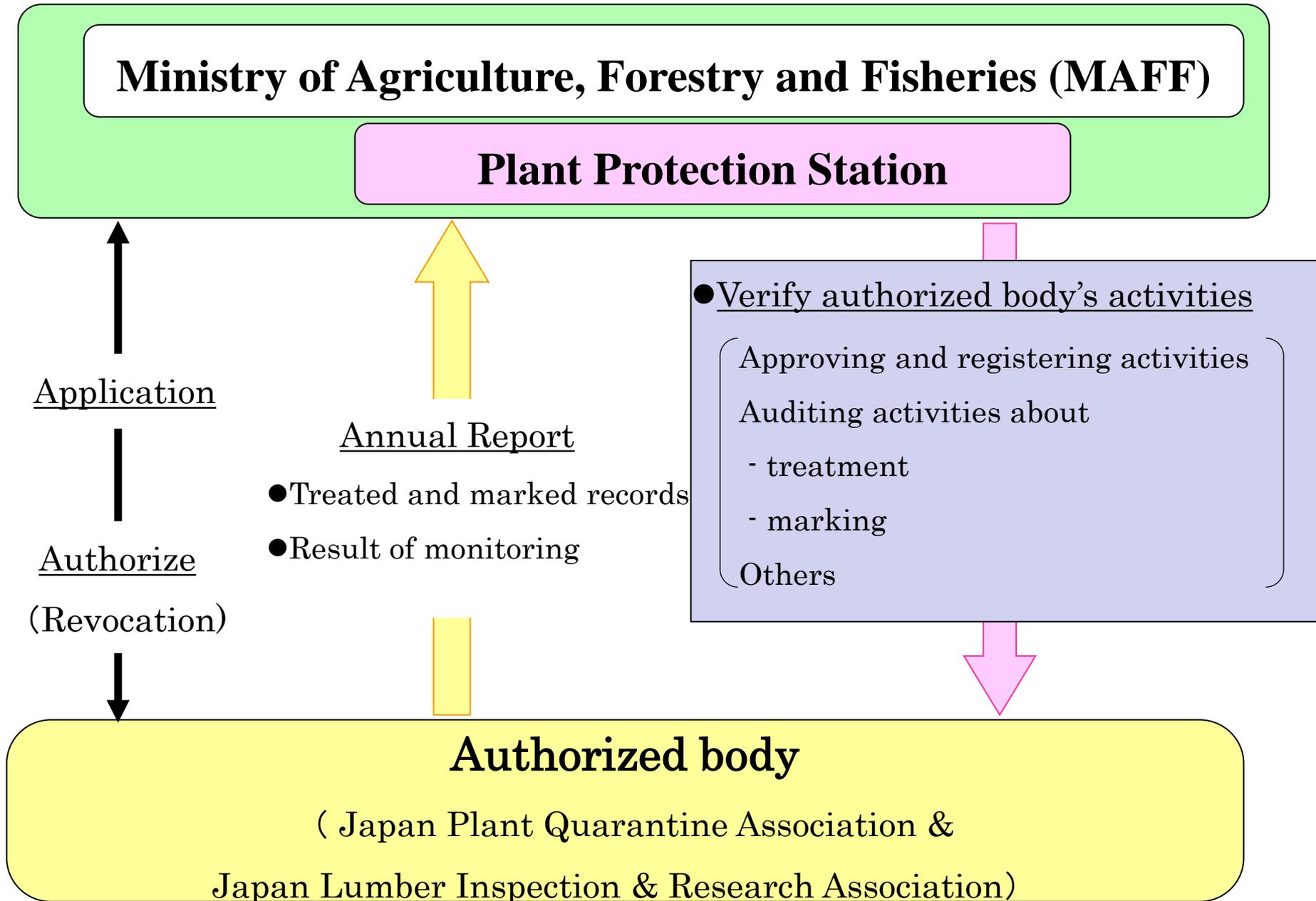
Takashi Kawai

Yokohama Plant Protection Station

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Japan

Japanese Certification System of WPM for export -1



Japanese Certification System of WPM for export -2

Authorized body

(Japan Plant Quarantine Association & Japan Lumber Inspection & Research Association)

Monitoring treatment provider and WPM

producer activities

Inspection about

- Treatment Record
- Marked Record

Technological advice

- Ways of Treatment or Marking
- Storage Management of Treated WPM

Application

Treated
Records

Approve

(Revocation)

Marked
Records

Application

Register

(Revocation)

Approved Treatment Provider

(about 340 companies)

<keep documents>

- Treated records (copy)

Treatment request

Registered WPM Producer

(about 1850 companies)

<keep documents>

- Treated records
- Marked records

Issue treated records

Japanese Certification System of WPM for export -3

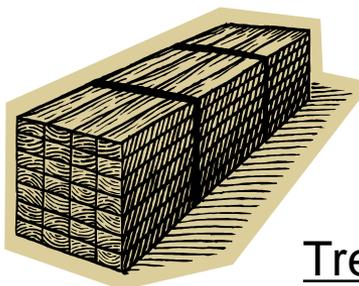
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Plant Protection Station

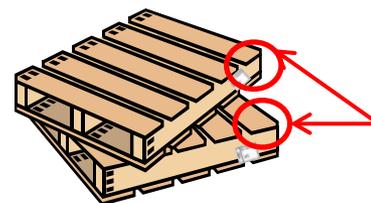
Monitoring

Approved Treatment Provider
(about 340 companies)

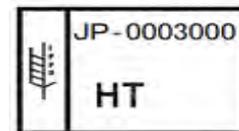
Registered WPM Producer
(about 1850 companies)



Treatment

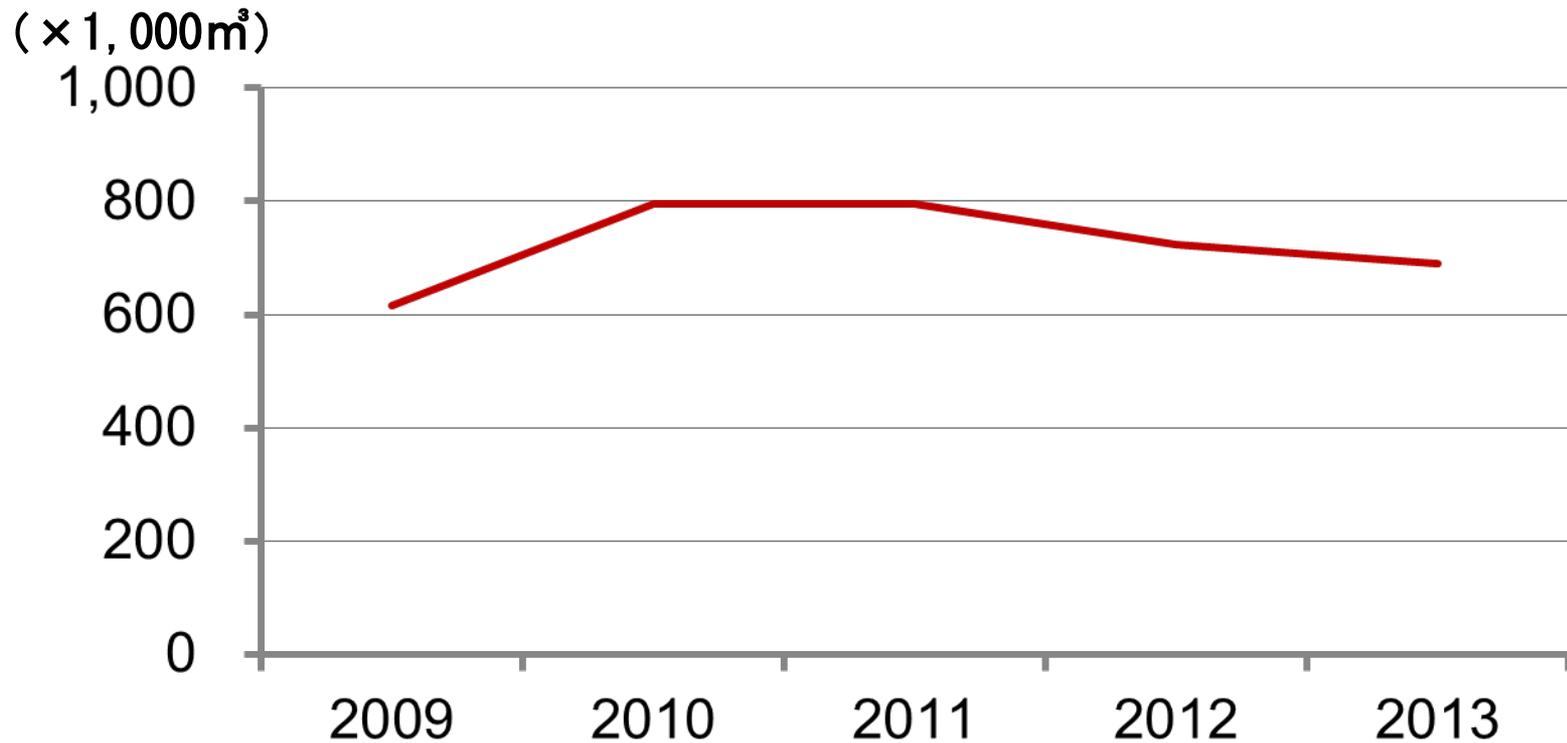


Manufacture



Volume of Marked WPM Production

Fiscal Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
WPM ($\times 1,000\text{m}^3$)	624	796	795	724	690

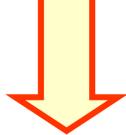


Regulation on Imported Wood Packaging Materials

March 2002
Adoption of ISPM 15



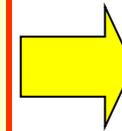
Pest Risk Analysis for Imported WPM
Conclusion : WPM can be a pathway for introduction
and spread of pests to Japan.



April 2007 Establishment of the regulation on Imported
WPM in compliance with ISPM 15

Scope of the Regulation on Imported WPM in Japan

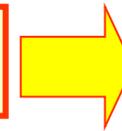
- WPM out of ISPM 15
(Plywood, Veneer, Particle Board etc.)
- WPM treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15



**Not subject
to inspection**



- WPM without the mark



**Subject to
Inspection**

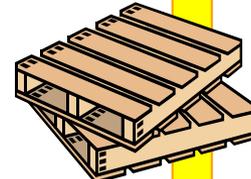
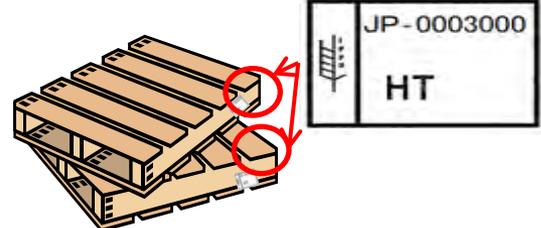
Importation of WPM in Japan

Imported WPM

WPM not specified in ISPM15

WPM specified in ISPM15

With Required Mark



Without Required Mark

Inspection

Rejection

Pass

Treatment

Disposal/
Reshipment

Approval

Inspection unnecessary

WPM subject to ISPM



Pallets



Wooden Cases



Wooden Crates



Drums



Wooden crates



Wooden Crates



Dunnage



WPM not requiring quarantine inspection



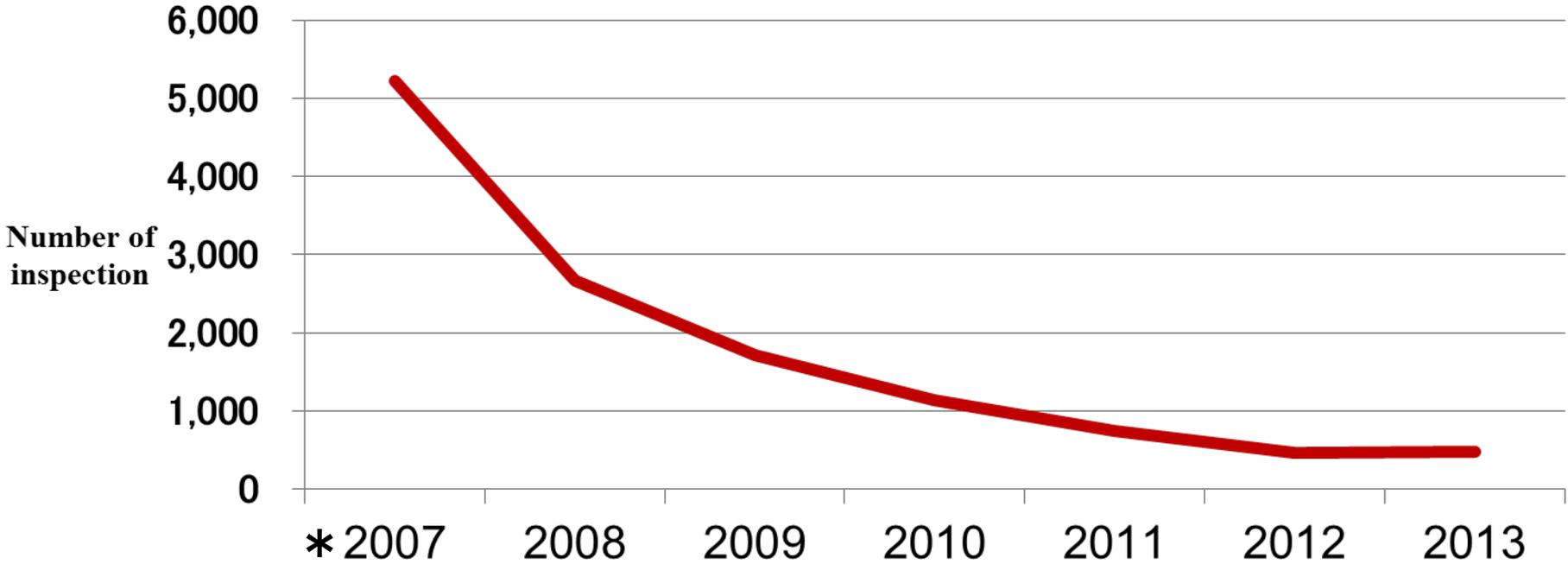
Processed WPM such as Plywood, Particle Board, Oriented Strand Board, Veneer
(Photo: Plywood)



Others: Sawdust, shavings, Wood Wool, Wood Chip
(Left: Wood Chip, Right: Wood Wool)

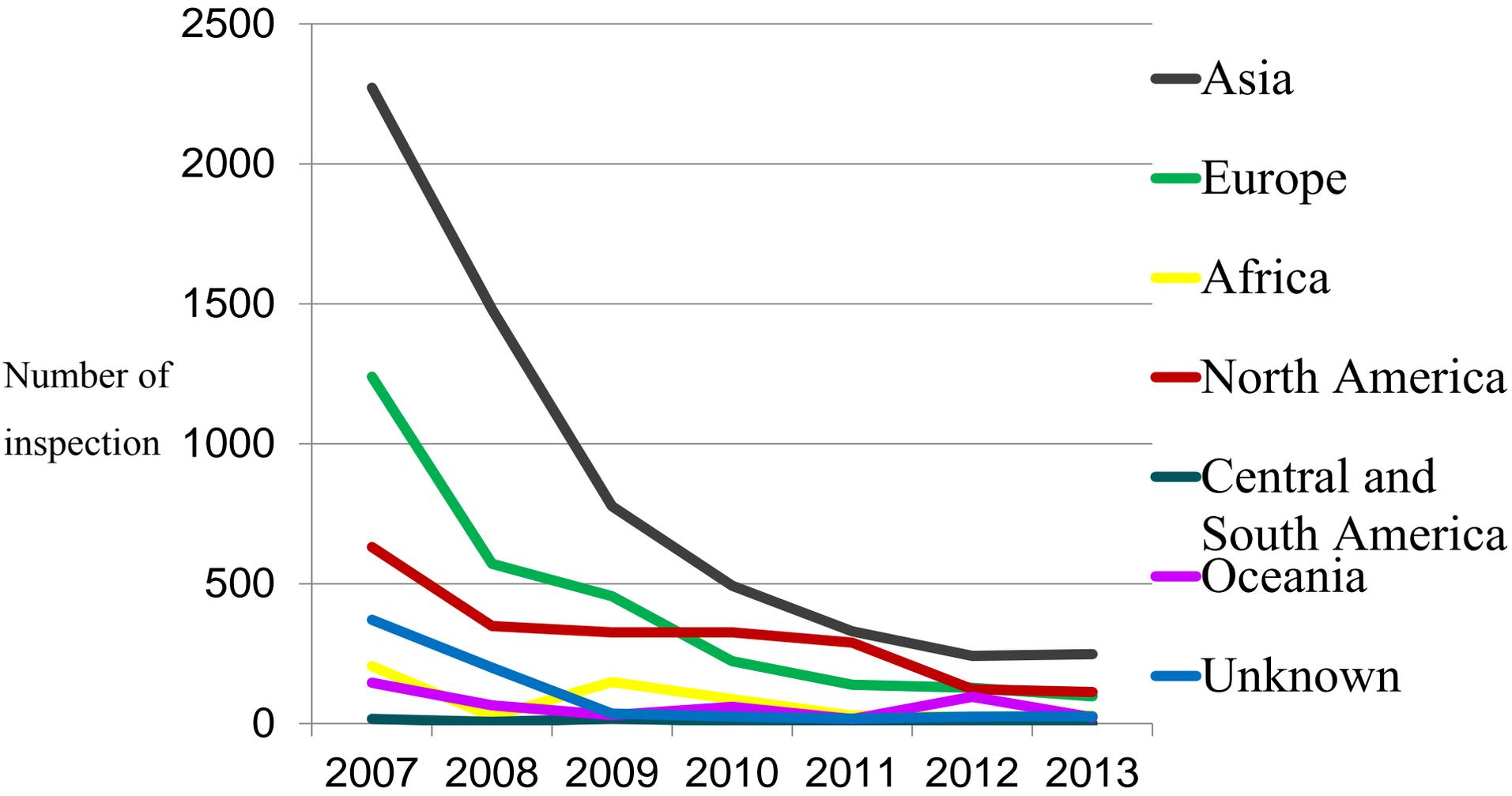
Record of inspection of imported WPM in Japan

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Inspection	5,223	2,670	1,713	1,147	754	467	479

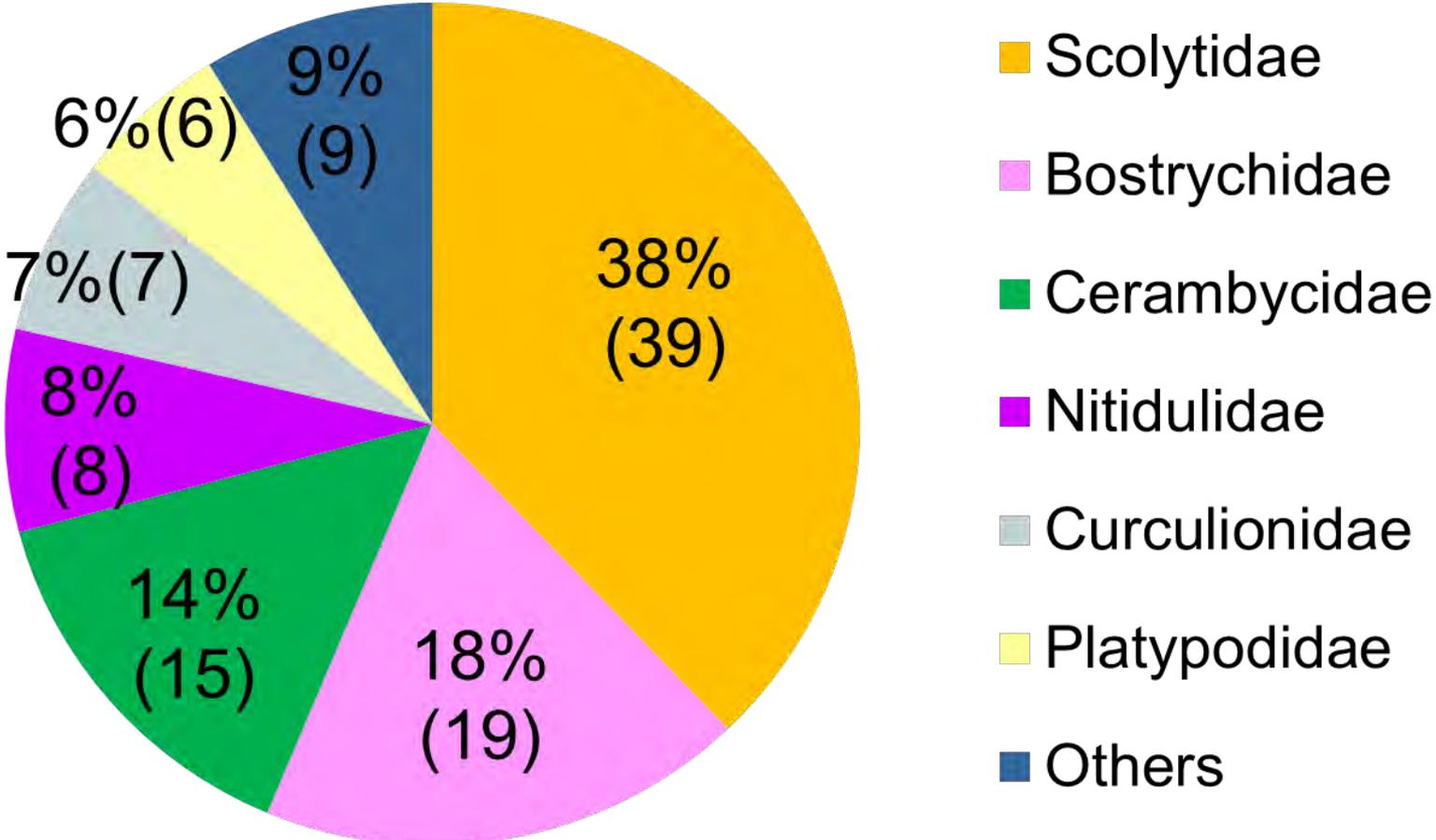


* In 2007, number of inspection is total from April to December

Record of import inspection in Japan



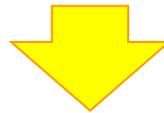
Detected Quarantine Pests (2007~2013)



Consideration

Japanese Certification System of WPM for export has been functioning smoothly.

The number of import inspection of WPM has been decreased from 2007 to 2013.



The awareness of ISPM 15 has been increased year by year in each country.

Status of wood packaging treatment & marking system in Korea

June 2014



Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency

Contents

1. Regulation
2. Status of WPM treatment
3. Operation of on line support system
4. HTC registration procedure
5. Management of HTC
6. Procedure of heat treatment
7. Marking system
8. Training
9. Challenge & Where to go

- a. ISPM No. 15(IPPC)
- b. Plant Protection Act
 - * Registration, Cancellation of HT service
 - Violation & Penalty
- c. Enforcement Regulation/PPA
 - * How to register, registration requirement, administrative measures, compliance
- d. Quarantine Requirements of WPM(Notice, 2002)
 - * mark registration, monitoring, how to operate

2

Status of WPM treatment

- Start HT for exporting WPM in 2001
- Registered number of HTC(620), FC(28)
- How to treat : HT(98.6%), MB(1.4%)
 - '13 HT : 71,962, MB : 981
- Type of WPM : pallet, W/B, skid, dunnage, timber etc.
- Operation of online support system on WPM

- Registration of HT company/mark /staff/facility
- Real time input HT schedule & result
- Report & Certification .

The screenshot displays the '업체정보관리' (Company Information Management) page. The main content area is titled '업체정보관리' and contains a form for '업체정보관리' (Company Information Management). The form includes the following fields:

- 업체명 (Company Name):** Sung Joo Heon
- 대표자 (Representative):** 김주환 (Kim Ju-hwan)
- 생년월일 (Date of Birth):** 1966-10-15
- 아이디 (ID):** 756
- 비밀번호 (Password):** 0azx00HttHm49M (입력확인 비밀번호) (Confirm input password)
- 전화번호 (Phone Number):** 052-276-8813
- 이동전화번호 (Mobile Phone Number):** 0
- 팩스번호 (Fax Number):** 052-276-8814
- 이메일 (Email):** 0
- 주소(도/광역시/군/구) (Address):** 680110 우편번호조회 울산광역시 남구 용강로74번길 14 (부곡동)
- 주소(지번) (Address):** [Redacted]
- 업체의 업적 정보 (Company Achievement Information):**
 - 등록번호 (Registration Number):** 756
 - 업종 (Industry):** 농업지역분류 울산사무소
 - 법인(상호)명 (국문) (Company Name (Korean)):** (주)유니팩
 - 법인(상호)명 (영문) (Company Name (English)):** UNION PACK CO. LTD
 - 업종 (Industry):** 수출입특허물처리업
 - 사업장소재지 (도/광역시/군/구) (Business Location (Korean)):** 680110 우편번호조회 울산광역시 남구 용강로74번길 14 (부곡동)
 - 사업장소재지 (지번) (Business Location (Address)):** [Redacted]
 - 사업장소재지 (영문) (Business Location (English)):** 14, Yongam-ro 74beon-gil, Nam-gu, Ulsan, Korea
 - 전화 (Phone):** 052-276-8813
 - Fax (팩스):** 052-276-8814
 - 사업소재지 (도/광역시/군/구) (Business Location (Korean)):** 680110 우편번호조회 울산광역시 남구 용강로74번길 14 (부곡동)
 - 사업소재지 (지번) (Business Location (Address)):** [Redacted]
 - 사업소재지 (영문) (Business Location (English)):** 14, Yongam-ro 74beon-gil, Nam-gu, Ulsan, Korea
 - 사업소재지 (전화) (Business Location (Phone)):** 052-276-8813
- 관리등급 (Management Level):** 미검
- 운영여부 (Operation Status):** 운영
- 최초등록일 (First Registration Date):** 2013-11-28
- 최종교부일 (Last Issuance Date):** 2013-11-28
- 비밀번호 (Password):** [Redacted]
- 소속지리지표 (Affiliation Code):**
 - KR-34756 HT (UP-001) 사용중
 - KR-34756 HT (UP-002) 사용중
 - KR-34756 HT (UP-003) 사용중
 - KR-34756 HT (UP-004) 사용중
- 등록종교부번호 (Registration Agency Code):** [2013-11-28] 신규 등록

4 HTC registration procedure

- a. Authority :QIA
- b. Requirements for registration
 - Staff : one or more HT Technician
 - Facility : More than 20m³
 - Equipment : temperature sensor(2) & auto recording system, H & Ventilator
- c. Application and registration
 - application to QIA Regional office→
on site confirm → report to headquarter
QIA →issuance of certificate &
registration on line system

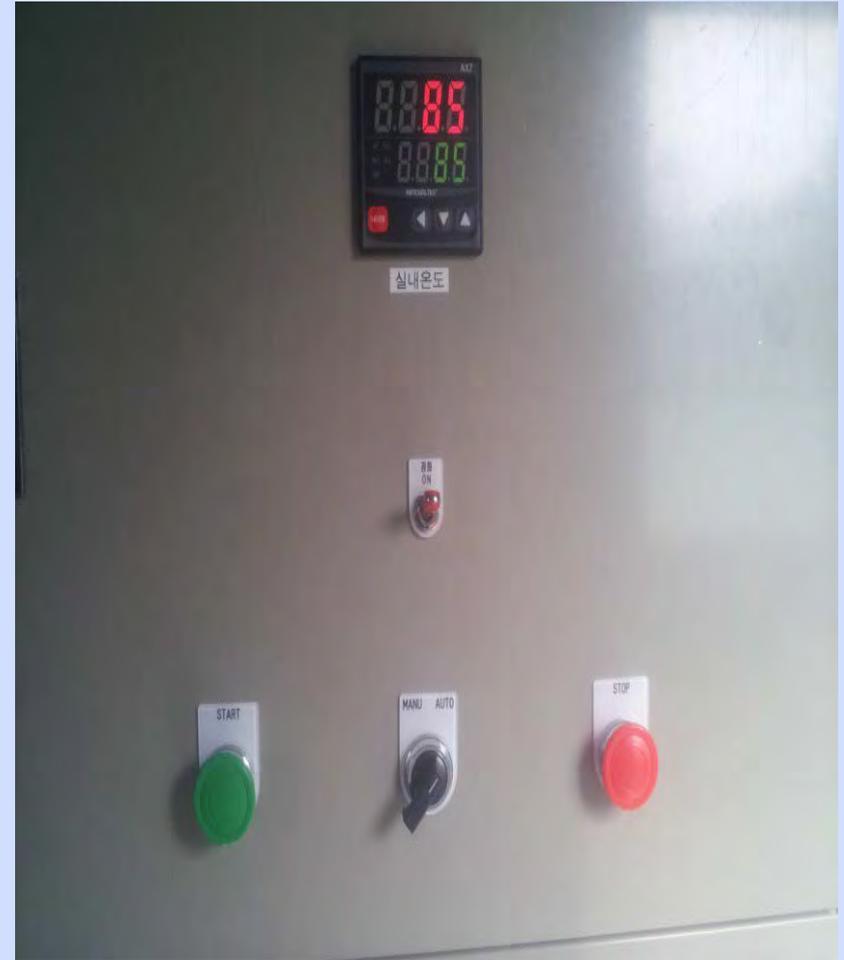
- a. Classification : 4 class, differentiated treatment in regular check and training
- b. Monitoring by Regional QIA office
 - Regular & spot check
 - * base on Treatment schedule & temperature graph online system
- c. Administrative measure on non-compliance
 - correction order, warning, business suspension

- a. Application → HTC
- b. Input treatment schedule online system by HTC
- c. Execution of treatment
loading → sensing → heating →
measuring temp. and time
- d. Report the result online system
- e. Marking/Issuance of certi. by
HTC

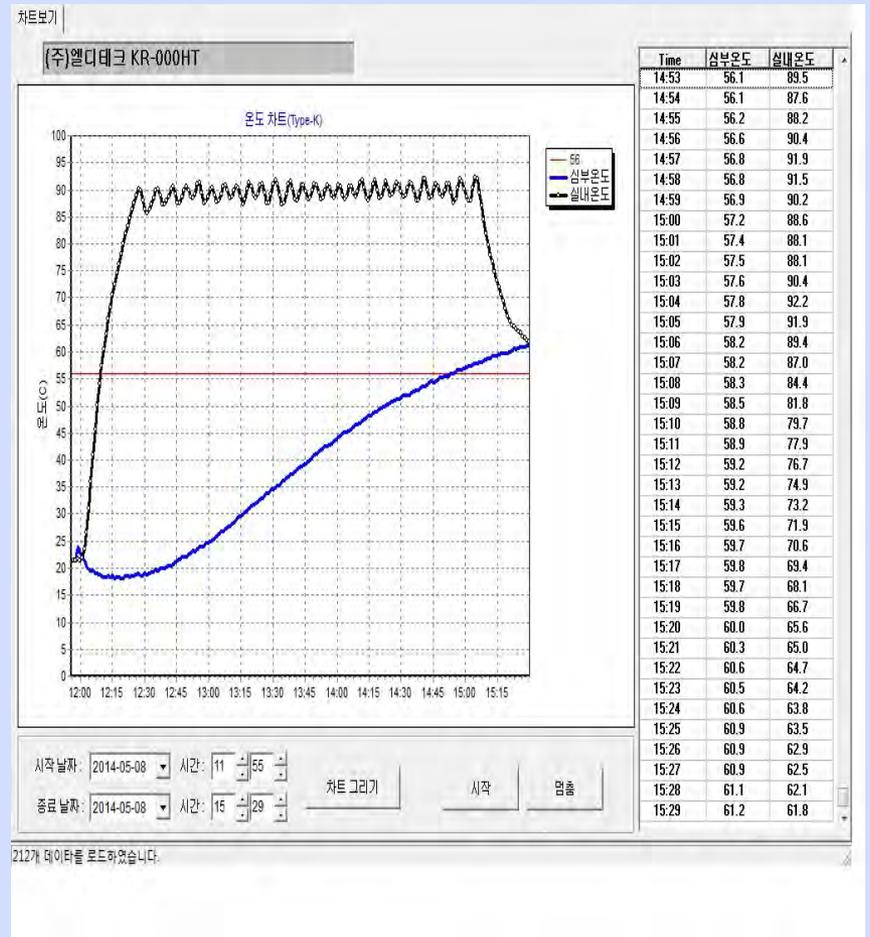
Outside & inside of HT facility



Heating system



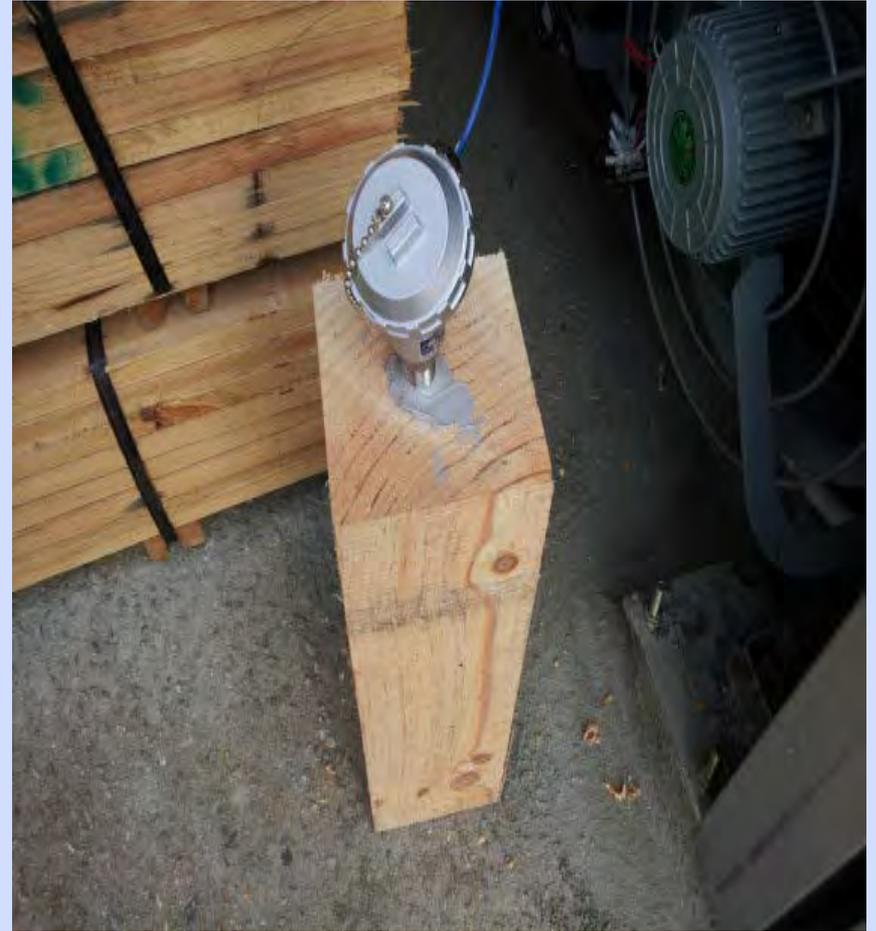
Temperature recording system



Loading of WPM



Drilling and sensoring



Heating and opening



How to input HT result on System

열처리업체 운영정보시스템

식물검역부 식물방제과 권승일님 정보변경 로그아웃

열처리업체 운영정보

【공지사항】 소독계획/결과등록 입력방법 변경안내(필독)
 수출용 열처리소독작업이 예정된 경우 반드시 사전에 「계획」을 입력하시기 바랍니다. 앞으로는(4월8일부터)등록된 계획에 연계하여 「완료(결과등록)」 처리가 가능하도록 시스템이 변경됨을 알려 드려니 착오 없으시기 바랍니다. (※현재이전시간으로 소독계획을 등록할 수 없습니다. 자세한 사항은 공지사항 15번, 16번을 참고하세요.)
 품명별 수량단위는 고정되어 있고 합판을 넣으려면 품명/단위를 "기타"와 "개"를 선택하세요.
 처리온도,처리시간은56℃,30분이 기본정보입니다.

■ 소독계획/결과등록

법인(상호)명 대한목재

소독상태 완료 작업번호 13-35 632-00319 (+컴퓨터로 자동생성됨)

소독구분 자체 품명 나무상자(WOODEN BOX)

의뢰자 원일외 3개사

처리기간 2013-12-06 09:37 ~ 2013-12-06 12:16

수량 19.0 개(pc(s)) 목재두께 45.0 mm

처리온도 56.0 °C 처리시간 30 분

시설명 열처리시설 [1]

열처리소독기술자 김명자

* 첨부파일은 5MB 미만의 GIF, JPEG(JPG)파일만 허용됩니다.

첨부파일(그래프) **첨가보기...** C121640_K.JPG

비교

C121640_K(1).JPG - 열처 v6.71

대한목재

11:25 시온전

Time	설정온도	실내온도
11:40	56.0	90.4
11:41	56.3	88.4
11:42	56.6	87.6
11:43	56.9	88.2
11:44	57.1	89.8
11:45	57.4	91.5
11:46	57.8	91.5
11:47	58.1	89.9
11:48	58.4	88.0
11:49	58.6	87.6
11:50	58.8	88.7
11:51	59.1	90.5
11:52	59.4	91.7
11:53	59.7	91.0
11:54	59.9	89.1
11:55	60.2	87.7
11:56	60.4	87.9
11:57	60.6	89.5
11:58	60.8	91.3
11:59	61.0	91.6
12:00	61.3	90.3
12:01	61.5	88.4
12:02	61.8	87.7
12:03	62.0	88.5
12:04	62.3	90.2
12:05	62.4	91.5
12:06	62.5	91.1
12:07	62.7	89.4
12:08	62.7	87.6
12:09	62.8	87.5
12:10	62.9	88.8
12:11	63.0	90.6
12:12	63.2	91.1
12:13	63.4	90.0
12:14	63.6	90.1
12:15	63.8	90.5
12:16	64.0	90.5

시작 날짜 2013-12-06 시간 9:37

종료 날짜 2013-12-06 시간 12:16

기록 중지

7

Marking system

- Use of mark after registration of treatment mark based on certificate
 - authorize registered number in each mark
- Keep QR code on each mark
- Maintain register book for movement of mark

(제 14-14-00008 호) 소독처리마크 사용 증명서			
사용(신청)번호	200	관리번호	0145161
소독처리 업자	상 호	벽암산업(주)	
	주 소	(416-774) 경기 김포시 청송로 20, 207동 1103호 (장기동, 청송마을현대2단지아파트)	
	성 명	성원제	생년월일 1978-01-17
열처리시설 (방제업사업장) 소재지	(416-888) 경기 김포시 하성면 월하로880번길 132 (전류터)		
종 류 (개 질)	고무인	크 기 (가로×세로)	7.5cm X 3.5cm
사용용도	목재포장재의 소독처리 증명		
마 크	[인형]	[사진]	
			
<p>식물방역법 및 농약관리법 관계규정에 따라 이와 같이 소독처리마크 사용 증명서를 발급합니다.</p> <p>2014년 06월 23일</p> <p>농림축산검역본부 김포공항사무소장 직인</p>			

Labeling of registered mark



- a. How to establish temperature sensor in facility(location, drilling and sealing)
 - b. How to obtain room during WPM HT
 - c. Use latent heat after 56°C/30 min.
 - d. Calibration(± 0.5 °C)of thermometer and probe(1year)
- * Isolated storage after treatment

- a. Limitation of checking due to lots of HTC and shortage of quarantine officer
- b. Continuous administrative measures due to illegal use of mark including forgery and non declaration of new mark
- c. Shortage of knowledge & skill due to frequent change job of HT technician
- d. Requirements by importing country (marking, certificate, hitchhiking pest)



Thank you

ສັງລວມບັນຊີບໍລິສັດຂຶ້ນທະບຽນແຕ່ກນິກການບໍລິການດ້ານສ, ຂານາໄມພືດປີ 2014 ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ /Summary list of registered fumigation treatment providers 2014 of Lao PDR

ລ/ດ No	ຊື່/ທ່າຢູ່ຂອງບໍລິສັດ ຮົ່ມຢາທີ່ໄດ້ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ແຕ່ກນິກ Name /address of accredited treatment agency	ປະເພດການ ສ, ຂານາໄມ Type of treatment	ເລກທະບຽນ/ Register No.	ຊື່ຜູ້ດຳເນີນການ ຮົ່ມຢາ Name of Treatment operator/ Reg. ID.	ຂຶ້ນ ທະບຽນກາຈັກ ຳ/registered mark under ISPM No 15	ມີອອກ ໃຫ້ Date of issues	ມີໝົດ ອາຍ, Valid up-to	ສະພາບ/ STATUS
1	General Service Lao (GSL) 151 Thadeua Rd, Ban Haysok, P.O. Box 6371, Vientiane, Lao PDR Tel: 856 21 314190, 856 21 31282 Email:gsllaos@gmail.com	Fumigation PH, MB	001	NA	LA-001 MB	16/02/2006	16/02/2011	Withdrawn
2	KL Wood Processing Factory Co.Ltd Pakkading Ditriect, Borikhamxay province	Heat Treatment	002	NA	LA-002 HT	01/02/2009	01/02/2011	Withdrawn
3	FUMIGATION SERVICE CENTER Nam Huang Friendship Bridge, Ban Muang Mo, Kenthao District Sayabouly Province Lao Tel: (856-20) 5551 4023, (856-20) 5564 7093 Fax: (856-074) 213210 Email:xayavong_xc1@yahoo.com	Fumigation PH, MB	003/80/XA/2014	1. Mr. Jeerasan Khuntayok 0001/3/080/XA/2014 2. Mr. Phichit Promsri 0002/3/080/XA/2014 3. Mr. Jukgrid Visetwongsa 0003/3/080/XA/2014 4. Mr. Anoucha Prakorbchai 0004/3/080/XA/2014 5. Terdtoonchai Pilaiwan 0005/3/080/XA/2014	No	02/02/2014	02/02/2014	Approved
4	CHOKXAI AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION AND IMPORT EXPORT Co.Ltd Ban Muang Mo, Kenthao District Sayabouly Province Lao PDR Tel/ Fax: (856-74 211 843)	Fumigation PH	004/80/XA/2014	1. Mr Sombou Souldate 0001/4/080/XA/2014 2. Mr. Somphone Chanthavong 0002/4/080/XA/2014 3. Mr. Somboun Chaikuang 0003/4/080/XA/2014 4. Mr, Chansamone Keomany 0004/4/080/XA/2014	No	19/03/2014	19/03/2015	Approved
5	APS All Purpose Service Co.Ltd Tchomcheng Village, Sisathanak District, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR Tel/ Fax: (856-30 777 5193) (856 -21 350165) Email: aps.serviceslaos@gamai.com	Fumigation PH, MB	005/LA/2014	1. Mr. Jean Philippe RAFFY 001/5/LA/2014 2. Mr Daoheuang Souriyasengkham 002/5/LA/2014 3. Mr. Souksakhone Phisanukan 003/5/LA/2014	LA-003 MB	02/06/2014	02/06/2015	Approved

Note: Phosphide (PH), Methyl bromide (MB), Heat treatment (HT)

Not available (NA) වර්ගීකරණය

Implementation of ISPM No. 15 in Lao PDR



Adoption of ISPM No 15

1. Plant Protection Law No 06/NA dated 09/Dec/2008
2. Decree implementation of Plant Protection Law No 229/GOV dated 31 May 2012
3. Ministerial Notice on Implementation of ISPM No 15 No 0034/MAF.06 dated 18/JAN/2006
4. Instruction on implementation of ISPM No 15 No 53/DOA.06 dated 23/JAN/2006
5. Notice on new revised of ISPM 15 No 1152/DOA.06 dated 27/AUG/2012

Related National Legislation

1. Regulation Pesticide Management of Lao PDR No 2860/MAF 11 JUNE 2010

Administration framework:

Accredited /Certified body:

Department of Agriculture (DOA)

(National Plant Protection Organization of Lao)

Audition/monitoring body:

Provincial Agricultural office

Technical Requirement and

Requirement

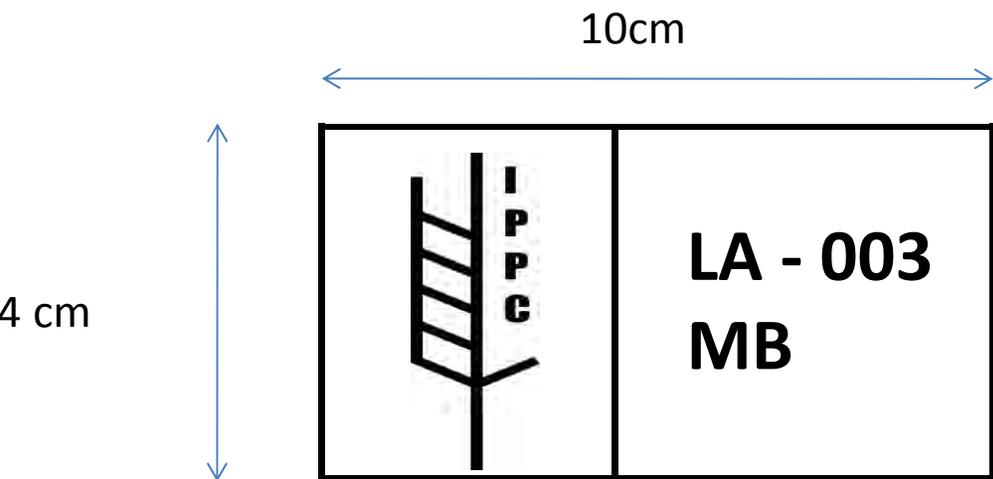
Organization and personal

Treatment protocol

Fumigation operator

Equipment and facility

gistered mark number for accredited treatment Agency



Approved



withdrawn



Treatment record

Service contract

Fumigation record

Fumigation certificate

Chemical storage/use record



MALAYSIA EXPERINCES IN IMPLEMENTING ISPM 15 OF THE WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL (WPM)

**YUSOF OTHMAN
PLANT BIOSECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MALAYSIA**

INTRODUCTION

- **WPMs are made from raw woods and often untreated to mitigate pests**
- **They are the pathway to quarantine pests and pose high risk when the origin could not be ascertain and re-use by importing country for export**
- **IPM 15 provide the acceptable standard to mitigate risk associated with WPMs**
- **Approved treatment measures and specified mark (IPPC marking) are the basis for authorizing the entry of WPM without further requirements**

Example of Regulated WPMs



Pallets



Wooden Cases



Wooden Crates



Wooden crates



Wooden Crates



Drums



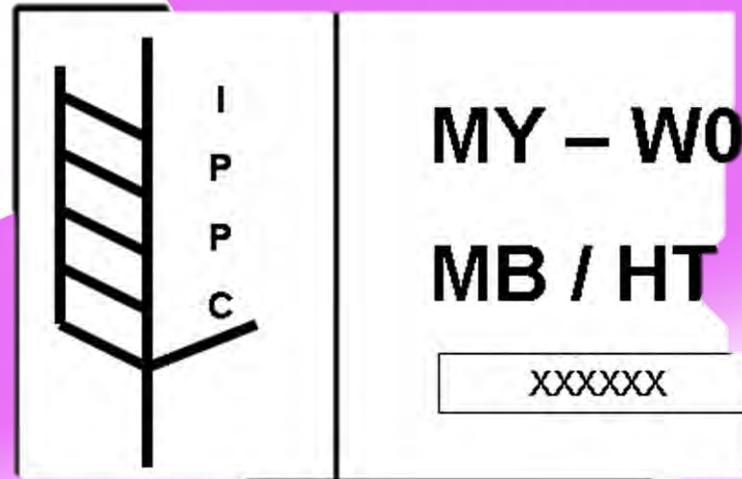
Dunage



INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES No. 15

MARKING

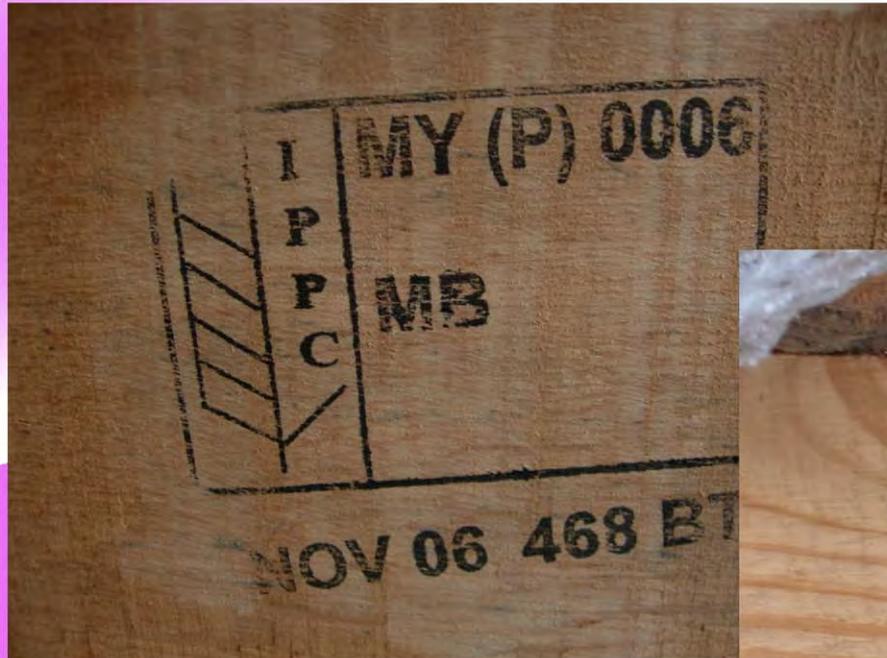
The marking proposed for Malaysia WPM



INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES No. 15

MARKING

ISPM no.15 Standard Marking



Malaysia Experiences in Implementing ISPM 15 (1/3)

- Start registration treatment providers in 2004 (MB Fumigation and Heat Treatment) to facilitate export compliance and in place procedure to meet the requirements of the importing countries that implemented ISPM 15
- In that year, several road shows was conducted to all treatment providers and exporters on ISPM 15 and implementation procedure

Malaysia Experience in Implementing ISPM 15 (2/3)

- ❑ In 2005, Malaysia joined Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS)
- ❑ Based on these standards, Malaysia established Fumigation (MAFAS)
- ❑ Based on ISPM 15, Heat Treatment Accreditation Scheme (MATHAS) was established
- ❑ The SOP for the implementation of these schemes have been publish as guideline for officers and the treatment service providers

Malaysia Experience in Implementing ISPM 15 (2/3)

- ❑ Training on AFAS Standard was conducted in 2005 by officers from Australian Quarantine Inspection Services (AQIS) Australia to relevant DOA Officers and Treatment Service Providers**
- ❑ These Treatment Providers that undergone the AFAS training also been accredited as AFAS competent service providers**
- ❑ In 2007, Training were also conducted by DOA on Heat Treatment standard to DOA Officers and Heat Treatment Providers based on ISPM 15**

Malaysia Experience in Implementing ISPM 15 (3/3)

- ❑ In 2009, road show to importers was conducted to inform them on the implementation of ISPM 15 for import**
- ❑ Notification to WTO to inform trading partners on the implementation of ISPM 15 for import**
- ❑ In 2010, Malaysia start the implementation of ISPM 15 for import**

Procedure for Registration of WPM Treatment Service Providers

- Application – company name, competent personnel, licenses, location and description of facilities
- Auditing – equipment, record keeping, practical competency, storage and safety

Approval on the Registration of WPM Treatment Service Providers



Monitoring

- Registration number
- Treatment Batch Running Numbers
- Record Keeping
- Unannounced Audit
- Renewal Audit
- Notification from Importing countries

Non Compliance

- Investigation by auditors
- Suspension until Approved corrective measures
- Re-auditing
- Delisting from registration

Problem and Constraints (1/2)

- Difficult to Inspection non agriculture products that have WPM normally not inspected by Quarantine Inspector
- No Marking for the above WPM and treatment could not be conducted
- No expiry date of treatment especially for re-export
- Sampling is based on non-statistical method and only 10% of the accessible area.
- Forgery of WPM making difficult to trace especially when they use the other company valid registration number

Problem and Constraints (2/2)

- Handling of WPM after treatment such as storage and transits
- Lack of man power to conduct unannounced audit to ensure compliance to the standard especially on record keeping
- Re-use and repairing of WPM by importing country for export did not comply to the making requirement and re-treatment

List of Approved Accredited Treatment Providers

- MB Fumigation – 79 Companies
- Heat Treatment – 44 Companies
- List registered approve service providers are published in www.doa.gov.my

THANK YOU



New Zealand's ISPM 15 Experience

*APPPC/NAPPO ISPM 15 Implementation Workshop
Beijing , June 2014*

Shane Olsen
Manager Plant and Forestry
Plant Imports and Exports

**GROWING AND PROTECTING
NEW ZEALAND**



Presentation Structure

1. Importance of good biosecurity for New Zealand
2. Export system – How New Zealand addresses trade challenges, including for wood packaging
3. Import process and Border Interventions
4. Import non-compliances
5. ISPM 15 Implementation Issues

Importance of Biosecurity for New Zealand

- New Zealand's Economic dependence on high-quality agricultural & forestry sector
- Unique biodiversity
 - New Zealand retains significant native biodiversity which is estimated to be upwards of 80,000 indigenous species
- Emerging threats to human, plant, and animal health
 - Direct threats (pathogens and pests)
 - Indirect threats (such as supply chain activities)



An Integrated Approach

- Basis is IPPC principles and standards
- Opportunities for co-management of risks with & in conjunction with industries
- Opportunities to manage risks pre-border, at the border and post-border
- Careful design of interventions (transparent i.e. based on risk, technically justified and sufficient only to protect plant, animal or human life i.e. the least trade restrictive)



New Zealand's Export System

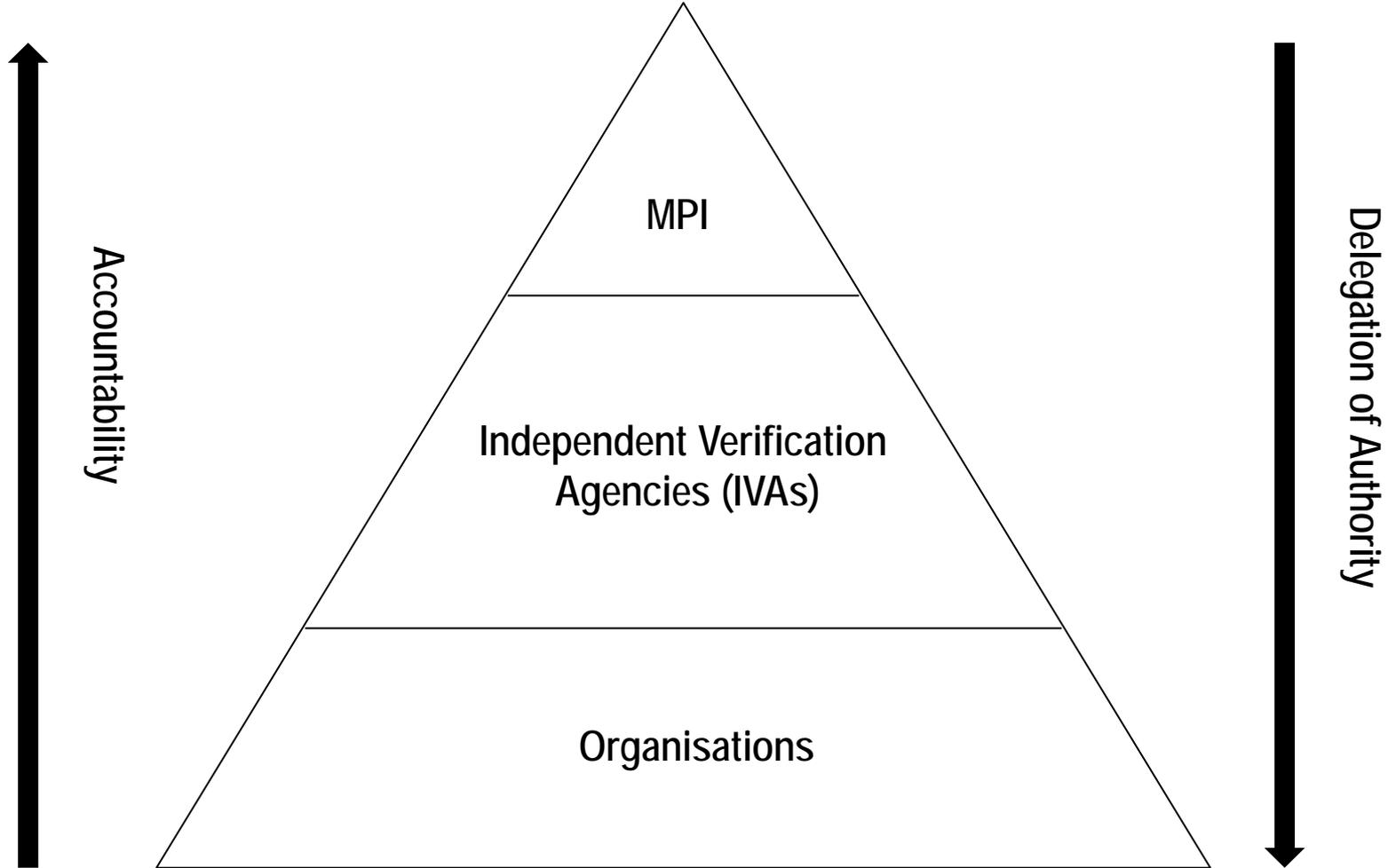


MPI's Export System

- System operates to provide official assurances to meet importing countries requirements and international standards
- Support the devolution of treatment, inspection & verification responsibilities to competent organisations
- Export Certification Options:
 - End Point Consignment Inspection
 - Approved Organisation Programme



The MPI Regulatory model for Export Certification



Roles & Responsibilities

Independent Verification Agencies (IVAs)

- Phytosanitary inspections.
- Risk assessments & auditing.
- Auditing and Supervision of phytosanitary treatments.
- Verification of certificate requests (phytosanitary)

MPI Approved Organisations (MAO)

- Phytosanitary security measures
- Phytosanitary inspections
- Treatments, including ISPM 15
- Application of the ISPM 15 certification mark

Registered ISPM 15 Service Providers

- New Zealand operates an approved ISPM 15 service provider programme
- MPI has a standard prescribing requirements for application of ISPM 15 mark
- Approved Treatment Providers
 - 70 registered HT providers
 - 23 registered MB providers
- Approved Application of the Mark
 - 75 registered stamp providers



Wood Packaging Export Challenges

- Verifying Compliance of Approved Providers
- Control of Application of the Mark
 - Ensuring traceability to complete WPM unit
- Ensuring treatments are conducted according to best practice
- Ensuring all exporters are using compliant WPM

New Zealand's Import System



New Zealand Import Health Standards (IHS)

- Imports regulated under New Zealand's Biosecurity Act
- IHS is a legal document that specifies the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods
- Must be compliant with:
 - World Trade Organisation
 - International Plant Protection Convention
 - Domestic legislation (Biosecurity Act, 1993)
- Risk goods **cannot** be imported without an import health standard



International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

IHS for Wood Packaging Material

- Import Health Standard (IHS) for Wood Packaging Material from All Countries
 - Basis of IHS is ISPM 15 requirements
- Wood packaging requires treatment:
 - Methyl bromide fumigation
 - Heat treatment
- Marked as per ISPM 15 Guidelines



New Zealand's Cargo Pathway

- NZ receives approx. 660,000 sea containers/year
- Approx. 90% of all containers carry WPM (NZ survey data)
- Approx 90% is ISPM 15 compliant
- Estimated 60,000 containers/year contain some non-compliant or untreated wood packaging



MPI Transitional Facilities

- Nearly 5000 transitional facilities in NZ
 - Handle uncleared imported goods, including wood packaging
- Accredited Persons (APs) – trained to report any container or product infestation, including for wood packaging



MPI Border Interventions for WPM

- All imported cargo declared using a Quarantine Declaration
- Includes specific question on whether there is wood packaging present in a consignment
- Import declaration also allows for treatment without ISPM mark e.g. treatment listed on a phytosanitary certificate

Agility

22 Butler Boulevard,
Adelaide Airport SA 5950
Australia
Telephone: + 61-8-8154 0000
Facsimile: +61-8-8154 0999

NEW ZEALAND SEA CONTAINER QUARANTINE DECLARATION

Vessel Name: OLGA MAERBK ETD 24/12
Voyage Number: 347H ETR 01/14
Container Number or Numbers: SUDU 165 5300 91114

Cleanliness, Restricted Packaging and Wood Packaging Declaration

1. Cleanliness
At the time of packing, the containers were inspected internally and externally, and are clean and free from contamination with live organisms, material of plant or animal origin, soil and water. Yes No

2. Restricted Packaging Materials
Has any sack, pallet, block, used packing material, used tyre, hay, straw, chaff or any packing material contaminated with the above been used within the containers listed above? Yes No

3. Wood Packaging
Has any wood packaging been used within the containers such as cassettes, crates, pallets or wood used to separate, brace, protect or secure cargo in transit? Yes No

2a. If yes to question 3, has the wood been ISPM 15 treated and marked or is the packaging made from material exempt from these requirements (such as Plywood or Medium Density Fibreboard)? Yes No

Certification is not required for ISPM 15 treated and marked wood packaging.

2b. If no to 3a, has the wood been otherwise treated and certified as per the Import Health Standard? Yes No

How was the wood treated?
Please attach the original treatment certificate

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS TRUE AND CORRECT

Signed: 
Name: Tracy Mooney
Position in Company: Warehouse Manager
Date: 19 / 12 / 2013

FAILURE TO SUPPLY THIS INFORMATION, OR SUPPLYING ERRONEOUS INFORMATION, MAY RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT DELAYS AND INCREASED COSTS DURING THE ARRIVAL PROCESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

MPI Border Interventions for WPM

- Targeting of WPM that is non-ISPM 15 compliant or untreated based on shipment documentation
 - Inspection or treatment required
 - Aims to provide commercial driver for improving compliance
- Approx 10% of consignments with WPM may contain some WPM that is non-ISPM marked/treated
- Audit ISPM 15 compliant WPM (based on documentation) through random sampling

Wood Packaging Non-Compliances

- Pest contamination on WPM is low
- Few interceptions of significant forestry pests on imported WPM
- Some pest interception trends have been detected
 - Specific pathways, countries
- New focus on improving air container compliance
 - Relatively high level of non-compliance with ISPM 15



Sinoxylon unidentatum



Monochamus alternatus



Implementation Issues

- Control of ISPM mark in exports systems is paramount
 - Traceability from marked unit to treatment application
- Non-compliance reporting is necessary
- Focus for NZ is identifying non-compliant pathways
 - specific pathways, NOT one-off interceptions
- Emphasis on non-compliance reporting should be on identifying trends and non-compliant pathways

Conclusions

- New Zealand has significant export assurance system for meeting ISPM 15 requirements
- New Zealand has Import Health Standard for wood packaging material
 - Aligns with ISPM 15 standard, treatments
 - Target imports based on consignment information
 - Use industry to provide additional verification
- Occasional non-compliances detected specific to commodity & pathway, which are the focus for country-to-country notification



Thank you

PHILIPPINES: ISPM 15 Implementation Session II

Joan-May T. Mozo

Plant Quarantine Officer

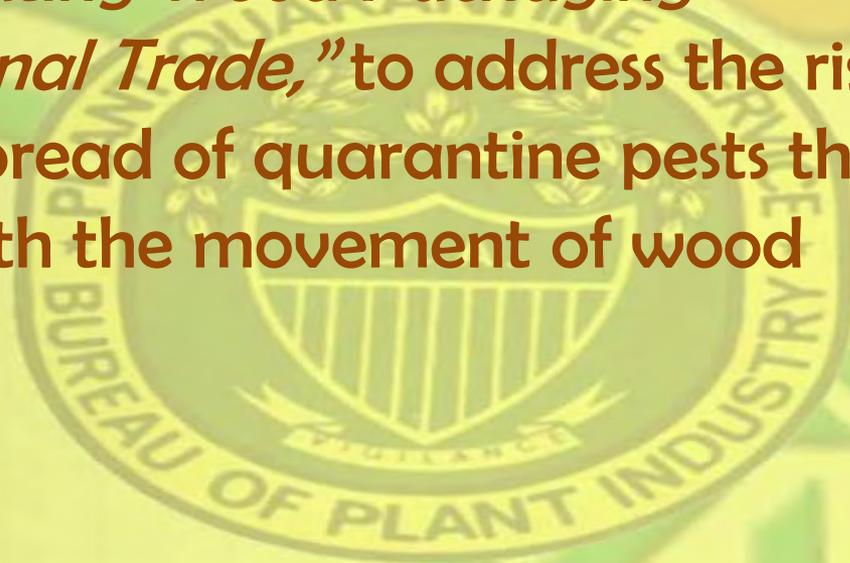
Plant Quarantine Service

Bureau of Plant Industry



ISPM 15 Background

- Mid 1990's – numerous countries record increasing interceptions of insect pests in untreated wood packaging material
- In 2002, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measure (ICPM) of the IPPC approved ISPM no.15 *“Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade,”* to address the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests that may be associated with the movement of wood packaging material



- BPI issued BPI Quarantine Administrative Order no. 1 series of 2004 with the same title to implement the said standard in the Philippines (**Full Implementation Date: 01 June 2005**)
- April 2009 at the CPM meeting in Rome, due to several demands to improve handling and clarify ambiguity of the text and actual implementation of the said ISPM, the revision of ISPM 15 was approved.
- In 2010 BPI issued BPI Quarantine Administrative Order no. 1 series of 2010 Revised Regulation for Wood Packaging Material in International Trade (**Implementation date: 01 January 2011**)

Approved Treatments

a. Methyl Bromide Fumigation

Temperature	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at:		
		2 h	4 h	24 h
21 °C or above	48	36	31	24
16 °C or above	56	42	36	28
10 °C or above	64	48	42	32

b. Heat Treatment

56°C for 30 minutes (wood core temperature)

**Treatment procedure are in accordance to
the Standard**

Accreditation of Quarantine Treatment Providers

- I. Fumigation Companies
 - a. Licensed by the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority
 - b. Has the required fumigation and safety equipment
 - c. Passed the actual test conducted by BPI
- II. Heat Treatment Companies
 - a. Has the required equipment for HT
 - b. Passed the actual test conducted by BPI

Accredited Fumigation Companies	
Accredited HT Facilities	

Philippine ISPM 15 Markings

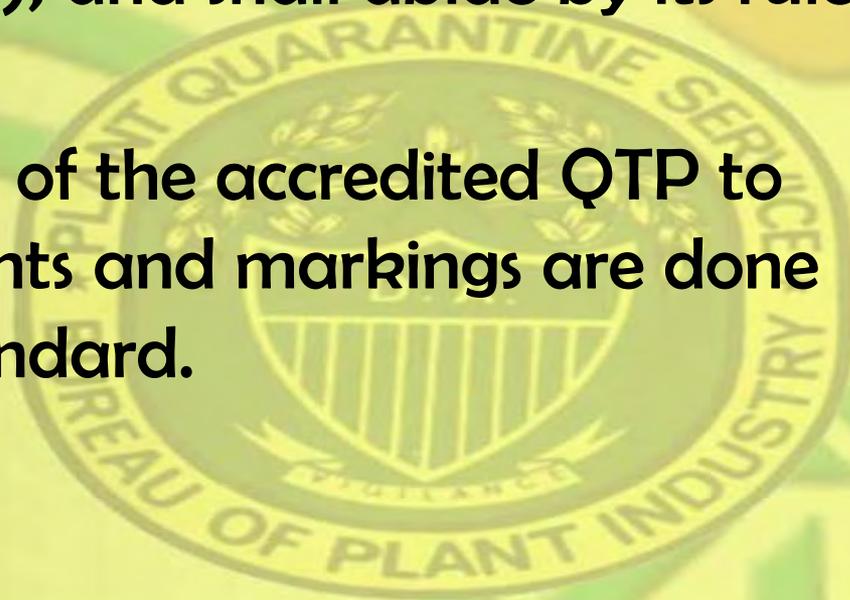


O1 19/01/04

Green in color, spray painted, rubber stamped or any practical method, batch number and treatment date must be placed outside the border of the mark

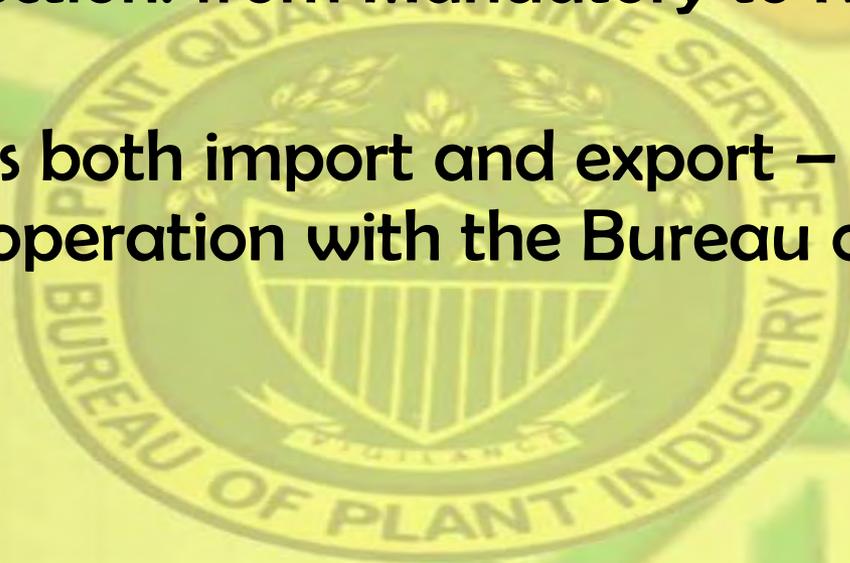
Control of the Mark

- Each accredited QTP has its own company code (which will be used in the mark)
- All treatments are being supervised by BPI-PQS*
- Use of the mark is registered in the Phils Intellectual Property Office (IPO), and shall abide by its rules and regulations
- It is the responsibility of the accredited QTP to ensure that treatments and markings are done according to the Standard.



Philippines Experience

- <5 notifications of WPM non-compliance received per year since 2005 - conduct of investigations; provide sanctions
- Strict compliance to QTP accreditation requirements
- Approaches for inspection: from Mandatory to Risk-based
- BPI regulation covers both import and export – coordination and cooperation with the Bureau of Customs (BOC)



Philippines Experience

- **REUSED WPM with Markings**
 - responsibility of the exporting country (exporter)
 - inspection for signs of infestation
 - proper storage
 - non-issuance of Phytosanitary Certificate
 - if PC is needed, remove previous mark, re-treat and place new mark



REPORT BY SINGAPORE

Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority



APPPC/NPPO JOINT WORKSHOP ON ISPM NO. 15: REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING
MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 10 -14 JUNE 2014 BEIJING, CHINA



Implementation of ISPM No. 15 in Singapore

*Not implemented for import

*Implemented for export to meet importing countries requirements and facilitate trade

*AVA accredits treatment providers to perform fumigation and heat treatment under ISPM No. 15

Implementation of ISPM No. 15 in Singapore

* All 48 treatment providers under the Treatment Provider Scheme (TPS)

* Adherence to requirements stated in the Scheme with strong oversight by AVA

- general requirements
- documentation and records
- submission of reports
- technical competency

Implementation of ISPM No. 15 in Singapore

*Adherence to requirements stated in the Scheme ... continue

- training
- equipment
- technical requirements
- facility requirements
- product
- treatment monitoring
- issuance of treatment certificates
- treatment records
- audit and follow up
- routine compliance evaluation

Implementation of ISPM No. 15 in Singapore

*Adherence to requirements stated in the Scheme ... continue

- non compliances
- corrective actions
- suspension
- reinstatement
- termination

Sanction Measures for Non Compliances to TPS

Suspension for minimum 1 month

- Notice of “unacceptable status” or “improper treatment” from overseas country
- Occurrence of more than 3 major non compliances in one calendar year
- Failure to report changes made to treatment operations or implement without prior approval from AVA
- Conduct treatment without designated supervising personnel or trained treatment operator
- Conduct treatment without abiding by legislative requirements of other government agencies

Sanction Measures for Non Compliances to TPS

Suspension for minimum 1 month

- Non payment of audit service conducted by AVA
- Two critical non compliances in one calendar year
- Evidence of inactivity for six months

Sanction Measures for Non Compliances to TPS

Reinstatement

- Complies with all corrective actions, changes and conditions for reinstatement prescribed by AVA
- Desk and site audit by AVA
- Application for reinstatement processed after suspension period

Sanction Measures for Non Compliances to TPS

Termination

- Misuse of TPS certification mark or accreditation, falsification of the treatment certificate
- Fraud or misrepresentation of any records, declaration, statement
- Commits more than 3 critical non compliances in one calender year
- Conditions for reinstatement from a suspension are not met within specified time
- Inactive for 12 months
- Treatment provider requests for termination

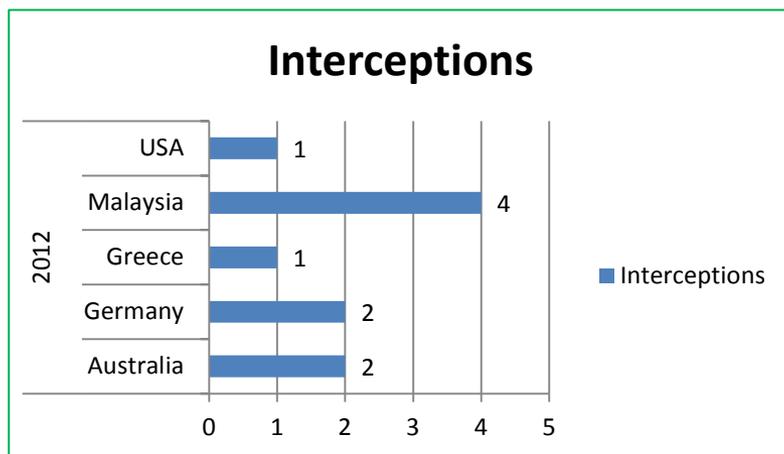
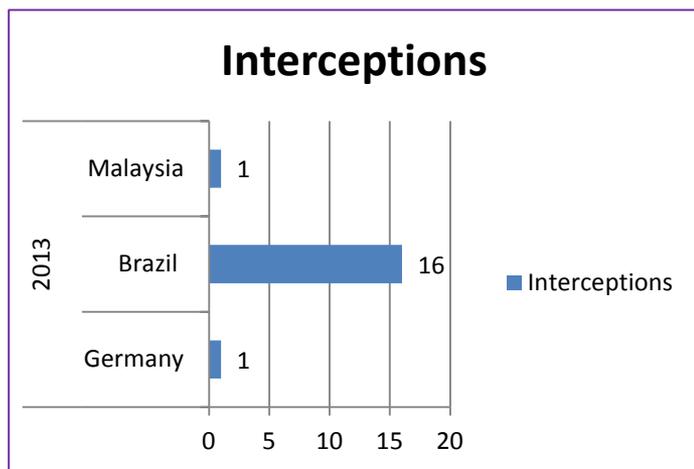
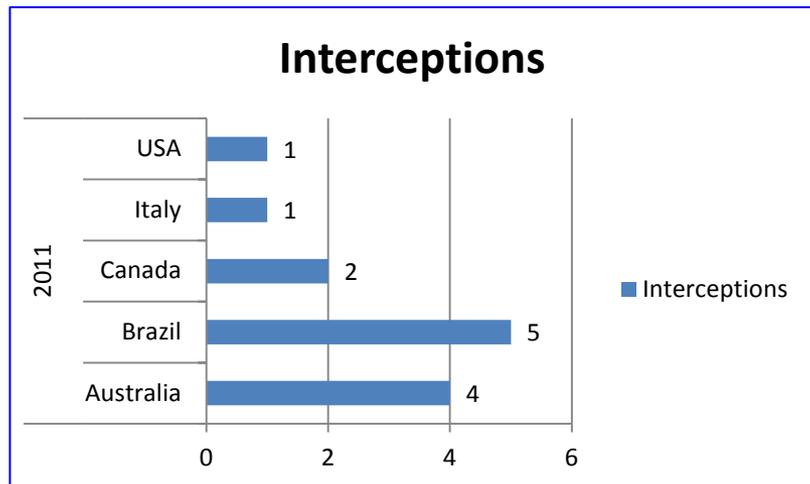
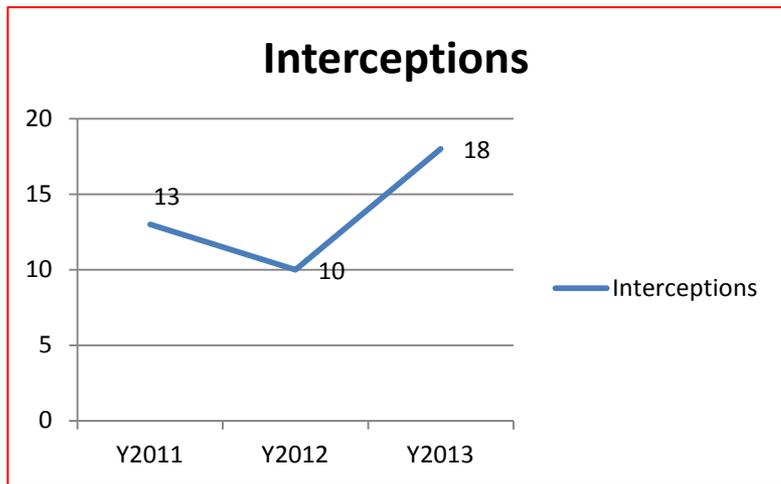
Challenges Encountered in Addressing Non Compliances

1. Limited resources available to check and audit
2. Time required to train technically competent staff
3. Promote appreciation/awareness on the importance of plant health and phytosanitary measures
4. Appeal against sanction measures

APPPC/NPPO JOINT WORKSHOP ON ISPM NO. 15: REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING
MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 10 -14 JUNE 2014 BEIJING, CHINA

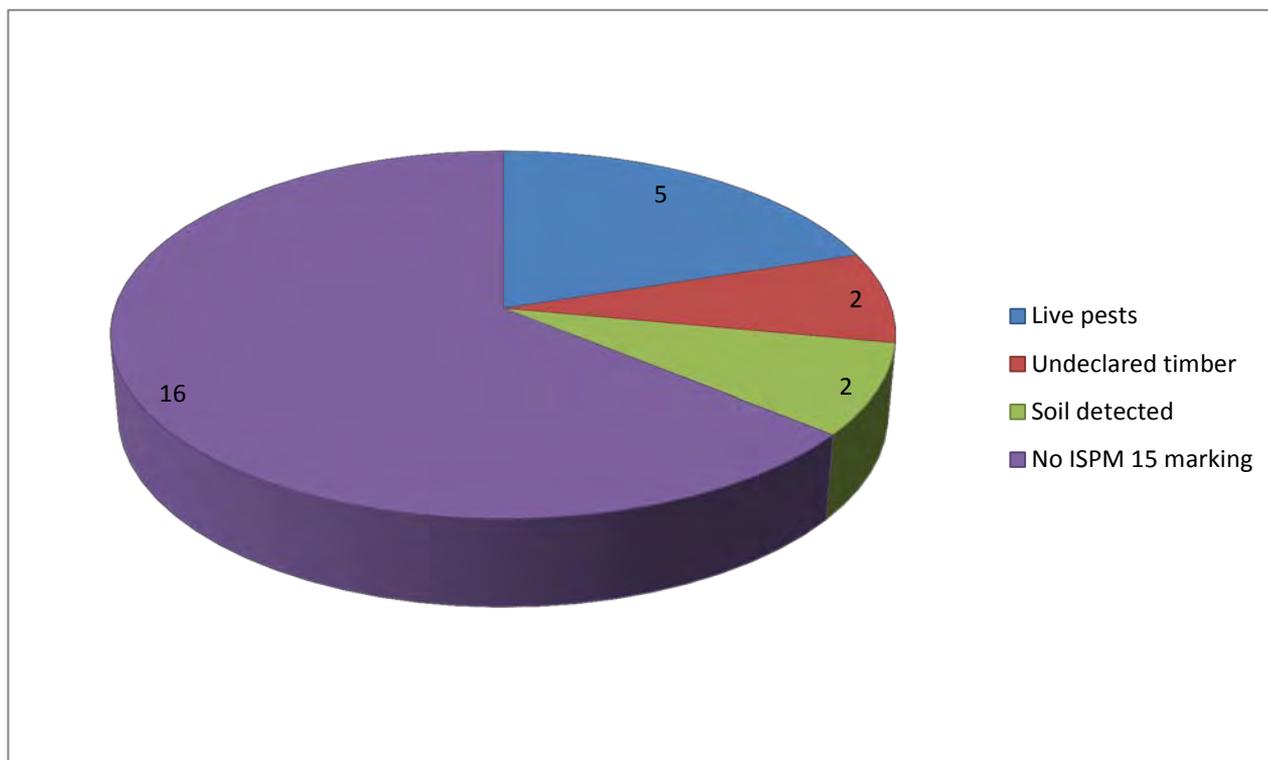


Non Compliances Notification



Non Compliances Notification

Profile : Types of Non compliances associated with SWPMs from 2011-13



Non Compliances Notification

Observations

1. Some exporting companies are foreign companies
2. Inadequate information (i) only names and address of companies and the number of interceptions related to the companies stated, (ii) ISPM identifier (SG-02-HT-DB)
3. Notifications received at six months interval

Non Compliance Notification

Suggestions

1. Timely notification for effective corrective actions
2. Establish bilaterally (maybe) a timeframe for notification, corrective actions and report on corrective actions to reduce repeat non compliances by the same companies
3. Communication, besides thru IPPC contact point, with operational personnel as well

Non Compliance Notification

Suggestions

4. Adequate information provided for investigation:

- Name and address of exporter
- Mode and means of transport
- Documents (bill of lading, phytosanitary/treatment certificate number if applicable, invoice)
- Description of the SWPMs
- Distinguishing marks on SWPMs
- Quantity not in compliance

THANK YOU



**Thailand Presentation
On
Country Experiences in
Implementing of ISPM No.15**

Mr. Chusak Wongwichakorn
Senior Agricultural Research Specialist
Department of Agriculture
THAILAND

- Thailand has implemented ISPM No.15 for export since 2004
- Export Plant Quarantine Service
Office of Agricultural Regulation
Department of Agriculture
- Plant Quarantine Station

Procedure for Registration of WPMs Producers and Treatment Providers

- Meeting with the exporters, WPMs producers, Treatment Providers to facilitate understanding of ISPM No.15
- Auditor's Training
 - ISPM No.15
 - Australian fumigation accreditation scheme (AFAS)
 - Heat Treatment

Documentation for registration

- Application Form
- Audit Check lists for MB and HT
- Registration form for approved accredited WPMs producers

Auditing for registration

- Application – company name, address, license, competent personal, location
- Auditing – location, equipment, facilities, storage area, safety, demonstration of treatment
- Understanding of ISPM No.15

MB auditing

- License fumigator
- Equipment
- Fumigation meet the standard
- Safety

HT auditing

- Competent personal
- Heat chamber
- Equipment
- Treatment meet standard

Approval

- Auditor submit all the documents to the technical committees
- Technical committees consideration for approval

Issuance of Registration Form

- Approval WPMs producers or Treatment provider will get DOA Registration form
- Registration valid for 1 year
- Authorize signed by DOA

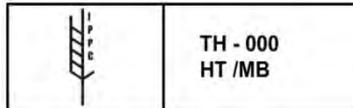
Thailand Registration Form for ISPM No.15



กบ.ส.-3
กรมวิชาการเกษตร
กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์

ใบสำคัญการขึ้นทะเบียนผู้ผลิต วัสดุบรรจุภัณฑ์ไม้ตามข้อกำหนดของ IPPC

หนังสือนี้ออกให้เพื่อรับรองว่า.....สถานที่ติดต่อกับผู้รับใบสำคัญ
ตั้งอยู่เลขที่..... หมู่/ซอย..... ถนน.....
ตำบล/แขวง..... อำเภอ/เขต..... จังหวัด.....
รหัสไปรษณีย์..... โทรศัพท์..... โทรสาร..... เป็นผู้รับใบสำคัญการขึ้น
ทะเบียนผู้ผลิตวัสดุบรรจุภัณฑ์ไม้ตามข้อกำหนดของ IPPC โดยได้รับหมายเลขทะเบียนการขึ้นทะเบียนเพื่อประทับ
รับรองบนบรรจุภัณฑ์ไม้ตามที่ปรากฏดังนี้



ใบสำคัญนี้ออกให้เมื่อวันที่..... เดือน..... พ.ศ..... และให้ใช้ได้จนถึงวันที่.....
เดือน..... พ.ศ.....

(ลายมือชื่อ)..... พนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่
(.....) ผู้อนุญาต
ตำแหน่ง.....

Monitoring

- Validity of Registration
- Record keeping
- Unannounced Audit
- Non-compliance notification
- Treatment demonstration

Non - Compliance

- Warning
- Suspension and corrective action require (CAR)
- Withdraw

Problem and Constraints

- Thailand haven't implemented ISPM No.15 for importation
- Lack of auditors to conduct unannounced audit
- Fraudulent records
- No record keeping
- Treatment were not in standard
- Invalid registration number

List of Approved Accredited

WPMs producers and Treatment Providers

- MB Fumigation – 470 companies
- Heat Treatment – 345 companies
- The list of registered approved WPMs producers and Treatment Providers are published in www.doa.go.th



THANK YOU

THE USDA EXPERIENCE OF ISPM 15

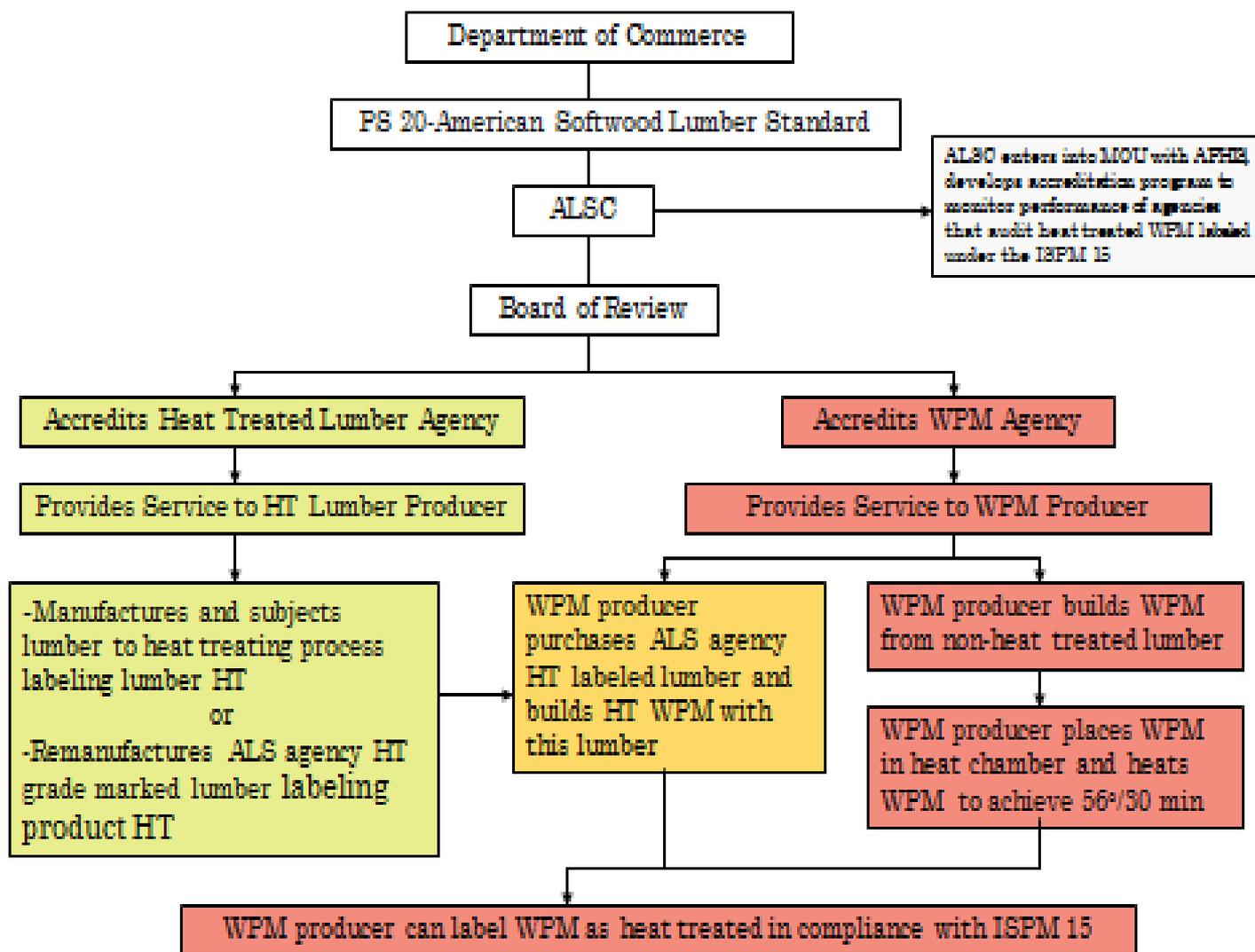


An Overview of the U.S. Implementation
of the International Wood Packaging
Regulations for Exports and Imports

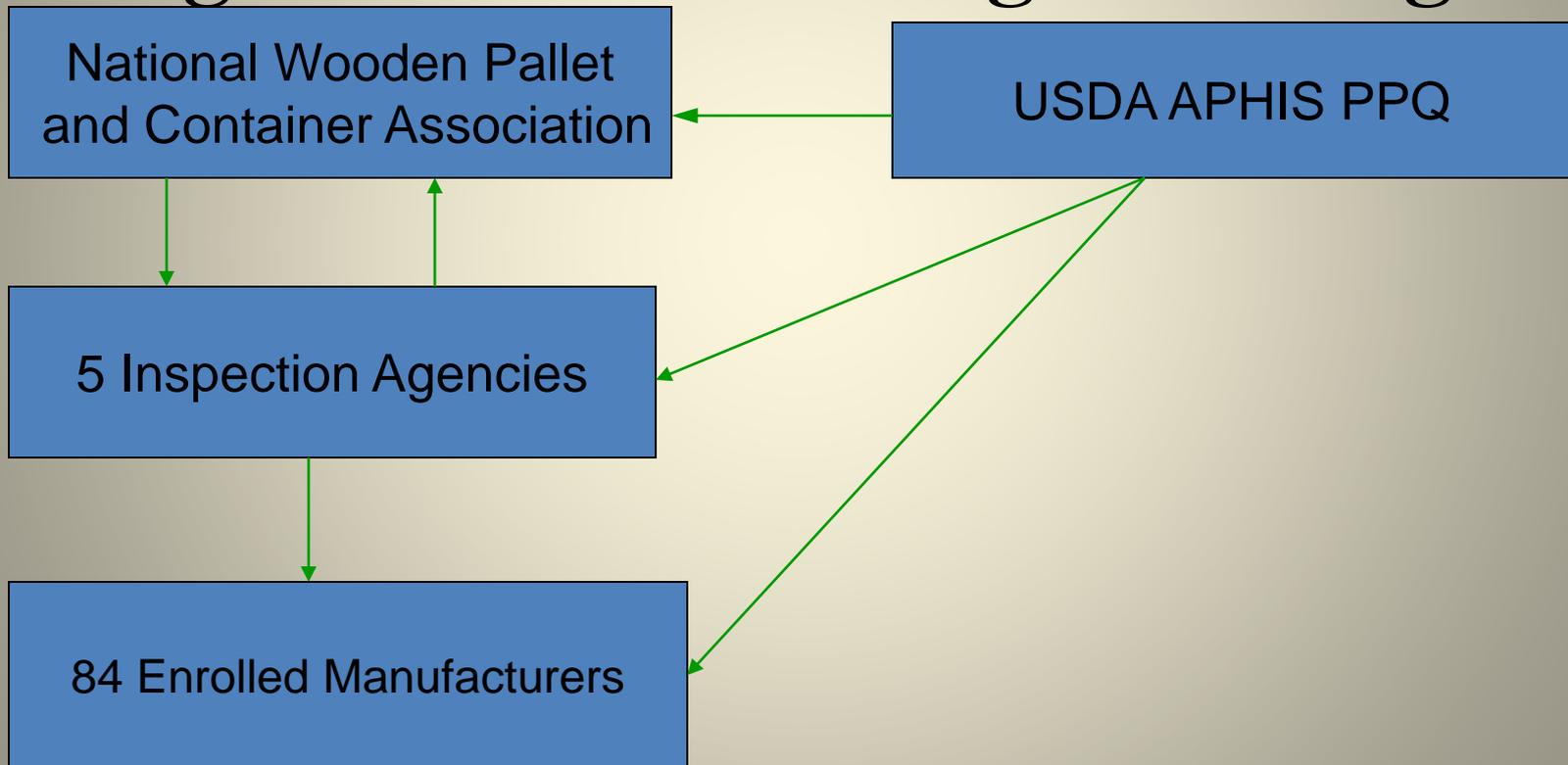
Three Tier Audit Program— Heat Treatment Program

- ❑ **Inspection Agencies audit Manufacturers**
 - ❖ Monthly check for: work plan compliance, review of heat chamber records, and inspection of HT lumber
- ❑ **ALSC audits Inspection Agencies**
 - ❖ Monthly for: work plan compliance, consolidated reports, and Quality Control procedures
 - ❖ On-site audits of Manufacturers with Inspection Agencies
- ❑ **APHIS audits ALSC and Inspection Agencies**
 - ❖ Semi-annually for compliance with MOU
 - ❖ Periodic Field Audits of Manufacturers with Inspection Agencies

Summary of How the ALSC System Enables WPM to be Labeled Heat Treated in Compliance with the ISPM 15



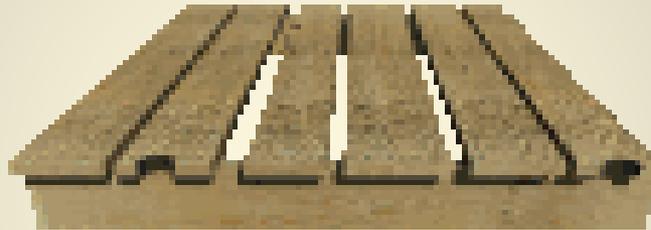
Organization of Fumigation Program



Use of ISPM 15 Compliant WPM

- **WPM that is marked and certified in compliance with ISPM 15 may be reused regardless of country of origin**
- **ISPM 15 compliant WPM that has been repaired or remanufactured must be recertified under the HT or fumigation option**

Import Regulations



Wood packaging materials in the United States are regulated under 7 CFR 319.40-3 in the Code of Federal Regulations

WPM Enforcement

Homeland Security Inspections by Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

- ❖ Target through manifest review
- ❖ Physical inspection of shipments
- ❖ 2,000 Agriculture Specialist
- ❖ 18,000 Cross-trained CBP inspectors

What happens to *non-compliant* shipments that enter the US?

At the expense of the importer:

- WPM that does not have the ISPM 15 stamp must be re-exported
- WPM that has the ISPM15 stamp but is found to contain a wood boring pest must be re-exported
- WPM that has the ISPM 15 stamp but is found with a hitchhiking pest (non wood boring) **may** be fumigated by APHIS/PPQ

What happens to *non-compliant* shipments that enter the US?

*At the **election** of the Dept of Homeland Security:*

- A Port Director **may** allow the cargo to be separated from the non-compliant WPM that must be re-exported **IF** pest risk permits separation of WPM from cargo and **IF** they have the resources (staff and overtime) to oversee the reconditioning
- Otherwise both WPM & cargo will be re-exported



Annual Interception Total

Count from 4/1/2013 - 5/27/2014				
Row Labels	Count of Serial Number			
Both NC for No Markings and Timber Pest	21			
Non Compliant-No Markings	2735			
Non Compliant-Timber Pest	871			
Grand Total	3627			
WPM with Pests				
Row Labels	Pest	Pest, Lacking ISPM 15 Marking	Pest, Lacking ISPM 15 Marking, Contaminant - Seed	Grand Total
Both NC for No Markings and Timber Pest	12	2		14
Non Compliant-No Markings	29	13	4	46
Non Compliant-Timber Pest	851			851
Grand Total	892	15	4	911

Challenges of Program



- Dunnage from bulk carriers
- Identifying shipments for inspection
- Insuring education of all sectors of industry
 - Past Practices
 - Current Practices
- Non-agricultural shipments

Resources Used



- From 1997 – 2006 the initial cost of ALB eradication was \$800 million
- EAB was first found in 2003
 - By 2011 trees cut exceeded 50 million

Joint Inspection



- Legal boundaries
- Piloting of information sharing

Fraudulent Stamps

- Portsmouth Virginia



Fraudulent Stamps

- Portsmouth Virginia



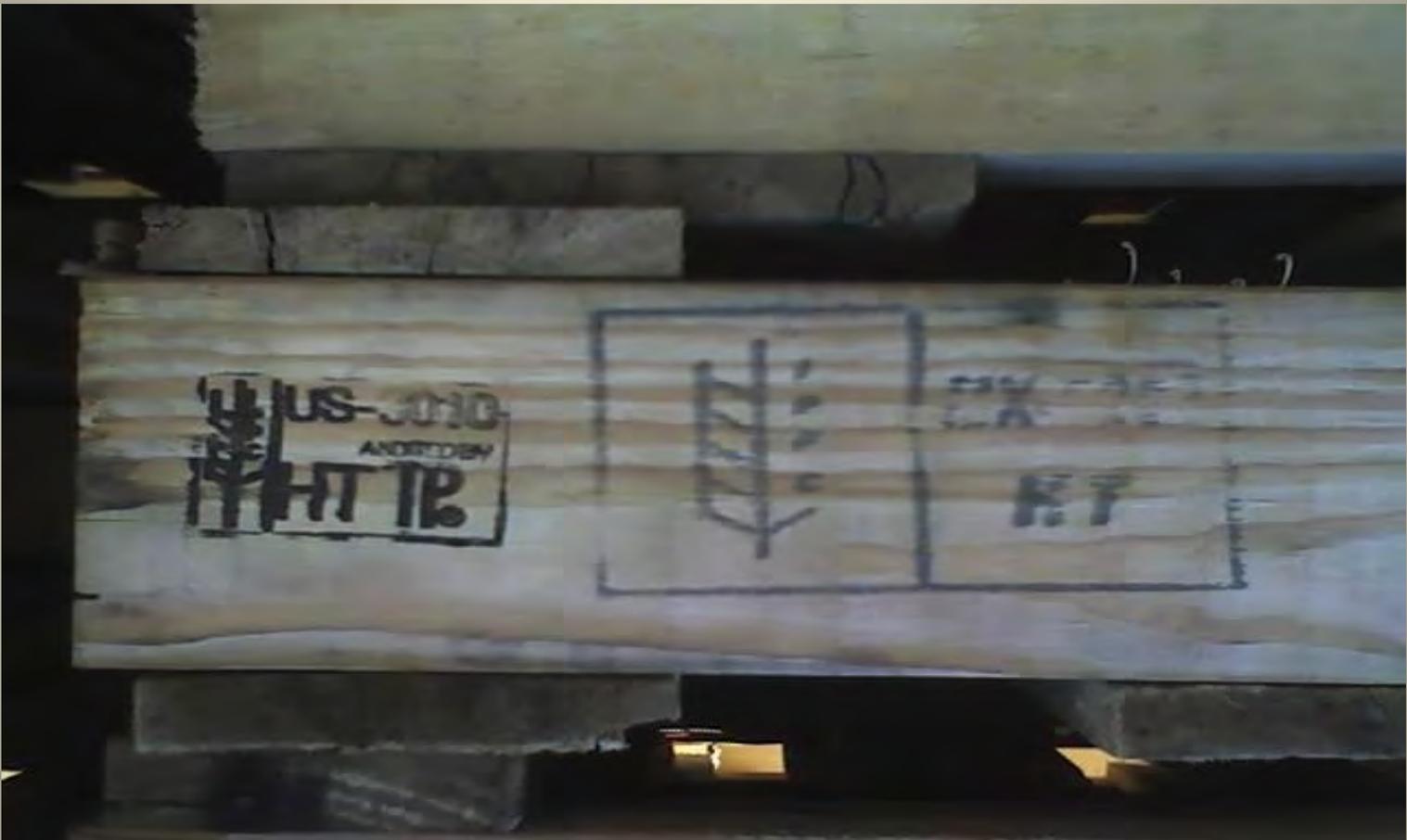
Noncompliant Stamp



Noncompliant Stamp



Noncompliant Stamp



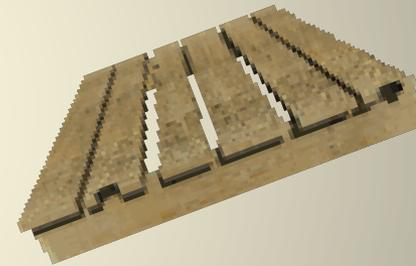
Overly Cautious





If you would like a copy of this presentation,
please send me an email:

john.t.jones@aphis.usda.gov



Thank you for your attention!



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

COUNTRY REPORT ON
**APPLICATION STATUS OF ISPM 15: “REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING
MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE” IN VIETNAM**

DUONG MINH TU

Beijing, June 10-14, 2014

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At this time, the Vietnamese legislation focusing on regulation of wood packaging material in international trade are included:

- 1) Ordinance on Plant Protection and Quarantine (2001);
- 2) Government Decree on Plant Quarantine regulation (2007);
- 3) Decision No. 89/2007/QĐ-BNN 01/11/2007 of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on state management Regulations for fumigation operation of regulated articles;
- 4) National technical regulation on fumigation procedures (QCVN 01-19:2010/BNNPTNT);
- 4) National technical regulation on wood packaging material in international trade (QCVN 01-2: 2009/BNNPTNT)

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The main contents of technical regulation on wood packaging in international trade (QCVN 01-2: 2009/BNNPTNT) are as follows:

1. Scope

This norm prescribed limits of the remedial measures for wood packaging material (including dunnage map) in international trade.

This norm does not apply to wood or wood products processed such as pressed wood, plywood, sawdust, wood chips, industrial plywood, wood shavings or a thickness not exceeding 6 mm.

2. Subjects of application

This norm applies to organizations and individuals practicing fumigation or heat treatment of wood packaging material in international trade organizations and other individuals involved.

3. General requirement

3.1. Equipment requirements for heat Treatment

The heat treatment system for wood packaging material to ensure adequate equipment as prescribed , including:

a/- Handling areas

- Heat treatment chamber suitable scale and handle is sealed with appropriate materials and insulation capable to withstand high temperatures during processing. Ability heat sink evenly throughout the processing chamber space .
- Fans island air circulation in the chamber air handling

b/-Division provides heat

Boilers or steam heating equipment or equivalent devices must satisfy the minimum thermal efficiency increases as prescribed .

c/- Temperature control valve

There are functions for temperature control chamber temperature increased to handle the implementation of the value set .

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d/- **The sensor probe**

The function to measure the temperature in the core timber at the center point representation (5 points) in the processing chamber .

e/- **Control unit processes**

- Display device wood core temperature at the center;
- Increased temperature control equipment;
- Equipment to heat up now.

g/- **Equipment temperature records**

Including the sensor probe thermometer in center of wood core for a period of time from when you open the meter when the heat treatment temperature to finish .

h/- **Other auxiliary equipment**

- Lighting system;
- Drill;
- Dedicated cars.

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3.2. Equipment requirements for Methyl Bromide fumigation

- Fumigants;
- Fumigation sheets;
- Sealing materials: paper, glue, nylon, clamps, tape, sand snakes;
- Balance drugs: 50kg, 100kg;
- Opener drugs, drug bags, pipes;
- Gauge steam drug concentrations;
- Gas-masks specialized tools and labor protection;
- Equipment airy, island atmosphere: fans, vents, air turner;
- Gauge thermometer;
- Check the time clock;
- Hazard notice by Vietnamese or English (used for disinfecting objects for export);
- equipment for preventing fire and explosion;
- Tools Aid for labor accidents;
- Other instruments.

4. Technical Requirements

4.1 . Heat Treatment

Wooden packaging material treated with this method to ensure temperature and specific time to reach minimum temperature is **56°C** at the center of heartwood within **30 minutes**.

4.2 . Fumigation with Methyl Bromide

Wood packaging materials are fumigated with methyl bromide to ensure minimum conditions: air temperature is not less than 10°C, Monitoring time is 24 hours. Concentration at the times of standard test are 2 , 4 , 12 and 24 hours to ensure as

Table 1 :

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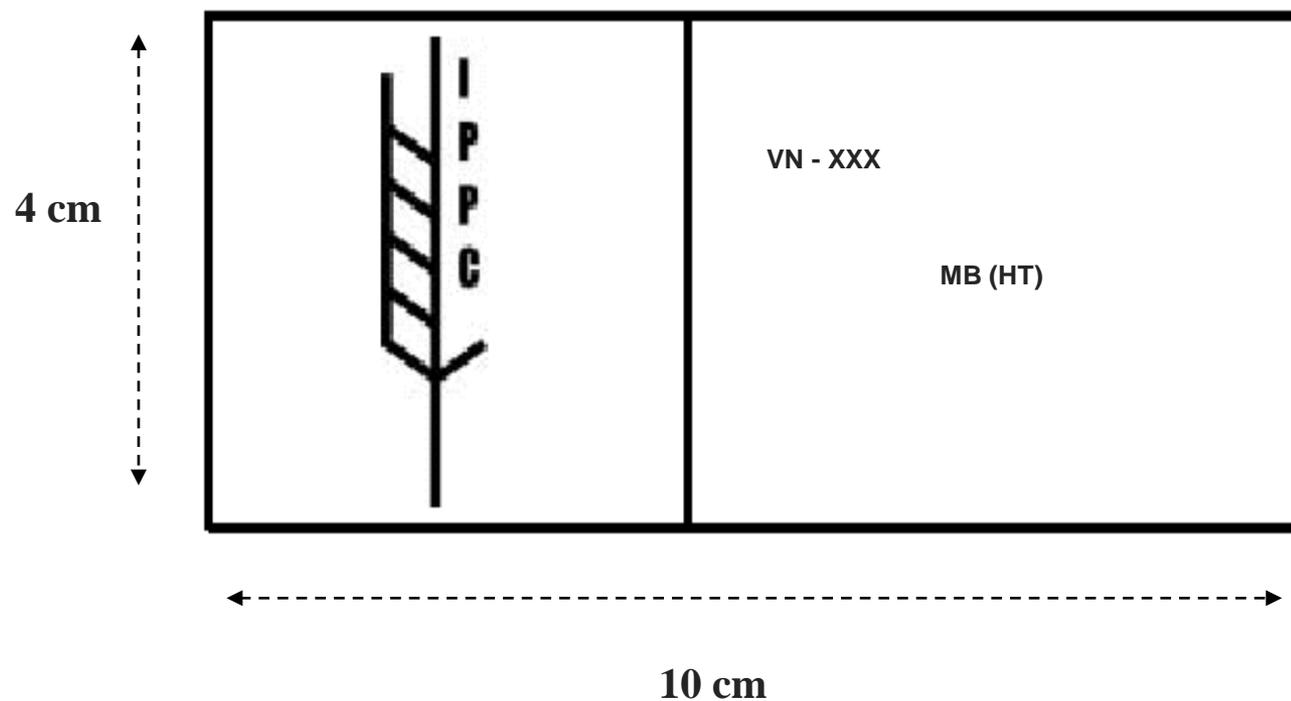
Table 1. Concentration at the time of the standard test

Temperature (°C)	Dosage (g)	Minimum concentration (g/m³) at the time of the standard test			
		2h	4h	12h	24h
≥21	48	36	31	28	24
≥16	56	42	36	32	28
≥10	64	48	42	36	32

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Sample mark

Form to be used according to rules agreed to apply two measures:



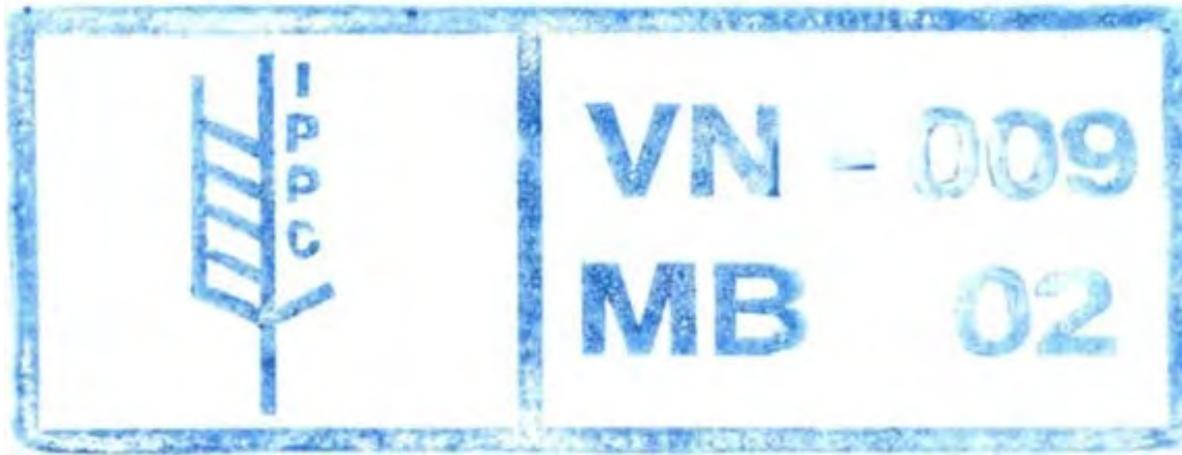
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Signs include the following:

- Symbols of the International Convention on Plant Protection (IPPC);
- Country code consists of two letters, the numbers next to the Plant Protection Department for the organizations and individuals are eligible to practice handling wood packaging materials;
- The ink color blue, not affected by the external conditions do fade or blur.

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Signs in practice (example)



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LIST OF LICENSED FUMIGATION COMPANIES AND ELIGIBLE SERVICE PROVIDERS ISPM NO.15 IN VIETNAM

No.	Name of Company	Contact	ISPM 15 Code	
			MB	HT
1.	Termite Control & Fumigation Company	31B Hai Trieu Street, Dist1, HoChiMinh City, Vietnam	VN - 001 MB	
2.	Saigon Fumigation Center - SFC	2/29 Ham Nghi Street, HoChiMinh City, Vietnam		VN - 004 HT
3.	Hanoi Enterprise For Agro- Forestry Products	64 Bach Dang Street, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi Capital, Vietnam	VN - 002 MB	
4.	Toan Dien Trading and Service Co., Ltd.	119/2 Dien Bien Phu – District 1 – HoChiMinh City, Vietnam	VN – 003 MB	
5.	Dai Viet Control Joint Stock Company	167-169 Dien Bien Phu –Dakao Ward – Distrist 1 – Ho Chi Minh City	VN - 004 MB	
6.	Southern foodstuff joint Stock Company	92-94 Ly Thuong Kiet Str, Tan Binh District, HoChiMinh City	VN - 005 MB	
7.	Vietnam Fumigation &Termite treatment Joint Stock Company	No 15B – Block 15, Dinh Cong New Town, Thanh Xuan, Hanoi	VN - 006 MB	
8.	The Vietnam Superintendence and Inspection Joint Stock Company (VINA CONTROL)	54 Tran Nhan Tong, Hanoi, Vietnam	VN - 007 MB	
9.	CAFE CONTROL	228 ^A Pasteur – District 3 – Hochiminh City	VN - 008 MB	
10.	Vietnam Fumigation Company - VFC	29 Ton Duc Thang Str., Dist. 1, Hochiminh City, Vietnam	VN - 009 MB	VN - 009 HT

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LIST OF LICENSED FUMIGATION COMPANIES AND ELIGIBLE SERVICE PROVIDERS ISPM NO.15 IN VIETNAM (continued)

11.	FCC Control and Fumigation Joint Stock company	45 Dinh Tien Hoang Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	VN - 010 MB	
12.	Hanoi Goods Control Joint Stock Company	68 Hoang Dieu – District 4 – Ho Chi Minh City	VN - 011 MB	
13.	Ba Ria- Vung Tau Fumigation &Termite treatment Station	243/2 Binh Gia - ward 8 – Vung Tau City, Ba Ria – Vung Tau province	VN - 012 MB	
14.	Sai Gon Fumigation &Termite treatment Co., Ltd.	16 Doan Van Bo block, Distric4, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	VN - 013 MB	
15.	Ha Thanh Binh – Thanh Hoa Investment and Development Company	No 08/171 Le Thanh Tong, Dong Ve ward, Thanh Hoa city, Thanh Hoa province		VN – 001 HT
16.	Nam A Company Ltd.	Block 16, Que Vo Industrial area, Bac Ninh province		VN - 002 HT
17.	Nhiet Sinh Thai Trade Service one member Limited Co.	Room 207, Second floor, Hai Thanh tower, number 2 Thi Sach, Ben Nghe, Distric 1, Ho Chi Minh city		(Expired)
18.	NamViet Fumigation Joint Stock Company	69/21- Street D2, Ward 25, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh city	VN - 014 MB	VN - 008 HT
19.	Bac Ha Integrated Pest Management Company Ltd.	67A , Duc Chinh, Ba Dinh Distric, Hanoi, Vietnam	VN - 015 MB	
20.	Sao Viet Fumigation Co., Ltd.	No 30 Pham Viet Chanh, ward 19, Binh thanh Distric, Ho ChiMinh city	VN - 016 MB	

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PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

LIST OF LICENSED FUMIGATION COMPANIES AND ELIGIBLE SERVICE PROVIDERS ISPM NO.15 IN VIETNAM (continued)

21.	Au Chau Trading and Service Co., Ltd.	31 Van Kiep, ward 3, Binh Thanh Distric, Ho Chi Minh city	VN - 017 MB	
22.	Sai Gon Plant Protection one member Co., Ltd.	Ward 1, Tan Thuan Dong, Distric 7, Ho Chi Minh city	VN - 018 MB	
23.	SGS Vietnam Ltd.,	No. 119 – 121, Vo Van Tan st., ward 6, Distrist 3, Ho Chi Minh city – Viet Nam. Phone: +84 8 39351920 Fax: +84 8 39351922	VN - 019 MB	
24.	Gia Hoang Ltd.,	12/1/14 -35, 9, Tan Phong, Bien Hoa, Dong Nai province	VN-20 MB	
25.	Branch of ITS Vietnam Ltd.	1 st Floor, E.Town EW Building, 364 Cong Hoa Street, Ward 13, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City	VN – 21 MB	
26.	Multi-National Inspection – Fumigation Company Ltd.	12/1/14, Tan Phong, Bien Hoa city, Dong Nai province	VN- 22 MB	
27.	Khanh An Joint Stock Company	No. 46 Bach Dang, Ha Ly, Hong Bang, Hai Phong	VN – 23 MB	
28.	Vung Tau Fumigation &Termite treatment Co., Ltd.	252A Thong Nhat, 8, Vung Tau, Ba Ria Vung Tau	VN – 24 MB	
29.	Vung Tau Fumigation & Termite against Co., Ltd.	12/5 Ba Huyen Thanh Quan, precinct 4, Vung Tau, Ba Ria -Vung Tau province	VN – 25 MB	
30.	ECO2 Vietnam	Road NA5 Lot B-11A2-I My Phuoc II Industrial zone, Ben Cat, Binh Duong province.		VN – 005 HT

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LIST OF LICENSED FUMIGATION COMPANIES AND ELIGIBLE SERVICE PROVIDERS ISPM NO.15 IN VIETNAM (continued)

31.	Dang Nguyen Joint Stock Company	Number 9, Binh Trung road, Binh Tay, Distric 2, Ho Chi Minh city	VN – 26 MB	
32.	Oriental Mediterranean Shipping & Trading Co., LTD	Room :407-211 Khaivan Building 92 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia Str. Dist.1 Ho Chi Minh City- Vietnam Tel: 84 8 39144966 - 84 8 38216221 Fax : 84 8 38218875 Email: omsc@hcm.vnn.vn	VN- 027 MB	
33.	Cotecna Vietnam Co., Ltd.	04th Floor, Dinh Le Building No. 01 Dinh Le Street, Ward 12, District 4 Ho Chi Minh City - Vietnam T +84 8 3943 3299 F +84 8 3943 4774 E cotecna.hcmc@cotecna.com.vn www.cotecna-vietnam.com	VN-028 MB	
34.	Vietnamcontrol Inspection Fumigation Joint-Stock Company	No. 281/7 Dat Moi Street, Binh Tri Dong A Ward, Binh Tan District, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam	VN-029 MB	
35.	Vi Vi Co., Ltd.	5/5 E Duong Cong Khi St, 1 st Hamlet, Xuan Thoi Thuong Ward, Hoc Mon Distric, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam Tel +84 8 3713 6444 . Fax: +84 8 37135045 Email. Palletvivi@gmail.com		VN - 012 HT

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Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine had been enacted at the end of 2013 and will come to enforcement at **first day of January 2015**; therefore, all of the legislation documents under the Ordinance on Plant Protection and Quarantine (2001) are being reviewed, modified and developed in 2014. These legislation documents will also come to enforcement **at the same time with the Law.**

There are some articles of Chapter III (Regulations on Plant Quarantine) of the Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine (2013) focus on regulation of wood packaging material in international trade as follows:

- 1) **Article 34.** Quarantine treatment for import, export and in transit regulated articles: (Item 2: Quarantine treatments are included fumigation, heat treatment, vapor heat treatment, irradiation, etc.);
- 2) **Article 36:** Quarantine treatment profession for regulated articles are included fumigation, heat treatment, vapor heat treatment, irradiation, etc.;

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- 3) **Article 37.** Conditions for issuing the Certificate of Eligibility to practice on plant quarantine treatment for regulated articles (Item 1: condition on infrastructure and technique; Item 2: condition on man power);
- 4) **Article 38.** Records, procedures and authorization for issuing the Certificate of Eligibility to practice on plant quarantine treatment;
- 5) **Article 39.** Record, procedure and process for re-issuing the Certificate of Eligibility to practice on plant quarantine treatment for regulated articles;
- 6) **Article 40.** Validity of the Certificate of Eligibility to practice on plant quarantine treatment for regulated articles (5 years);
- 7) **Article 41.** Revocation of the Certificate of Eligibility to practice on plant quarantine treatment for regulated articles.
- 8) **Article 42.** Rights and obligations of organizations practicing on plant quarantine treatment.

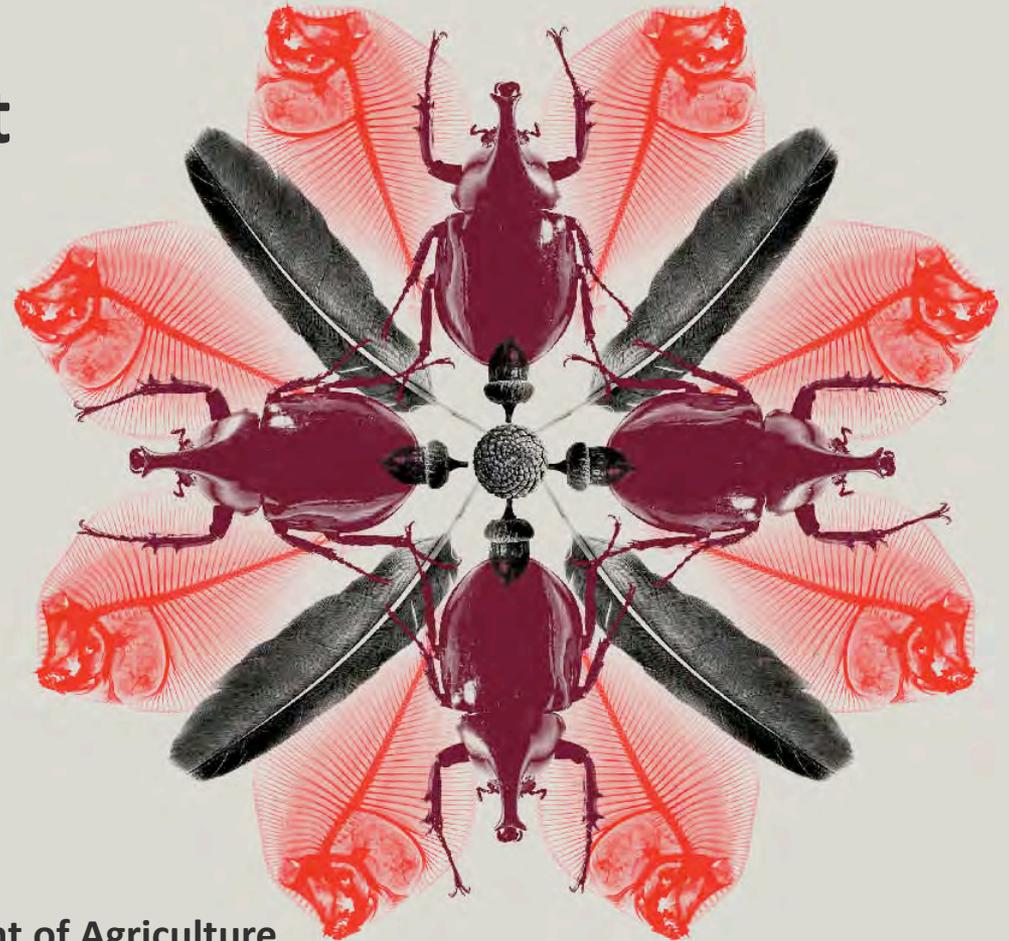
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

ISPM 15 – Australia’s import policy



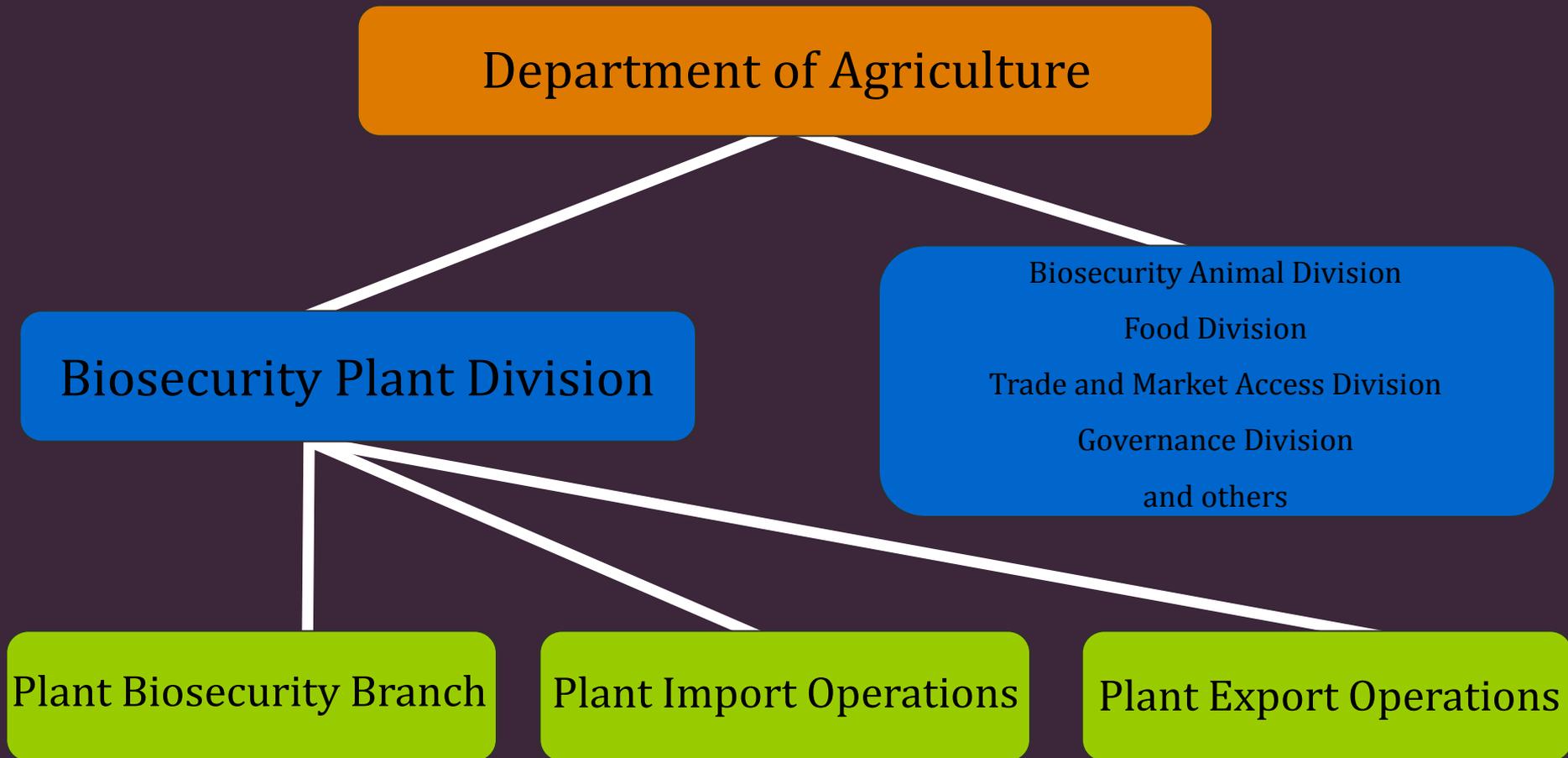
Dr Chris Howard

Policy Officer
Biosecurity Plant Division
Australian Government Department of Agriculture

ISPM 15 Implementation Workshop, Beijing, June 2014

Australian Government Department of Agriculture

Previously known as the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry



Australia's international obligations

Australia is a member of the WTO and signatory to the IPPC.

Trade operates under the SPS agreement and associated international standards.

SPS agreement - sovereign right of any member country to impose phytosanitary measures above those detailed in the ISPMs.

Technical justification is required.

Australia's adoption of ISPM 15

Australia adopted ISPM 15 in 2004.

Pre 2004 - Australia had stringent requirements for wood packaging:

Total bark freedom

Fumigation - MeBr, SO₂F₂, EtO

Heat treatment

Irradiation

Permanent timber preservative treatments

Present - together with ISPM 15, non-ISPM 15 WPM is still accepted provided it has had a certified treatment.

Recent revisions to Australian ISPM 15 policy

Bark tolerance

- Australia maintained a policy of total bark freedom while it considered the 2009 revision of ISPM 15.
- After review, Australia's insistence on bark freedom was relaxed in 2010 and the revised standard was adopted.

Recent revisions to Australian ISPM 15 policy

Blue Stain Fungi (BSF)

2008 - BSF on wood packaging was routinely being detected on ISPM 15-certified wood packaging during border inspections.



Blue Stain Fungi

Caused by dematiaceous fungi that infect the sapwood of trees.

Staining usually occurs after felling.

Several morphologically similar fungal genera are associated with Blue Stain:

- *Ophiostoma*, *Ceratocystis*, *Leptographium*, & a few others.
- All characterised by long-necked perithecia.



Blue Stain Fungi

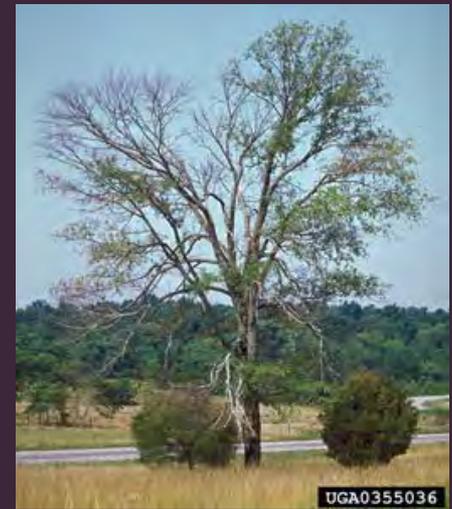
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Several morphologically similar fungal genera are associated with Blue Stain:

- *Ophiostoma*, *Ceratocystis*, *Leptographium*, & a few others.
- All characterised by long-necked perithecia.

Some BSF-related species are known pathogens.



Recent revisions to Australian ISPM 15 policy

Blue Stain Fungi (BSF)

2008 - BSF on wood packaging was routinely being detected on ISPM 15-certified wood packaging during border inspections.

Plant Import Operations sought advice about what to do when BSF is detected.



Recent revisions to Australian ISPM 15 policy

Blue Stain Fungi (BSF)

2008 - BSF on wood packaging was routinely being detected on ISPM 15-certified wood packaging during border inspections.

Plant Import Operations sought advice about what to do when BSF is detected.

Interim advice –

ISPM 15-certified wood packaging should be treated, re-exported or destroyed when active BSF detected (when perithecia were observed).

Pathogenic fungi within the BSF complex + the debatable effectiveness of ISPM 15 treatments for fungi.

Recent revisions to Australian ISPM 15 policy

Blue Stain Fungi (BSF)

2012 - Plant Biosecurity reviewed the current policy about active blue stain fungi on ISPM 15 wood packaging.

Blue Stain of Wood Packaging

Issues considered during BSF policy review:

- Poor knowledge of what species of BSF Australia has – native or established exotics.
- Morphological identification time consuming.
- Molecular methods reliant on accurate databases.
- Experts agree that without importation of vector, wood packaging is not a pathway for BSF (IFQRG 2011).
 - Unknown what role native bark beetles may play.
- How WPM is targeted for inspection.

Recent revisions to Australian ISPM 15 policy

Blue Stain Fungi (BSF)

2012 - Plant Biosecurity reviewed the current policy about active blue stain fungi on ISPM 15 wood packaging.

Australia determined that the risk of BSF was acceptable and no further intervention was required.

Targeting BSF on wood packaging was unduly trade restrictive.

Summary

Australia accepts ISPM 15-certified WPM and other WPM if treated according to appropriate import conditions.

During border surveillance operations, non compliant WPM will be treated, reexported, or destroyed.

Adopting ISPM 15 and other schemes for WPM allows resources at the Australian border to be directed to other areas of greater risk.



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

ISPM 15 Compliance in Australia



Peter Creaser, Director, Grain and Seed Exports Program

Beijing, June 2014

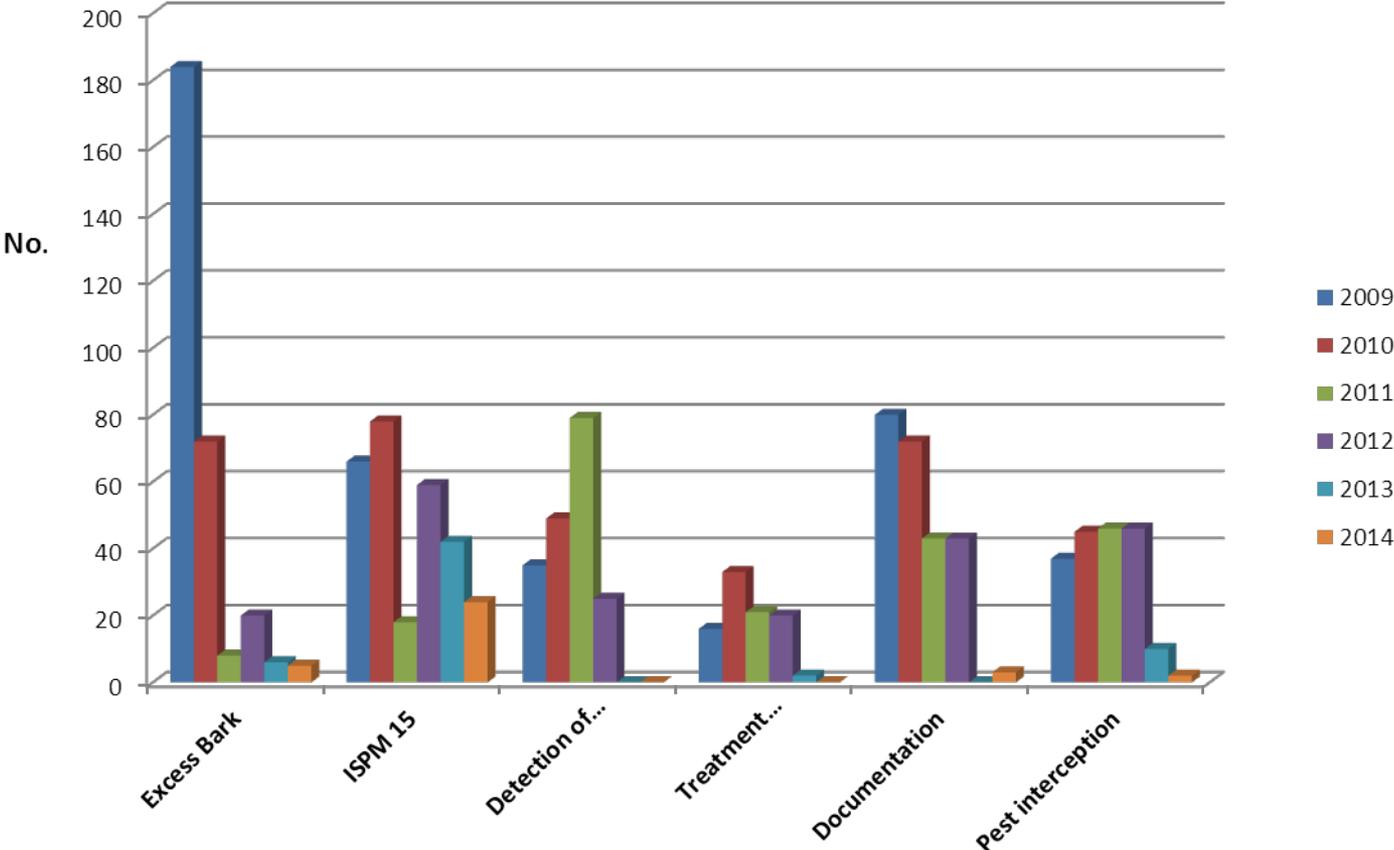
Non-Compliance: Imports



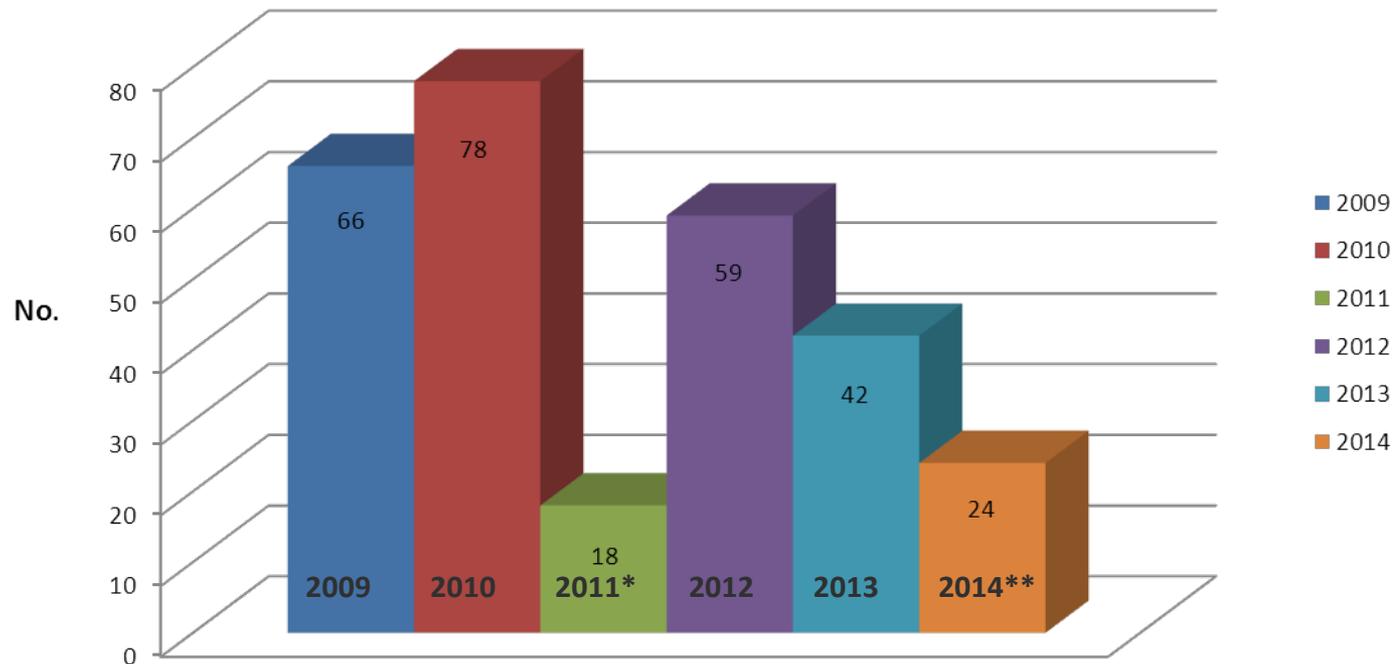
Overview

- Since January this year, the Australian IPPC contact point has received notification of 24 ISPM 15 related non-compliances for imports into Australia.
- Live insects in wood packaging and the incorrect use of the ISPM 15 mark are the most common types of non-compliance.
- The types of commodities that accompany the wood packaging material are mostly used for construction or electrical applications.

Number of non-compliances reported to NPP0 2009-2014



Number of ISPM 15 non-compliance reported to NPP0 2009 to 2014



Compliance checks for ISPM 15

- ✓ Import broker accreditation schemes (trained to government requirements)
- ✓ Quarantine approved premises (trained staff at receiving depots)
- ✓ Documentary assessment
- ✓ General Inspection and specific commodity work instructions
- ✓ Direction for full inspection if documents not compliant
- ✓ Cargo compliance verification surveys (target 1-5% of goods)
- ✓ Routine commodity inspections also look at packaging
- ✓ General surveillance of landed goods and packaging on wharf

What happens with non-compliant goods?

- ✓ Reports to the ACPPO in cases of system failures
- ✓ Reported to exporting country NPPO
- ✓ Wood packaging destroyed, returned or treated if there are biosecurity concerns
- ✓ Supplier/importer profiles are developed
- ✓ Full unpack & inspections for next five consignments
- ✓ Targeted surveys and profiles as required for emerging issues and trends ie. imports considered high risk

What is happening now?

- ✓ Continued monitoring on:
 - High risk import pathways
 - High risk commodities
 - High
- ✓ Database, systems and legislation being upgraded to better capture and report biosecurity incidents.
- ✓ Better records and reports will capture more specific data on ISPM 15 non-compliance

Non-Compliance: Exports



Overview

- The Department of Agriculture receives only up to four non-compliance export notifications each year.
- Majority of these notifications are due to no ISPM 15 mark on the wood packaging material.

Responding to ISPM 15 Non-Compliances

1. Notification from country NPPO on non-compliance received by the Department of Agriculture IPPC Secretariat .
2. Details of non-compliance entered into the NPPO non-compliance database.
3. The NPPO non-compliance for ISPM 15 is allocated to the relevant program area to determine appropriate course of action.
4. Outcome entered into the non-compliance record to finalise the entry in the database.
5. The country NPPO is notified on the course of action undertaken and exporter explanation for non compliance.

Unapproved use of the ISPM 15 mark

- The IPPC certification symbol is a registered trade mark in Australia.
- The Department of Agriculture approves use of the ISPM 15 mark and does so through certification under the AWPCS.
- Failure to comply with the requirements of the AWPCS will result in immediate revocation of a facility's certification.
- Misuse of the ISPM 15 certification mark by those not certified under the AWPCS is:
 - An infringement under Australia's Trade Marks Act 1995; and
 - Misleading and deceptive conduct under the Trade Practices Act 1974
- Prosecution can take place under this legislation.

Case Study: Fraudulent use of ISPM 15

Issue: ISPM stamp acquired or copied from another packaging manufacturer that had deregistered

- Inside informant has passed information to the department

Procedure:

- Background information collated
- Investigations and Enforcement Officer to compile case and propose action:
 - Investigate premise
 - Recover evidence – remove stamp, stamped packaging
 - Interview facility owner
- Prepare case for prosecution in court of law under *Trade Marks Act 1995* or *Trade Practices Act 1974*

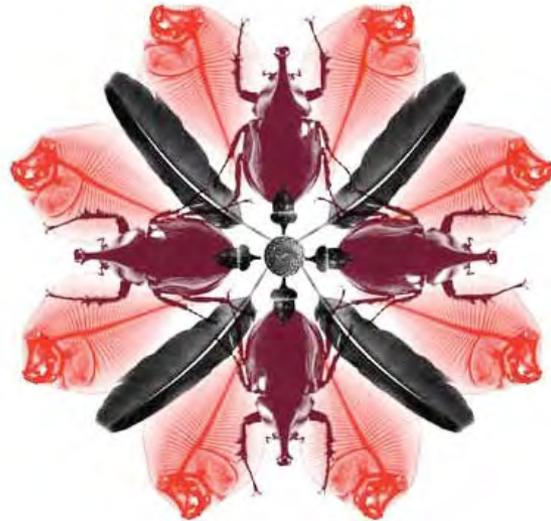
What could be done to improve compliance?

- New round of communications to promote ISPM 15 to industry
- Communicate prosecution pending outcome
- Could there be better use of technology to reduce risk of fake stamps?
 - Unique identifier/scannable code embedded in mark
- Are there other means of registering and auditing establishments for ISPM 15 that will improve transparency and accountability?



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

Thankyou



Peter Creaser
Director Grain and Seed Export Program
Plant Export Operations
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www.agriculture.gov.au



中华人民共和国
WTO/SPS
国家通报咨询中心

Investigation and Analysis on Notifications of Non-compliance Wood Package of Export Cargos

Standards and Technical Regulation Research Center, AQSIQ
2014.6

Abstract

ONE

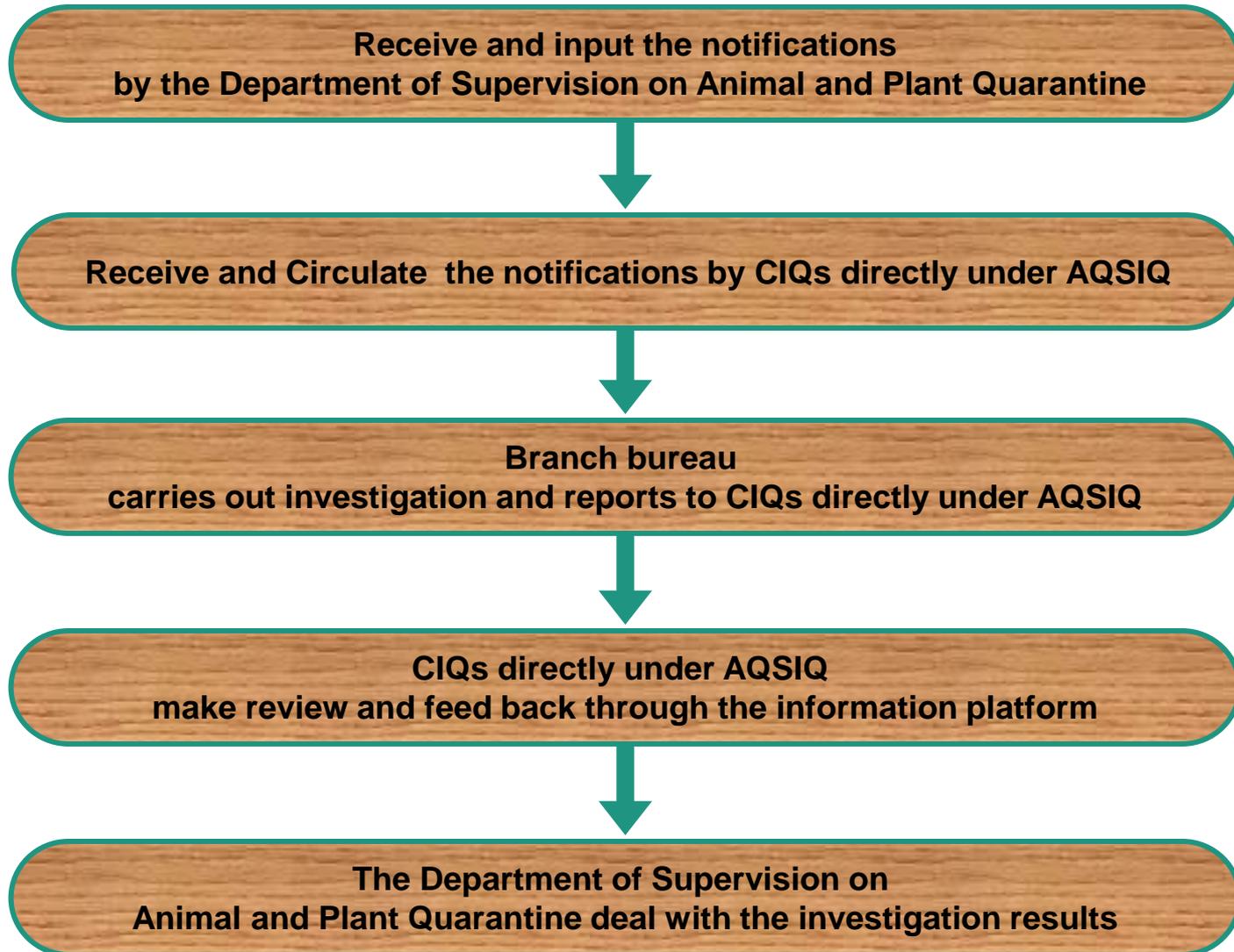
**Procedure for Handling Notifications of Non-compliance
Wood Package of Export Cargos**

TWO

**Investigation and Analysis on Notifications of Non-compliance
Wood Package of Export Cargos**



1. Procedure for Handling Notifications of Non-compliance Wood Packaging Materials of Export Cargos



1.1 Receive and input notifications

- AQSIQ receives notifications through IPPC contact points, embassies in China, etc.
- Translate, edit and input the information of notifications into the information platform and circulate it to CIQs directly under AQSIQ





中华人民共和国
WTO/SPS
国家通报咨询中心

1.2 Transmit Information

- Register information
- Issue the document to branch bureau



1.3 Carry out investigation

- According to the information of the notification, determine target enterprises
- Retrieve company records, and take field trips to learn about the real status of the enterprises
- Analyze the reasons why the wood packages are notified, and adjust regulatory measures

违规管理 > 各局通报信息

出境货物植物检疫违规信息平台 | 违规管理 | 统计报表 | 海关数据 | 分析报告 | 植检法规 | 维护与支持 | 搜索此网站...

ID	违规编号	产品名称	产品1级分类	产品2级分类	通报号	通报国家	通报日期	通报原因	通报原因1级	通报原因2级
库										
放置库										
通报管理										
需补充信息通报										
本年归档通报										
各局通报信息										
通报信息查询										
调查反馈										
反馈信息录入										
本年归档反馈										
各局反馈信息										
反馈信息查询										
违规通报										
计数= 129										
5982	ITA35	番茄种子	植物产品	种子	IT/07/2014/04	意大利	2014/1/24	发现有害生物：辣椒斑点黄单胞菌	疫病	携带有害生物
5976	ITA33	番茄种子	植物产品	种子	IT/07/2014/02	意大利	2014/1/17	发现有害生物：辣椒斑点黄单胞菌	疫病	携带有害生物
5966	DEU335	板条箱			DE/JKI/2014/0085	德国	2014/5/6	不符合相关要求，根据ISPM15缺少处理标识。	不符合植物检疫规定，标签不合格	不符合检疫要求，木质包装缺少IPPC标签
5939	NLD204	用于种植的 种子			NL/PFS/2014/61- 2344	荷兰	2014/2/10	植物检疫证书：附加声明没有或者无效	证书不合格	缺失附加声明
5886	USA1376	石头产品- 瓷砖				美国	2013/10/18	害虫，缺少Ispm 15 标记		
5612	USA1292	机械及机械 部件				美国	2013/6/13	缺少ISPM15标识	不符合植物检疫规定	木质包装缺少IPPC标签



1.4 Submit investigation results

- CIQs submit the investigation results to AQSIQ.
- Way to submit: feed back the investigation results through the Information System

调查反馈 - BRA952

转调查 申请补充信息

违规编号	BRA952
产品名称	
商品CIQ编码	
商品HS编码	
调查反馈标题	
调查开始时间	
调查结束时间	
公司名称	
公司地址	
出境口岸	
出口证书编号	
调查情况	

调查反馈 - NLD204

编辑

保存 关闭 粘贴 复制 剪切 删除项目

提交 剪贴板 操作

此列表上的项目要求内容审批。在拥有相应权限的用户批准之前，您提交的内容不会显示在公共视图中。 [有关内容审批的其他信息。](#)

同意 退回直属局

审核意见

违规编号	NLD204
产品名称	番茄种子
商品CIQ编码	03010701
商品HS编码	1209910000

1.5 Handle the investigation results

- Inform the importing country about the feedbacks
- Summarize the feedbacks and adjust regulatory measures

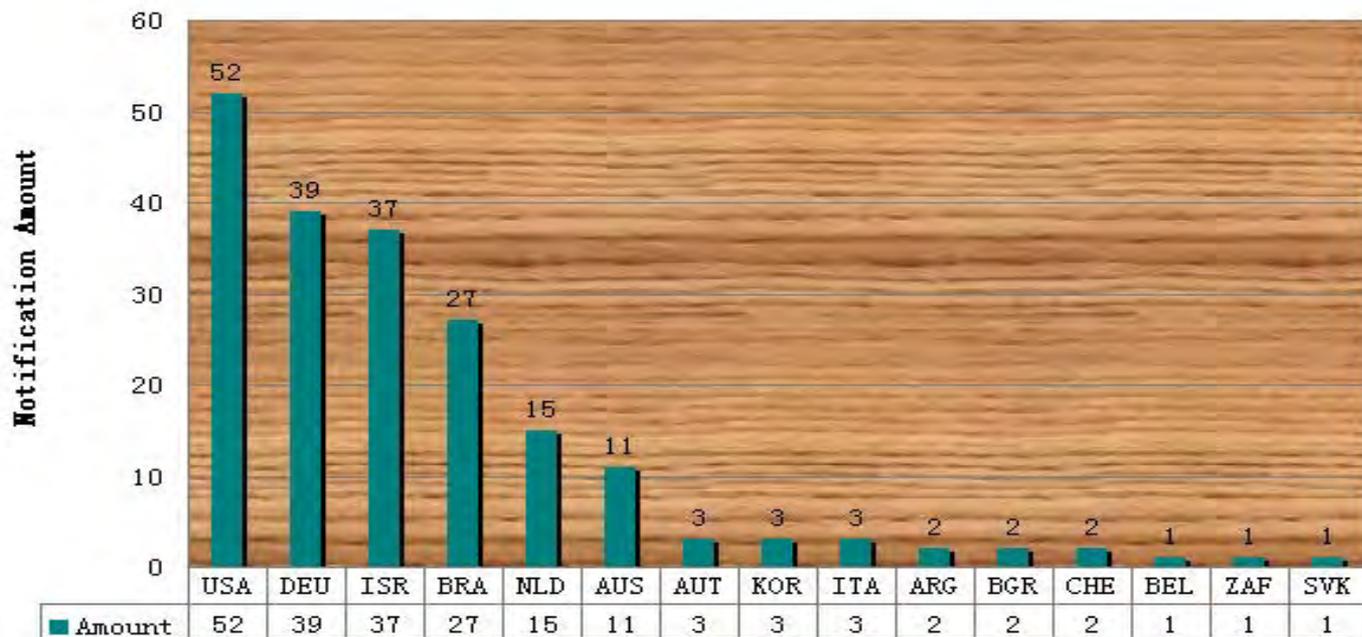
2. Investigation and analysis on non-compliance notifications

- Scope of investigation: 2012-2013 Noncompliance of Wood Package of Export Cargos from China notified by foreign countries fed back by CIQs
- Overview: 15 countries
 - 6 types of products
 - 18 CIQs
 - 3 types of reasons of notifications
 - 5 types of reasons notified

2.1 Notification Countries

Source countries of notifications on Wood Package

- Number of countries: 15
- Major countries: the United States, Germany, Israel, Brazil, the Netherlands, Australia, etc



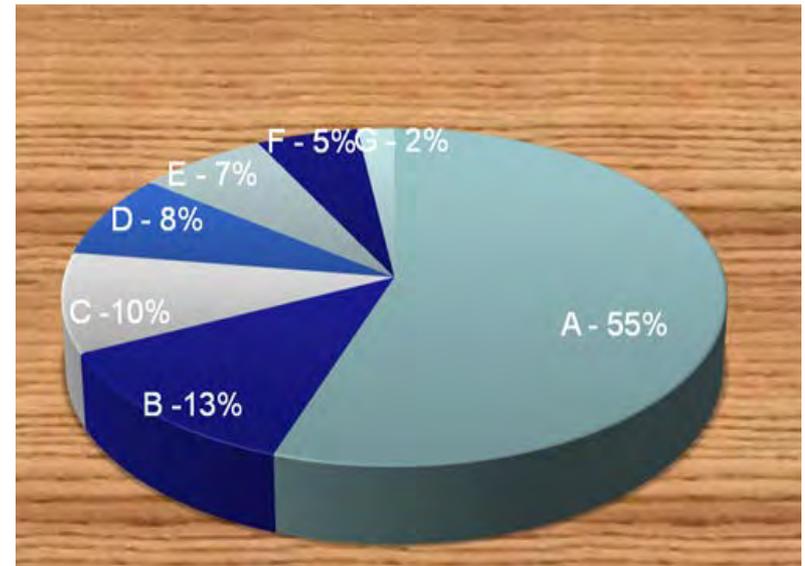


2.2 Types of products

Types of wood packaging products notified:

- Wood package and materials
- Mechanical and electrical products and components
- Metallic materials and products
- Stone and products
- Household items
- Vehicles and parts
- No names or types of products

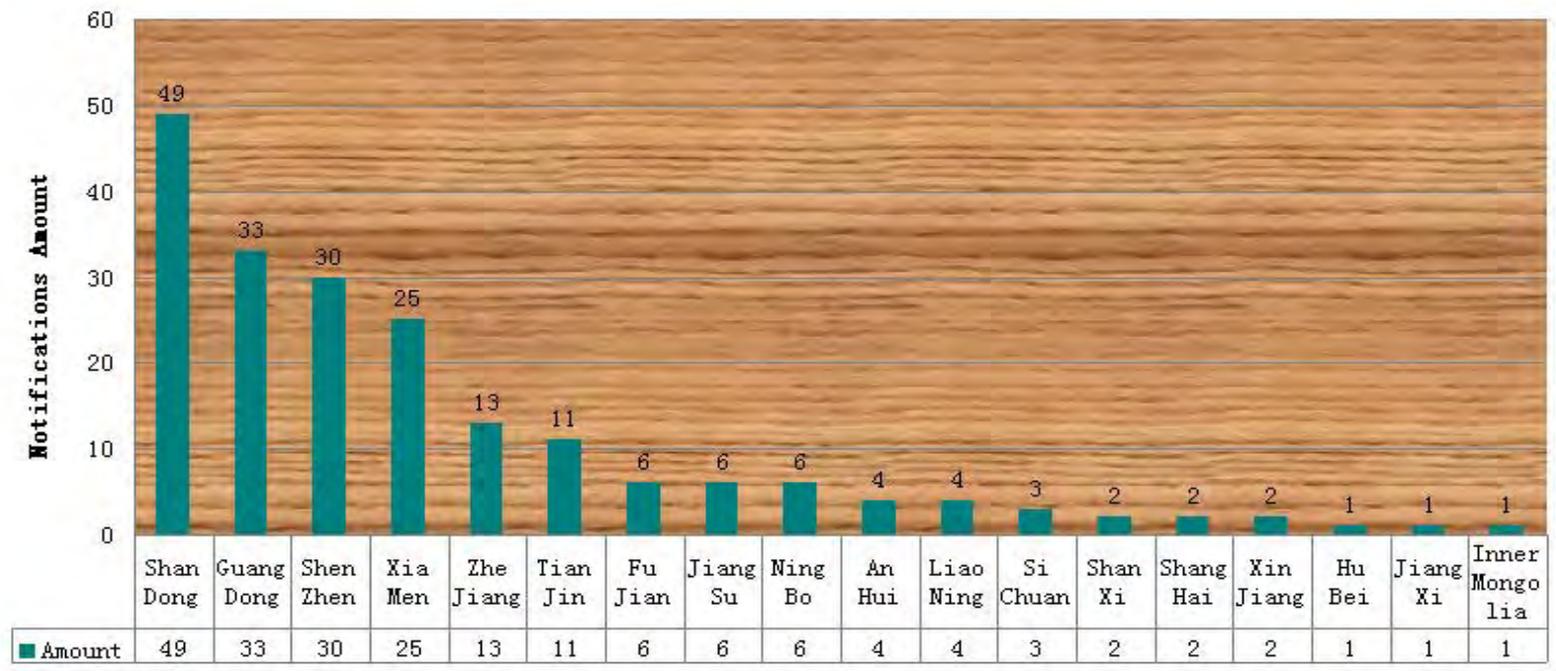
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A --Wood package and materials | B --No names or types of products |
| C --Mechanical and electrical products and components | E --Stone and products |
| D --Metallic materials and products | F --Household items |
| G --Vehicles and parts | |



2.3 CIQs

Number of CIQs : 18

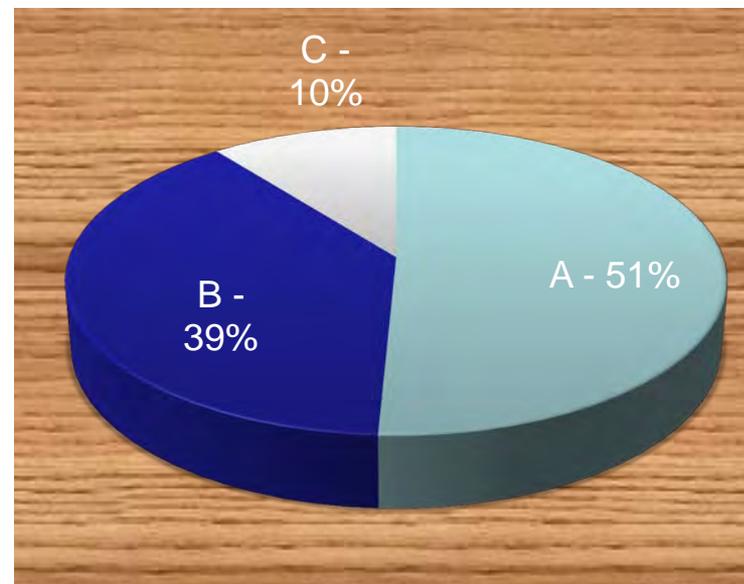
Major CIQs: Shandong, Guangdong, Shenzhen, Xiamen, Zhejiang, Tianjin, etc.



2.4 Reasons of notifications

Reasons why wood packages were notified:

- No ISPM15 marks/unqualified marks
- Pests found (such as living, eggs, wormhole), objects prohibited from entering into the country (such as bark, etc.)
- Other reasons (such as nonconformity with the quarantine procedures of importing countries, etc.)



- A -- No ISPM15 marks/untreated WPM/unqualified marks
B -- Pests found, objects prohibited from entering into the country (such as bark, etc.)
C -- Other reasons

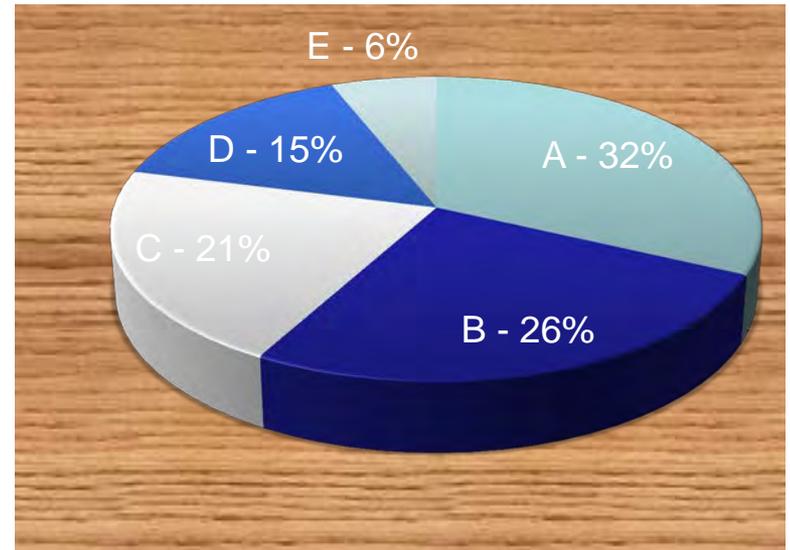


2.5 Reasons notified

Reasons why wood packages were notified:

- Unfamiliar with ISPM15 standard by the enterprises
- Fake information by export enterprises
- Improper storage and transport
- Improper processing measures by processors
- Other reasons

- A** -- Unfamiliar with ISPM15 standards by the enterprises
B -- Fake information by export enterprises
C -- other reasons
D -- Improper storage and transport
E -- Improper processing measures by processors

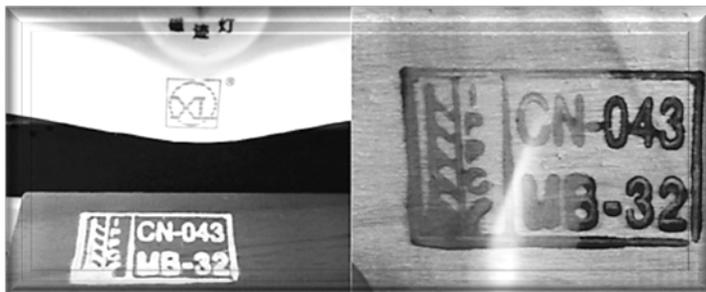


2.5.1 Enterprises are not familiar with the standard ISPM15

- Export enterprises use wood package untreated and without stamped marks
- Wood package with bark
- Use untreated and recycling wood package
- Incompletely stamped marks (only one side)
- Wood package components untreated or without marks
- Import enterprises didn't apply for quarantine inspection for wood package

2.5.2 Export enterprises information

- Forged ISPM15 marks
- Forged enterprise Information





2.5.3 Improper storage and transport

- Storage conditions do not meet the standards for quarantine and epidemic prevention
- During transport, space conditions for load and transport do not meet the standard; ISPM15 marks are partially covered because of randomly truncating processed wood package, replacing or adding untreated wood packaging materials, etc.

2.5.4 Improper processing measures by processing enterprises

- Physical and chemical conditions do not meet the standards during the process

Methyl bromide (MB) fumigation

Temperature	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at:			
		2 hrs.	4 hrs.	12 hrs.	24 hrs.
≥21°C	48	36	31	28	24
≥16°C	56	42	36	32	28
≥11°C	64	48	42	36	32

Note: The minimum temperature should be 10°C and the minimum exposure time should be 24 hours. The concentration shall be measured at the 2nd, 4th and 24th hours.



2.5.5 Other Reasons

中华人民共和国
WTO/SPS
国家通报咨询中心

- Repeated Notifications

通报编号	
通报编号	ISR151
信息来源	
发布机构	
通报经济体	以色列
通报国家	以色列
通报号	327/2013
通报日期	2013/4/26
产品名称 (原文)	
产品名称	木质包装材料
产品数量	
产品重量	
包装描述	
产品描述	包括木包装IPPC标识
商品CIQ编码	
商品HS编码	6801
出口商	XIAMEN FIRSTSHINE BUILDING MATERIALS CO., LTD 发货人
出口商地址	发货人地址
出境口岸	

通报编号	
通报编号	ISR185
信息来源	
发布机构	Plant Protection and Inspection Services
通报经济体	
通报国家	以色列
通报号	3272012
通报日期	2013/2/4
产品名称 (原文)	wood packing materials
产品名称	木质包装材料
产品数量	
产品重量	
包装描述	
产品描述	包括木包装IPPC标识
商品CIQ编码	
商品HS编码	
出口商	XIAMEN FIRSTSHINE BUILDING 发货人
出口商地址	CHINA 发货人地址



Relevant Measures

- Relevant measures have been taken to deal with the cases

国家质量监督检验检疫总局

国质检动函〔2007〕265号

关于印发2006年出境植物检疫违规分析与做好进境植物检疫通报的通知

各直属检验检疫局，标法中心，检科院：

据统计，2006年美国、加拿大、韩国、日本等17个国家通报我出境货物在国外通关时出现植物检疫违规情况共574件，其中516件违反了相关国家植物检疫法规，涉及的货物除植物、植物产品外，还包括轻工品、机电产品、动物产品、食品等货物使用的木质包装问题。违规原因主要是携带疫情、标识有误、出具植物检疫证书不规范等8种类型。对上述违规货物，有关国家采取了退货、转口、销毁或者除害处理等措施。违规通报涉及我27个直属局、92个口岸。现将《2006年出境货物植物检疫违规情况分析》(附件1)、印发你们，请予以高度重视，结合你单位业务特点和实际情况，认真做好以下工作：

一、各局要密切关注总局网上建立的“出境货物植物检疫违规信息平台”，对本辖区出现的违规情况，要及时组织调查，查明原因并采取改进措施，防止类似问题再次发生。同时，要将有关调查情况及时上报，以便总局对外答复和交涉。

二、请标法中心继续对全国出境货物植物检疫违规信息进行

统计分析，对敏感产品和涉及的国家或地区，要在网上发布风险提示等提示信息。同时，针对出口违规情况要深入跟踪、及时，全面了解国外检验检疫技术法规、标准、查验程序及重点，并在网上公布，为农产品出口提供信息咨询与服务。

三、参照国际有关植物检疫措施标准，针对进境货物施主施事的植物检疫违规情况，请检科院按照各局上报的进境货物植物检疫违规信息，及时编撰《进境植物检疫违规通报》(附件2)，以便总局对外通报。

附件：1. 2006年出境货物植物检疫违规情况分析
2. 进境植物检疫违规通报



关于加强输欧货物木质包装检验检疫监管的通知

2013年03月22日

各有关企业：

因在输欧货物木质包装中多次截获有害生物，2013年2月18日欧盟委员会相关组织决定在监管基础上，对来自中国商品的木质包装材料采取严格的检疫措施。如发现欧盟关注的检疫性有害生物，欧方将进行相应的检疫处理。对多次发现检疫性有害生物的公司将采取从严监管措施，为保证输欧货物顺利出口，现就加强陕西地区输欧货物木质包装检验检疫监管通知如下：

- 一、出口木质包装生产企业要严格执行国际标准要求（ISPM15），加强对木质包装的生产加工、检疫处理、标识加施、库存等各个环节的管理，彻底消除质量安全隐患。
- 二、出口木质包装使用企业应采购检验检疫注册木包装厂所生产的木质包装，严格检查IPPC标识以及相关溯源信息，并加强在使用过程中的防疫管理，避免因木质包装违规而导致货物在欧盟通关受阻。
- 三、出口代理机构、仓储、物流、运输等企业在运输或承运货物过程中，如需添加或修理木质包装，要严格遵守木质包装检疫要求，使用经过检疫处理并加施IPPC标识的木质包装。
- 四、由于输欧石材产品的木质包装已多次被欧盟通报，欧盟即将对该类产品采取特别措施。为便于监管，做好相应的检疫处理工作，请陕西地区各输欧石材企业将基本信息（企业名称、地址、产品种类，2012年出口批次、数量货值）于2013年3月28日前报于我局植检处。

联系人：李卫民 刘占元

联系电话：029-85407113 029-85407116

邮箱：lzy1546@sina.com

陕西检验检疫局
2013年3月22日



中华人民共和国
WTO/SPS
国家通报咨询中心

Thank You !

Tel: 8610-84603702

Fax: 8610-84603817

Email: hanlelin@tbtsps.com

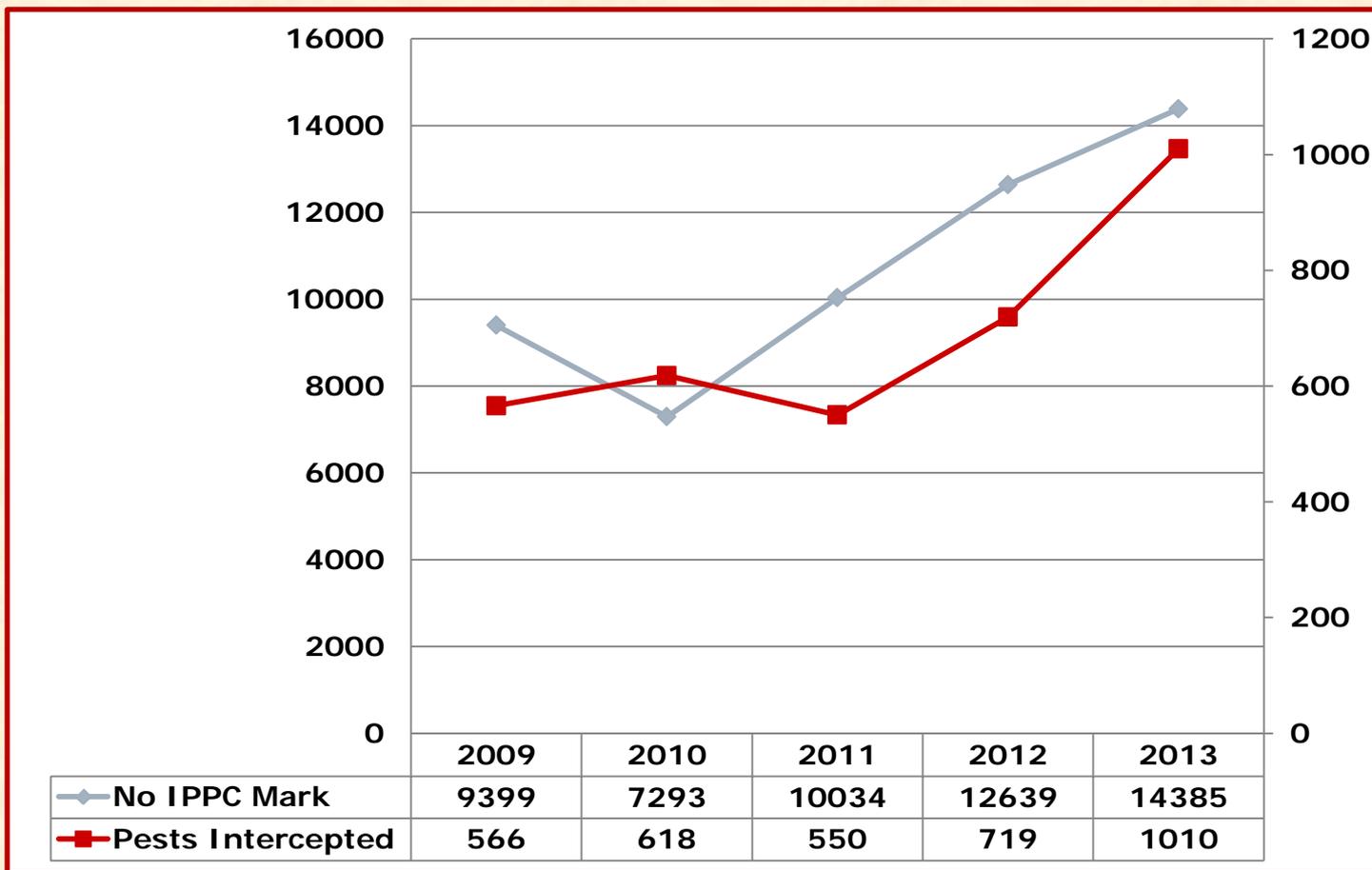
Overview of Chinese entry non-compliant WPM

Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine
June, 2014





Statistics of non-compliant WPM in 2009-2013



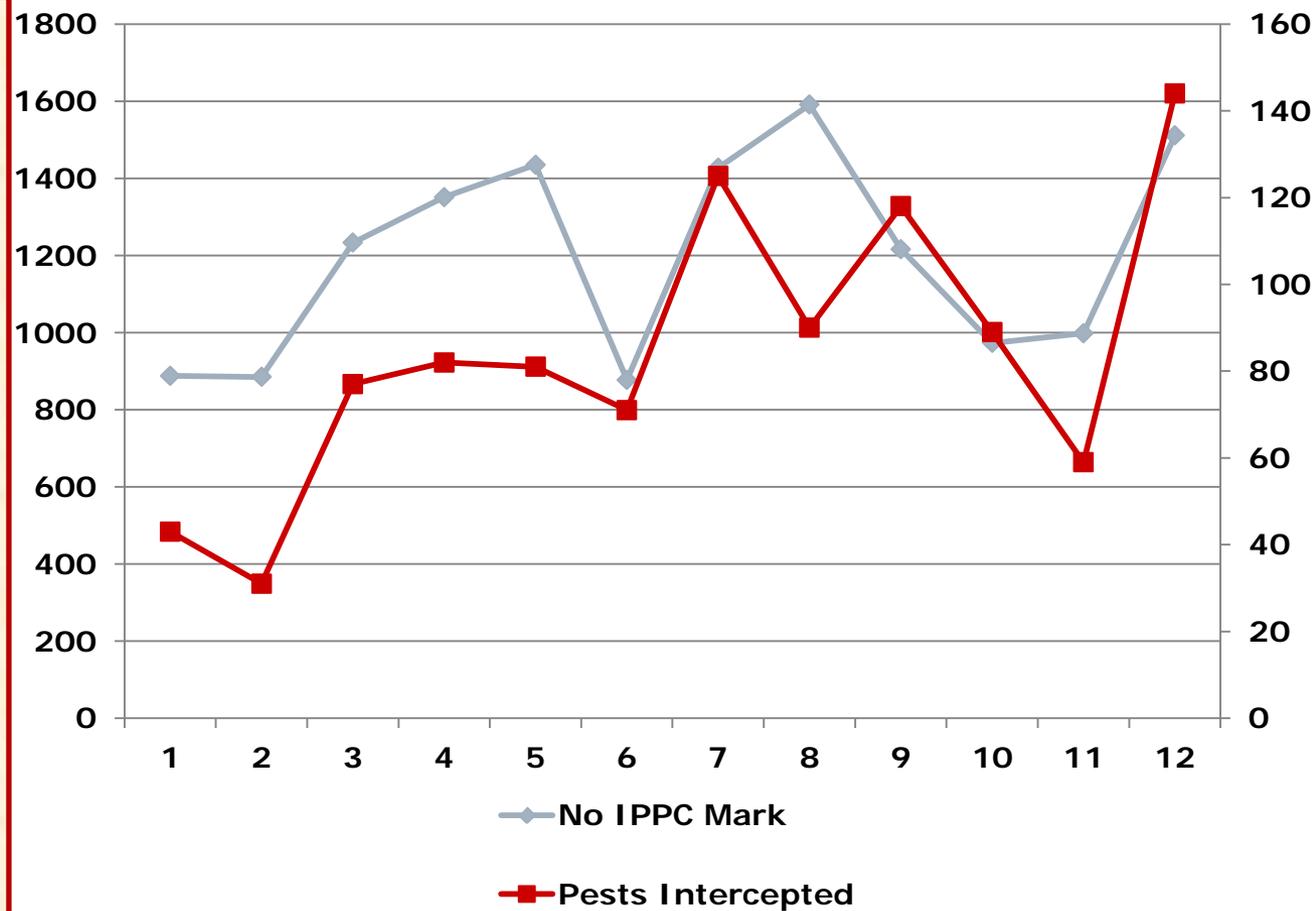


Pest interception rate in 2013

	IPPC Mark	No IPPC Mark
Pests Intercepted	877	133
Total number of WPM	2501830	14385
Interception rate	0.035%	0.925%

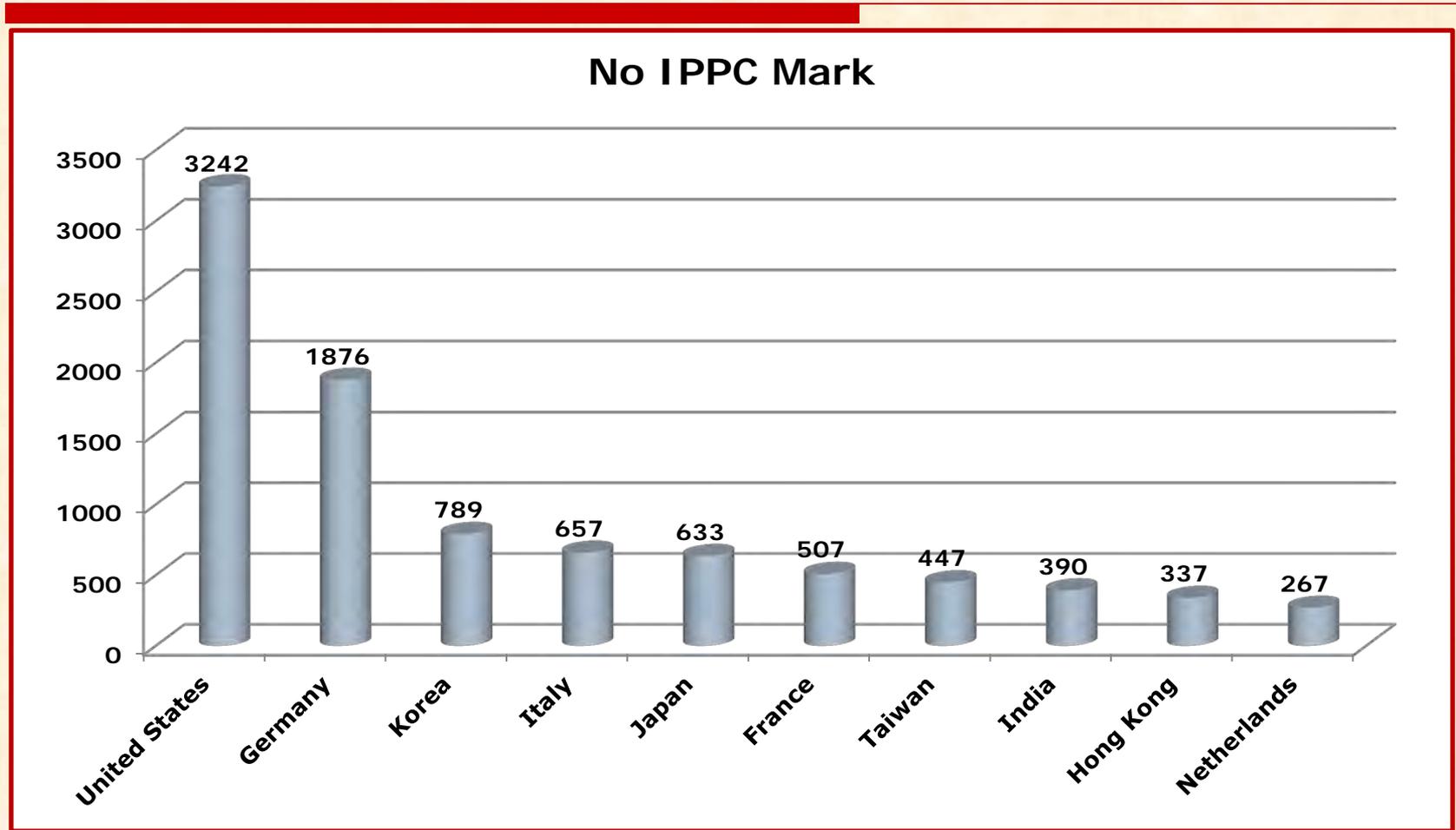


Monthly statics in 2013



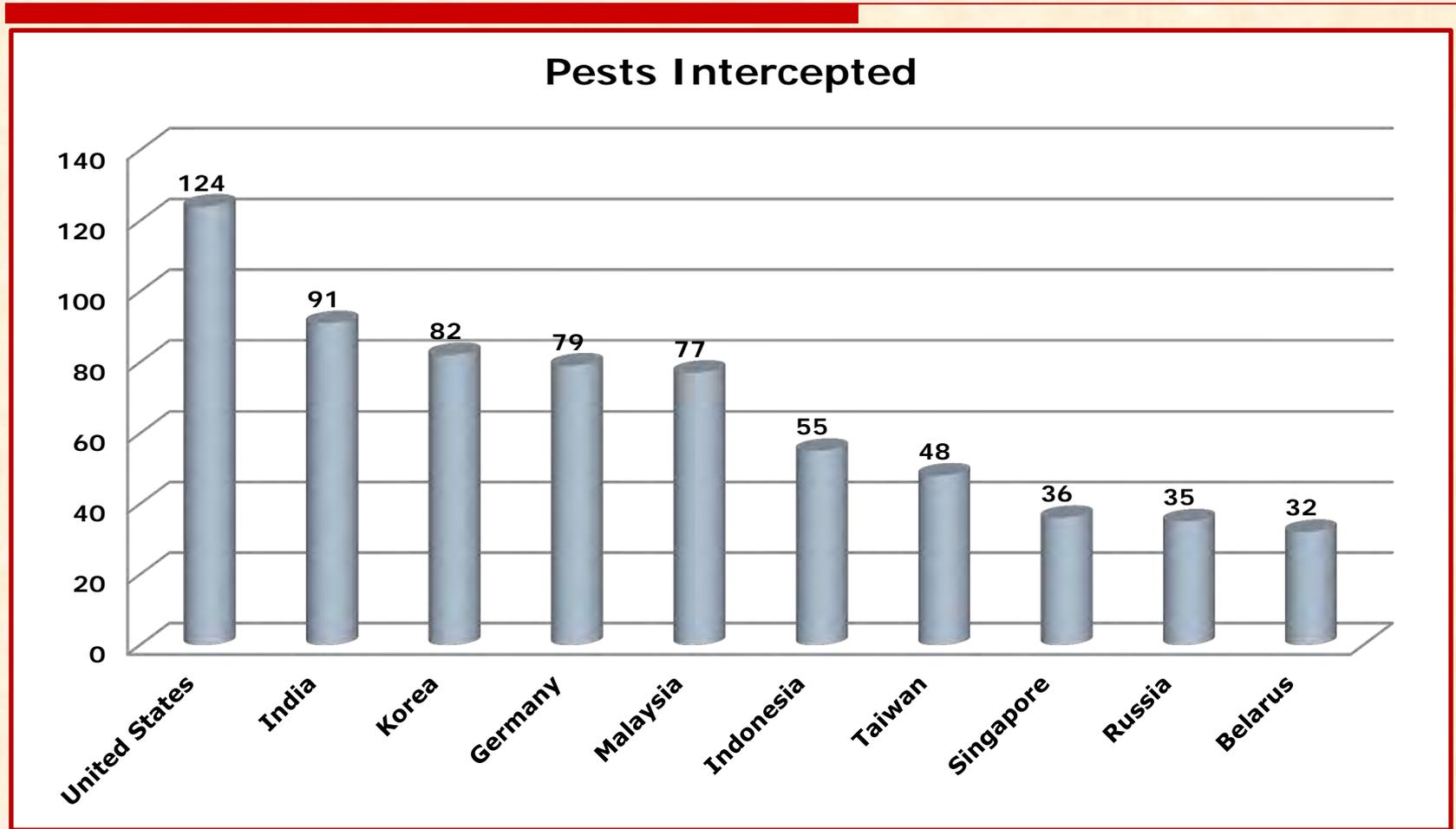


Exporting countries (regions) of non-compliant WPM in 2013



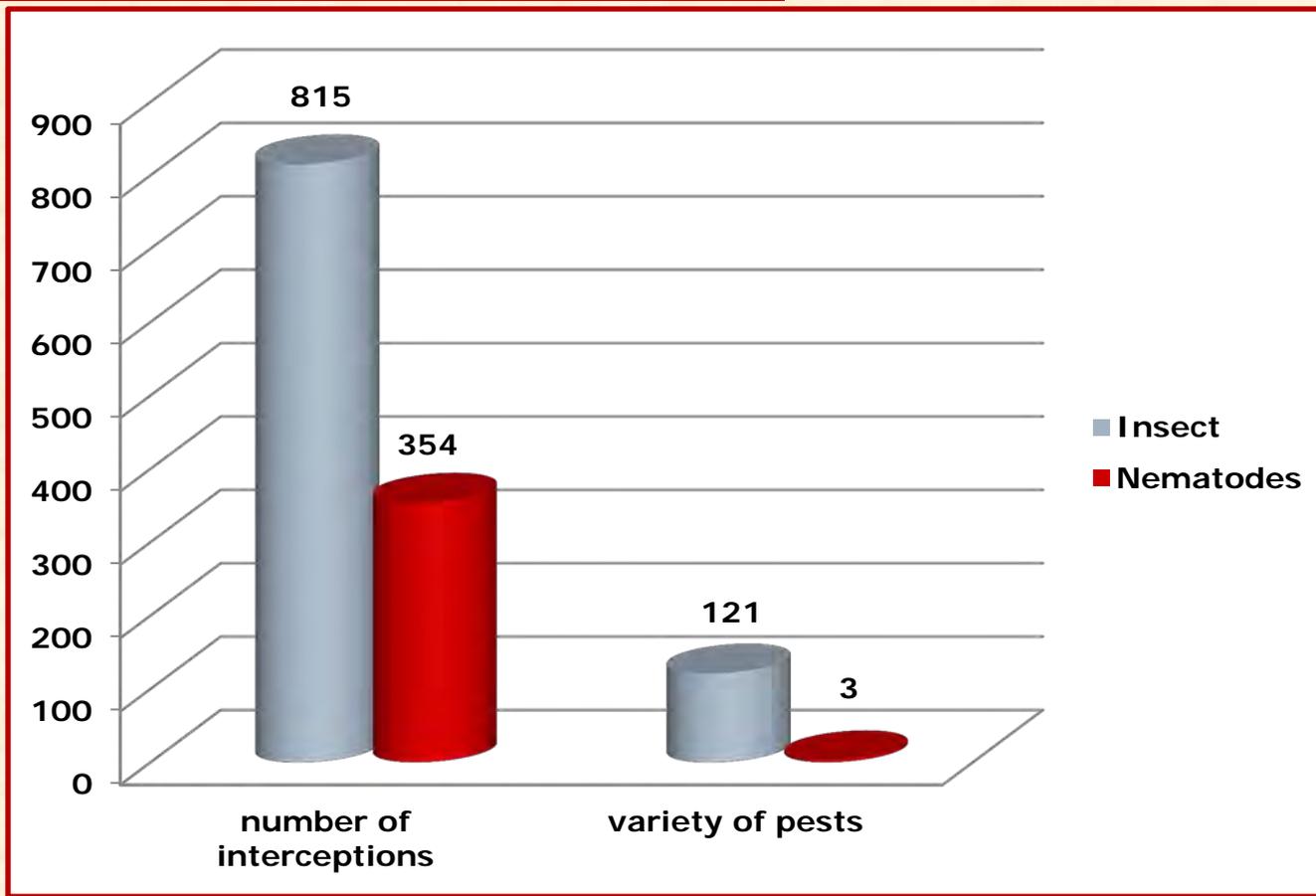


Exporting countries (regions) of non-compliant WPM in 2013





Statistics of pests intercepted in 2013





Statistics of pests intercepted in 2013

	Category	Scientific Name	Chinese Name	Number of interceptions
Quarantine pests	Nematodes	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	松材线虫	159
	Insect	<i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i>	双钩异翅长蠹	90
	Insect	<i>Sinoxylon</i> sp.	双棘长蠹属（非中国种）	19
	Insect	<i>Monochamus</i> sp.	墨天牛属（非中国种）	13
	Insect	<i>Platypus parallelus</i>	中对长小蠹	10
Non-quarantine pests	Nematodes	<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	拟松材线虫	172
	Insect	<i>Sinoxylon anale</i>	双棘长蠹	133
	Insect	Cerambycinae	天牛亚科	91
	Insect	Bostrychidae	长蠹科	61
	Insect	Oedemeridae	拟天牛科	49



Automatic notification



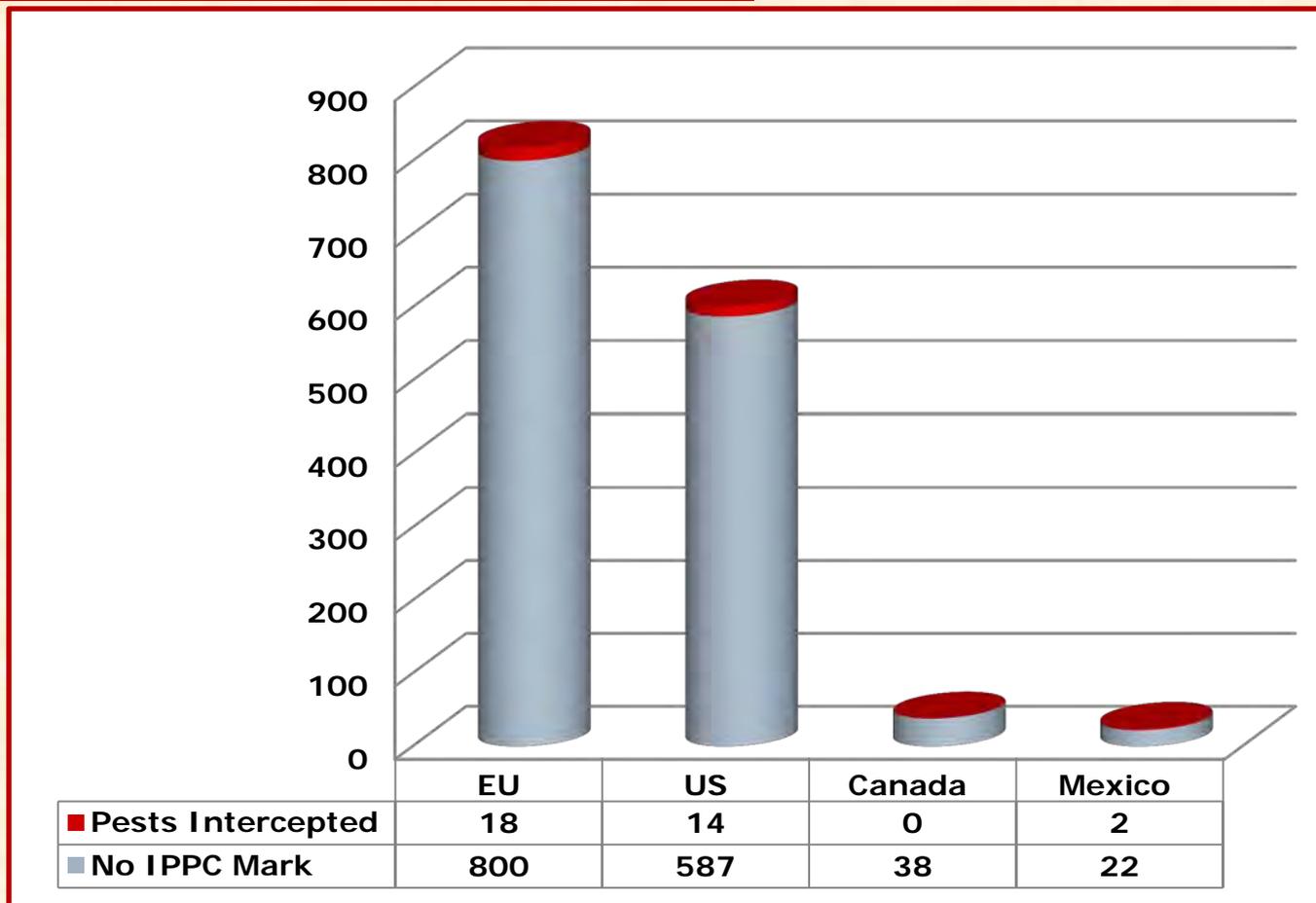


Automatic notification

		 动植物检疫信息资源共享服务平台		
		首页 >> 口岸截获 >> 通报管理 自动通报		
		每页显示 <input type="text" value="20条"/> <input type="button" value="按条件过滤"/>		
序号 NO.	No.	日期	通报内容	检疫措施 Phytosanitary action
1	39010	140527	美国木质包装(6条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木质包装(14条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木材(16条记录) [打印] [编辑]	除害处理 Phytosanitary treatment
		140525	美国木质包装(24条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木质包装(56条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木材(7条记录) [打印] [编辑] 加拿大木质包装(3条记录) [打印] [编辑]	
2	51001	140522	美国木质包装(1条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木质包装(9条记录) [打印] [编辑]	销毁 Destroyed
3	38002	140521	美国木质包装(9条记录) [打印] [编辑] 美国木材(1条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木质包装(5条记录) [打印] [编辑]	除害处理 Phytosanitary treatment
4	39010	140520	美国木质包装(1条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木质包装(11条记录) [打印] [编辑] 加拿大木质包装(1条记录) [打印] [编辑]	除害处理 Phytosanitary treatment
5	21180	140518	美国木质包装(17条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木质包装(70条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木材(2条记录) [打印] [编辑]	除害处理 Phytosanitary treatment
6	37020	140515	美国木质包装(4条记录) [打印] [编辑] 欧盟木质包装(4条记录) [打印] [编辑]	销毁 Destroyed
		<input type="button" value="第1页/共16页 (314条)"/> <input type="button" value="下一页"/> <input type="text" value="指定页码"/> <input type="button" value="到指定页"/>		销毁 Destroyed



Automatic notification for non-compliant WPM during the first quarter of 2014



Thank you !



MAFF

Non-Compliance Notification

Takashi Kawai

Yokohama Plant Protection Station

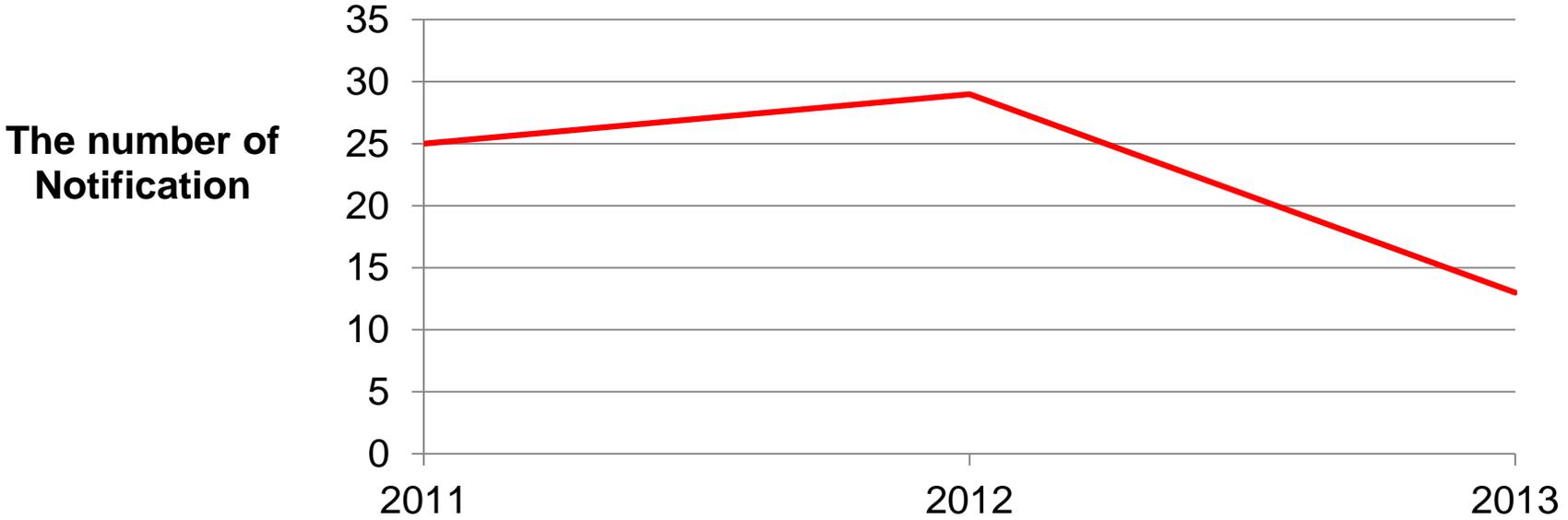
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Japan

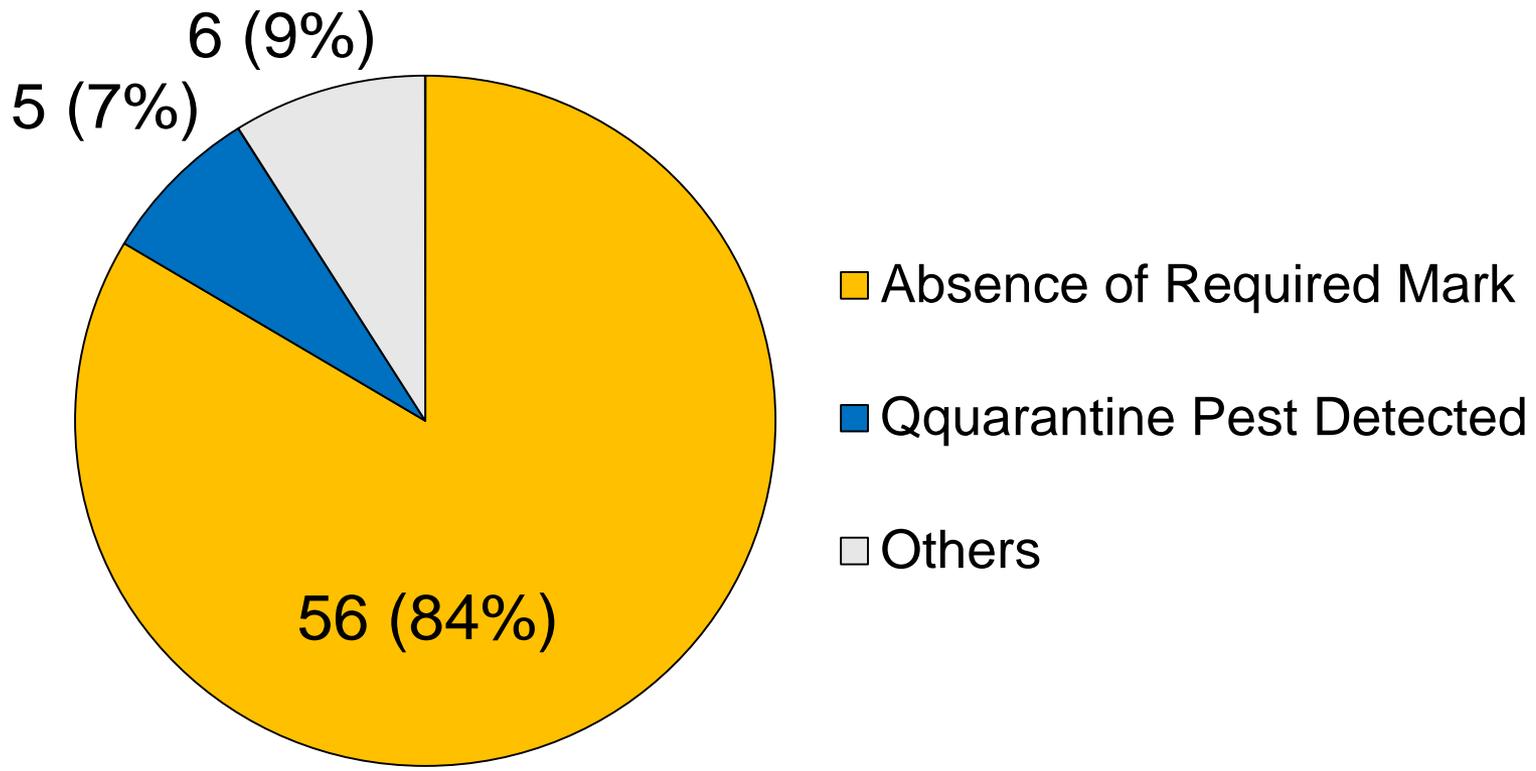
Non-compliance notification of exported WPM

The number of notification from Importing Country

Year	2011	2012	2013
Number of Notification	25	29	13

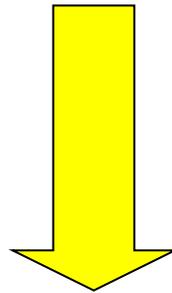


Classification of non-compliance notification of exported WPM (2011-2013)



Response to non-compliance notification from Exporting country

Investigate the case



Take the necessary actions
(e.g., instruct the exporter)

Non-compliance of imported WPM in Japan

WPM with required mark

```
graph TD; A[WPM with required mark] --> B[Not subject to inspection]; B -- "In case quarantine pest is detected based on various information (e.g. Information from importer)" --> C[Non-compliance];
```

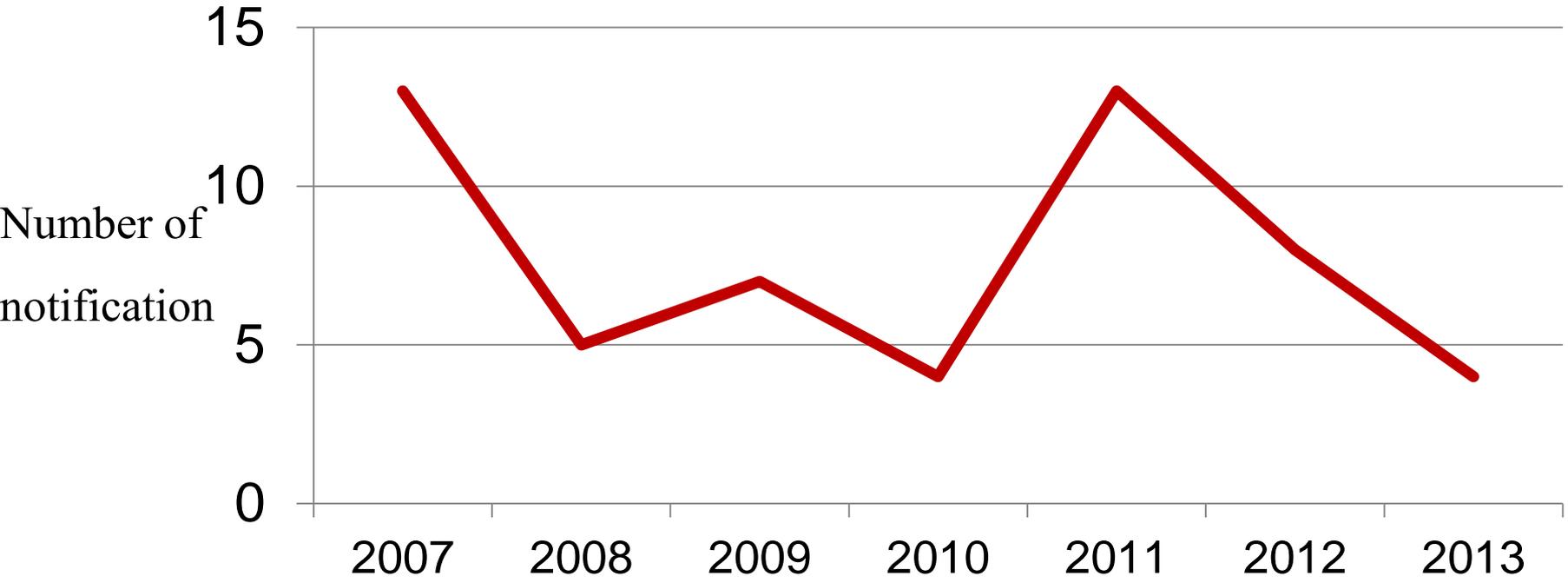
Not subject to inspection

In case quarantine pest is detected
based on various information
(e.g. Information from importer)

Non-compliance

Number of Non-Compliance of imported WPM

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of non-compliance	13	5	7	4	13	8	4



Example of non-compliance

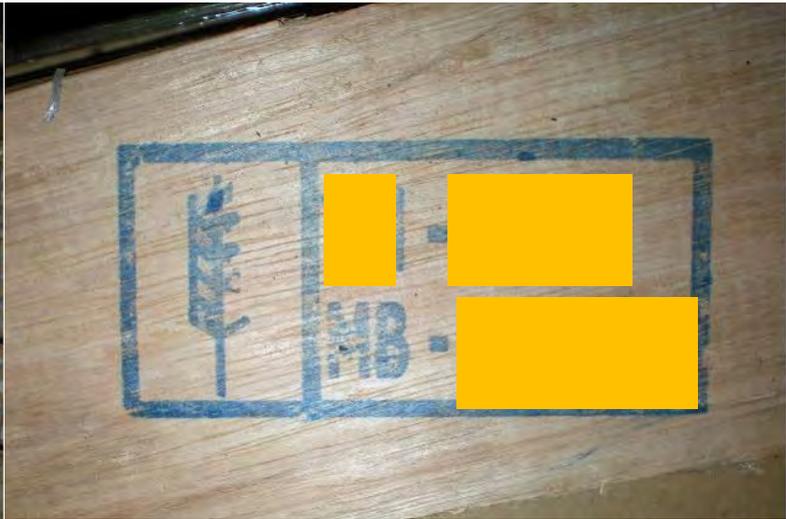


Damaged hole



Heterobostrychus aequalis

Example of non-compliance



Damaged hole



Sinoxylon anale

Actions to improve the compliance with ISPM 15

Strengthening the confirmation whether imported WPM is comply with ISPM 15

Quick notification of non-compliance to exporting country



Actions to improve the compliance with ISPM 15

Publicity activity

Dissemination of system on imported WPM by Leaflets

Announcing information of exporting and imported

WPM on Plant Protection Station HP

(<http://www.maff.go.jp/pps/j/konpozai/index.html>)

Non compliance notification in Korea

1. Outline

- 1.1 When start WPM inspection : 2005
- 1.2 How to inspect WPM : spot check or base on application of no marking WPM
- 1.3 Type of non compliance : no IPPC mark
- 1.4 Number of non compliance : ave.344/year(please refer to attachment1)
- 1.5 Action taken : destroy or treatment, notification to concerned party every 3 month(attachment2)

2. Specific requirements

- 2.1 Timeliness : notify non compliance by country 3 month base
- 2.2 Enhancing efficiency of notifying non compliance of importing WPM to exporting party : notify contents of non compliance more specifically including
 - 1) total number of case and number of case taken,
 - 2) reason of action(ex: no marking on 2 side, dunnage or timber inside etc, detection of pest, bark, excretion etc.)
 - 3) how to take action(treatment, destroy), date of action taken
 - 4) within 3month base after detection
 - 5) prepare revised notification form
- 2.3 Information required for trace back and trace forward
registered mark, B/L
- 2.4 Pest involved :
- 2.5 Minimum information requirements for regulation and commerce
- 2.6 Type of wood packaging involved : pallet, wooden box, wheel, dunnage, timber etc.
- 2.7 Diagnostics(Pest ID) : NPPO
- 2.8 Reporting back : take action based on result→ input the result on WPM online
information support system
- 2.9 Shipping information : invoice, B/L, manifest, exporter, certification number,
additional mark, photos
- 2.10 Report on corrective action : receive notification→ notify non compliance to
exporter and confirm fact →corrective action →notify corrective action to
importing party if necessary

[Attachment1]

Quarantine statistic of importing WPM in Korea

year	total case of imported plant/plant material	importing WPM inspection record				
		total inspection case	no WPM case	WPM		
				compl- iance	non compliance(%)	sub total
2006	3,625,613	103,991	76,103	27,473	415(1.5)	27,888
2007	4,249,038	78,276	57,506	20,307	463(2.2)	20,770
2008	3,523,548	88,829	59,498	28,826	422(1.4)	29,248
2009	3,868,397	152,787	88,519	63,839	419(0.7)	64,268
2010	3,797,269	100,885	60,504	40,138	243(0.6)	40,381
2011	4,075,970	109,482	54,214	55,101	167(0.3)	55,268
2012	4,136,918	76,233	42,911	32,951	371(1.1)	33,322
2013	3,507,614	70,779	44,950	25,576	253((1.0)	25,829

Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency
Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
433-1, Anyang 6-dong, Manan-Gu, Anyang-city, Kyunggi-do, (430-016) Korea
Tel : 82-31-420-7671 Fax : 82-31-420-7605

Notification of Non-compliance

To : Direction General de Protection des Culturas Quinta do Marquizes 2780 Date : 4 April 2013
- 115 Oeiras

In accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention. We inform you that the following consignment was found not to be complied with the import quarantine requirements of Korea.

Description of Consignment

Exporter : FRIGOCON, S.A.
Consignee : SKADIA CO LTD
Place of origin Portugal
Port of Entry ICN
Means of conveyance : Air Cargo
Quantity and name of commodity FREEZER CASE 4 pc(s) (Wooden Box 4pc)
Phytosanitary certificate number, and date and place of issuance
Date of import inspection :15 February 2013

Contents of non-compliance

- Found to be prohibited articles into Korea
 Failed to bear Additional Declaration required on its Phytosanitary Certificate
 Contaminated with following quarantine pest(s) or prohibited articles
 Other non-compliances
NO IPPC MARK

Disposition of Consignment

The entire or partial lot of the consignment was
 Treated Destroyed Returned to Origin Re-exported Release

[Remarks] : B/L : 00128715

Lee, Jae Hwon

Jae-Hwon Lee, Director
Export Management Division
Department of Plant Quarantine
Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and
Inspection Agency
Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry
and Fishery, Republic of Korea

Management of Non-Compliance in ISPM15

Yusof Othman

Plant Biosecurity Division, Malaysia

Introduction

Non compliance of WPMs among the important issues are:

- ❖ Does not carry the required IPPC marking
- ❖ Carried the required mark but intercepted with live pests
- ❖ Re-use or re-export and the making is from the original country
- ❖ ISPM 15 stated that for non compliance - treatment, disposal or refused entry action could be taken. The NPPO of the exporting country may also be notified

Among WPM products that have been intercepted associated with non compliance

- ▶ Pallets,
- ▶ Crate,
- ▶ Packing Blocks,
- ▶ Drums,
- ▶ Cases,
- ▶ Pallet Collars, And
- ▶ Skids



Management of WPM compliance (Export)

- ▶ Company receiving the notification on the non-compliance will be investigated
- ▶ Company proof to be the cause of the non-compliance will be suspended until corrective action taken and to the satisfaction of the auditors, the technical committee and main accreditation committee
- ▶ Corrective actions by the company have to be taken within 2 weeks of notification received
- ▶ Non ratification conducted after 3 consecutive warning of unsatisfactory corrective actions will lead to the delisting of the company from the approved WPM treatment service provider

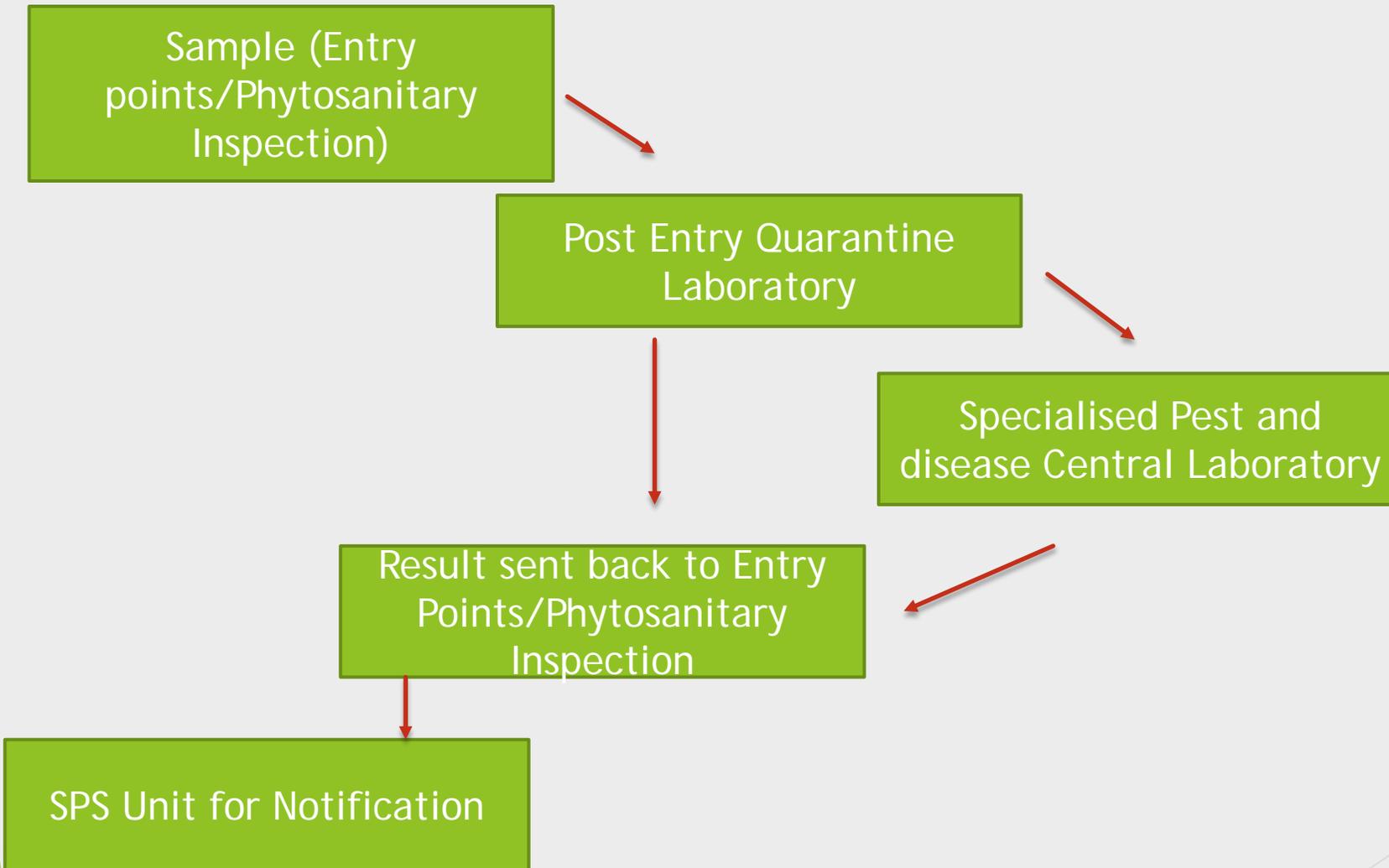
Management of WPM non compliance (import)

- ▶ Record on the non-compliance will be sent to centralise unit (SPS management unit of the plant Biosecurity Division)
- ▶ Collection of information on the non-compliance to fulfilled the ISPM 13 notification requirements
- ▶ Notification of the non-compliance will be send to NPPO of the exporting country through SPS unit of Plant Biosecurity Division
- ▶ Inspection on the WPM from the non-compliance country will be intensified to ensure compliance
- ▶ All new interception of WPM with live insects will be destroyed or treated based on identity of the insect found
- ▶ Further interception from non-compliance country will lead to refuse entry by the inspector at the entry point until NPPO of the exporting country conduct corrective action to prevent infestation of live insect

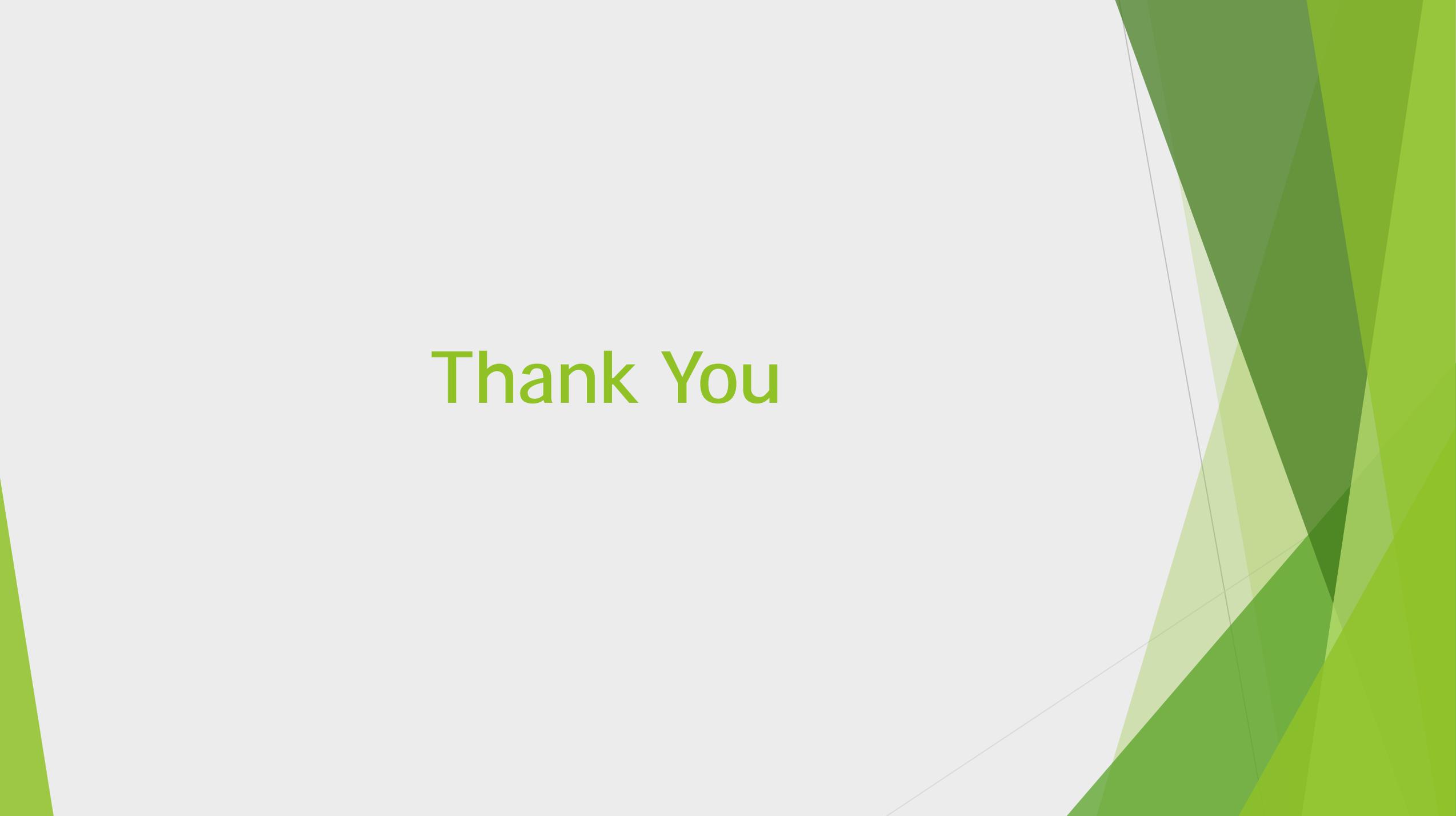
Information requirement for traceability in Malaysia

- ▶ Treatment provider registration number
- ▶ Treatment type (MB or HT)
- ▶ Exporter name and address
- ▶ Last port departure/exporting country
- ▶ Batch/running number

Diagnostic Procedure in Malaysia



Thank You

The background features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent green triangles and polygons of various shades, ranging from light lime green to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a dynamic, layered effect against the plain white background.

PHILIPPINES: ISPM 15 Implementation Session III

Joan-May T. Mozo

Plant Quarantine Officer

Plant Quarantine Service

Bureau of Plant Industry



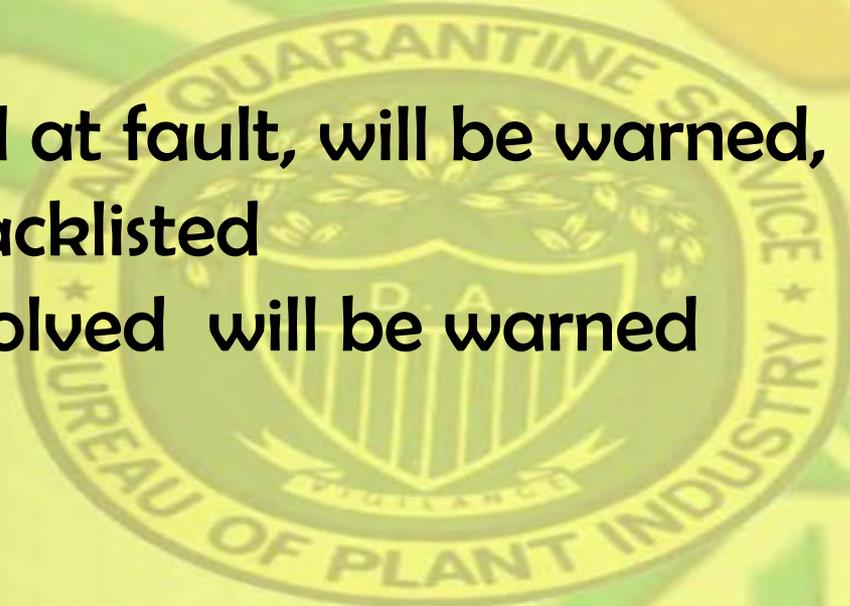
Phil's WPM Statistics

	2012	2013
Export	690.65 MT	4,181.53 MT
Import	7,426.53 MT	4,412.50 MT



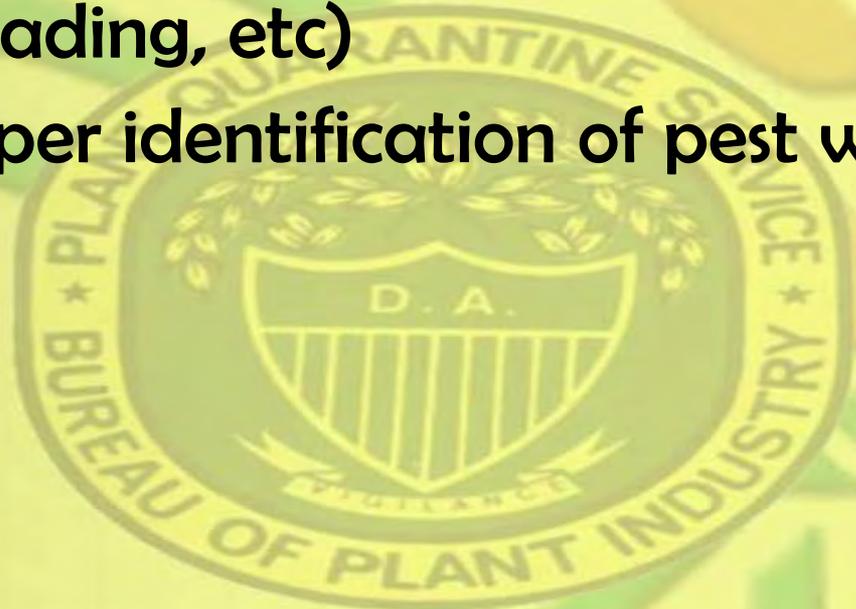
Non-Compliance Notifications

- For exported WPM, <5 notifications of WPM non-compliance received per year since 2005
 - USA, EU, Australia
 - investigations being conducted
 - documentations submitted to the BPI-PQS Central Office
 - QTP when found at fault, will be warned, suspended or blacklisted
 - other parties involved will be warned



Documentation

- Phytosanitary Certificate covered by the notification
- Treatment Certificate/details
- Inspection report by the PQ Officer
- Other documentation (packing list, export declaration, bill of lading, etc)
- If pest is found, proper identification of pest with pictures
- Corrective Actions
- Reporting back



REPORT BY SINGAPORE

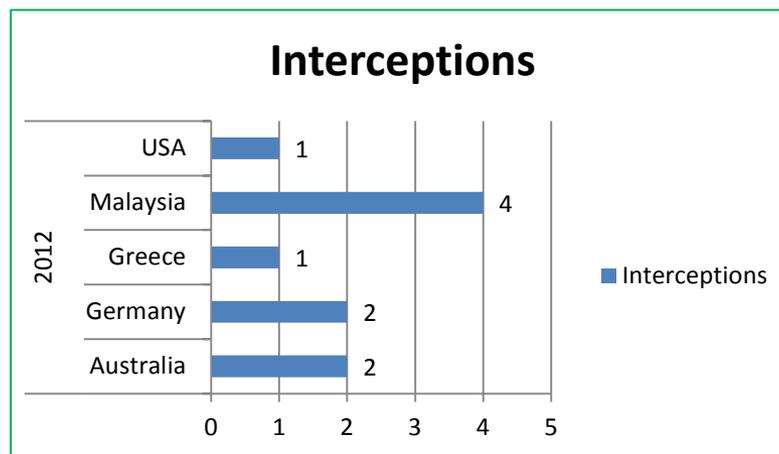
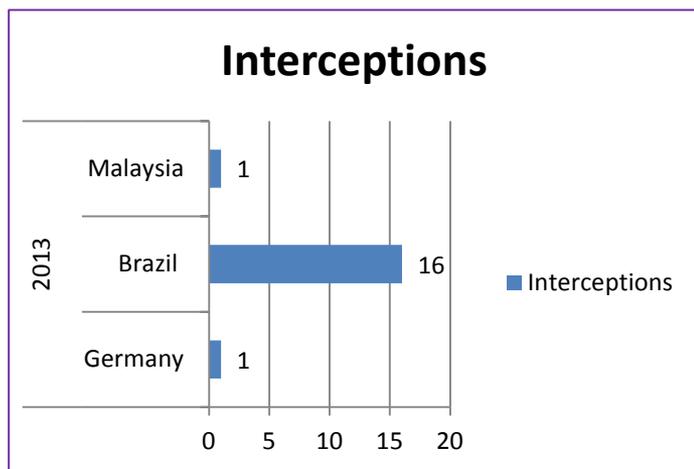
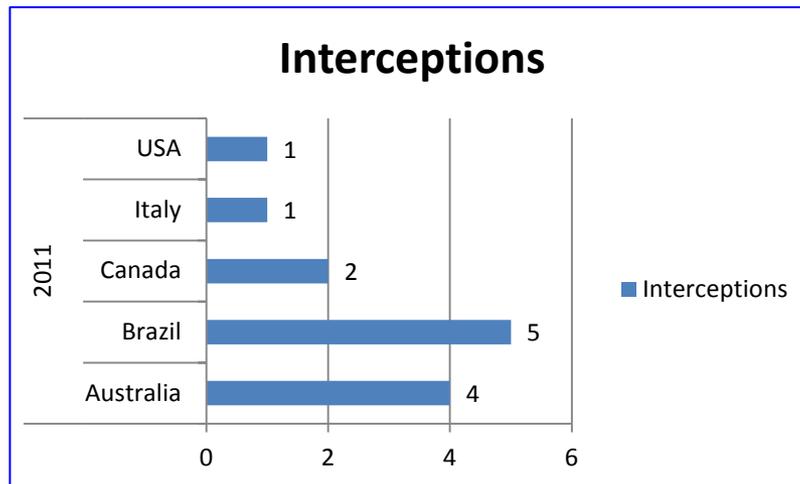
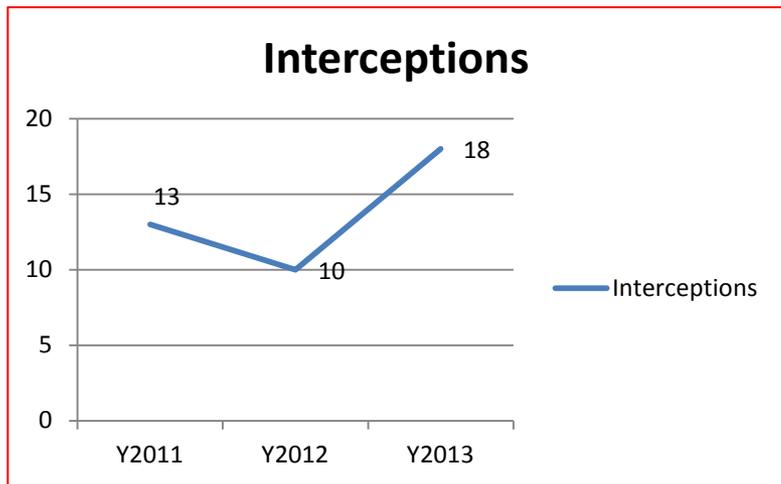
Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority



APPPC/NPPO JOINT WORKSHOP ON ISPM NO. 15: REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING
MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 10 - 14 JUNE 2014 BEIJING, CHINA

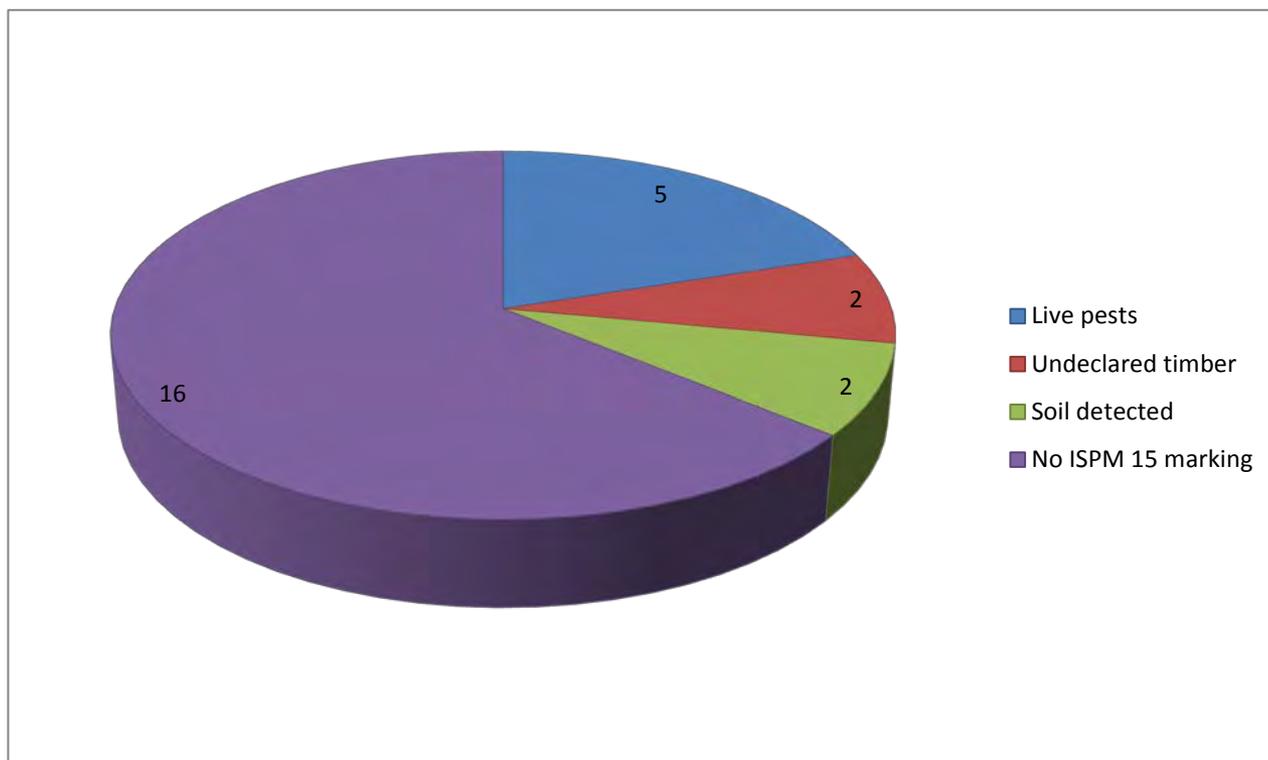


Non Compliances Notification



Non Compliances Notification

Profile : Types of Non compliances associated with SWPMs from 2011-13



Non Compliances Notification

Observations

1. Some exporting companies are foreign companies
2. Inadequate information (i) only names and address of companies and the number of interceptions related to the companies stated, (ii) ISPM identifier (SG-02-HT-DB)
3. Notifications received at six months interval

Non Compliance Notification

Suggestions

1. Timely notification for effective corrective actions
2. Establish bilaterally (maybe) a timeframe for notification, corrective actions and report on corrective actions to reduce repeat non compliances by the same companies
3. Communication, besides thru IPPC contact point, with operational personnel as well

Non Compliance Notification

Suggestions

4. Adequate information provided for investigation:

- Name and address of exporter
- Mode and means of transport
- Documents (bill of lading, phytosanitary/treatment certificate number if applicable, invoice)
- Description of the SWPMs
- Distinguishing marks on SWPMs
- Quantity not in compliance

THANK YOU



**Thailand Presentation
On
Country Experiences in
Implementing of ISPM No.15**

Mr. Chusak Wongwichakorn
Senior Agricultural Research Specialist
Department of Agriculture
THAILAND

- Thailand has implemented ISPM No.15 for export since 2004
- Export Plant Quarantine Service
Office of Agricultural Regulation
Department of Agriculture
- Plant Quarantine Station

Procedure for Registration of WPMs Producers and Treatment Providers

- Meeting with the exporters, WPMs producers, Treatment Providers to facilitate understanding of ISPM No.15
- Auditor's Training
 - ISPM No.15
 - Australian fumigation accreditation scheme (AFAS)
 - Heat Treatment

Documentation for registration

- Application Form
- Audit Check lists for MB and HT
- Registration form for approved accredited WPMs producers

Auditing for registration

- Application – company name, address, license, competent personal, location
- Auditing – location, equipment, facilities, storage area, safety, demonstration of treatment
- Understanding of ISPM No.15

MB auditing

- License fumigator
- Equipment
- Fumigation meet the standard
- Safety

HT auditing

- Competent personal
- Heat chamber
- Equipment
- Treatment meet standard

Approval

- Auditor submit all the documents to the technical committees
- Technical committees consideration for approval

Issuance of Registration Form

- Approval WPMs producers or Treatment provider will get DOA Registration form
- Registration valid for 1 year
- Authorize signed by DOA

Thailand Registration Form for ISPM No.15

Monitoring

- Validity of Registration
- Record keeping
- Unannounced Audit
- Non-compliance notification
- Treatment demonstration

Non - Compliance

- Warning
- Suspension and corrective action require (CAR)
- Withdraw

Problem and Constraints

- Thailand haven't implemented ISPM No.15 for importation
- Lack of auditors to conduct unannounced audit
- Fraudulent records
- No record keeping
- Treatment were not in standard
- Invalid registration number

List of Approved Accredited

WPMs producers and Treatment Providers

- MB Fumigation – 470 companies
- Heat Treatment – 345 companies
- The list of registered approved WPMs producers and Treatment Providers are published in www.doa.go.th

Management of Non – Compliance in ISPM 15 for export

Mr. Chusak Wongwichakorn
Senior Agricultural Research Specialist
Department of Agriculture
THAILAND

Non – compliance of WPMs for export are

- No marking of exported WPMs
- Live insect found on WPMs at port of entry
- Live insect found after a period of time

Type of WPMs that have been notified

- Pallets
- Cases

Management of WPMs non-compliance (Export)

- Investigation conducted by auditor
- Company proof to be caused of non-compliance will be suspended or withdrawn the registration number
- Corrective action must be done until satisfactory



THANK YOU

Trace Back

Notification of Non-Compliance

ISPM 15 requires the importing NPPO to inform the exporting NPPO when a non-compliant item of WPM is found.

Purpose of notification is so the exporting NPPO can investigate the non-compliance and if needed take the necessary steps to correct and prevent recurrence.

ISPM Guidance for Noncompliance and Emergency Action

- As referenced in section 4.6 of ISPM 15, non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 13:2001 and ISPM 20:2004 sections 5.1.6.1 to 5.1.6.3
- The information provided in these standards, while informative and useful for dealing with non-compliance and emergency action in the broad sense, **may not provide sufficient guidance for proper trace back and correction of non-compliant WPM**

ISPM 15 Provides for the Production of Compliant WPM in the Following Ways:

- A manufacturer can manufacture WPM from non-treated wood, treat the manufactured WPM according to ISPM 15 requirements and label the manufactured WPM as ISPM 15 compliant

or

- A manufacturer may obtain wood that has been previously treated and has been identified and monitored under a NPPO approved procedure, manufacture the WPM from this wood and then label the manufactured WPM as ISPM 15 compliant without further treatment. A facility using this method could have numerous suppliers of treated wood and any markings on such wood are key to trace back if a problem exist with the wood used in the manufacture of ISPM 15 compliant WPM

- Trace back for WPM is difficult where the treatment of the wood is not provided for by the manufacturer of the WPM
- Further complications involve manufacturers that have treatment capabilities but also purchase treated wood from outside sources to supplement production of WPM
- In many cases the WPM may contain wood from numerous treatment providers
- Given the variable production processes of a WPM manufacturer, simply reporting the information contained within the ISPM 15 mark may not be sufficient to facilitate proper trace back thus the problem may not be corrected

- Section 5 of ISPM 13:2001 **requires that notifications are timely.** This is particularly applicable for WPM given the varying production conditions applicable to WPM:
 - ✓ Ideally issuing a report immediately upon finding a quarantine pest is the best
 - ✓ The longer the delay the less chance the exporting country has of correcting the problem---and correcting a problem is extremely important in the success of ISPM 15

What Information Would be Extremely Helpful to the Exporting NPPO?

- Detailed shipping records including:
 - ✓ Shipper of the product that was transported on the suspect WPM
 - ✓ Date shipped
 - ✓ Date received
 - ✓ Volume and type of WPM involved
- Digital pictures of the suspect WPM showing all markings that appear on the suspect WPM
- The actual size(s) of the infested piece(s) as well as a listing of all markings observed on those piece(s)
- Surface condition of the infested component(s) i.e. surfaced, rough or some combination of surfaced or rough
- Moisture content of the infested piece(s) if possible

Examples of Digital Pictures of Additional Markings







Following Pictures Show Repaired/Remanufactured WPM Where Multiple Marks Are Present on the WPM







MA-1914
1723
MT

8967



US-
168174
HT

US-
164665
HT

US-
168177
HT



Questions?

- If you would like a copy of this presentation, please send me an email:
 - jmcdaniel@alsc.org

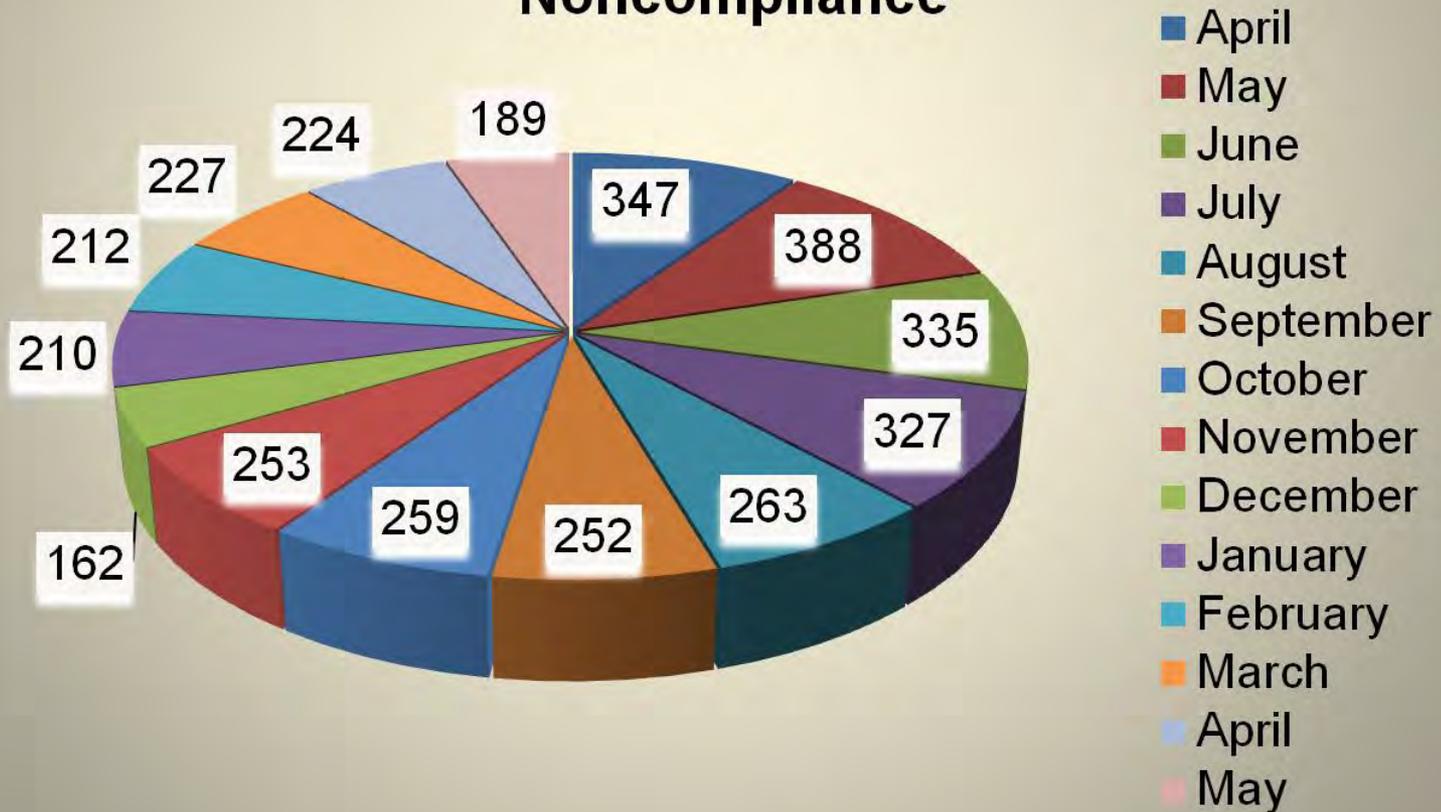
Thank you!!

Wood Packaging Compliance



Noncompliances April 2013 – May 27, 2014

Noncompliance



NNC Timeline

- Field Inspection – CBP Ag Specialist
- Identifier Verification for Action
- NNC Notification
- Final Identification



PEST

Top 5 pest found (The complete list is available)				
Count of Pest Name	Column Labels			
Row Labels	Both NC for No Markings and Timber Pest	Non-Compliant-No Markings	Non-Compliant-Timber Pest	Grand Total
Final ID Pending	9	10	138	157
Cerambycidae *Non-Rep*			83	95
Buprestidae, species of	2		48	53
Cerambycidae, species of	3	1	145	200
Scolytidae, species of	1	2	142	238
Siricidae, species of			27	28
Grand Total	21	82	859	962

Identification Process



- Field Officer Training
- Plant Inspection Station
- Specialist
 - Normal Procedure
 - Urgent Shipments

Commodities with Highest Incidence of WPM Pests

Highest Risk Commodities

- Manifested WPM
- Machinery (including Auto Parts)
- Metal Products
- Stone Products (including tile)



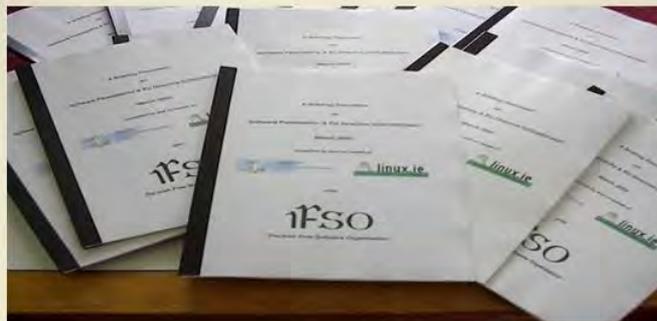
Commodities with Highest Incidence of WPM Pests



Additional High Risk Commodities

1. Electronics/Electronic Components
2. Finished Wood Articles
3. Plant Products and Foodstuffs

Processing Received NNC



- NNC List evaluation
- Submission for field investigation
- Final Report

If you would like a copy of this presentation,
please send me an email:

john.t.jones@aphis.usda.gov



Thank you for your attention!

Type of pest found				
Count of Pest Name	Column Labels			
Row Labels	Both NC for No Markings and Timber Pest	Non-Compliant-No Markings	Non-Compliant-Timber Pest	Grand Total
Acanthocinus aedilis (Linnaeus) (Cerambycidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Alaus sp. (Elateridae)			1	1
Aleyrodinae, species of (Aleyrodidae)		1		1
Amasa SP. (Scolytidae) (New Pest)			1	1
Anobiidae, species of *Non-Rep*			2	2
Anomala sp. (Scarabaeidae)		1		1
Anoplophora sp. (Cerambycidae)		1		1
Apidaurus SP. (Alydidae) (New Pest)			1	1
Arhopalus rusticus (Linnaeus) (Cerambycidae) *Non-Rep*			4	4
Arhopalus rusticus Montanus Leconte (Cerambycidae) (New Pest)			6	6
Arhopalus sp. (Cerambycidae) *Non-Rep*			83	83
Arhopalus syriacus (Reitter) (Cerambycidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Ariophantidae, species of		1		1
Bagrada hilaris (Burmeister) (Pentatomidae)			1	1
Belionota sp. (Buprestidae)			1	1
Bostrichidae, species of			2	2
Buprestidae, species of	2		48	50
Cactophagus (Metamasius) spinolae (Gyllenhal) (Dryophthoridae)		1		1
Callidiini, species of (Cerambycidae)			1	1
Cathaica fasciola (Draparnaud) (Bradybaenidae)			2	2
Cerambycidae, species of	3	1	145	149
Cerambycinae, species of (Cerambycidae)	1	1	11	13
Cernuella cisalpina (Rossmässler) (Hygromiidae)		1		1
Cernuella sp. (Hygromiidae)		1		1

Cernuella virgata (da Costa) (Hygromiidae)			1	1
Chalcidoidea, species of			1	1
Chalcophora sp. (Buprestidae)			1	1
Chlorophorus sp. (Cerambycidae)			1	1
Chrysobothris sp. (Buprestidae)			5	5
Coccotrypes sp. (Scolytidae)			1	1
Cochlicella acuta (Müller) (Cochlicellidae)		1		1
Colaspis sp. (Chrysomelidae)			1	1
Coleoptera, species of			2	2
Cordylomera sp. (Cerambycidae)			1	1
Cossidae, species of			1	1
Curculionidae, species of			9	9
Cyclominae, species of (Curculionidae)		1		1
Cyclorrhapha, species of			1	1
Dendroctonus mexicanus Hopkins (Scolytidae)			1	1
Dendroctonus sp. (Scolytidae)			1	1
Dinoderus minutus (Fabricius) (Bostrichidae) *Non-Rep*		2		2
Dinogamasus sp. (Laelapidae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Drasterius bimaculatus (Rossi) (Elateridae)		1		1
Elachistidae, species of		1		1
Emblethis verbasci (Fabricius) (Rhyparochromidae)		1		1
Epilachna mexicana (Guerin-meneville) (Coccinellidae)		1		1
Epilobium sp. (Onagraceae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Euplatypus sp. (Platyopodidae)	1			1
Euwallacea sp. (Scolytidae)			1	1
Euwallacea validus (Eichhoff) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Final ID Pending	9	10	138	157
Gnathotrichus denticulatus Blackman (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			3	3
Gnathotrichus perniciosus Wood (Scolytidae)			3	3
Gnathotrichus sp. (Scolytidae)			8	8
Gnathotrichus sulcatus Leconte (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			3	3
Gossypium hirsutum Linnaeus (Malvaceae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Graphocephala punctulata (Signoret) (Cicadellidae)		1		1

Gryllidae, species of			2	2
Grylodes sigillatus (Walker, F.) (Gryllidae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Gryllus sp. (Gryllidae)			1	1
Heterobostrychus aequalis (Waterhouse) (Bostrichidae)		1		1
Hygromia cinctella (Draparnaud) (Hygromiidae)			1	1
Hygromiidae, species of			1	1
Hylocurus sp. (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Hylurgops sp. (Scolytidae)			1	1
Hypochoeris radicata Linnaeus (Asteraceae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Hypothenemus sp. (Scolytidae)		1	3	4
Imperata cylindrica (Linnaeus) P. Beauvois (Poaceae)		6		6
Ips bonanseai (Hopkins) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Ips calligraphus (Germar) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Ips cribricollis (Eichhoff) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			2	2
Ips grandicollis (Eichhoff) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Ips integer (Eichhoff) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			2	2
Ips lecontei Swaine (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			2	2
Ips sp. (Scolytidae)			7	7
Ips typographus (Linnaeus) (Scolytidae)			2	2
Latridiidae, species of *Non-Rep*			1	1
Lepidoptera, species of			1	1
Lestodiplosis sp. (Cecidomyiidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Lobometopon metallicum (Champion) (Tenebrionidae)		1		1
Longitarsus sp. (Chrysomelidae)			1	1
Megaplatypus sp. (Platypodidae)			1	1
Melandryidae, species of *Non-Rep*			1	1
Metopoplax ditomoides (Costa) (Oxycarenidae)			1	1
Micrapate sp. (Bostrichidae) *Non-Rep*		2		2
Microperus SP. (Scolytidae) (New Pest)			1	1
Minthea sp. (Bostrichidae)			1	1
Miridae, species of			1	1
Miscanthus sacchariflorus (Maximowicz) Hackel (Poaceae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Monarthrum sp. (Scolytidae)			5	5

Monochamus alternatus Hope (Cerambycidae)			1	1
Monochamus galloprovincialis (Olivier) (Cerambycidae)			2	2
Monochamus sartor (Fabricius) (Cerambycidae)	1			1
Monochamus sp. (Cerambycidae)		2	4	6
Mycetophagidae, species of *Non-Rep*		1		1
Myrmicinae, species of (Formicidae)			1	1
Noctuidae, species of	1	8	1	10
Orthotomicus erosus Wollaston (Scolytidae)		2		2
Oryza sativa Linnaeus (Poaceae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Pennisetum polystachion (Linnaeus) Schultes (Poaceae)		1		1
Phereoeca uterella (Walsingham) (Tineidae) *Non-Rep*		1	1	2
Phidotricha erigens (Ragonot) (Pyralidae)		2		2
Pityogenes sp. (Scolytidae)			1	1
Pityophthorus sp. (Scolytidae)		1	36	37
Platypodidae, species of			11	11
Platypus sp. (Platypodidae)			1	1
Pleospora sp. (Pleosporaceae)			1	1
Pleurodonte orbiculata (A. de Férussac) (Pleurodontidae)		1		1
Polygraphus sp. (Scolytidae)			1	1
Prietocella barbara (Linné) (Cochlicellidae)			1	1
Pseudastylopsis SP. (Cerambycidae) (New Pest)			1	1
Pseudohylesinus variegatus (Blandford) (Scolytidae)			1	1
Pseudopityophthorus sp. (Scolytidae)			1	1
Psylliodes sp. (Chrysomelidae)			1	1
Puccinia sp. (Pucciniaceae)		1		1
Rhinotermitidae, species of		1		1
Saccharum sp. (Poaceae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Saccharum spontaneum Linnaeus (Poaceae)			1	1
Saperda perforata Pallas (Cerambycidae) (New Pest)			1	1
Scolytidae, species of	1	2	142	145
Scolytinae, species of (Scolytidae)			4	4
Shirahoshizo sp. (Curculionidae)	1			1
Silvanidae, species of *Non-Rep*			2	2

Sinoxylon anale Lesne (Bostrichidae)		1	1	2
Sinoxylon unidentatum (Fabricius) (Bostrichidae)			1	1
Sirex sp. (Siricidae)			1	1
Siricidae, species of			27	27
Sorghum sp. (Poaceae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Staphylinidae, species of *Non-Rep*		1		1
Tenebrionidae, species of	1			1
Tetropium castaneum (Linnaeus) (Cerambycidae)			6	6
Tetropium sp. (Cerambycidae)			15	15
Theba pisana (Müller) (Helicidae)		1		1
Theocolax sp. (Pteromalidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Tortricidae, species of			1	1
Tribolium confusum (Jacquelin Du Val) (Tenebrionidae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Trichoferus campestris (Faldermann) (Cerambycidae)			1	1
Trichoferus sp. (Cerambycidae)		1		1
Tridax procumbens Linnaeus (Asteraceae)		1	1	2
Tridax sp. (Asteraceae)		1		1
Triticum aestivum Linnaeus (Poaceae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Trogoxylon sp. (Bostrichidae)			1	1
Trypodendron lineatum (Olivier) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Velarifictorus sp. (Gryllidae)			1	1
Vicia faba Linnaeus (Fabaceae) *Non-Rep*		1		1
Xenomimetes sp. (Curculionidae)			1	1
Xerotricha conspurcata (Draparnaud) (Hygromiidae)		1	10	11
Xyleborinus saxeseni (Ratzeburg) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			3	3
Xyleborinus sp. (Scolytidae)			2	2
Xyleborus affinis Eichhoff (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			2	2
Xyleborus ferrugineus (Fabricius) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			6	6
Xyleborus intrusus Blandford (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Xyleborus sp. (Scolytidae)			17	17
Xyleborus volvulus (Fabricius) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			1	1
Xylobiops parilis Lesne (Bostrichidae) *Non-Rep*		2		2
Xylocopa aestuans Linnaeus (Apidae) (New Pest)		1		1

Xylosandrus crassiusculus (Motschulsky) (Scolytidae) *Non-Rep*			2	2
Grand Total	21	82	859	962

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

**COUNTRY REPORT ON
NON-COMPLIANCE SITUATION OF ISPM 15 IN VIETNAM
(UPDATED, MAY 2014)**

DUONG MINH TU

Beijing, June 10-14, 2014

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

NON-COMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTING COUNTRY FOR ISPM No. 15

Plant/object	Class of commodity	Reason of commodity	Measure taken	Type of Doc.	Doc. No.	Place of issue	Date of issue	Consign ment	Intercept ed	Link	Notes	NOTIFI ED TO
Wood packing	Terracotta/Ceramic goods	non-compliance with technical arrangement	destruction the intercepted part	Sea bill	SGN506106	HCM	9/3/2009	22	22	data\20091210.rtf	ISPM 15 by VN-009 MB	
Wood packing	Steel frame on wheels, A-Frame	Documentation + ISPM15	1xpiece of timber packing with no ISPM stamp. Fume Cert Ok. No other concern	Fume Cert.	SFRAO910057	HCM	?	?	?	data\20091015.PDF	Sea bill: KKTU 7066213	
Lacquer goods ex Vietnam	Lacquer goods ex Vietnam	Bark	Australia has zero tolerance of bark on wood packaging	Sea bill	TGHU2446426	HCM	?	?	?	data\20090911.PDF	DB Packing Cert. dated 7/8/2009	
Wood packing	Cage, framed crate, skeleton case	ISPM15 mark missing	destruction the intercepted part	Air Bill	AWB 1446201 315	HCM	10/29/2009	1	1	data\20091104.rtf		
Wood packing	Granite stones	found fresh shaving and bark on the wood	destruction of the intercepted part + intensive examination of the intercepted part	Sea bill	V.018060.ARN; KKLUII H000425	HCM	8/26/2009	15	15	data\20091013.rtf	ISPM15 by VN-009-MB	
Wood packing	Bin, box, case, chest, trunk	ISPM15 mark missing	Destruction of the intercepted part	Air Bill	AWB 1750084 906	HCM	10/16/2009	4	4	data\20091019.rtf		

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

NON-COMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTING COUNTRY FOR ISPM No. 15 (CONTINUED)

Wood packing		non-compliance with technical arrangement	intensive examination of the intercepted part	Sea bill	MSKU 3040569			21	21	data\20090908.rtf	Commercial invoice: 01-09/LIT
Wood packing	Ceramic	ISPM15 mark missing	Destruction of the intercepted part	Sea bill	COSU60 2593751 0		5/31/2009	11	11	data\20090706.rtf	
Wood packing	Wood packing	Noncompliance with technical arrangement	destruction of the intercepted part	Sea bill	HCMGEI 0908005	HCM	8/2/2010				
Wood packing	Wood packing	Noncompliance with technical arrangement	destruction of the intercepted part	Contract No.	01-09/LIT	HN	7/28/2009				
Wood packing	Wood packing	Noncompliance with technical arrangement	destruction of the intercepted part			HCM	8/26/2009				
Wood packing	Bin, box, case, chest, trunk	non-compliance with technical arrangement	destruction of the intercepted part	Sea bill	2009157 A/PC-CT	Binh Dinh		10/20/2009	17	17	..\data\20091124.doc
Pallet, plates	Wood packing	non-compliance with technical arrangement	Destruction of the intercepted part	Seabill	SGN 61 Ham 901 549	HCM	12/13/2009	31	31		

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

NON-COMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTING COUNTRY FOR ISPM No. 15 (CONTINUED)

Wood packing	Wood packing	non-compliance with technical arrangement	Extensive examination	Sea bill	4821 0220 001.086	HCM	1/17/2010					
Wood packing of the Machinery and machine part commodity	Wood packing	lacking of ISPM15 Mark	Destroyed	PC	?	?	?					
wood packing	wood packing	Non compliance with special requirements	Entry refusal (of packing material)		n/a	n/a	n/a			..\16_28jan2011_poland.rtf		
WOOD PALLET	wood packing	Non compliance with special requirements	Destruction (THE INTERCEPTED PART)		N/A					..\21_7feb2011_latvia.rtf	CONTAINER NO. MAGU2112283	
WOOD PACKING	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	SPECIAL REQUIREMENT	DESTRUCTION		N/A	N/A					AIR BILL: AWB 297-2235-2584	2-Aug
WOOD PACKING	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	SPECIAL REQUIREMENT			N/A	N/A					BILL: VNS/HAM11047106	2-Aug

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

NON-COMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTING COUNTRY FOR ISPM No. 15 (CONTINUED)

WOOD PACKING	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	BARK ON WPM OVER ISPM15	DESTRUCTION		FUMIGATED BY VN 009 MB	VFC							2-Aug
WOOD PACKING	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	SPECIAL REQUIREMENT	DESTRUCTION		N/A	N/A							2-Aug
WOOD PACKING	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	SPECIAL REQUIREMENT	DESTRUCTION		N/A	N/A							2-Aug
WOOD PACKING	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	SPECIAL REQUIREMENT	ENTRY REFUSAL		N/A	N/A	N/A						2-Aug
WOOD ARTICLES	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	No Marking	re-exported		n/a	n/a	n/a						2-Aug
PALLET	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	No Marking	re-exported		n/a	n/a	n/a						2-Aug
TERRACOTTA PRODUCTS	WOOD	No Marking	re-exported		n/a	n/a	n/a						2-Aug

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

NON-COMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTING COUNTRY FOR ISPM No. 15 (CONTINUED)

PALLET	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	No Marking	re-exported		N/A	N/A	N/A					22-Aug
PALLET	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	NO MARKING	re-exported		N/A	N/A	N/A					22-Aug
MACHINERY AND PARTS	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	NO MARKING	re-exported		NA	N/A	N/A					22-Aug
PACKING MATERIAL	WOOD PACKING MATERIAL	NO MARKING	DESTRUCTION		N/A	N/A	N/A					15-Aug
WOODEN CRATE	WOOD	SPECIAL REQUIREMENT	LAB TESTING		N/A	N/A	N/A				05/2011/MK	31-Aug
WOODEN CASES	WOOD	No Marking	MB		N/A	N/A	N/A					KD3
WOODEN CRATES	WOOD	No Marking	MB		N/A	N/A	N/A					KD2
WOODEN PALLET	PALLET	No Marking	MB		N/A	N/A	N/A					KD2
WOOD	WOOD PALLET	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENT	DESTRUCTION		N/A	N/A	N/A					
WOOD (BIN, BOX, CASE, CHEST, TRUNK)	WOOD	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENT	DESTRUCTION		N/A	N/A	N/A					
WOOD (CAGE, FRAMED CRATE, SKELETON CASE)	WOOD	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENT	DESTRUCTION		N/A	N/A	N/A					

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

NON-COMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTING COUNTRY FOR ISPM No. 15 IMPLEMENTATION IN VIETNAM (CONTINUED)

Main reasons of non-compliance and measures taken		
No.	Main reasons	Measures taken
1.	Non-compliance with technical arrangement	Destruction the intercepted part
2.	ISPM15 mark missing	Destruction the intercepted part
3.	Noncompliance with special requirements	Destruction the intercepted part
4.	Bark on WPM over ISPM 15	Destruction
5.	No Marking	Re-exported/or MB treatment/or destruction

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM
PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

Need for a standard

- Wood boring pest interceptions
- Surveillance and monitoring programmes linked interceptions to wood packaging material
- Experts met several times and developed a draft ISPM
- Draft ISPM presented to ICPM-4 (2002)



Last minute Negotiations at ICPM-4 (2002)

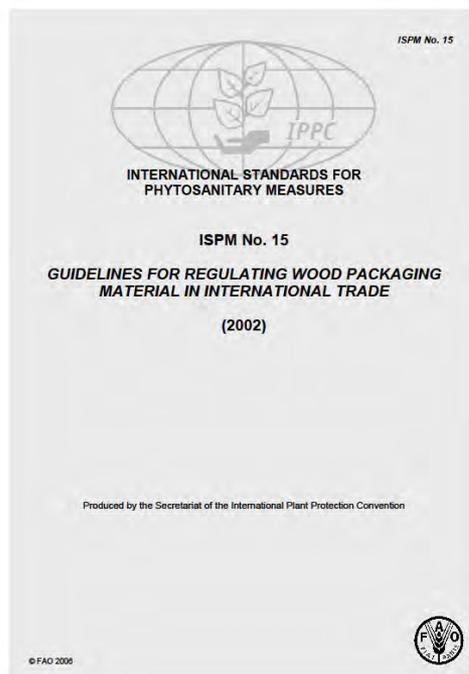


- Debarking removed- technically justified?
- Concerns on the efficacy of methyl bromide in relation to pinewood nematodes



- Concern about promoting methyl bromide but reference to Montreal Protocol was not removed

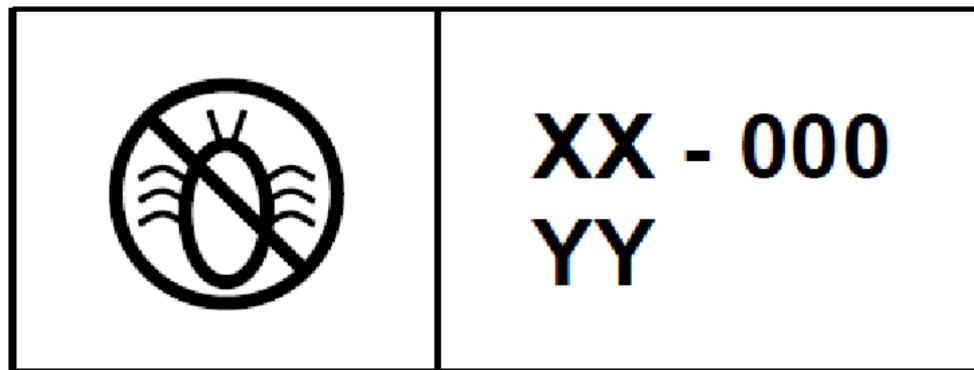
ICPM-4 (2002) adopted: ISPM 15. Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade



ISPM 15 mark

The mark should at minimum include the:

- symbol
- ISO two letter country code followed by a unique number assigned by the NPPO to the producer of the wood packaging material, who is responsible for ensuring appropriate wood is used and properly marked
- IPPC abbreviation according to Annex I for the approved measure used (e.g. HT, MB).



Addressing concerns on the symbol

- A company in the USA claimed the symbol was already in use so IPPC Secretariat suggested countries temporarily suspend the implementation of the ISPM 15: 2002



Addressing concerns on efficacy

- North American Forestry Commission
- International Forest Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG)
- *ICPM-5 (2003) requested the IFQRG to review data provided by the Republic of Korea and China*
- IFQRG coordinated research on methyl bromide



New ISPM 15 symbol

- New symbol design, FAO registered under the Madrid Agreement (MA) and in some countries not party to the MA
- Limited resources: symbol was only registered in 82 countries in 2004.



IPPC workshop on the practical application of ISPM 15

28 February-4 March 2005,
Vancouver, Canada

- *Over 170 delegates participated :*
 - *reviewed ISPM 15 requirements*
 - *toured approved facilities*
 - *each delegate developed an implementation plan.*



IPPC workshop on the practical application of ISPM 15

- *Workshop proceeding are available on the IPP:*
<https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/capacity-development/ippc-workshop-practical-application-ispm-no-15vancouver-canada-28-february-4-march-2005>



ISPM 15 implementation issues

- Issues were raised on implementation
- IFQRG set up a list serve for Q & As
- Some issues raised, indicated that ISPM 15 should be revised
- CPM-1 (2006) added the revision of ISPM 15 to the IPPC List of topics for standards
- TPFQ began the revision



Revised Annex 1 on treatments

- CPM-1 (2006) adopted a revised Annex 1: *Approved measures associated with wood packaging material* to address the concerns regarding the methyl bromide (MB) fumigation
 - provided more guidance
 - fumigation schedule was changed



CPM Recommendation

- Use of methyl bromide for quarantine purposes is allowed under the Montreal Protocol
- IPPC criticized by the world for promoting methyl bromide use but in reality there was always an alternative treatment
- CPM-3 (2008) adopted a CPM recommendation on: *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure*



Revised ISPM 15

- CPM-4 (2009) adopted a revised ISPM 15:
Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade



Issues addressed in the 2009 adopted ISPM 15

- reuse and remanufacture
- bark risks, specifically defining what size of bark was most risky
- removal of bark was added
- more guidance on the application of treatments
- criteria for new treatments removed (under revision)
- increased guidance on the use of the mark



ISPM 15 mark

Required components of the mark:

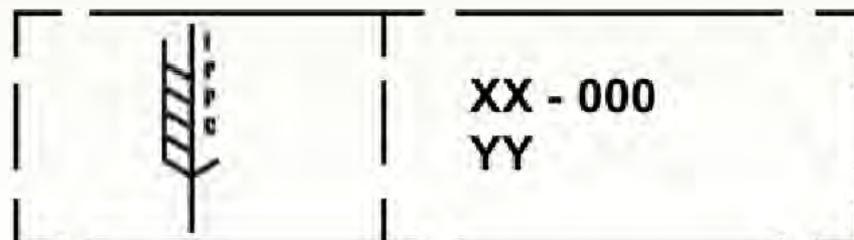
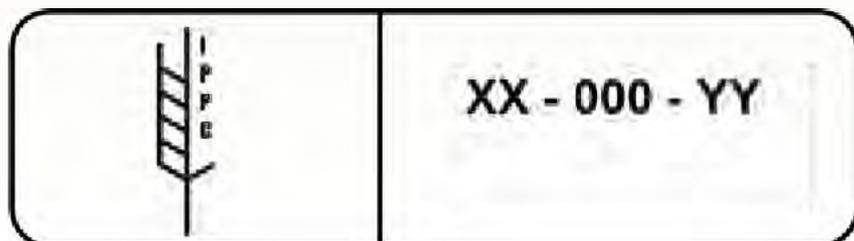
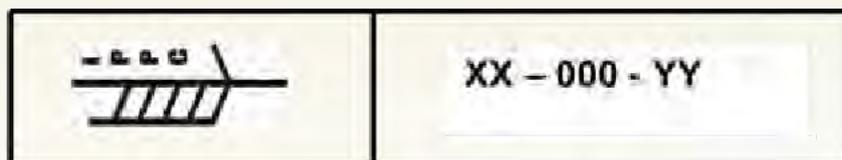
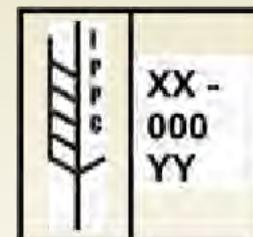
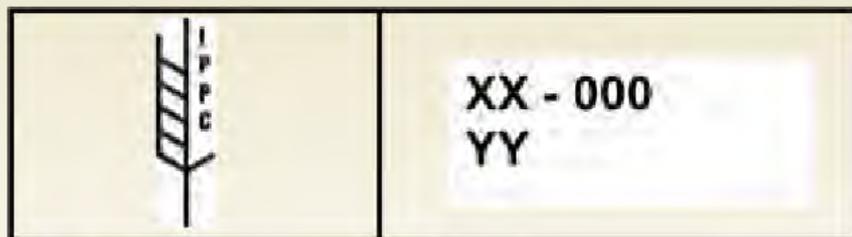
- the symbol
- a country code
- a producer/treatment provider code
- a treatment code using the appropriate abbreviation according to Annex 1 (HT or MB).



More specific guidance on the use of the ISPM 15 mark

- legible to inspectors without the use of a visual aid
- durable and not transferable
- rectangular or square
- no other information within a border line
- not hand written
- some flexibility allowed

Examples of the ISPM 15 mark



Usage Rules

- FAO as owner of the symbol has established usage rules
- FAO has authorized NPPO to use of the symbol in the ISPM 15 mark when implementing ISPM 15



An additional treatment added

CPM-8 (2013) adopted an additional treatment which was included in Annex 1. Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material

- a heat treatment using dielectric heating (DH)*
- CPM-8 requested guidance on the application of this treatment be developed*



Guidance Documents

- IPPC Secretariat has developed specific guidance on the use of dielectric heating, information can be found on the IPP <http://www.phytosanitary.info/>
- *Dielectric Heating- a quick guide to Dielectric Heating as treatment for wood packaging material, posted on the IPP:*
<http://www.phytosanitary.info/information/dielectric-heating-quick-guide-dielectric-heating-treatment-wood-packaging-material>



Dielectric Heating- a quick guide to Dielectric Heating as treatment for wood packaging material

International Plant Protection Convention www.ippc.int



Dielectric heating as a treatment for wood packaging material

Dielectric heating is a newly assessed treatment for wood packaging material that can fight from microorganisms (especially beetles) the wood. The International Plant Protection Convention's Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) approved dielectric heating as a phytosanitary treatment for wood packaging material as part of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 15, Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade.

This guide provides additional information on dielectric heating as a phytosanitary treatment for wood packaging material. It is for information only.

What is dielectric heating?

Dielectric heating uses electromagnetic waves - such as microwaves (MW) or radio frequency (RF) waves - to create heat. Some of the electromagnetic energy converts into heat when it interacts with moisture, just like in the ordinary kitchen microwave oven.

How does dielectric heat treat wood packaging material?

When wood is heated to the temperature, and within the time period, specified in ISPM 15 Annex 1, the heat kills the pests in the wood that need to be eliminated.

Because wood contains moisture throughout its structure, dielectric heating simultaneously heats wood across the entire profile of the wood. As a result, dielectric heating differs from conventional heat treatment methods like air or oil heating because these methods use surface temperatures more quickly than the core. It takes time for heat to be conducted from the surface of the wood to the core and so with conventional heat treatment it is necessary to monitor the temperature of the core of the wood to ensure that sufficient heating has occurred to eliminate the pests.

In contrast, when using dielectric heating, the temperature of the wood can be measured on its surface by monitoring infrared energy that shows heat levels of the wood's surface. With dielectric heating, the surface of the wood is often cooler than the core because the outer surface cools but the heat radiates into the surrounding environment. Because of this, if any wood the target temperature of 55°C at the wood's surface you can be assured that the temperature is equal or higher inside.



Dielectric heating works across the entire profile of the wood, while conventional heat has to be conducted into the wood from the surface.

Possible new treatments

- In 2006 and 2007 the IPPC Secretariat made a calls for treatments wood packaging treatments
- Six treatments for wood packaging were submitted:

- **Ecotwin**
- **Microwave**
- **Phosphine**

- **Sulfuryl fluoride**
- **Methyl iodide**
- **Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)**



TPPT reviewed treatment submissions

For most submissions there was:

- insufficient information on the numbers of pests tested
- efficacy level of the treatment against the target pest could not be determined
- the most resistant life stage was not determined
- life stages most likely to be present at the time of treatment was not determined
- no statistical support



TPPT requested additional information

Submitters, in most cases were not able to provide the TPPT with sufficient information.

Only two proposed treatments were considered further:

- Microwave heat treatment
- Sulfuryl fluoride

Microwave heat treatment

- Microwave changed to dielectric heating
- Adopted by CPM-8 (2013)
- Treatment code = DH

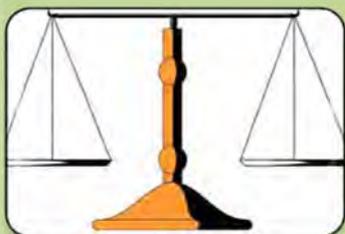


Sulfuryl fluoride

- Additional information is still being considered by the TPPT



Equivalence



First international recognition of equivalence for treatments:

- Fumigation by methyl bromide (MB)
- Treatment by heat (HT) or
- Dielectric heating (DH)



Also recognized the ISPM 15 mark as a way to prove a phytosanitary measure had been applied

New treatment criteria

- Criteria for ISPM 15 treatments was vague
- CPM decided to revise the criteria
- Part of ISPM 15 revision: *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010)
- TPFQ are currently developing, pending IFQRG publication on the “Cardiff Protocol”



New treatment criteria (Cont.)

- TPFQ are revising based on research coordinated by IFQRG
- Once adopted this new criteria will be used by the TPPT and TPFQ to evaluate ISPM 15 treatment submissions



Conclusions

- The first and possibly the last case where the Appropriate Level of Protection is globally harmonized
- Huge impact on protecting trees and forests
- Equivalence
- Raised the profile of the IPPC
- Well worth the effort
- Need to focus on proper implementation

Contact details



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ISPM 15

Scientific Technical Issues

Dr. Eric Allen
Canadian Forest Service
Natural Resources Canada

June, 2014
NAPPO – APPPC
ISPM 15 Workshop
Beijing, China



Overview of ISPM science issues

- Economic damage caused by pests
- Pest interceptions on treated wood packaging
- Scientific basis of treatments



Overview of ISPM science issues

- Economic damage caused by pests
- Pest interceptions on treated wood packaging
- Scientific basis of treatments

How can science help make improvements to ISPM 15?



International Forestry Quarantine Research Group

- Advisory body to the IPPC providing scientific analysis and review of global phytosanitary issues and new information
- Identify and undertake collaborative scientific research aimed at high priority forestry quarantine questions





Pest Risks Reduced by ISPM 15

Before ISPM 15:



Untreated wood with bark

Cable spools:
25% with live insects



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada

Canada



Quarantine rearing of spruce bolts used to brace granite blocks



Fungi, nematodes,
and insects
(2408 of 28 species)

Bark beetles and wood borers commonly intercepted and are known to be serious quarantine pests

21 species of Scolytinae and Cerambycidae established in the US from 1909–2008

- IFQRG bark infestation study results (UK, US, Germany, Canada

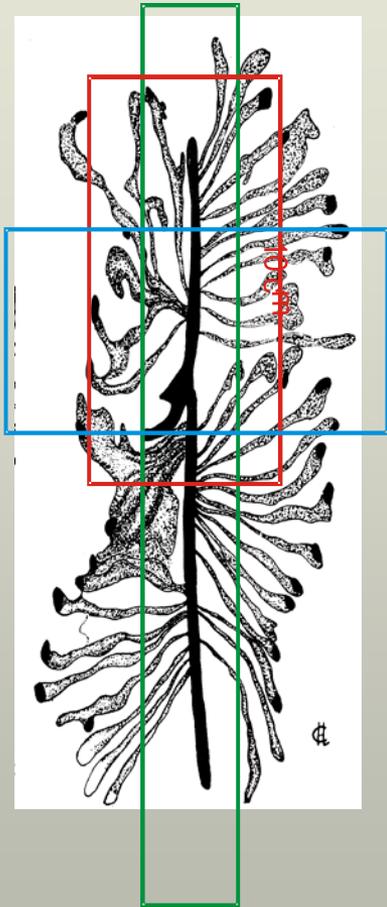
Bark less than 3 cm wide or 50 square cm are very low risk

- too small for insects to complete life cycle
- dries quickly to become undesirable for insects

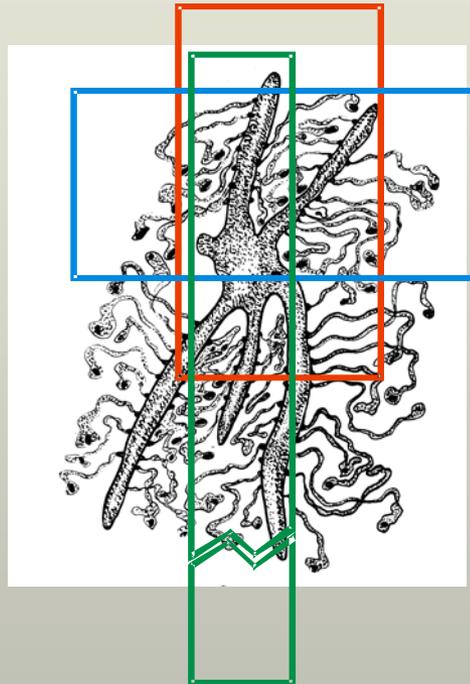
This led to changes in 2009 revision to ISPM 15



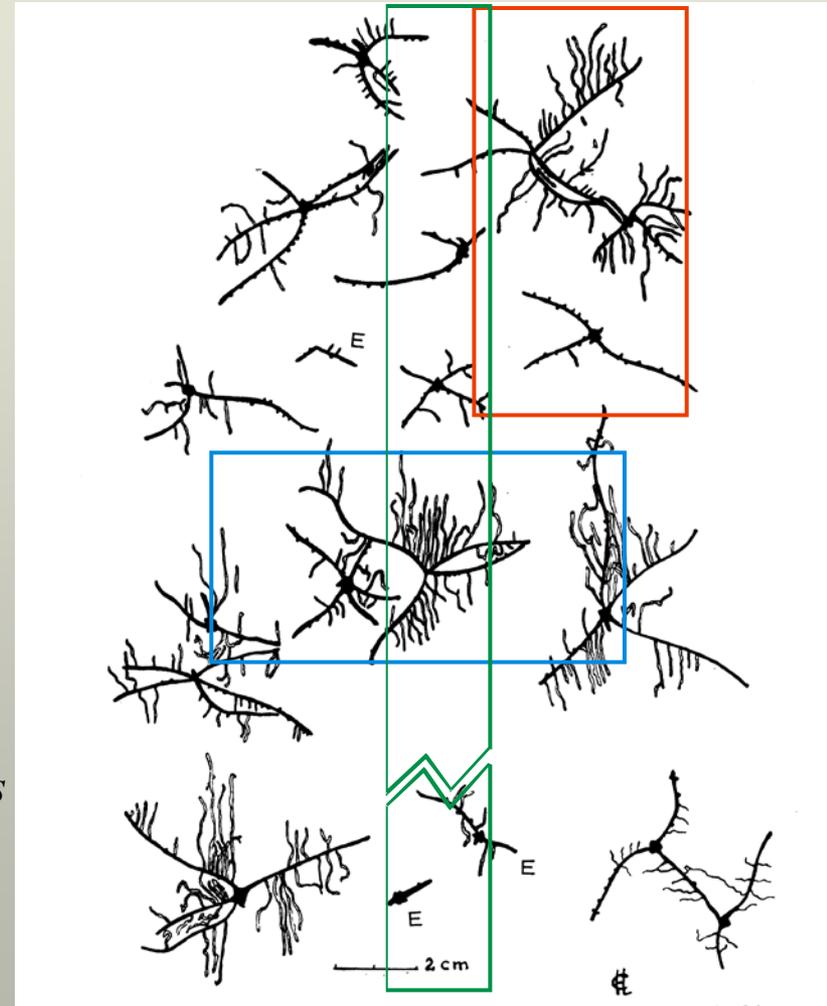
Bark patch size on area required for survival



Ips typographus



Polygraphus poligraphus



Pityogenes chalcographus

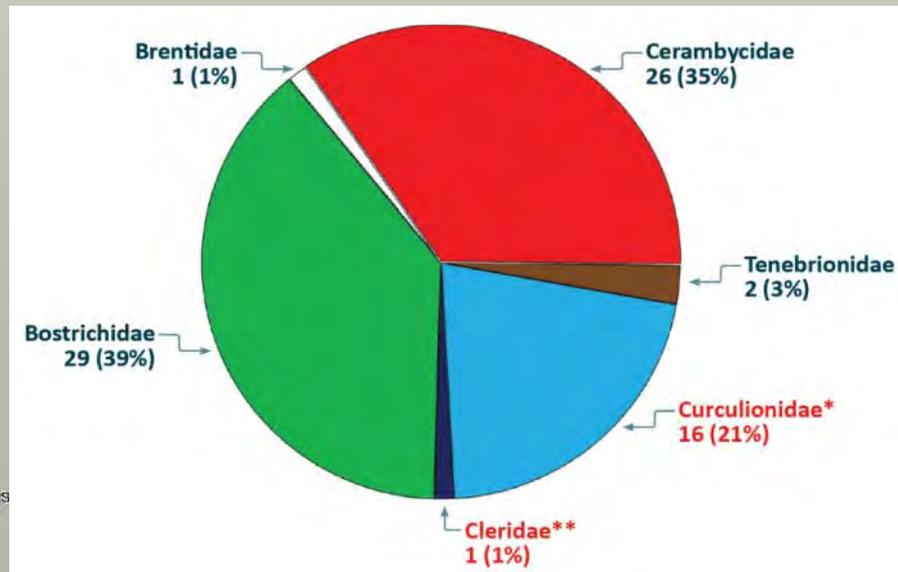




Canadian evaluation of SWP in containers

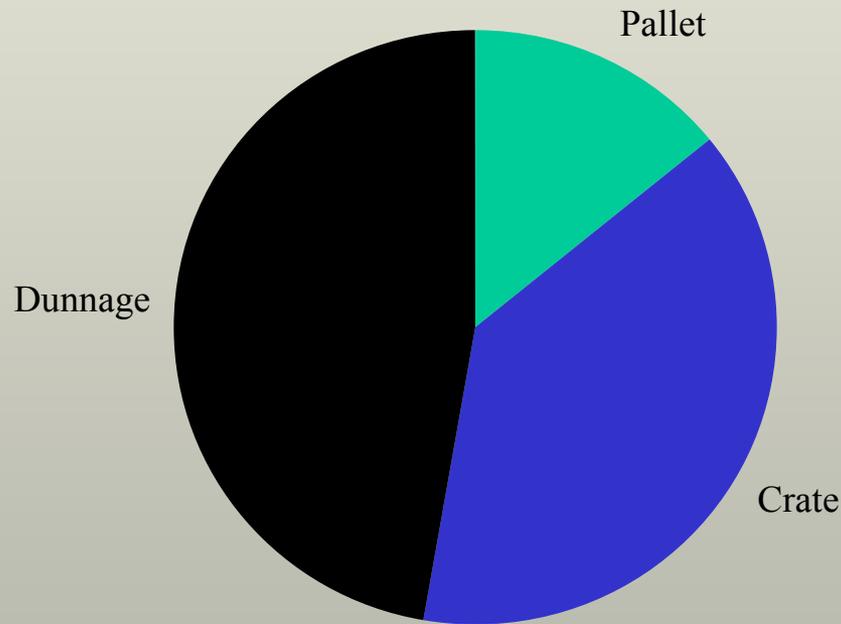
Live insects were found in 2% of the containers

Treatment	% with insects
MBr	30
HT	46
No IPPC stamp	23
Unknown	1
	100





Analysis of interceptions based on wood packaging type

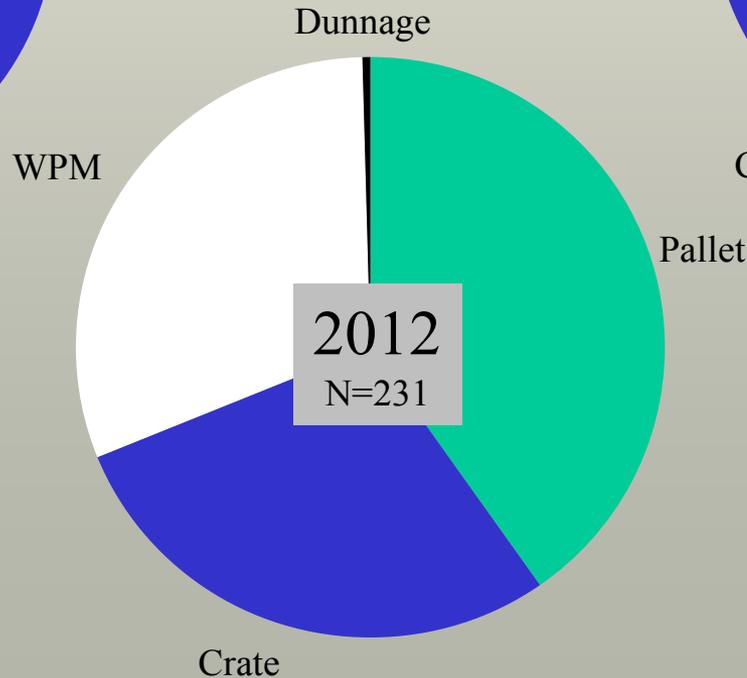
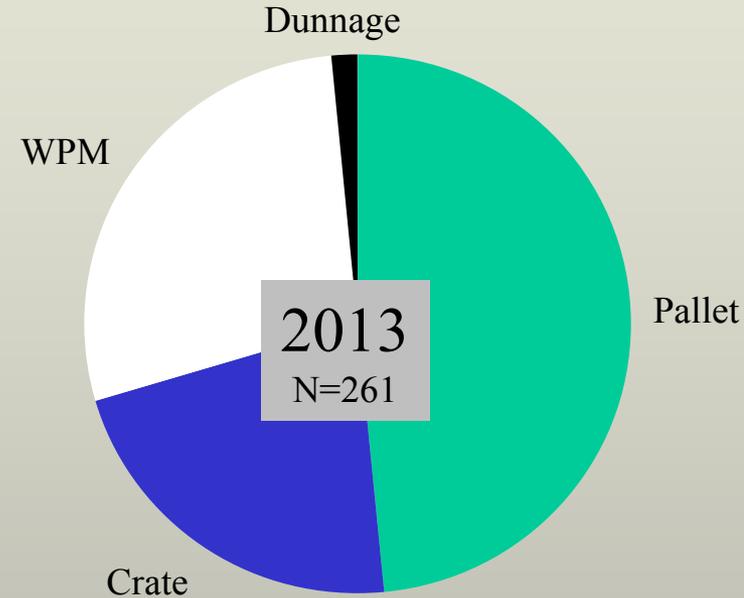
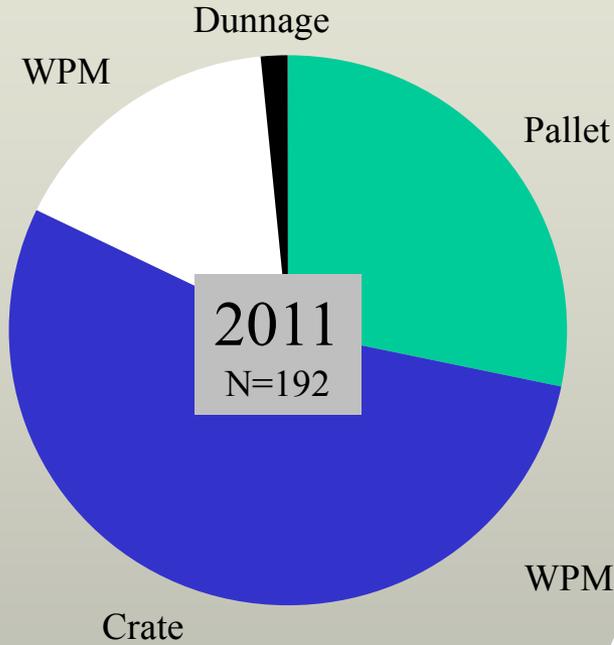


Scolytinae interceptions (n=1105)
1950-2000 - NZ MAF





Analysis of interceptions based on wood packaging type



EUROPHYTE data
29 EU member states





Economic damage caused by pests

Several recent studies:

Aukema et al. 2011. Economic Impacts of Non-Native Forest Insects in the Continental United States

Annual Wood Borer Damage (\$US x 10⁶)	
Federal Government	92
Local government	1700
Household	760
Property loss	830
<u>Forest timber loss</u>	<u>130</u>
Total	3.5 billion dollars



McKenny et al. 2013. Estimates of the potential cost of emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) to Canadian municipalities

The researchers estimated costs associated with mortality of street and homeowner trees over 30 years and concluded:

“damage was estimated from \$265 - \$1,177 million depending on the combination of spread, treatment, and discount rates”



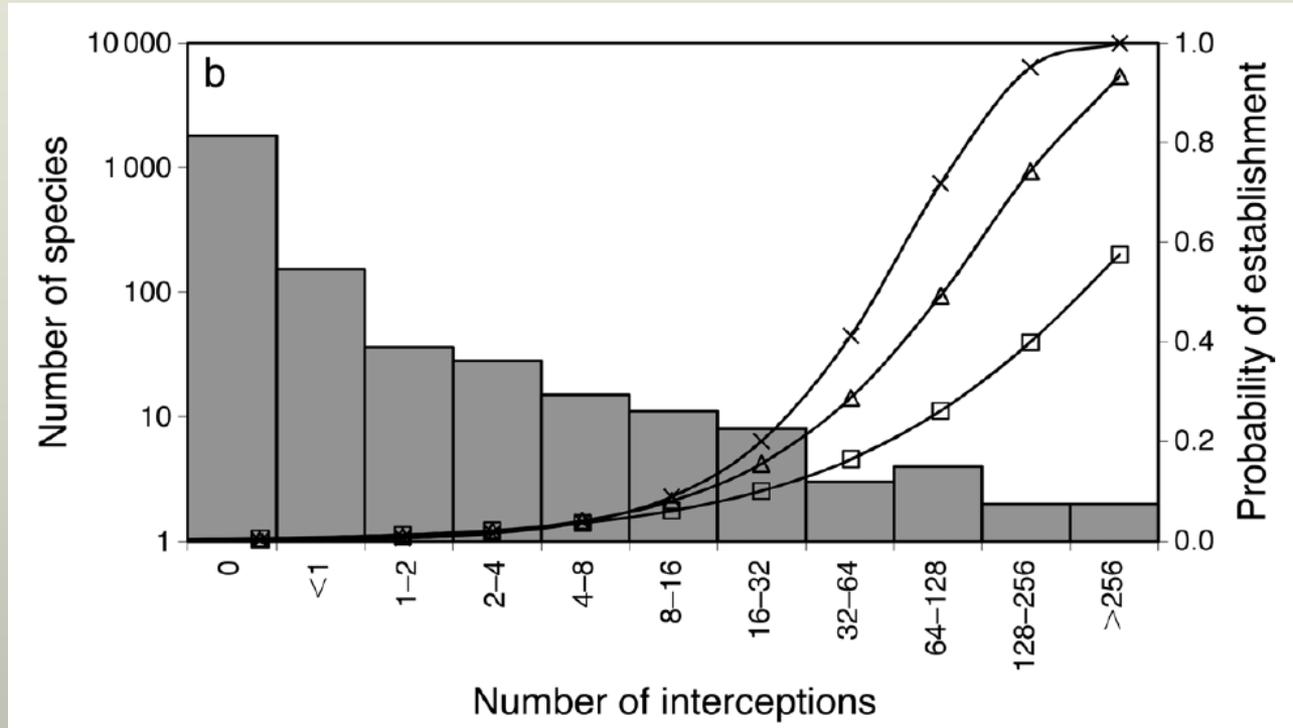
Leung et al. 2014. Pathway-level risk analysis: the net present value of an invasive species policy in the US.

The researchers integrated estimated damage costs with policy implementation costs (treatment, trade effects) and concluded:

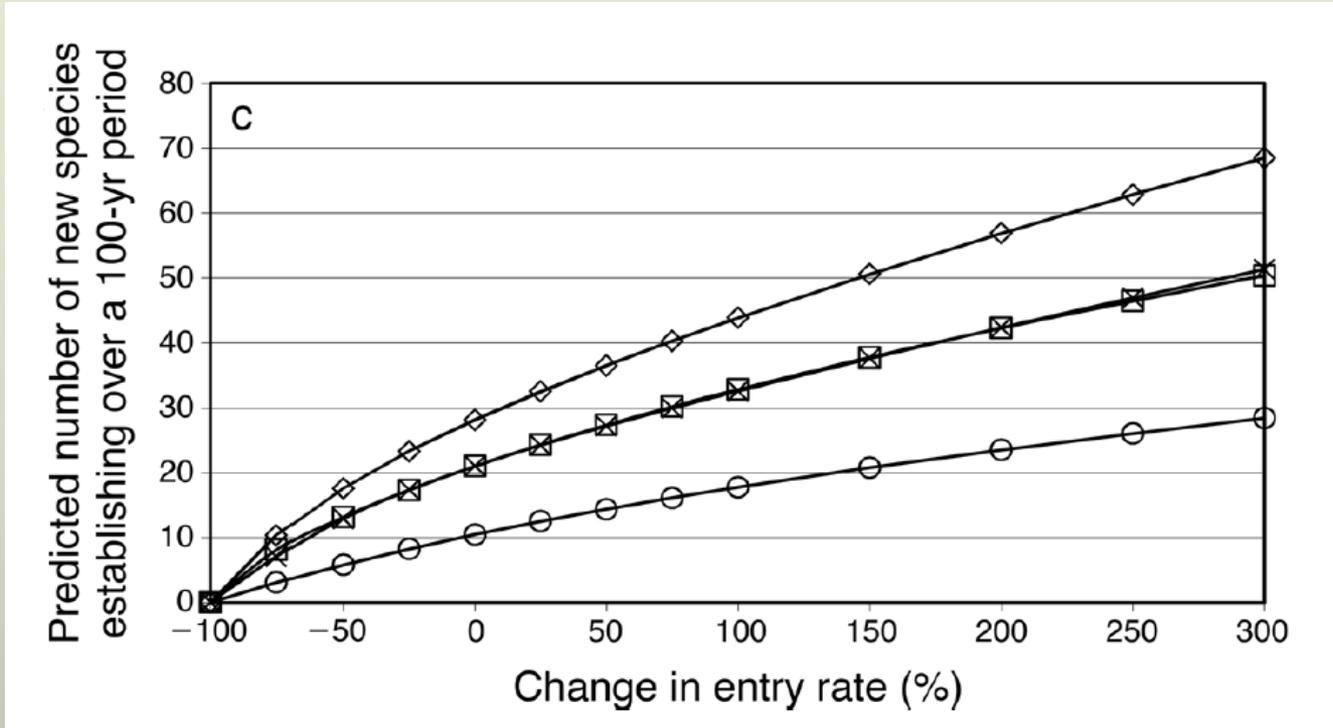
“Implementation of ISPM 15, although costly and yielding only moderate protection, can generate >US\$ 11 billion in cumulative net benefits by 2050”



Reducing establishment of pests



Brockerhoff et al. (2014) modelled pest arrival rates and probability of establishment. Species with low arrival rates are more likely to be mitigated than those with more frequent arrival.



Establishments will still occur, especially with high-arrival rate pests, even when entry rates are lowered 50-75%.



Haack et al. 2014. Effectiveness of the international phytosanitary standard ISPM No. 15 on reducing wood borer infestation rates in wood packaging material entering the United States.

Comparing pre- and post-ISPM 15 interception rates:

	Pre-ISPM 15	Post-ISPM 15	% reduction
US	0.17-0.25%	0.11-0.12%	36-52
Chile	0.181	0.096	47



Haack et al. 2014. Effectiveness of the international phytosanitary standard ISPM No. 15 on reducing wood borer infestation rates in wood packaging material entering the United States.

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0.1% x 13 million containers = 13,000 with live pests



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Why are live pests still moving with ISPM 15-marked wood packaging?



Why are live pests still moving with ISPM 15-marked wood packaging?

Possible reasons:

- Pest tolerance of treatment



Why are live pests still moving with ISPM 15-marked wood packaging?

Possible reasons:

- Pest tolerance of treatment
- Infestation following treatment



Why are live pests still moving with ISPM 15-marked wood packaging?

Possible reasons:

- Pest tolerance of treatment
- Infestation following treatment
- Treatment not applied properly





Why are live pests still moving with ISPM 15-marked wood packaging?

Possible reasons:

- Pest tolerance of treatment
- Infestation following treatment
- Treatment not applied properly
- Fraud

Careful analysis of interceptions can help focus efforts to improve the effectiveness of ISPM 15



Scientific Basis of Treatments

Fumigation – methyl bromide

Exposure to methyl bromide is lethal to life stages of most living organisms

- 60 years of data showing MB use for wood products
- Effective for insects, fungi, nematodes
- Treatment success dependent on proper application
 - temperature, wood thickness, maintaining fumigant concentration
- Alternative fumigants being assessed



Scientific Basis of Treatments

HT

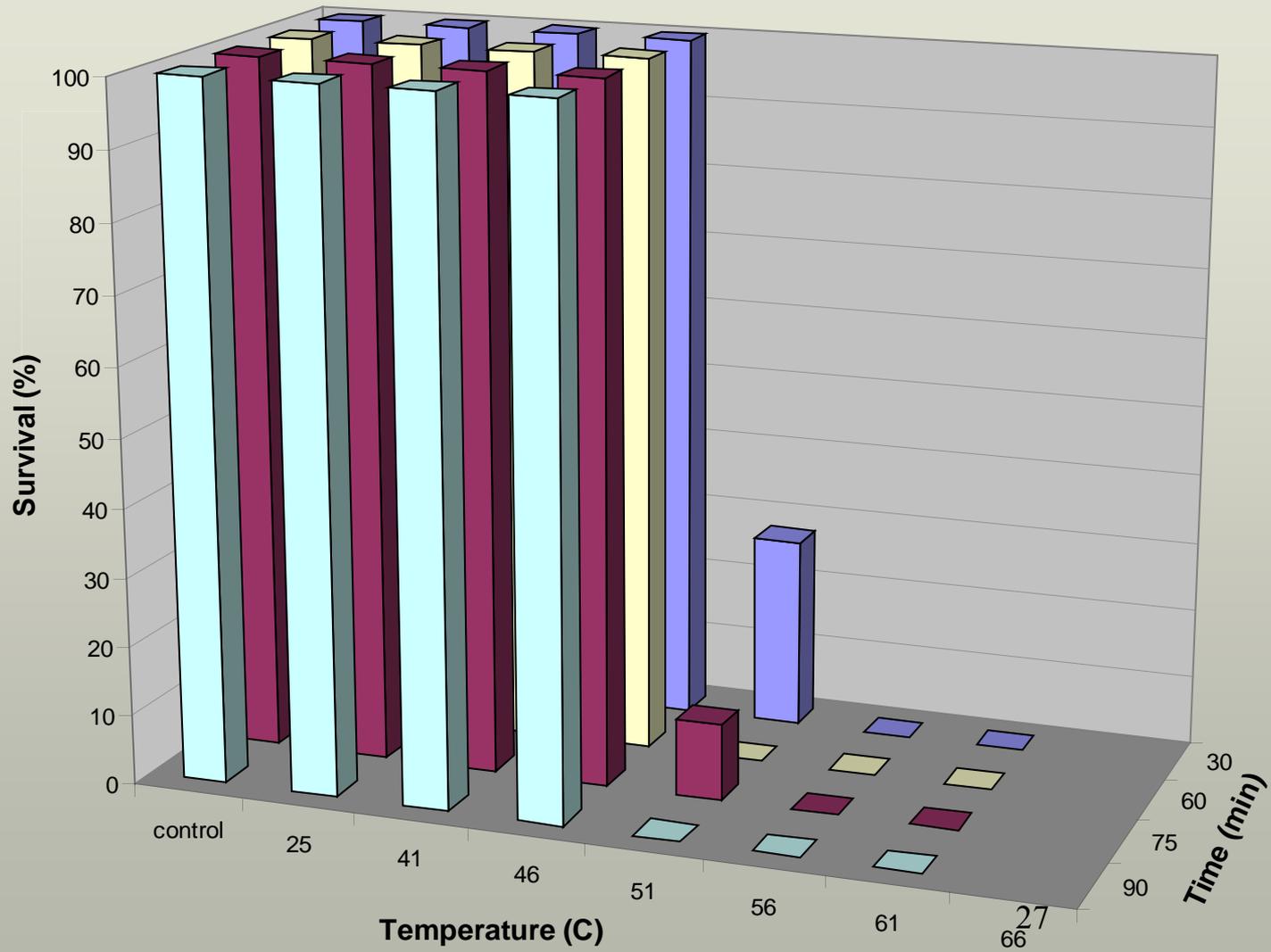
Exposure to high temperatures (50-60° C) is lethal to most living organisms

56° C for 30 min

- 80 years of data showing HT efficacy
- 1991 study - pinewood nematode and most adult and larval stages of insects
- recent research - wide range of decay and stain fungi
- outside of wood receives higher temperature, longer time



Heat treatment studies on fungi



Leptographium wingfieldii



Maximum survival temperature for fungi

(30 min exposure)

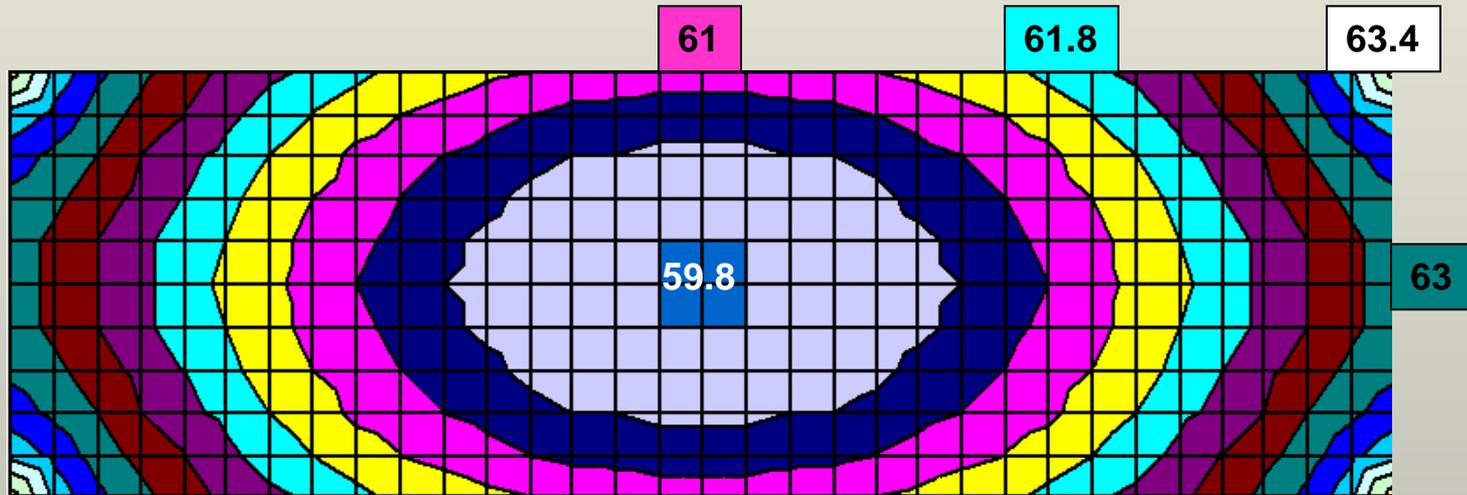
<i>Leptographium wingfieldii</i>	51°
<i>Leptographium wagneri</i>	46°
<i>Ophiostoma polonica</i>	46°
<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	46°
<i>Armillaria ostoyae</i>	51°
<i>Heterobasidion annosum</i>	46°
<i>Phellinus noxius</i>	51°
<i>Gloeophyllum sepiarium</i>	66°
Thermotolerant, non-quarantine pest	





Kiln schedule approach

– wood treated hotter, longer



Temperature profile of *Pinus* sawn wood at the end of a 509 minute schedule. Generally this temperature maintained for a further 30+ hr



Summary

- Quarantine pests moving with wood packaging are known to cause significant social, ecological and economic impacts.
- Implementation of ISPM 15 is shown to have net economic benefit over time
- Fumigation and HT treatments are effective for most pests when applied correctly
- Compliance with ISPM 15 will lower pest arrivals and subsequent establishments but some will still occur.





What next?

The ultimate goal of ISPM 15, reducing pest establishments, can be improved by:

- Ensuring that new treatments are effective, especially against high arrival-rate pests
- Improved application of treatments
- Improved systems to ensure that treatments are properly applied



ISPM 15

Technical Issues

Dr. Eric Allen
Canadian Forest Service
Natural Resources Canada

June, 2014
NAPPO – APPPC
ISPM 15 Workshop
Beijing, China

Scope

- Overview of the standard
- Authorisation of compliant exports
- Import control
- Applying the treatments

Overview of the standard

- Harmonized requirements ensure predictable, safe trade
- Basis of the standard:
 - Official treatment & marking
 - NPPO import system
- Certification should be the basis for entry and ongoing use
- NPPOs may undertake Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) to support additional measures if required
- 3 treatments internationally recognised
- Non-compliance should be reported in keeping with ISPM 13

Regulated commodities

Dunnage



Pallets



Load boards



Spools



Crates



Exempt commodities

Plastic and oriented strand board



Thin wood



Wood shavings



cepolina.com

Plywood



Wine barrels



cecilswine.com

Elements of an official production system

- Legislative tools to support authorisation and control
- Systems to verify elements of certification (debarking, treatment and marking)
- Producer systems to ensure compliance with standard:
 - Treatment system
 - Segregation
 - Marking procedures
 - Traceability of the product as it moves through the system or to other authorised producers
 - Records attesting to treatment, production, handling and marking of compliant products
 - Security of the marking system
 - Etc.

Elements of an official production system

- Publication of information on authorised facilities
- Outreach and education
 - Identification and cooperation from the sector
 - Cooperation from users and cooperators (e.g. freight-forwarders, etc.)
- Audit and oversight
 - NPP0 or authorised agency
 - Training
 - Frequency
- Follow-up on non-compliance

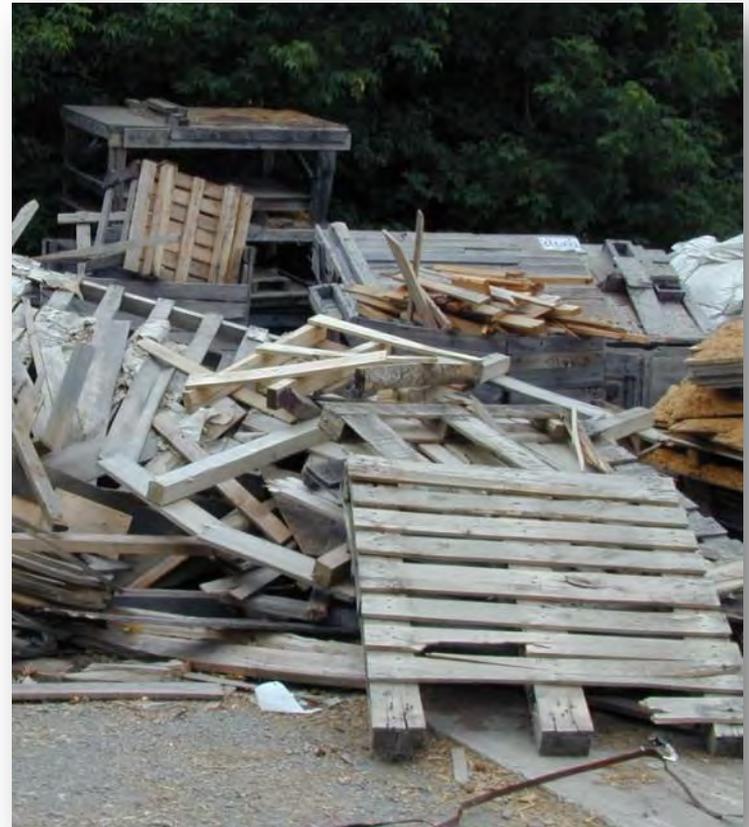
Marking



- Phytosanitary certificates should not be used
- Mark must comply with Annex 2
- Should not include additional information (e.g. dates, symbols, etc.)
- Must be easily read
- Dunnage may require multiple marks

Reuse, Repair and Remanufacture

- Reuse
 - Ongoing use without changing components
 - No requirement to re-treat or re-certify
- Repair
 - $< 1/3$ of components changed
 - Treated wood must be used
 - Mark must be affixed to the repaired components
 - No requirement to re-treat
 - Complexity in determining origin if non-compliant
- Remanufacture
 - $> 1/3$ of components changed
 - Entire unit should be retreated
 - All previous marks removed and unit re-certified



Supervision of the export system

- NPPOs cannot oversee or verify that every unit complies with requirements
- Oversight should be based on verifying that:
 - A producer's documented procedures meeting prescribed standards and
 - Records of production and the inspection of activities or commodities to confirm compliance
- Unannounced auditing, testing, etc.
- Repair and remanufacture managed in as manner similar to the production of new WPM

Examples of auditing the system

- Treatment
 - Do the volumes of treated wood used match WPM produced?
 - Do records of treatment confirm the volumes of wood required for production?
 - Is the wood being used pest free?
 - Does the treatment chamber meet prescribed operating conditions;...
- Marking of treated products –
 - Is the mark applied only to wood which has been treated?
 - Is the mark applied after assembly?
 - Is the mark consistent with Annex 2;...
- Security of the mark
 - Who has access?
 - Do those that have access understand their responsibilities;...
- Segregation
 - Are treated and untreated products easily identified?
 - Do employees understand the requirements;...



Import control

Considerations:

- Legislation to control imported goods
- Outreach and awareness
- Availability/effective utilization of inspection resources
- Location of inspection site (e.g. at the port of entry; re-direction to an inspection site; at destination; etc.)
- Requirements for import declarations to identify compliant shipments
- Equipment to conduct inspections



Import control

- Considerations:
 - Training/education of staff or cooperating agencies (Customs, port employees, etc.)
 - Protocols for the selection of imports for inspection
 - Actions to be taken on non-compliant imports
 - Separation of the commodity from the non-compliant WPM
 - Redirection or refusal of the commodity and the non-compliant WPM
 - Treatment, etc.
 - Notification of non-compliance
 - Importers should be made aware of non-compliant shipments
 - Notification in keeping with ISPM 13

Import inspection

Shipment is re-directed to inspection location



Gas testing



Shipment is offloaded for inspection



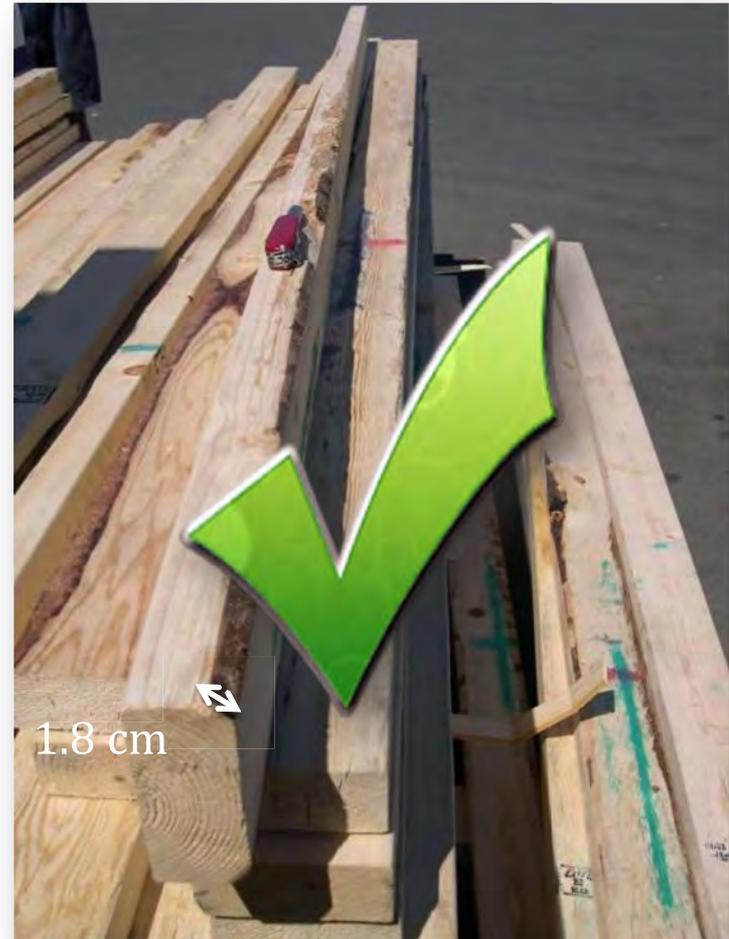
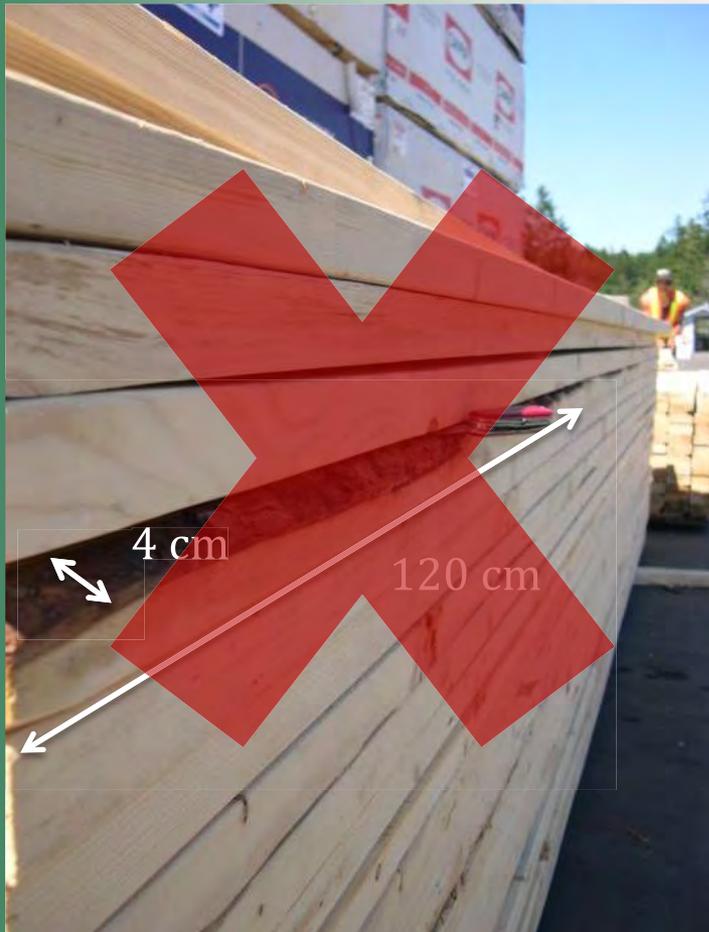
Some shipments inspected in place



Approved treatments

- Debarked wood should be used
 - Any residual piece < 3cm or
 - If > 3cm no more than 50 cm²
- Treatments practically eliminate the risks of pests present in the wood at time of treatment
 - Heat treatment (HT)
 - Dielectric heating (DH)
 - Methyl Bromide (MB) fumigation
- Treatment should precede marking
- Debarking should precede methyl bromide fumigation

Debarking



Heat treatment

- Heating of the wood to a specified temperature across its profile for specified period of time
 - 56°C for 30 minutes = HT
 - 60°C for 60 seconds = DH
- Heat treatment in a conventional kiln achieved by reaching specific ambient temperatures and humidity in the chamber
- Experts in wood drying technology could be used to establish treatment schedules, operating conditions
- Kiln drying which includes moisture reduction during heating of the wood may or may not achieve heat treatment

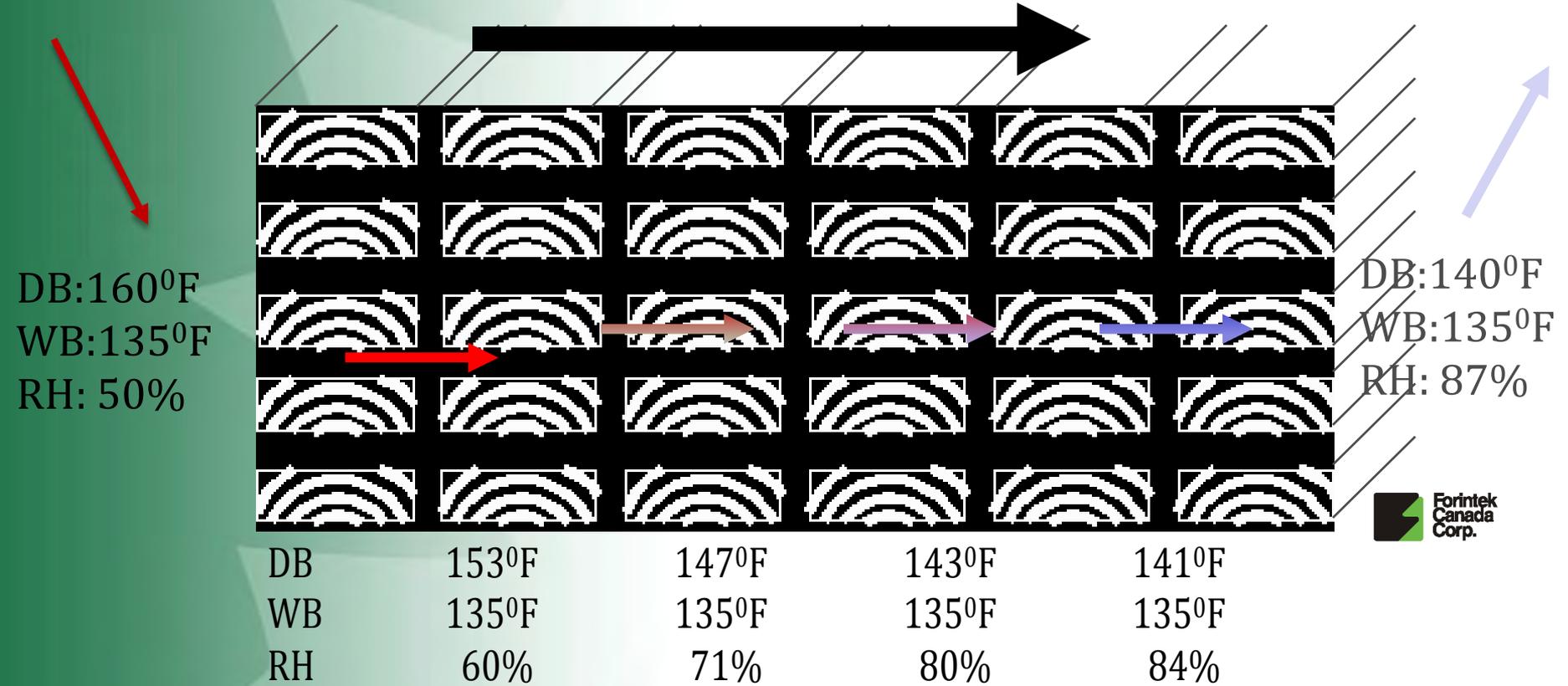
Factors influencing effective heat Treatment

- Uniformity and velocity of air flow through the wood stack
- Air circulation around the wood stack
- The presence and size of cold spots in the chamber
- Type and effectiveness of the heat source
- Type of wood being treated (species/density, size, etc.)
- Number and type of temperature and humidity measuring devices
- Efficiency of the chamber
- Size of the chamber
- Humidification and venting
- Recording devices
- etc.



Heating

Airflow



Heating

- When air flows through the wood stack :
 - Its temperature decreases as energy is used in heating and evaporation
 - Its relative humidity increases as it picks up moisture from the surface of lumber
 - Its heating capacity decreases
- Increasing the relative humidity in the chamber may be used to reduce the cooling effect of moisture in the wood
- Fan reversals and increased air flows may reduce cold spots in the kiln
- The wood stack should allow for air flow over and under the stack
- The size and density of the wood should be consistent to ensure uniform heating
- Baffles may be used to direct air flows and optimize heating

Heat chamber operation

Chamber



Chambers should be constructed to ensure uniform heating

Loading



Air flow



Fans should be used to maximize air flow through the wood stack

Fan reversal may be required to ensure uniform heating within the stack

Heat chamber operation

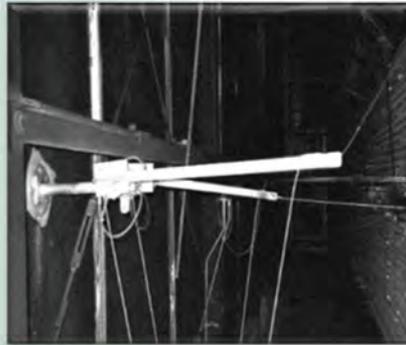
Wet bulb



Sensors should be regularly calibrated

Sufficient sensors should be used to account for variation or failure in any sensor

Dry bulb



Probes



Sensors should consider the location of cold spots in the kiln (e.g. exit side of the air flow, etc.)

Spacers



Spacers (stickers) should be used to maximize air flow through the wood

Verification of heat treatment

- Option 1

- Fixed number of temperature sensors inserted into the wood to measure temperatures through each treatment
- At least two sensors located in the cold spot (slowest heating pieces)

- Option 2

- Test treatment with multiple temperature sensors to identify a specific treatment schedule (ambient temperatures and other operating conditions) for a specific wood (species, size, etc.)
- Based upon the test treatments, ongoing use of the specific schedule to ensure that each treatment meets the requirements

- Where treatment systems are the same, initial measurements on one kiln may be used for additional similar kilns provided other factors such as species being treated, wood size, etc. remain constant

Methyl Bromide (MB) fumigation

- Annex 1: Table 1: Minimum CT for MBr

Temperature (°C)	CT (g·h/m ³) over 24 h	Minimum final concentration (g/m ³) after 24 h
21.0 or above	650	24
16.0 – 20.9	800	28
10.0 – 15.9	900	32

- Usually carried out on the basis of dose (concentration over a period of time (CT))
- CT is affected by sorption, leakage, temperature, humidity, etc.
- Table 2 of Annex 1 provides a guide to measuring treatment by way of concentration
- MB infiltrates most woods very well, but will not infiltrate large dimension timber (e.g. 20cm)
- Temperature must be > 10°C in order for the MB to remain gaseous
- Should temperatures fall below optimal, treatments should be extended or restarted

MB fumigation

- Applicators should observe good fumigation practices
 - Appropriate sealing/testing for leaks
 - Appropriate air circulation
 - Loading of chamber (not more than 80%)
 - Reduce/account for potential unwanted sorption (water, other articles within treatment area, etc.)
 - Removal of articles that may prevent fumigant penetration (impermeable wraps, etc.)
 - Temperature and dosage monitoring
 - Applicator and environment safety

MB fumigation

Container fumigation



Appropriate fans
placed in the
chamber

Sufficient lines are
placed into the
chamber to ensure
effective dispersion
of the gas

Tarp fumigation



Logs are used to
secure the tarp

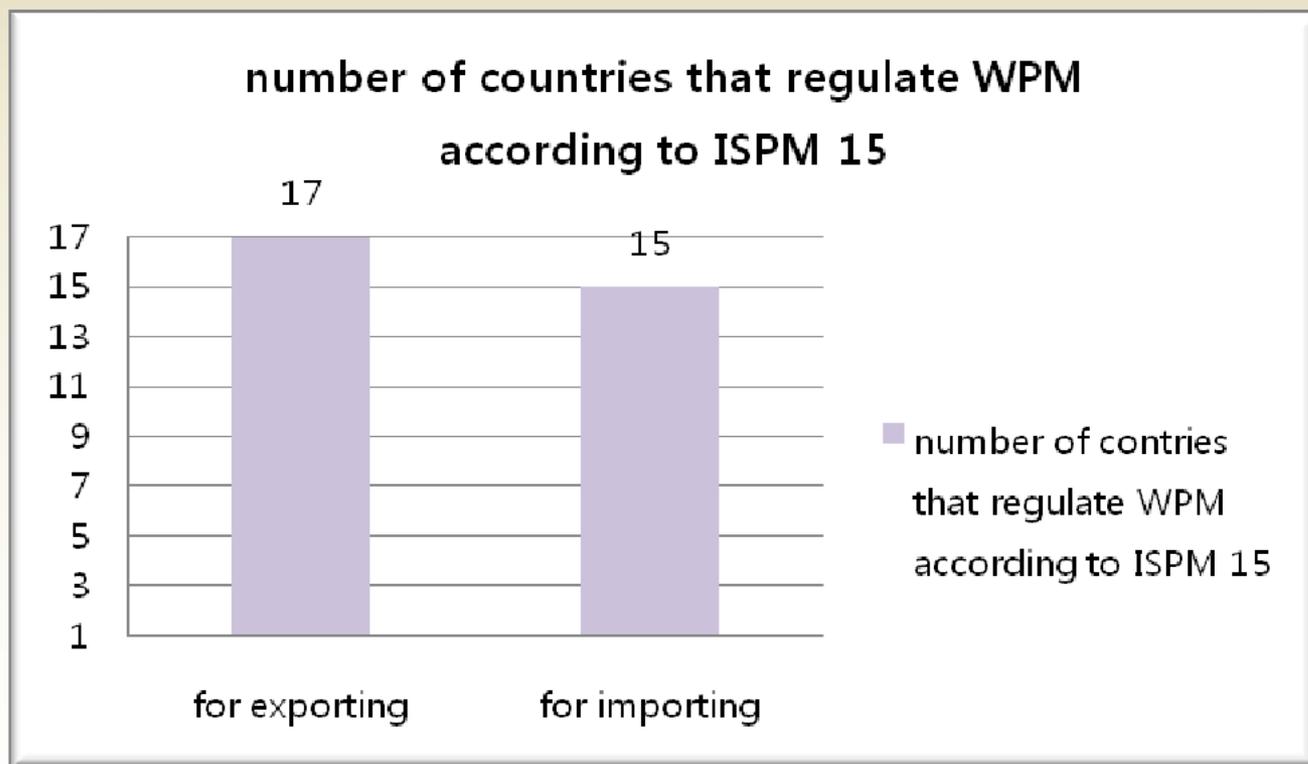
Several sheets are
used to prevent
leakage

ISPM implementation working group of APPPC

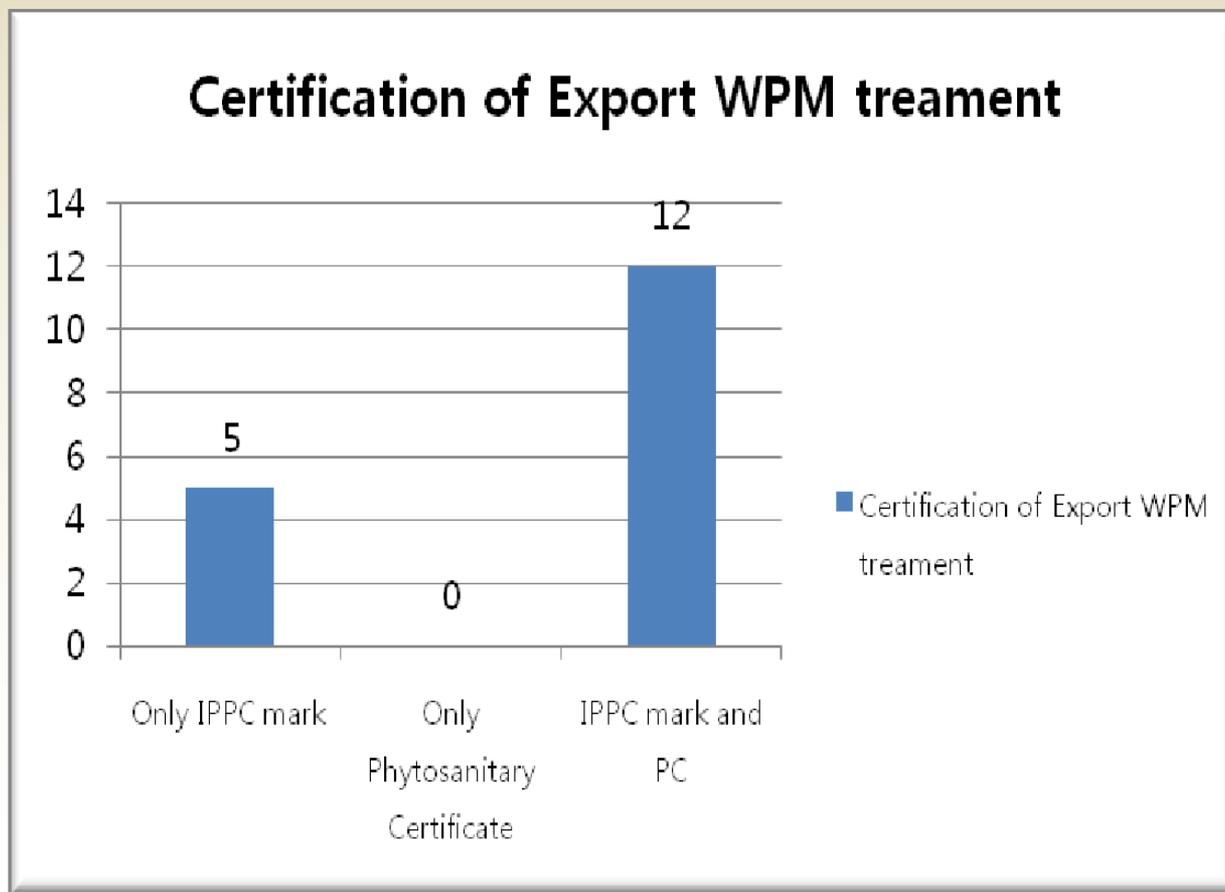
Working group:
Rep. of Korea(Lead),
Australia, India, New Zealand,
Philippines



1. Implementation of ISPM 15

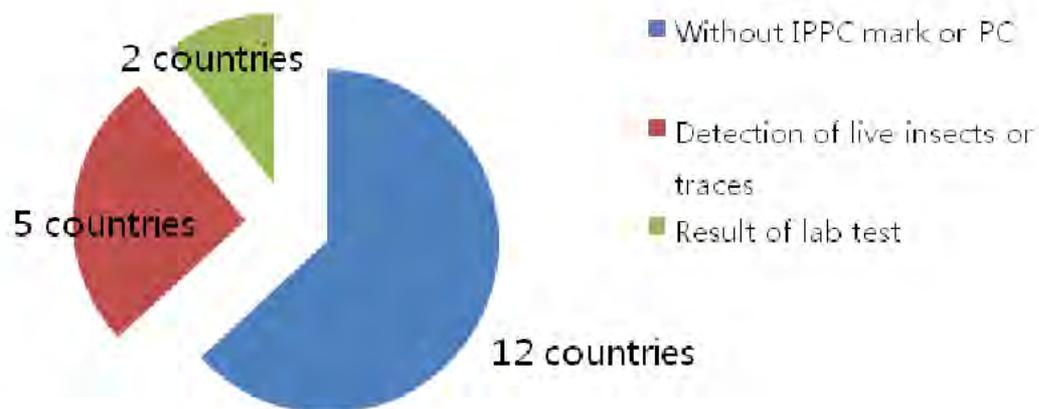


1. Implementation of ISPM 15

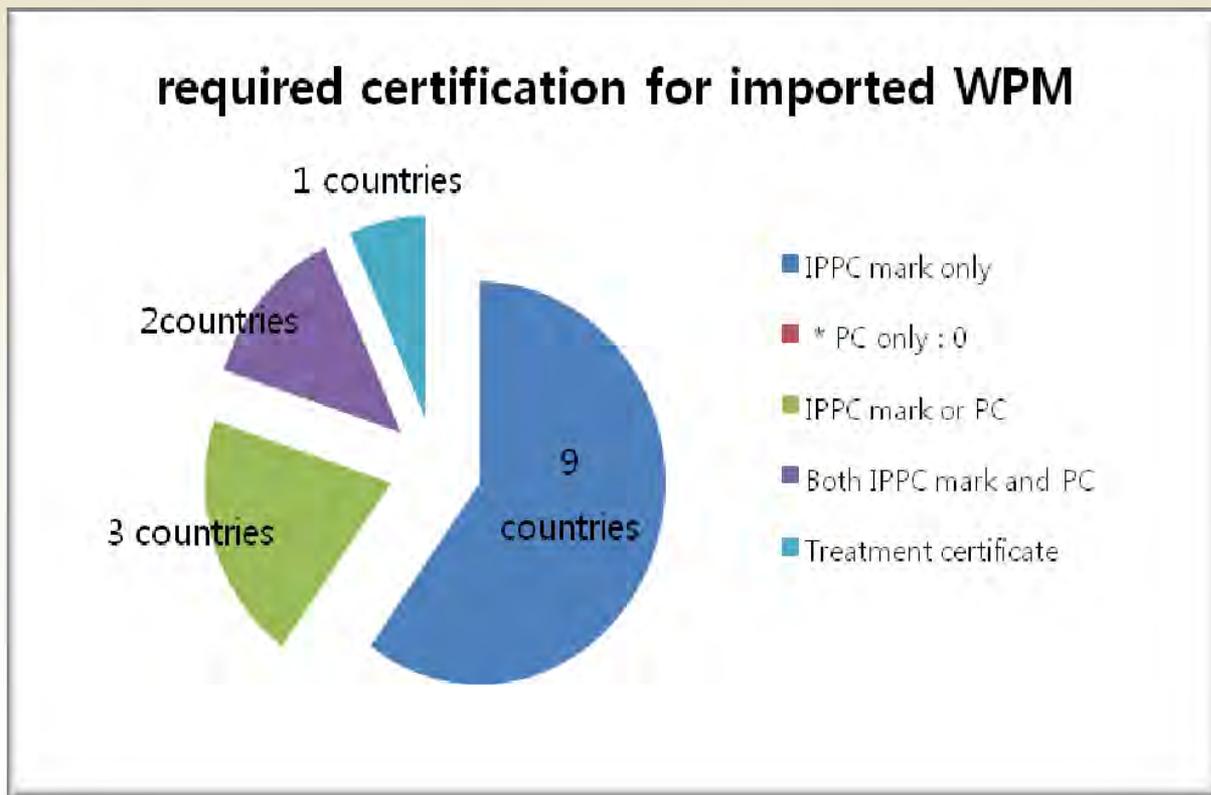


1. Implementation of ISPM 15

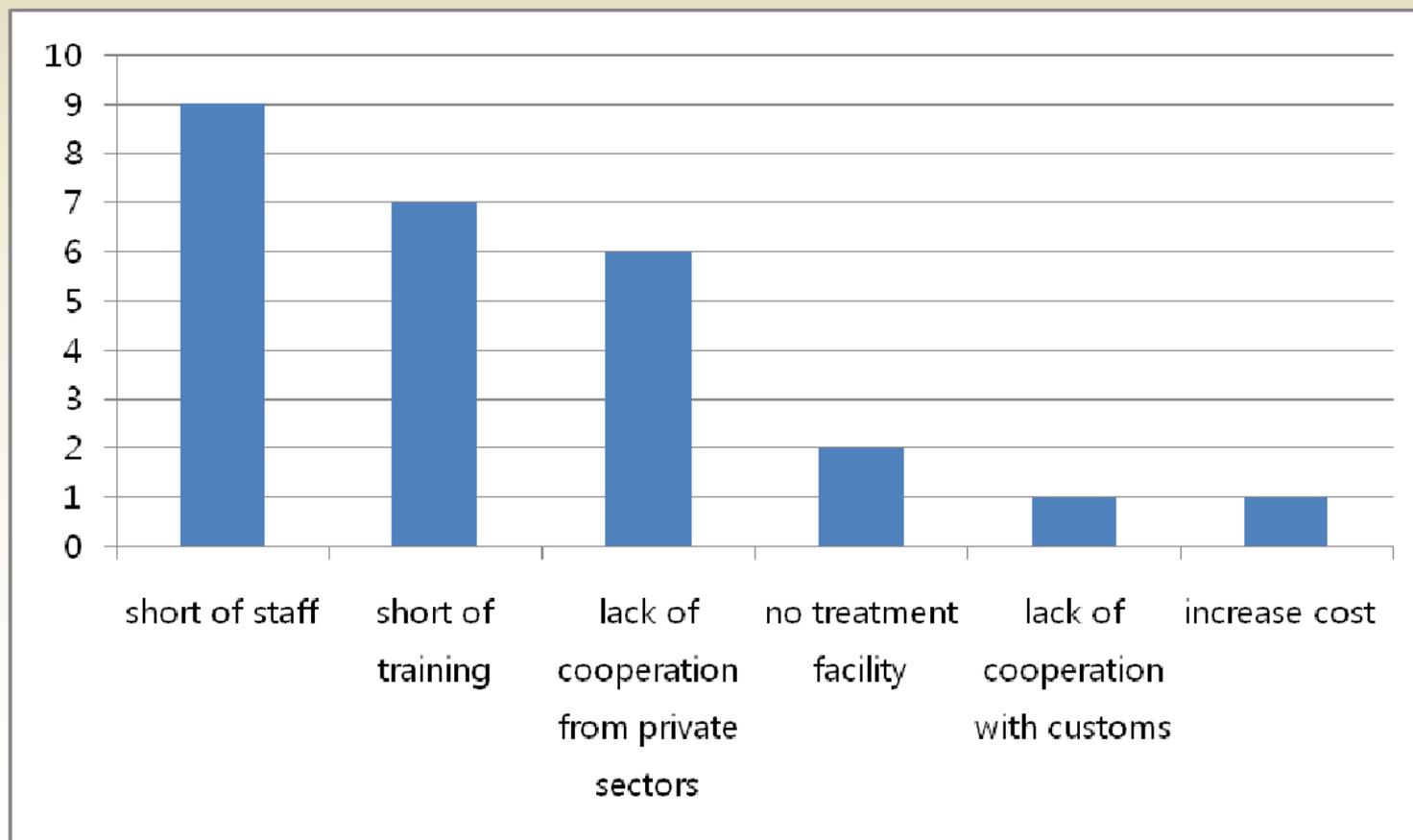
main cause of non-compliance of export consignment



1. Implementation of ISPM 15



2. Implementation of ISPM 15 : difficulties



3. Capacity needed

Area	Concerns	Suggested assistance
Domestic capacity	No protection of IPPC mark (cost)	Workshop on the registration process Consultation
	Lack of understanding on importance of registration of IPPC mark	workshop
	Short of training capacity	Workshop on training
	Lack of cooperation from private sectors	Workshop on case study of other countries
	Lack of cooperation with customs	"

3. Capacity needed

Area	Concerns	Suggested assistance
Domestic capacity	Lack of registered treatment providers	Workshop/mentoring on - Treatment provider registration procedure - Requirement of treatment provider (MB, heat treatment)
	Absence of regulation on WPM	Workshop/mentoring on -Regulation of WPM
	Absence of regulation on re-used and repaired WPM	Share info. on regulation of re-used and repaired WPM
	Lack of public awareness	Share experience on public awareness

3. Capacity needed

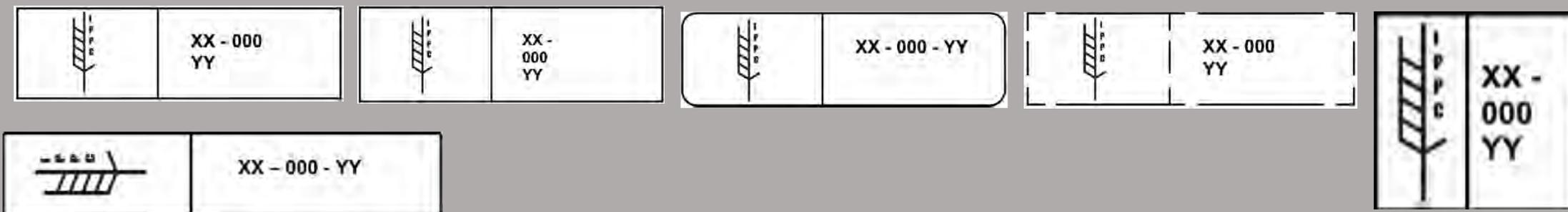
Domes tic capacit y	Lack of reasonable and reliable monitoring system	Share experience
	Lack of interlinked system between NPPO and customs	"
	Too many treatment providers to audit	"
	Too many WPM to monitor	"
	Fraudulent stamp	"

Implementation of importing country	Dual requirement of IPPC mark and PC	Information sharing
	Expiry date of treated WPM	

ISPM content	Unclear treatment method and its guideline	Submit to IRSS
	Contaminated or dirty WPM with IPPC mark	Submit to SC
	Not enough effect of the treatment on pathogens	“
	Unclear guideline on repaired and re-used WPM	Submit IRSS

ISPM Inter- pretati on	Consignment is WPM itself	Forward to IRSS
	Destination of non- compliance notification (exporting country/ origin country)	“
	Not clearly visible mark	“
	Compliance of bark and marking	“

<p>Information sharing</p>	<p>Update list of ISPM 15 implementing countries</p>	<p>Forwarded to IRSS with Asia info.</p>
<p>Others</p>	<p>Concern on MB</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>Confusion of exporters with KD and IPPC mark</p>	<p>Include in info package for workshop</p>
	<p>Interception live insect from WPM with IPPC mark</p>	<p>Forward to IRSS</p>

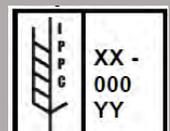
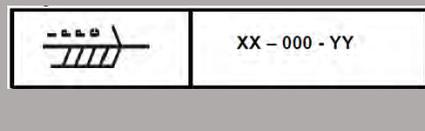
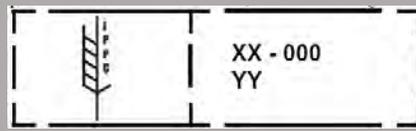
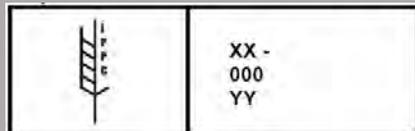
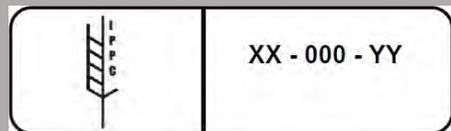
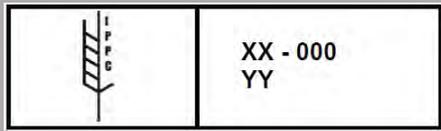


- All that is necessary for WPM to enter a country is a mark on the WPM



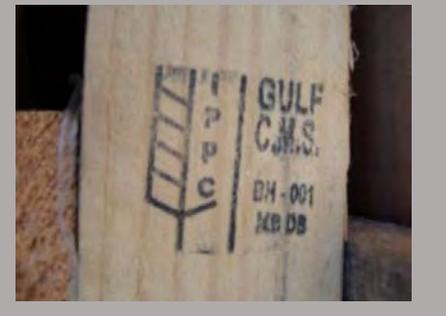
that contains the IPPC registered symbol combined with a country code, producer/treatment provider and treatment code in a stamp format suggested in Annex 2 of ISPM 15

- NPPO's of importing countries inspect some percentage of shipments but unless visible evidence of pests or large amounts of bark are present, **the ISPM 15 mark on the WPM is accepted as evidence the WPM complies with ISPM 15 requirements**



Is Close Adequate—Which Mark Is Authorized?

Shown below are photos of typical ISPM 15 marks that show many variations from the standardized mark. These variations make acceptance difficult for importing NPPO's.



Authorized Mark



Fraudulent Mark



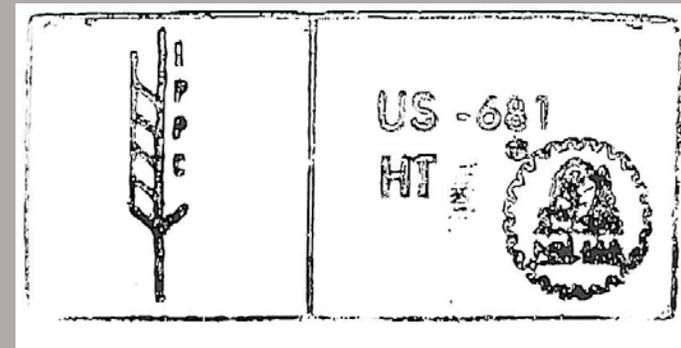
Note the difference in the agency trademark and lack of registered symbol

Fraudulent Mark



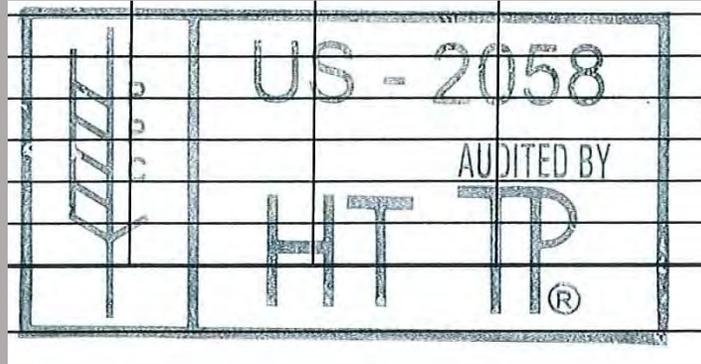
Note IPPC incorrect; NeLMA incorrect

Fraudulent Mark



Note the format of the mark is incorrect

Authorized Mark

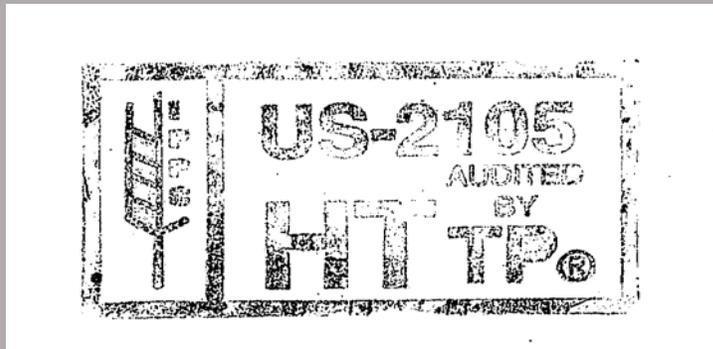


Fraudulent Mark

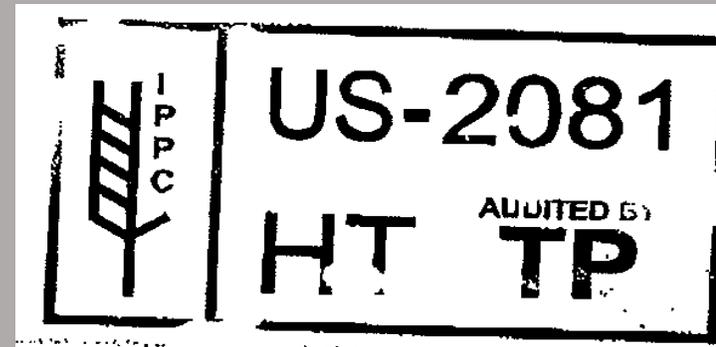


Note the T and P are not connected, lack of "AUDITED BY" , registered symbol

Fraudulent Mark



Fraudulent Mark



Note the T and P are not connected, IPPC symbol, font and format differences

When a Fraudulent/Unauthorized ISPM 15 Mark is Encountered

-  The ISPM 15 trademark is registered in most countries. NPPO's of the registering country have the responsibility to protect the trademark.
- NPPO programs should include procedures to uncover the use of fraudulent/unauthorized marks.
- Possible steps for NPPO's to implement when a fraudulent/unauthorized mark is found:
 - Determine where the mark is being used and confiscate the mark
 - Obliterate the fraudulent/unauthorized mark from any WPM to prevent use as ISPM 15 compliant
 - Investigate where the fraudulently/unauthorized marked WPM was shipped and obliterate the marks if possible
 - Take appropriate legal action against the producers/users of the fraudulent/unauthorized mark
 - Publicize any action taken to discourage others from producing and using fraudulent/unauthorized marks

The Australian Wood Packaging Certification Scheme - Overview



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

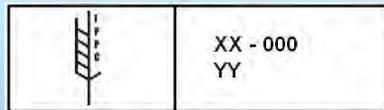
Department of Agriculture (NPPO):
Overarching responsibility for the AWPCS.



Joint Accreditation System of
Australia and New Zealand: *Accredits*
third party certification bodies under the
AWPCS.



Certification Bodies: *Assess*
applications and undertake onsite audits.



Treatment Providers and
Manufacturers

3. Certification Bodies

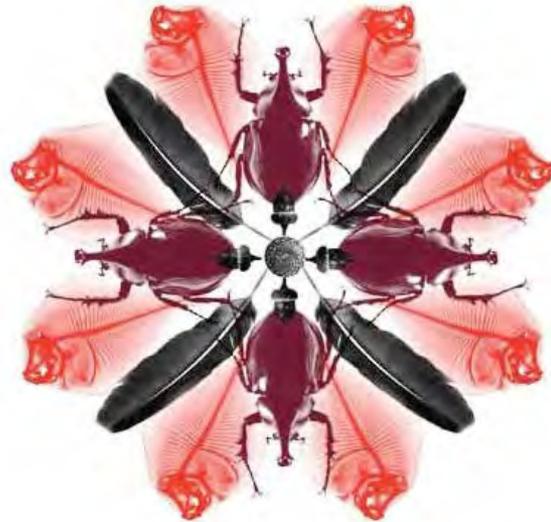
Assess applications and undertake onsite audits

A company or organisation accredited by the accreditation body (JAS-ANZ) to assess the suitability of a treatment provider or wood packaging manufacturer for certification under the AWPCS.





Australian Government
Department of Agriculture



Peter Creaser
Director Grain and Seed Export Program
Plant Export Operations
peter.creaser@agriculture.gov.au

www.agriculture.gov.au

Implementation of an export program

- March 12, 2001 E.U. imposed temporary emergency measures for coniferous wood packaging material (WPM)
 - Pinewood nematode
- October 1, 2001 E.U. fully implemented
- CFIA established certification program to comply:
 - Register facilities
 - Prescribe standards of production and handling
 - Control credibility of marking
 - Establish third party oversight of accredited facilities
 - Verify compliance of the system

Canadian export program

- Since the early 1990's Canada has had an official system for the production of certified heat treated wood
- D-03-02 Canadian Heat Treated Wood Products Certification Program (CHTWPCP) for Export
 - Systems approach for the production of heat treated lumber
- In Canada most WPM is produced from heat treated wood
- D-01-05 The Canadian Wood Packaging Certification Program (CWPCP) for Export
 - Systems approach for the production of ISPM 15 compliant WPM

Canadian export program

- Elements of both programs include :
 - Prescribed standards for treatment and/or production - critical control points
 - Control of the application of marks
 - Control of source inventories, segregation of products, etc.
 - Maintain records attesting to system operation (e.g. inventory and treatment records, training, etc.)
 - External audits confirm compliance with standards
- Canadian certified production:
 - ~ 450 heat treatment facilities
 - ~ 475 wood packaging manufacturers

Canadian export program



Heat treatment



Treated wood shipped to WPM production facility



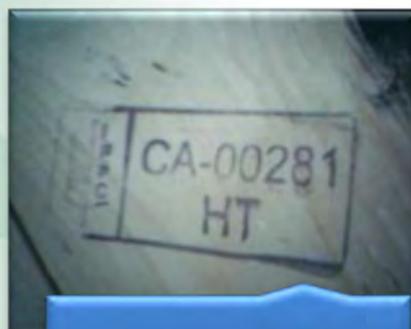
Traceability



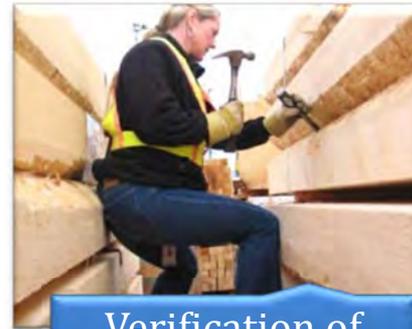
Segregation during production



Assembly



Certification



Verification of compliance



Shipment readied for export

Export non-compliance

- Canada is the world's 12th largest exporter at \$458 billion
- Canada received 31 notifications of non-compliance in 2013
- All were associated with exporters who shipped commodities on uncertified WPM
- CFIA or approved third parties conduct outreach to improve compliance

Implementation of an import program

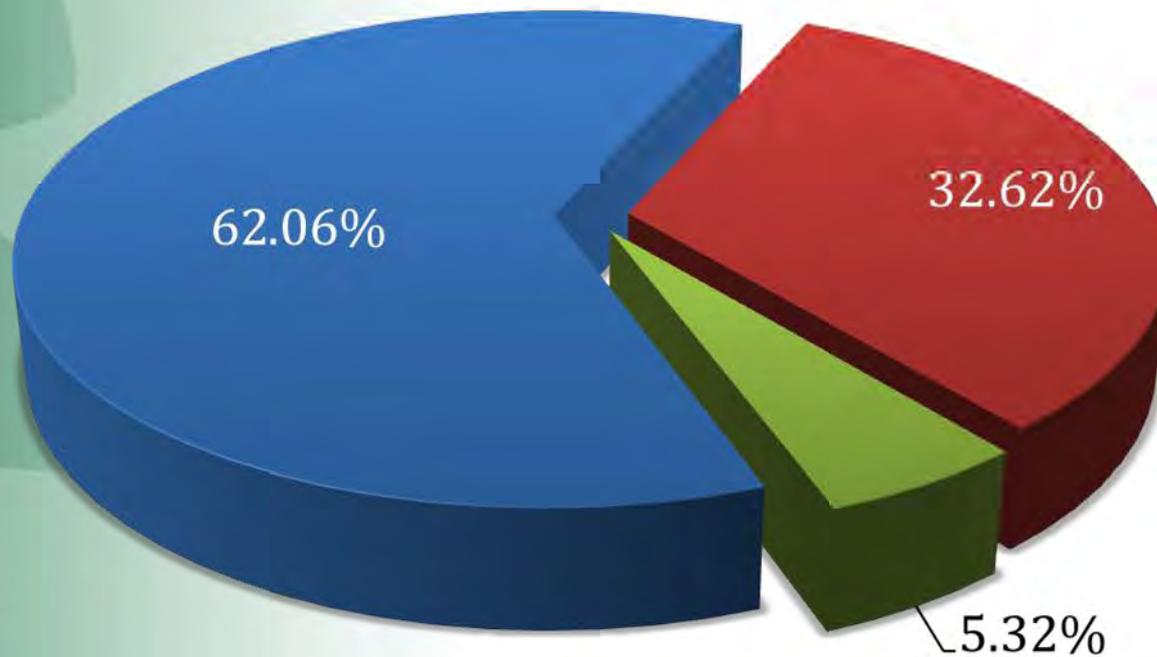
- 2002 IPPC adopts ISPM 15, Canada, the U.S. and Mexico agreed to implement the import components of the standard in a harmonized way;
- The three countries began implementation in 2004 and fully implemented in 2006;
- Canada and the U.S. agreed to forgo implementation of ISPM 15 requirements for WPM produced in Canada or the U.S.
- Canada and the U.S. are moving to remove this exemption

Canadian import program

- Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Montreal and Halifax
- Manifested goods reviewed
- High risk shipments re-directed for breakdown inspection within a designated sufferance (bonded) warehouse
- Inspection targeting based upon:
 - Shipments likely to contain WPM,
 - Compliance history,
 - Commodity type, etc.
- About 3000 – 4000 shipments inspected annually

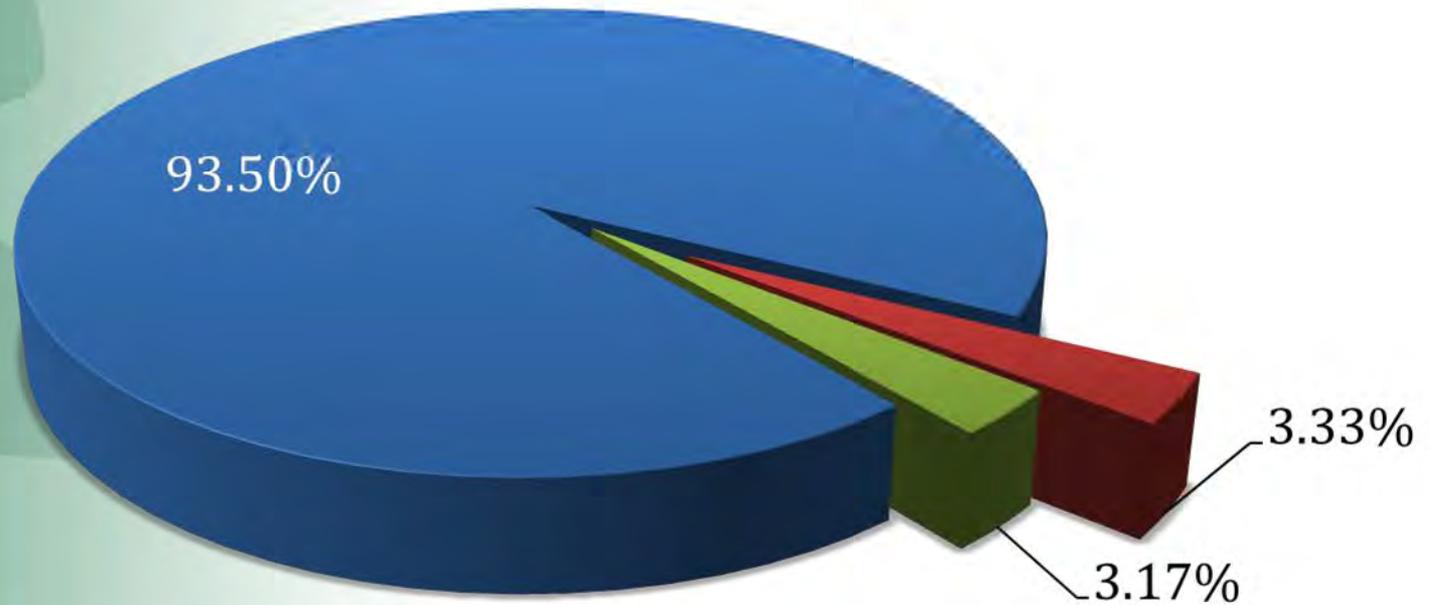
Compliance 2006-2007

- Compliant
- Shipments without certification (no visible signs of infestation)
- Infested shipments with or without certification



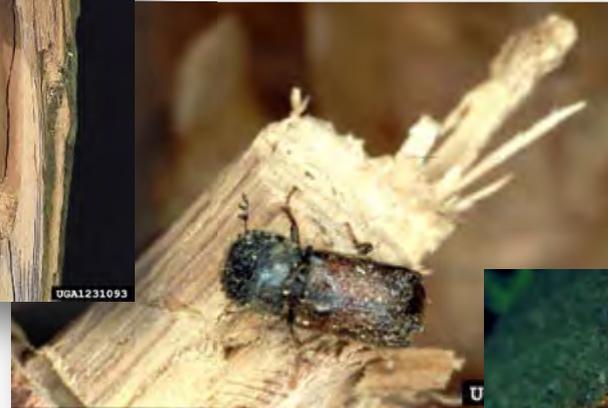
Compliance 2012-2013

- Compliant
- Shipments without certification (no visible signs of infestation)
- Infested shipments with or without certification



Examples of frequently intercepted pests

- *Arhopalus* sp.
- *Sinoxylon* sp.
- *Monochamus* sp.
- *Trichoferus* sp.
- Siricidae
- Unidentified Bostrichidae, Cerambycidae, Curculionidae & Spondylidinae



Conclusions

- International implementation of ISPM 15 has reduced pest risks associated with WPM;
- However since implementation Canada continues to see about 5-6% non-compliant shipments
- About $\frac{1}{3}$ of non-compliant shipments are infested
- About $\frac{3}{4}$ of infested shipments have an IPPC mark
 - Poor treatment application?
 - Fraud?
 - Potential re-infestation, if the wood is poorly debarked?
- Non-compliance continues to present serious quarantine risks;
 - Infestations of *Agrilus planipennis*, *Anoplophora glabripennis* likely originated from infested WPM



中国进出境货物木质包装检疫监管体系
QUARANTINE MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM for IMPORT & EXPORT WPM
in CHINA

冯春光

国家质检总局动植司

Adoption of ISPM No.15 in China

1. Establish mandatory regulation according to ISPM 15

- *AQSIQ Decree No. 69, on Promulgating the Measures for Administration of the Quarantine Treatment of Wood Packaging Materials for Exit Cargos.*
- *AQSIQ Decree No.84, on Promulgating the Measures for Administration and Supervision on Quarantine of Wood Packaging Materials Used by Entry Cargos.*

2. Official announcement

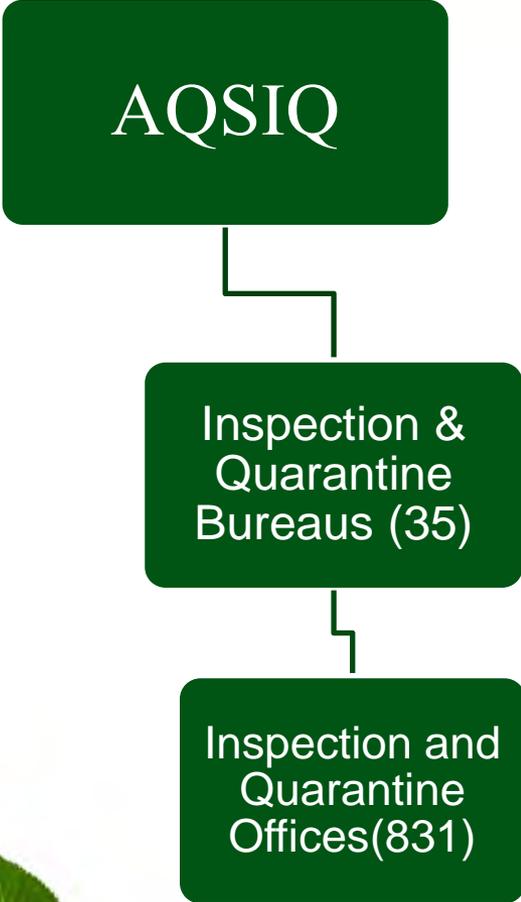
- *AQSIQ Announcement No.11, 2005, Promulgating the Quarantine Requirements for Wood Packaging Materials Used to Transport Import Goods.*
- *AQSIQ Announcement No. 4, 2005, Releasing the Requirements for Wood Packages of Exit Cargos.*

3. Education and training for stakeholders

Benefit for adoption of ISPM No.15 in China

1. Prevent pests from spreading across border
2. Facilitate international trade
3. Strengthen cooperation and communication with international counterparties





AQSIQ

Developing and enacting the regulations; Integrated management.

Inspection &
Quarantine
Bureaus (35)

Supervising and directing local inspection and quarantine offices to implement the regulations adopted by AQSIQ at provincial level.

Inspection and
Quarantine
Offices(831)

Monitoring the treating and marking of WPM at local level

(1) Quarantine requirements for importing WPM

- a. **General requirements**
- b. **Approval Methods for treating WPM**
- c. **Marking requirement**

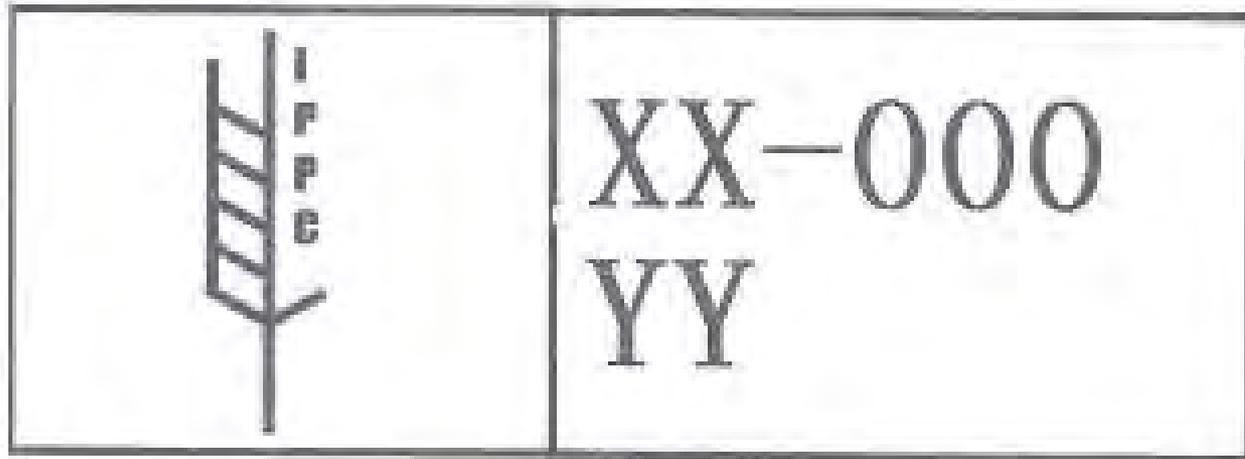
(2) Guarantee measures

- a. **inspection**
- b. **treatment**
- c. **Credibility management**
- d. **Notification on non-conformity**
- e. **Cooperation across border**



c. Marking requirement

Sample mark:



b. Phytosanitary actions taken

In the case of IPPC mark missing or pests detected, the WPM will be treated or destroyed, or refused entry of the whole consignment in case the situation is deemed to be severe enough.



d. Notification of non-compliance

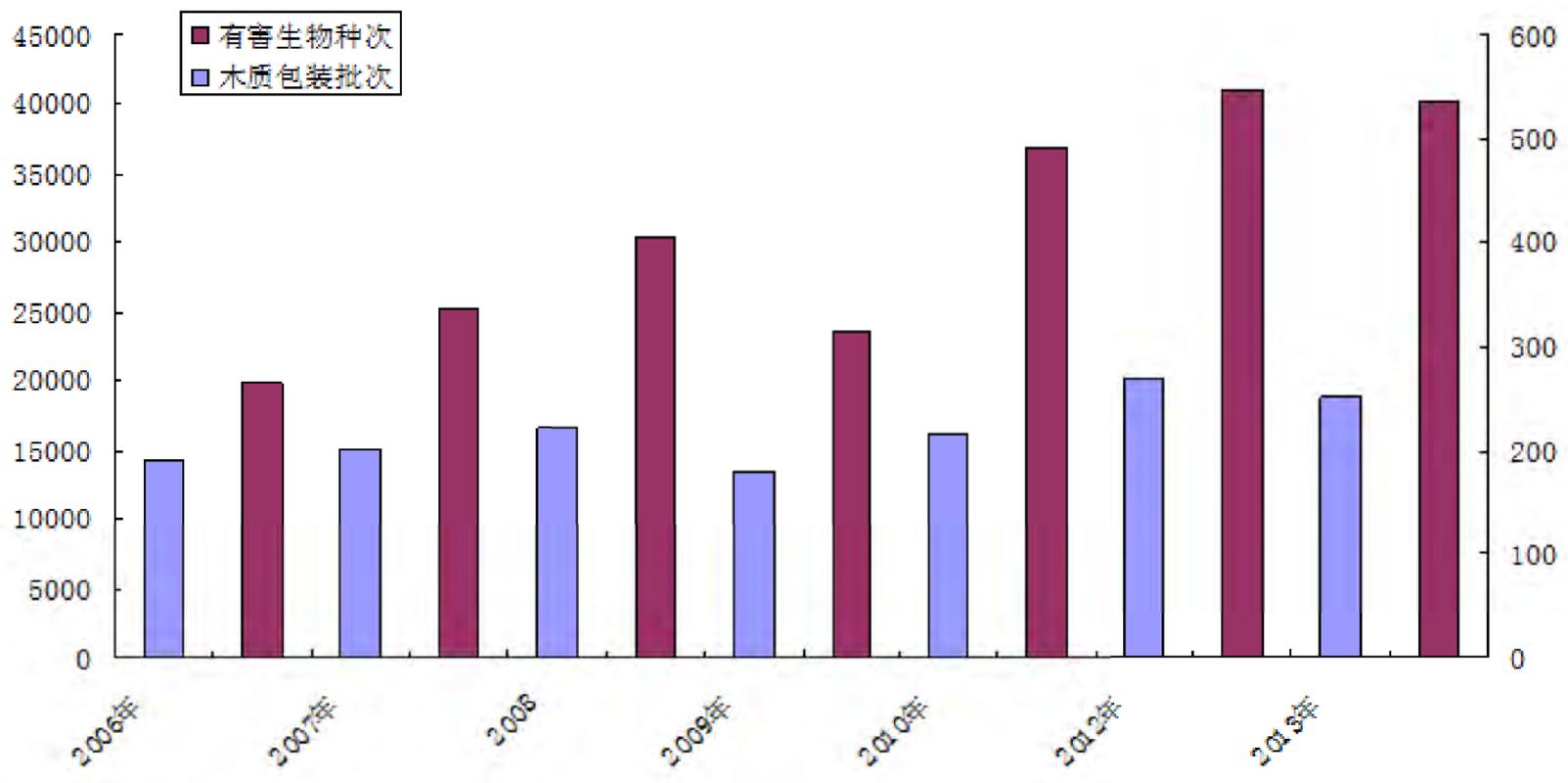


AQSIQ notifies the NPPO of the exporting countries or regions of non-compliant WPM on which pests are detected or IPPC mark is missing.



AQSIQ定期将进境货物木质包装中截获的检疫性有害生物、木质包装未加施标识等情况向输出国家或地区官方检验检疫机构通报。对多次出现问题的，暂停相关标识加施企业的木质包装入境。





5、检疫现状

中国大陆地区年进境货物木质包装200万批次以上，截获各类有害生物近4万种次。

- (1) 携带有害生物比例居高不下
- (2) 木质包装无标识比例依然较高
- (3) 木质包装重复使用难以有效追溯





Quarantine requirements

- a. General requirements
- b. Approval Methods for WPM treatment

Guarantee measures

- a. certification of IPPC mark user
- b. The monitoring of the treatment process
- c. Random inspection at ports of exit

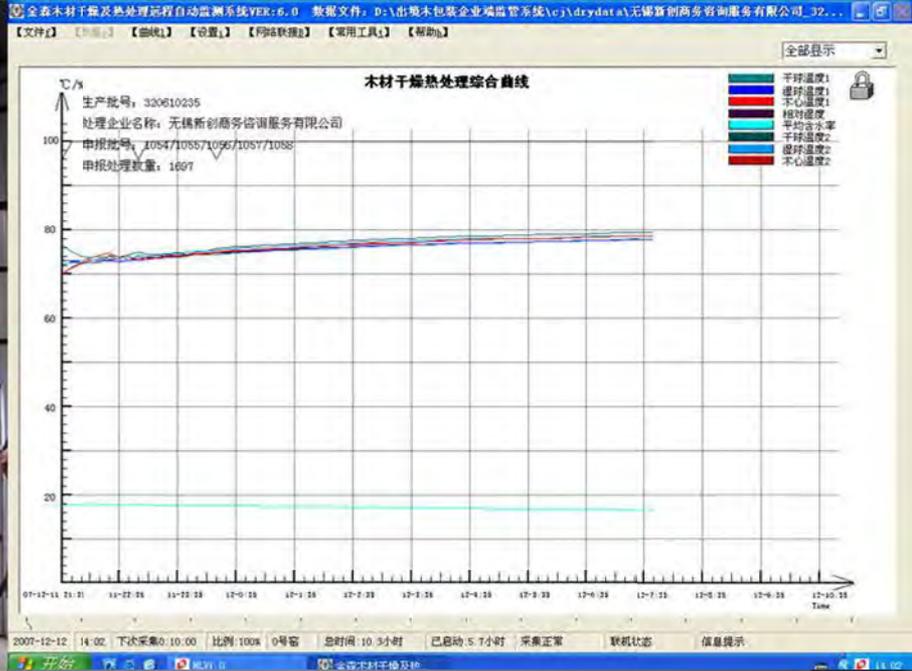


Approval methods for treating WPM

- ✓ Heat treatment

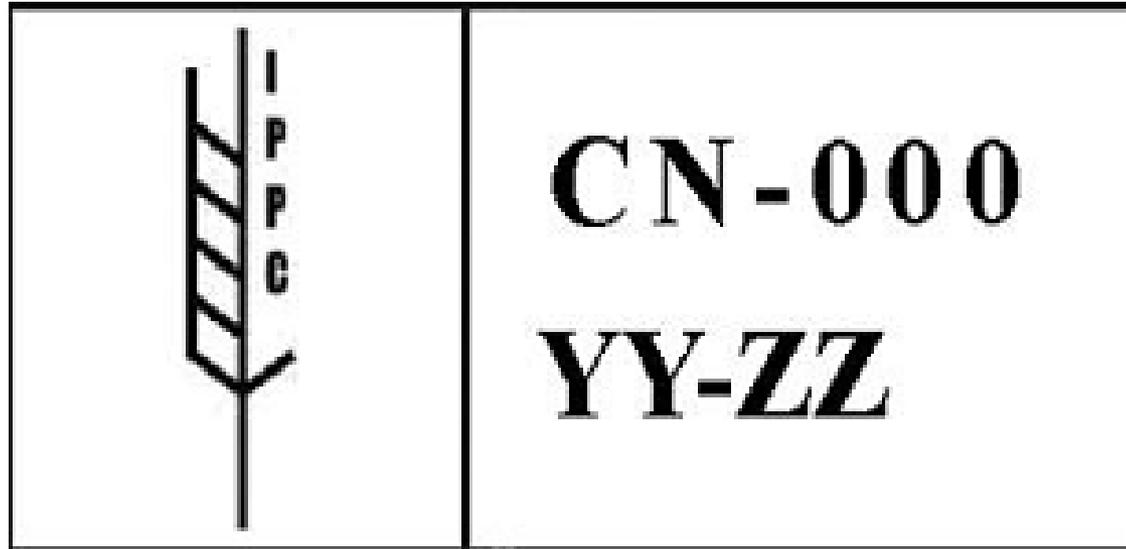
minimum wood core temperature: 56°C and,
minimum exposure time: 30 minutes;



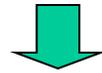




c. 中国出境货物木质包装标识式样
Sample mark of CHINA for WPMs of exit goods



Accepting an application



Pre-treatment inspection



Monitoring of the treatment process



Treatment result evaluation



Supervision of the labelling

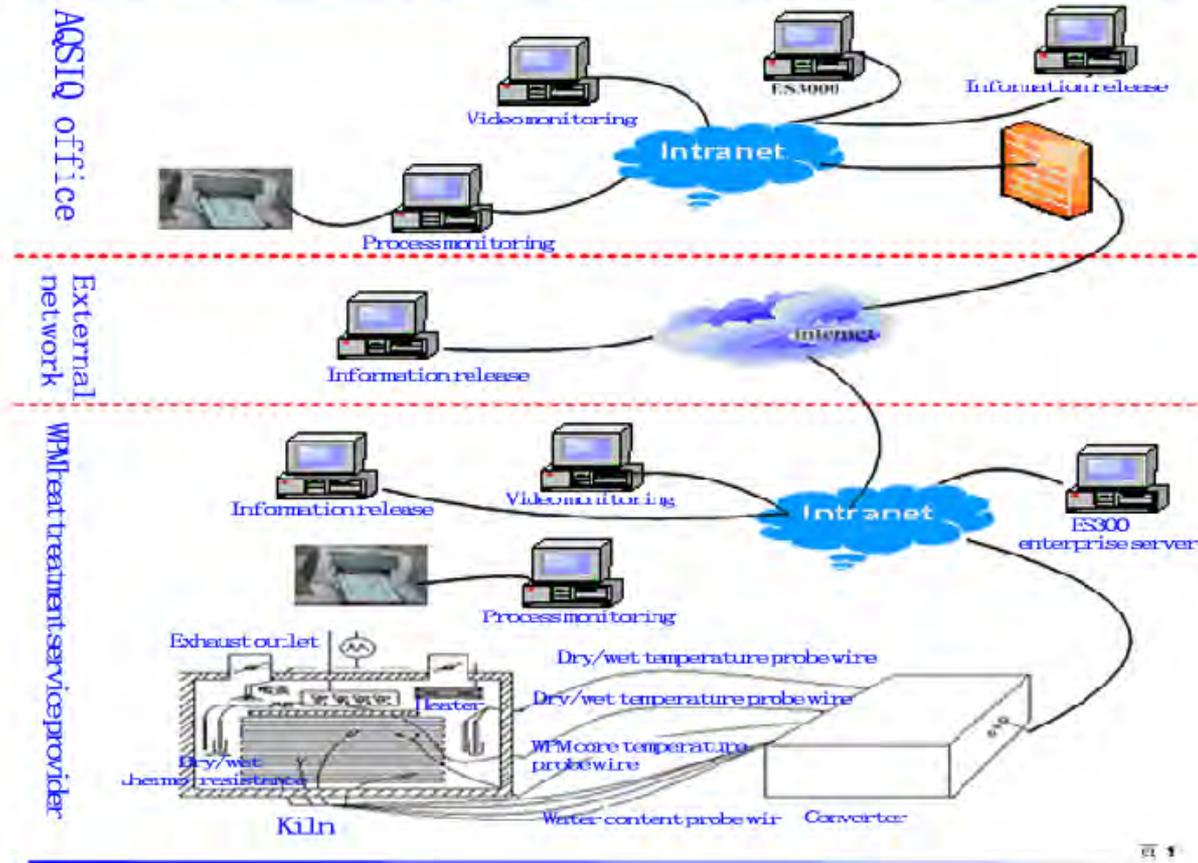


Verification



拓朴图 Topology

To Topology of WPM heat treatment supervision system



http://www.cnwpm.net

木质包装标识查询系统

Wood Packaging Mark Query System.

请输入木质包装IPPC标识和防伪码信息：
(IPPC Mark&Code Information)

 CN-

HT/MB-

Code:

账号：

密码：

手机端下载：
Mobile program download







WPMCODE

请输入木质包装IPPC标识和防伪码信息：
(IPPC Mark&Code Information)

 CN -

HT/MB-

Code :

木质包装标识查询系统v1.0
Wood Packaging Mark Query System.
www.cnwpm.com
Copyright ©2014 Finejay Technology.



Proposal

1. promoting the security system among trade partner to fight against illegal use of IPPC mark
2. To expedite the process of communication in the case of non-compliance, appointing contact point among NPP0 and APPPC members to transmit necessary information and documents , including notification form and associated certificates, by email as an official channel.
3. Setting the technical standard of monitoring space temperature as an alternative to core temperature.





**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION)
DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION, QUARANTINE, STORAGE
BY - DR. VASUDHA GAUTAM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR**



**APPPC/NPPO JOINT
WORKSHOP ON
ISPM 15 : REGULATION
OF WOOD
PACKAGING MATERIAL
IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE
10-14 JUNE 2014, BEIJING,
CHINA**



ISPM-15



- The major thrust areas of plant protection are streamlining the quarantine measures and eliminating the possibilities of entry of exotic pests.
- Pests associated with wood packaging material are known to have negative impacts on forest health and biodiversity.
- Implementation of ISPM 15 is considered to reduce significantly the spread of pests and subsequently their negative impacts.

ISPM 15 - REGULATIONS OF WOOD PACKING MATERIALS

- **In 2002 IPPC brought out - International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM 15), “Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade”**
- **In 2009 (Revised) - REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE**



ISPM-15



- The Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement of WTO envisages application of Phytosanitary measures based on scientific justifications. Therefore, it is imperative to conduct all Plant Quarantine inspections as per the International Standards/guidelines.
- India has developed total 22 National Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.





National Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (NSPM)

NSP
M
No.

Plant Quarantine Operation Systems Manual

1

Import Inspection Manual

2

Export Inspection Manual

3

Post-Entry Quarantine Inspection Manual

4

Pest Risk Analysis:Administrative Process Manual

5

Pest Risk Analysis-Technical Methodology

6

Guideline for Reporting Plant Quarantine Material

7

Guidelines for Auditing of Plant Quarantine Activities

8

Guideline for Certification of Forced Hot Air Treatment for Wood Packaging Material

9

Guideline for Export Inspection and phytosanitary certification of Fresh Mango (*Mangifera indica*) fruits to P.R. China

10

Quarantine Treatments and Application Procedures- I. Methyl Bromide Fumigation

11



National Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (NSPM)

NSP
M
No.

Guideline for Assessment ,Accreditation & Auditing of Fumigation Agencies

12

Requirement for establishment of PFA for Mango nut Weevil and pulp Weevil

13

Requirement for establishment of PFA for Tephritid fruit flies

14

Guidelines for certification of Hot water immersion treatment facilities

15

Guidelines for development of NSPM

16

Guidelines for Regulating Export, Import & Import Release of Biological Control Agents & other Beneficial Organism

17

Guidelines for Certification of HT facilities for Niger seed

18

Requirement for establishment of PFA for Brown Rot

19

Guidelines for certification of VHT facilities for fresh fruits

20

Guidelines for Certification of Irradiation Treatment Facilities for Fresh Fruits

21

Guidelines for Assessment, Audit and Accreditation of Fumigation Agencies for Undertaking ALP Fumigation

22

NSPM'S SUPPORTING --- ISPM 15



- **NSPM – 9 : Guidelines for Certification of Forced Hot air Treatment Facilities For Wood Packaging Material.**

- http://www.plantquarantineindia.org/pdf/Certification_Standard_for_HT.pdf

- **NSPM-11: Quarantine Treatments and Application Procedures: Methyl Bromide Fumigation.**

- <http://www.plantquarantineindia.org/pdf/nspm%2011%20quarantine%20treatment%20%28mb%29%20standard.pdf>

- **NSPM-12: Guidelines for Assessment, Audit and Accreditation of fumigation agencies for undertaking Methyl Bromide Fumigation**

- <http://plantquarantineindia.org/pdf/nspm%2012%20guidelines%20for%20accreditation%20of%20fa.pdf>

Country Report

**Country experiences
in implementing ISPM 15**

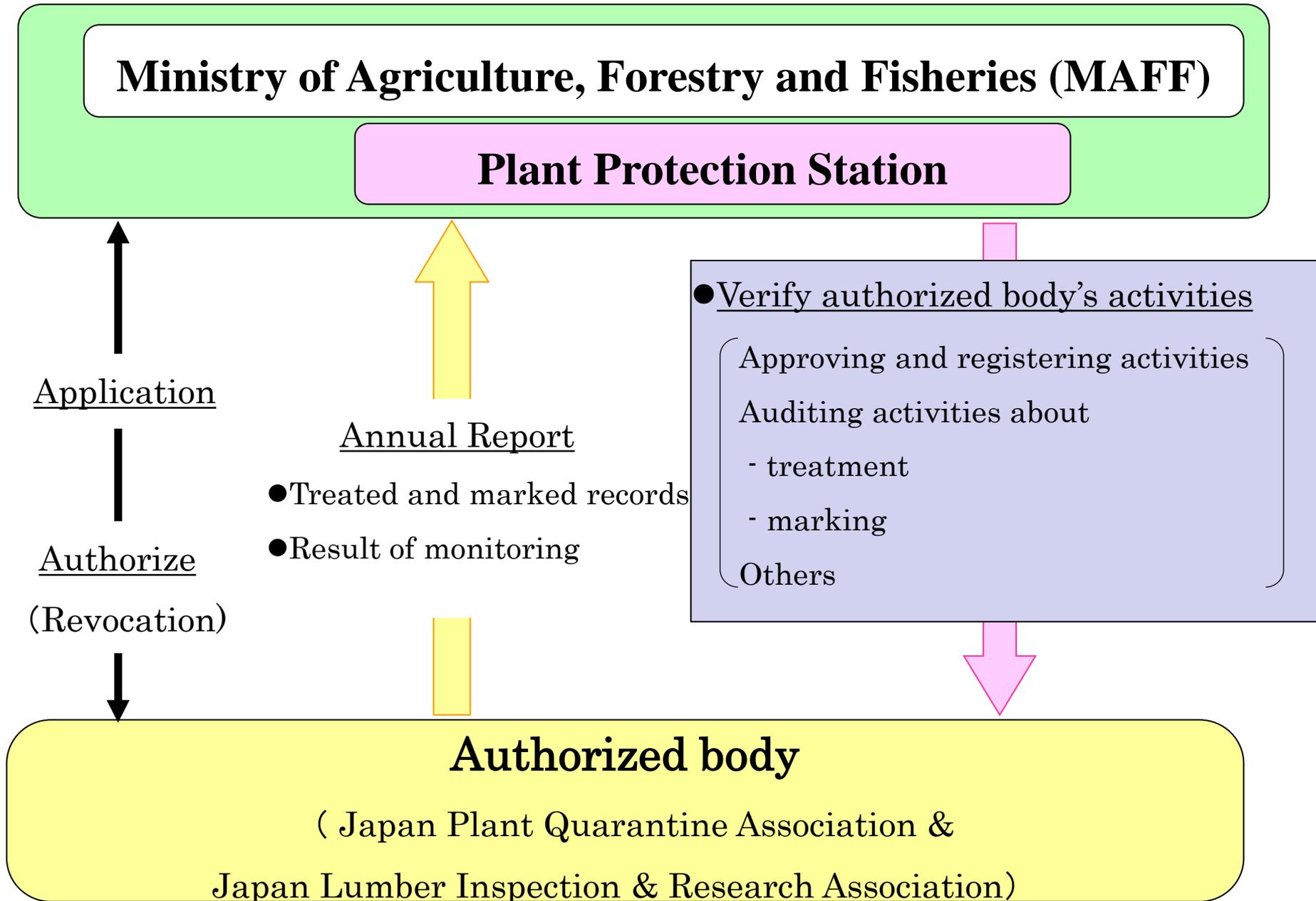
Takashi Kawai

Yokohama Plant Protection Station

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Japan

Japanese Certification System of WPM for export -1



Japanese Certification System of WPM for export -2

Authorized body

(Japan Plant Quarantine Association & Japan Lumber Inspection & Research Association)

Monitoring treatment provider and WPM

producer activities

Inspection about

- Treatment Record
- Marked Record

Technological advice

- Ways of Treatment or Marking
- Storage Management of Treated WPM

Application

Treated
Records

Approve

(Revocation)

Marked
Records

Application

Register

(Revocation)

Approved Treatment Provider

(about 340 companies)

<keep documents>

- Treated records (copy)

Treatment request

Registered WPM Producer

(about 1850 companies)

<keep documents>

- Treated records
- Marked records

Issue treated records

Japanese Certification System of WPM for export -3

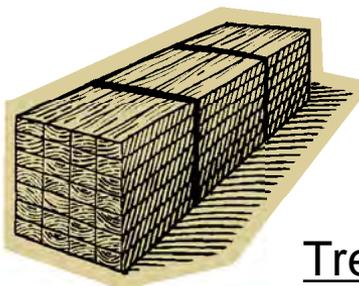
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Plant Protection Station

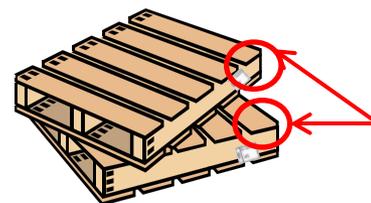
Monitoring

Approved Treatment Provider
(about 340 companies)

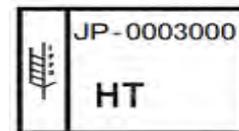
Registered WPM Producer
(about 1850 companies)



Treatment

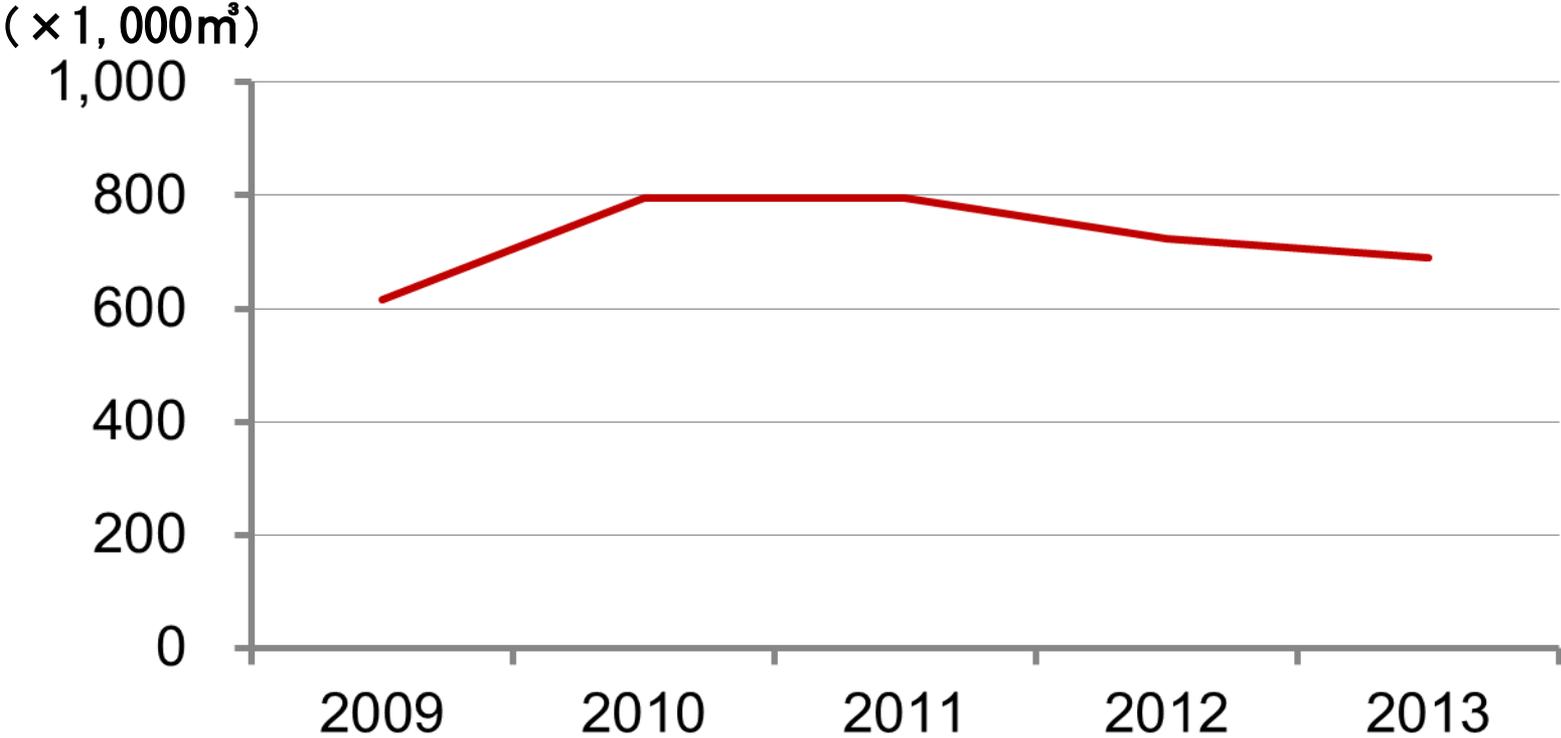


Manufacture



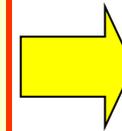
Volume of Marked WPM Production

Fiscal Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
WPM ($\times 1,000\text{m}^3$)	624	796	795	724	690



Scope of the Regulation on Imported WPM in Japan

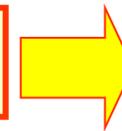
- WPM out of ISPM 15
(Plywood, Veneer, Particle Board etc.)
- WPM treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15



**Not subject
to inspection**



- WPM without the mark



**Subject to
Inspection**

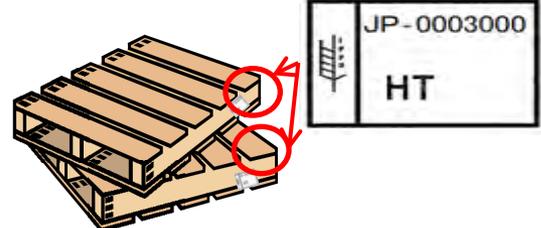
Importation of WPM in Japan

Imported WPM

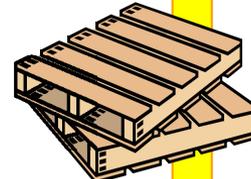
WPM not specified in ISPM15

WPM specified in ISPM15

With Required Mark



JP-0003000
HT



Without Required Mark

Inspection

Rejection

Pass

Treatment

Disposal/
Reshipment

Approval

Inspection unnecessary

WPM subject to ISPM



Pallets



Wooden Cases



Wooden Crates



Drums



Wooden crates



Wooden Crates



Dunage



WPM not requiring quarantine inspection



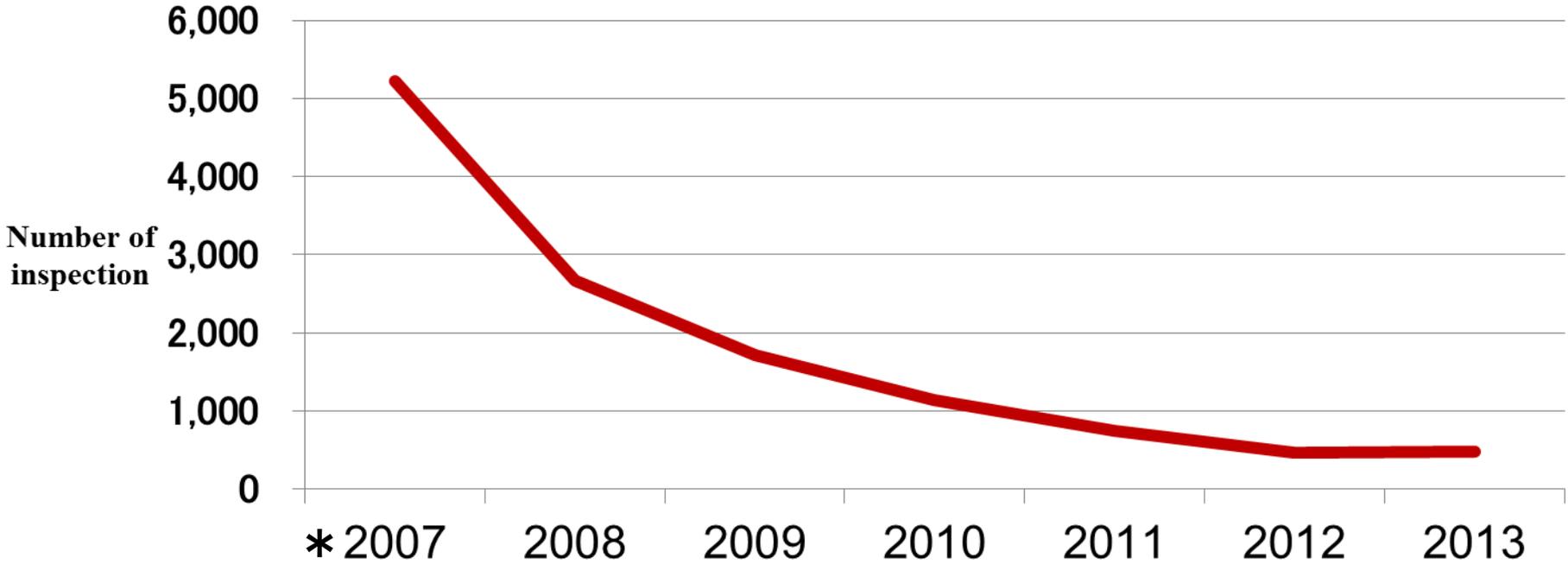
Processed WPM such as Plywood, Particle Board, Oriented Strand Board, Veneer
(Photo: Plywood)



Others: Sawdust, shavings, Wood Wool, Wood Chip
(Left: Wood Chip, Right: Wood Wool)

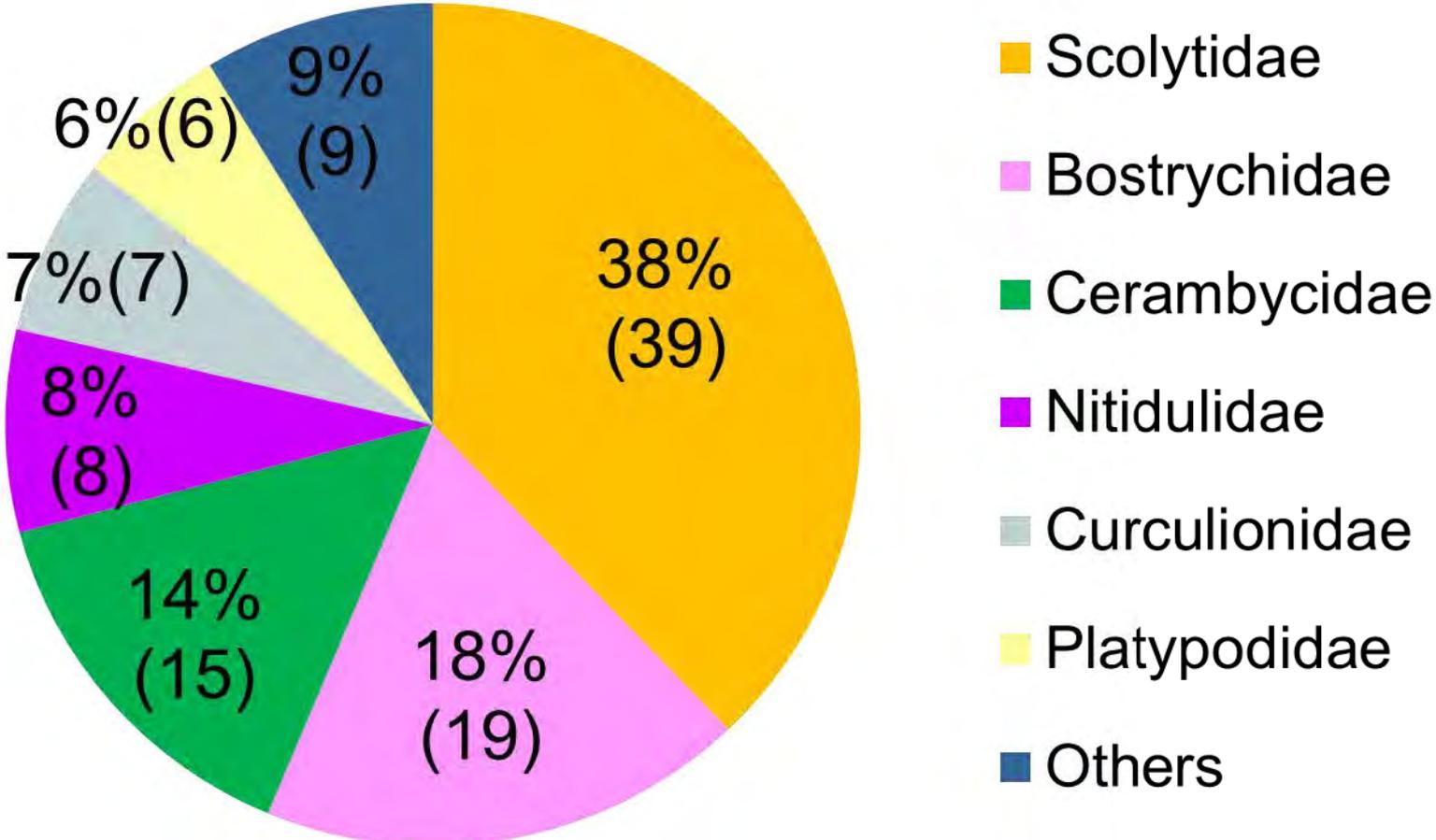
Record of inspection of imported WPM in Japan

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Inspection	5,223	2,670	1,713	1,147	754	467	479



* In 2007, number of inspection is total from April to December

Detected Quarantine Pests (2007~2013)



Status of wood packaging treatment & marking system in Korea

June 2014



Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency

Contents

1. Regulation
2. Status of WPM treatment
3. Operation of on line support system
4. HTC registration procedure
5. Management of HTC
6. Procedure of heat treatment
7. Marking system
8. Training
9. Challenge & Where to go

- a. ISPM No. 15(IPPC)
- b. Plant Protection Act
 - * Registration, Cancellation of HT service
 - Violation & Penalty
- c. Enforcement Regulation/PPA
 - * How to register, registration requirement, administrative measures, compliance
- d. Quarantine Requirements of WPM(Notice, 2002)
 - * mark registration, monitoring, how to operate

2

Status of WPM treatment

- Start HT for exporting WPM in 2001
- Registered number of HTC(620), FC(28)
- How to treat : HT(98.6%), MB(1.4%)
 - '13 HT : 71,962, MB : 981
- Type of WPM : pallet, W/B, skid, dunnage, timber etc.
- Operation of online support system on WPM

- Registration of HT company/mark /staff/facility
- Real time input HT schedule & result
- Report & Certification .

The screenshot shows the '열처리업체 운영정보' (Heat Treatment Company Operation Information) registration page. The page is divided into two main sections: '업체정보관리' (Company Information Management) and '열처리업체 운영정보' (Heat Treatment Company Operation Information).

업체정보관리 (Company Information Management) includes:

- 열처리업체현황 조회 (관리자)
- 현황정보조회
- 인력현황
- 관리현황
- 시설현황
- 열처리업체등록대강
- 소독처리리크레인지
- 발생차분 조회
- 소독처리입계점검

열처리업체 운영정보 (Heat Treatment Company Operation Information) includes:

- 열처리업체현황 조회 (관리자)
- 대표자 정보
 - 성명: 김주환 (필수)
 - 생년월일: 1969-10-15
 - 영문명: Sung Joo Heon
 - 이: 02-276-8813
 - 비밀번호: 02x00HrHm49M2 (강호환만 비밀번호)
 - 이메일: 0
 - 주소(도/군/구): 680110 무안번호조회
 - 주소(읍/면/리): 울산광역시 남구 용정로74번길 14 (부곡동)
 - 주소(지번):
- 열처리 업체 정보
 - 등록번호: 756
 - 관할기관: 열처리전문부 울산사무소
 - 법인(상호)명 (국문): (주)유니팩
 - 법인(상호)명 (영문): UNION PACK CO. LTD
 - 업종: 수출입목재열처리업
 - 사업장소재지 (도/군/구): 680110 무안번호조회
 - 사업장소재지 (읍/면/리): 울산광역시 남구 용정로74번길 14 (부곡동)
 - 사업장소재지 (지번):
 - 사업장소재지 (영문): 14, Yongam-ro 74beon-gil, Nam-gu, Ulsan, Korea
 - 전화: 052-276-8813
 - Fax: 052-276-8814
 - 사업소재지 (도/군/구): 680110 무안번호조회
 - 사업소재지 (읍/면/리): 울산광역시 남구 용정로74번길 14 (부곡동)
 - 사업소재지 (지번):
 - 사업소재지 (영문): 14, Yongam-ro 74beon-gil, Nam-gu, Ulsan, Korea
 - 사업소재지 (전화): 052-276-8813
 - 관리등급: 미검
 - 운영여부: 운영
 - 최초등록일: 2013-11-28
 - 최종교부일: 2013-11-28
 - 등록일:
 - 소독처리리크: KR-34756 HT (UP-001) 사용중, KR-34756 HT (UP-002) 사용중, KR-34756 HT (UP-003) 사용중, KR-34756 HT (UP-004) 사용중
 - 등록종교부번호: [2013-11-28] 신규 등록

Buttons at the bottom: 목록, 수정, 삭제, 재교부, 등록금 안내

4 HTC registration procedure

- a. Authority :QIA
- b. Requirements for registration
 - Staff : one or more HT Technician
 - Facility : More than 20m³
 - Equipment : temperature sensor(2) & auto recording system, H & Ventilator
- c. Application and registration
 - application to QIA Regional office→
on site confirm → report to headquarter
QIA →issuance of certificate &
registration on line system

- a. Classification : 4 class, differentiated treatment in regular check and training
- b. Monitoring by Regional QIA office
 - Regular & spot check
 - * base on Treatment schedule & temperature graph online system
- c. Administrative measure on non-compliance
 - correction order, warning, business suspension

- a. Application → HTC
- b. Input treatment schedule online system by HTC
- c. Execution of treatment
loading → sensing → heating →
measuring temp. and time
- d. Report the result online system
- e. Marking/Issuance of certi. by
HTC

Outside & inside of HT facility



How to input HT result on System

열처리업체 운영정보시스템

식물검역부 식물방제과 권승일님 정보변경 로그아웃

열처리업체 운영정보

【공지사항】 소독계획/결과등록 입력방법 변경안내(필독)
 수출용 열처리소독작업이 예정된 경우 반드시 사전에 「계획」을 입력하시기 바랍니다. 앞으로는(4월8일부터)등록된 계획에 연계하여 「완료(결과등록)」 처리가 가능하도록 시스템이 변경됨을 알려 드려니 착오 없으시기 바랍니다. (※현재이전시간으로 소독계획을 등록할 수 없습니다. 자세한 사항은 공지사항 15번, 16번을 참고하세요.)
 품명별 수량단위는 고정되어 있고 합판을 넣으려면 품명/단위를 "기타"와 "개"를 선택하세요.
 처리온도,처리시간은56℃,30분이 기본정보입니다.

■ 소독계획/결과등록

법인(상호)명 대한목재

소독상태 완료 작업번호 13-35 632-00319 (+컴퓨터로 자동생성됨)

소독구분 자체 품명 나무상자(WOODEN BOX)

의뢰자 원일외 3개사

처리기간 2013-12-06 09:37 ~ 2013-12-06 12:16

수량 19.0 개(pc(s)) 목재두께 45.0 mm

처리온도 56.0 °C 처리시간 30 분

시설명 열처리시설 [1]

열처리소독기술자 김명자

첨부파일(그래프) *첨부파일은 5MB 미만의 GIF, JPEG(JPG)파일만 허용됩니다. **첨가보기...** C121640_K.JPG

C121640_K(1).JPG - 열처 v6.71

대한목재

11:25 시온전

Time	상부온도	실내온도
11:40	56.0	90.4
11:41	56.3	88.4
11:42	56.6	87.6
11:43	56.9	88.2
11:44	57.1	89.8
11:45	57.4	91.5
11:46	57.8	91.5
11:47	58.1	89.9
11:48	58.4	88.0
11:49	58.6	87.6
11:50	58.8	88.7
11:51	59.1	90.5
11:52	59.4	91.7
11:53	59.7	91.0
11:54	59.9	89.1
11:55	60.2	87.7
11:56	60.4	87.9
11:57	60.6	89.5
11:58	60.8	91.3
11:59	61.0	91.6
12:00	61.3	90.3
12:01	61.5	88.4
12:02	61.8	87.7
12:03	62.0	88.5
12:04	62.3	90.2
12:05	62.4	91.5
12:06	62.5	91.1
12:07	62.7	89.4
12:08	62.7	87.6
12:09	62.8	87.5
12:10	62.9	88.8
12:11	63.0	90.6
12:12	63.2	91.1
12:13	63.4	90.0
12:14	63.6	91.1
12:15	63.8	90.6
12:16	64.0	91.1

기록 중지

7

Marking system

- a. Use of mark after registration of treatment mark based on certificate
 - authorize registered number in each mark
- b. Keep QR code on each mark
- c. Maintain register book for movement of mark

(제 14-14-00008 호) 소독처리마크 사용 증명서			
사용(신청)번호	200	관리번호	0145161
소독처리 업자	상 호	벽암산업(주)	
	주 소	(416-774) 경기 김포시 청송로 20, 207동 1103호 (장기동, 청송마을현대2단지아파트)	
	성 명	성원제	생년월일 1978-01-17
열처리시설 (방제업사업장) 소재지	(416-888) 경기 김포시 하성면 월하로880번길 132 (전류터)		
종 류 (개 질)	고무인	크 기 (가로×세로)	7.5cm X 3.5cm
사용용도	목재포장재의 소독처리 증명		
마 크	[인형]	[사진]	
			
식물방역법 및 농약관리법 관계규정에 따라 이와 같이 소독처리마크 사용 증명서를 발급합니다.			
2014년 06월 23일			
농림축산검역본부 김포공항사무소장 직인			

- a. How to establish temperature sensor in facility(location, drilling and sealing)
 - b. How to obtain room during WPM HT
 - c. Use latent heat after 56°C/30 min.
 - d. Calibration(± 0.5 °C)of thermometer and probe(1year)
- * Isolated storage after treatment

- a. Limitation of checking due to lots of HTC and shortage of quarantine officer
- b. Continuous administrative measures due to illegal use of mark including forgery and non declaration of new mark
- c. Shortage of knowledge & skill due to frequent change job of HT technician
- d. Requirements by importing country (marking, certificate, hitchhiking pest)



Thank you

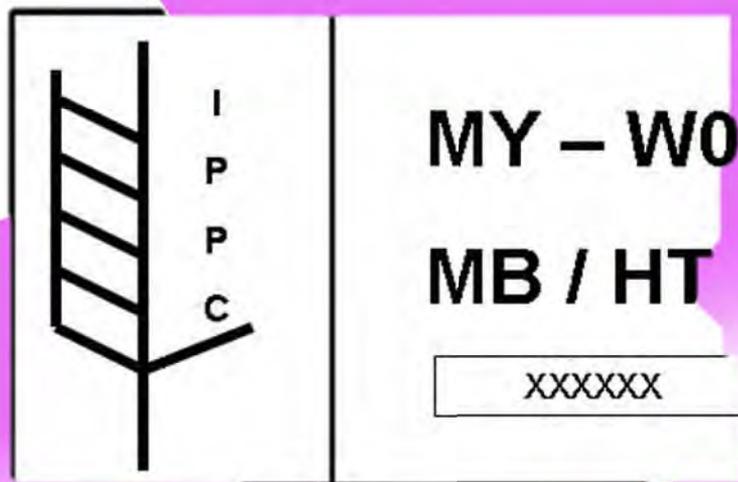
INTRODUCTION

- **WPMs are made from raw woods and often untreated to mitigate pests**
- **They are the pathway to quarantine pests and pose high risk when the origin could not be ascertain and re-use by importing country for export**
- **IPM 15 provide the acceptable standard to mitigate risk associated with WPMs**
- **Approved treatment measures and specified mark (IPPC marking) are the basis for authorizing the entry of WPM without further requirements**

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES No. 15

MARKING

The marking proposed for Malaysia WPM



Procedure for Registration of WPM Treatment Service Providers

- Application – company name, competent personnel, licenses, location and description of facilities
- Auditing – equipment, record keeping, practical competency, storage and safety

Approval on the Registration of WPM Treatment Service Providers



Monitoring

- Registration number
- Treatment Batch Running Numbers
- Record Keeping
- Unannounced Audit
- Renewal Audit
- Notification from Importing countries

Non Compliance

- Investigation by auditors
- Suspension until Approved corrective measures
- Re-auditing
- Delisting from registration

Problem and Constraints (1/2)

- Difficult to Inspection non agriculture products that have WPM normally not inspected by Quarantine Inspector
- No Marking for the above WPM and treatment could not be conducted
- No expiry date of treatment especially for re-export
- Sampling is based on non-statistical method and only 10% of the accessible area.
- Forgery of WPM making difficult to trace especially when they use the other company valid registration number

Problem and Constraints (2/2)

- Handling of WPM after treatment such as storage and transits
- Lack of man power to conduct unannounced audit to ensure compliance to the standard especially on record keeping
- Re-use and repairing of WPM by importing country for export did not comply to the making requirement and re-treatment

List of Approved Accredited Treatment Providers

- MB Fumigation – 79 Companies
- Heat Treatment – 44 Companies
- List registered approve service providers are published in www.doa.gov.my

THANK YOU



New Zealand's ISPM 15 Experience

*APPPC/NAPPO ISPM 15 Implementation Workshop
Beijing , June 2014*

Shane Olsen
Manager Plant and Forestry
Plant Imports and Exports

**GROWING AND PROTECTING
NEW ZEALAND**



Registered ISPM 15 Service Providers

- New Zealand operates an approved ISPM 15 service provider programme
- MPI has a standard prescribing requirements for application of ISPM 15 mark
- Approved Treatment Providers
 - 70 registered HT providers
 - 23 registered MB providers
- Approved Application of the Mark
 - 75 registered stamp providers



New Zealand's Cargo Pathway

- NZ receives approx. 660,000 sea containers/year
- Approx. 90% of all containers carry WPM (NZ survey data)
- Approx 90% is ISPM 15 compliant
- Estimated 60,000 containers/year contain some non-compliant or untreated wood packaging



MPI Border Interventions for WPM

- All imported cargo declared using a Quarantine Declaration
- Includes specific question on whether there is wood packaging present in a consignment
- Import declaration also allows for treatment without ISPM mark e.g. treatment listed on a phytosanitary certificate

Agility

22 Butler Boulevard,
Adelaide Airport SA 5950
Australia
Telephone: + 61-8-8154 0000
Facsimile: +61-8-8154 0999

NEW ZEALAND SEA CONTAINER QUARANTINE DECLARATION

Vessel Name: OLGA MAERK ETD 24/12
Voyage Number: 347N ETR 01/14
Container Number or Numbers: SUDU 105 0300 91114

Cleanliness, Restricted Packaging and Wood Packaging Declaration

1. Cleanliness
At the time of packing, the containers were inspected internally and externally, and are clean and free from contamination with live organisms, material of plant or animal origin, soil and water. Yes No

2. Restricted Packaging Materials
Has any sack, pallet, moss, used packing material, used tyres, hay, straw, chaff or any packing material contaminated with the above been used within the containers listed above? Yes No

3. Wood Packaging
Has any wood packaging been used within the containers such as cases, crates, pallets or wood used to separate, brace, protect or secure cargo in transit? Yes No

2a. If yes to question 3, has the wood been ISPM 15 treated and marked or is the packaging made from material exempt from these requirements (such as Plywood or Medium Density Fibreboard)? Yes No

Certification is not required for ISPM 15 treated and marked wood packaging.

2b. If no to 3a, has the wood been otherwise treated and certified as per the Import Health Standard? Yes No

How was the wood treated?
Please attach the original treatment certificate

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS TRUE AND CORRECT

Signed: _____
Name: Tracy Mooney
Position in Company: Warehouse Manager
Date: 19 / 12 / 2013

FAILURE TO SUPPLY THIS INFORMATION, OR SUPPLYING ERRONEOUS INFORMATION, MAY RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT DELAYS AND INCREASED COSTS DURING THE ARRIVAL PROCESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Wood Packaging Non-Compliances

- Pest contamination on WPM is low
- Few interceptions of significant forestry pests on imported WPM
- Some pest interception trends have been detected
 - Specific pathways, countries
- New focus on improving air container compliance
 - Relatively high level of non-compliance with ISPM 15



PHILIPPINES: ISPM 15 Implementation Session II

Joan-May T. Mozo

Plant Quarantine Officer

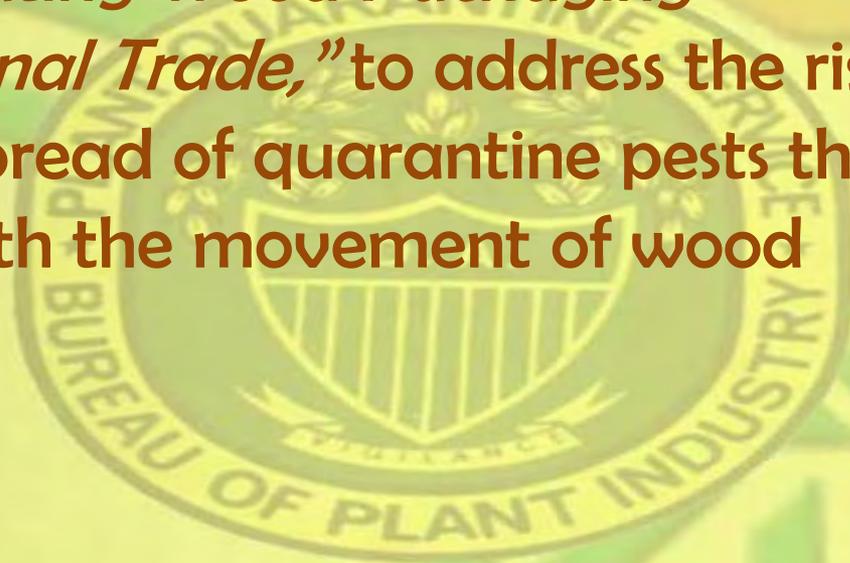
Plant Quarantine Service

Bureau of Plant Industry



ISPM 15 Background

- Mid 1990's – numerous countries record increasing interceptions of insect pests in untreated wood packaging material
- In 2002, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measure (ICPM) of the IPPC approved ISPM no.15 *“Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade,”* to address the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests that may be associated with the movement of wood packaging material



- BPI issued BPI Quarantine Administrative Order no. 1 series of 2004 with the same title to implement the said standard in the Philippines (**Full Implementation Date: 01 June 2005**)
- April 2009 at the CPM meeting in Rome, due to several demands to improve handling and clarify ambiguity of the text and actual implementation of the said ISPM, the revision of ISPM 15 was approved.
- In 2010 BPI issued BPI Quarantine Administrative Order no. 1 series of 2010 Revised Regulation for Wood Packaging Material in International Trade (**Implementation date: 01 January 2011**)

Approved Treatments

a. Methyl Bromide Fumigation

Temperature	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at:		
		2 h	4 h	24 h
21 °C or above	48	36	31	24
16 °C or above	56	42	36	28
10 °C or above	64	48	42	32

b. Heat Treatment

56°C for 30 minutes (wood core temperature)

**Treatment procedure are in accordance to
the Standard**

Accreditation of Quarantine Treatment Providers

- I. Fumigation Companies
 - a. Licensed by the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority
 - b. Has the required fumigation and safety equipment
 - c. Passed the actual test conducted by BPI
- II. Heat Treatment Companies
 - a. Has the required equipment for HT
 - b. Passed the actual test conducted by BPI

Accredited Fumigation Companies	
Accredited HT Facilities	

Philippine ISPM 15 Markings

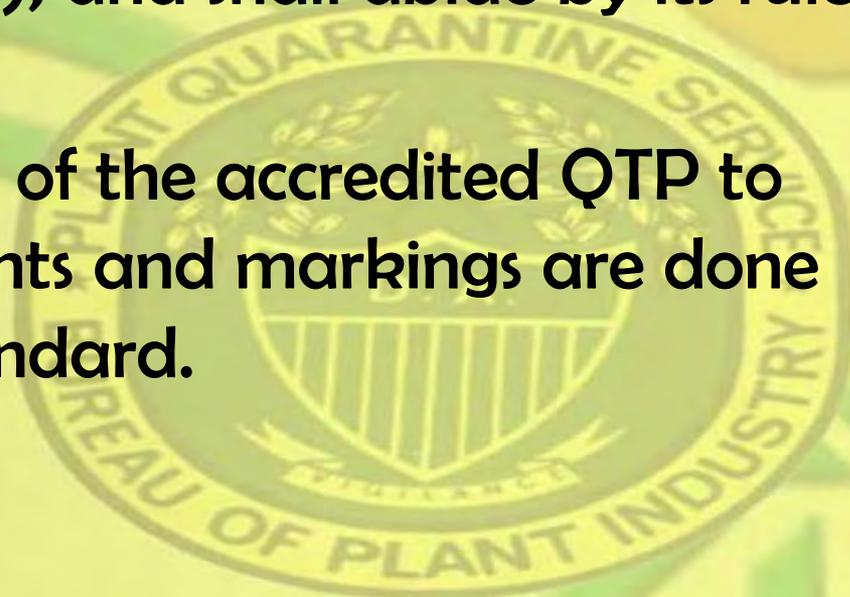


O1 19/01/04

Green in color, spray painted, rubber stamped or any practical method, batch number and treatment date must be placed outside the border of the mark

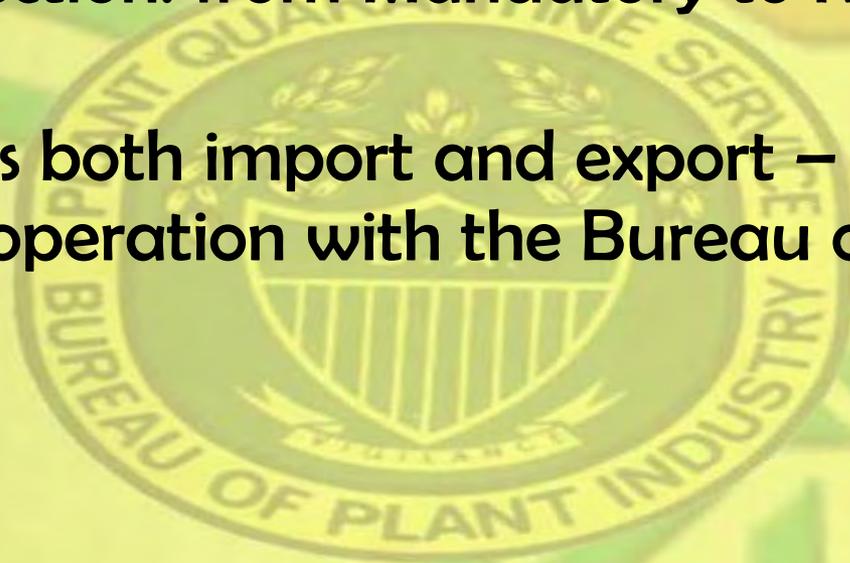
Control of the Mark

- Each accredited QTP has its own company code (which will be used in the mark)
- All treatments are being supervised by BPI-PQS*
- Use of the mark is registered in the Phils Intellectual Property Office (IPO), and shall abide by its rules and regulations
- It is the responsibility of the accredited QTP to ensure that treatments and markings are done according to the Standard.



Philippines Experience

- <5 notifications of WPM non-compliance received per year since 2005 - conduct of investigations; provide sanctions
- Strict compliance to QTP accreditation requirements
- Approaches for inspection: from Mandatory to Risk-based
- BPI regulation covers both import and export – coordination and cooperation with the Bureau of Customs (BOC)



Philippines Experience

- **REUSED WPM with Markings**
 - responsibility of the exporting country (exporter)
 - inspection for signs of infestation
 - proper storage
 - non-issuance of Phytosanitary Certificate
 - if PC is needed, remove previous mark, re-treat and place new mark



REPORT BY SINGAPORE

Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority



APPPC/NPPO JOINT WORKSHOP ON ISPM NO. 15: REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING
MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 10 -14 JUNE 2014 BEIJING, CHINA



Implementation of ISPM No. 15 in Singapore

*Not implemented for import

*Implemented for export to meet importing countries requirements and facilitate trade

*AVA accredits treatment providers to perform fumigation and heat treatment under ISPM No. 15

Implementation of ISPM No. 15 in Singapore

* All 48 treatment providers under the Treatment Provider Scheme (TPS)

* Adherence to requirements stated in the Scheme with strong oversight by AVA

- general requirements
- documentation and records
- submission of reports
- technical competency

Implementation of ISPM No. 15 in Singapore

*Adherence to requirements stated in the Scheme ... continue

- training
- equipment
- technical requirements
- facility requirements
- product
- treatment monitoring
- issuance of treatment certificates
- treatment records
- audit and follow up
- routine compliance evaluation

Implementation of ISPM No. 15 in Singapore

*Adherence to requirements stated in the Scheme ... continue

- non compliances
- corrective actions
- suspension
- reinstatement
- termination

Sanction Measures for Non Compliances to TPS

Suspension for minimum 1 month

- Notice of “unacceptable status” or “improper treatment” from overseas country
- Occurrence of more than 3 major non compliances in one calendar year
- Failure to report changes made to treatment operations or implement without prior approval from AVA
- Conduct treatment without designated supervising personnel or trained treatment operator
- Conduct treatment without abiding by legislative requirements of other government agencies

Sanction Measures for Non Compliances to TPS

Suspension for minimum 1 month

- Non payment of audit service conducted by AVA
- Two critical non compliances in one calendar year
- Evidence of inactivity for six months

Sanction Measures for Non Compliances to TPS

Reinstatement

- Complies with all corrective actions, changes and conditions for reinstatement prescribed by AVA
- Desk and site audit by AVA
- Application for reinstatement processed after suspension period

Sanction Measures for Non Compliances to TPS

Termination

- Misuse of TPS certification mark or accreditation, falsification of the treatment certificate
- Fraud or misrepresentation of any records, declaration, statement
- Commits more than 3 critical non compliances in one calendar year
- Conditions for reinstatement from a suspension are not met within specified time
- Inactive for 12 months
- Treatment provider requests for termination

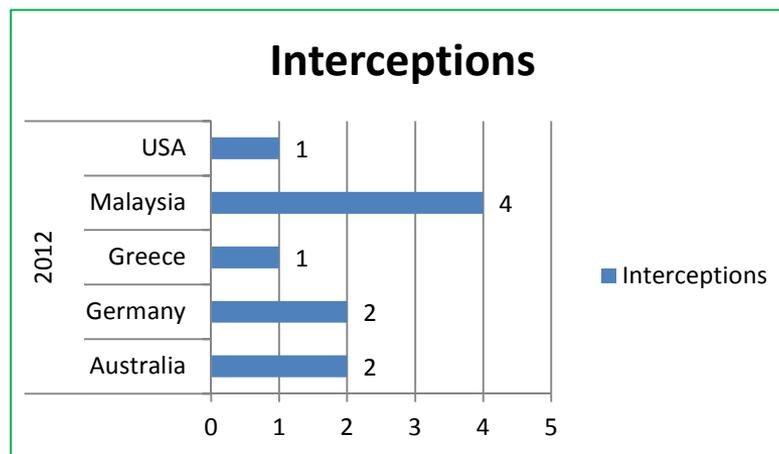
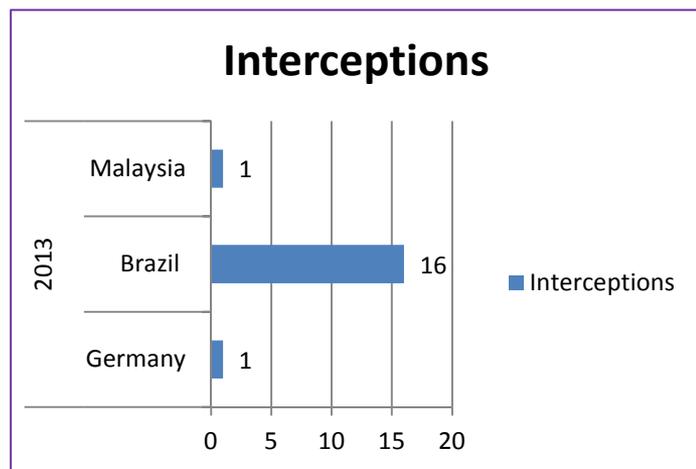
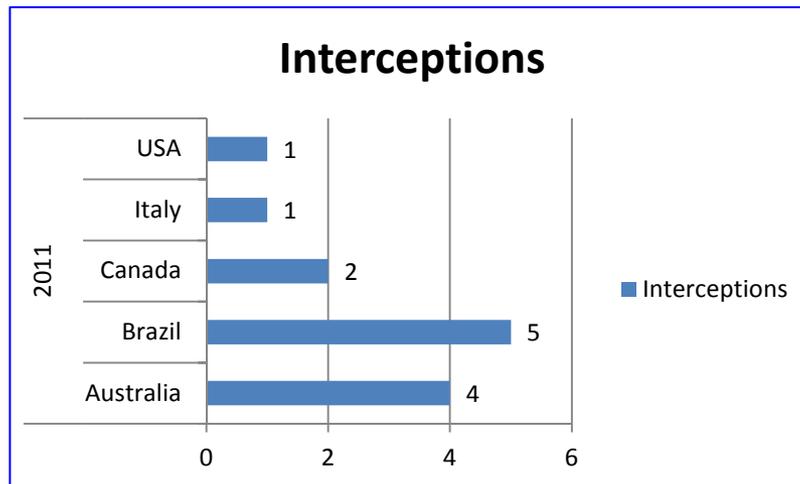
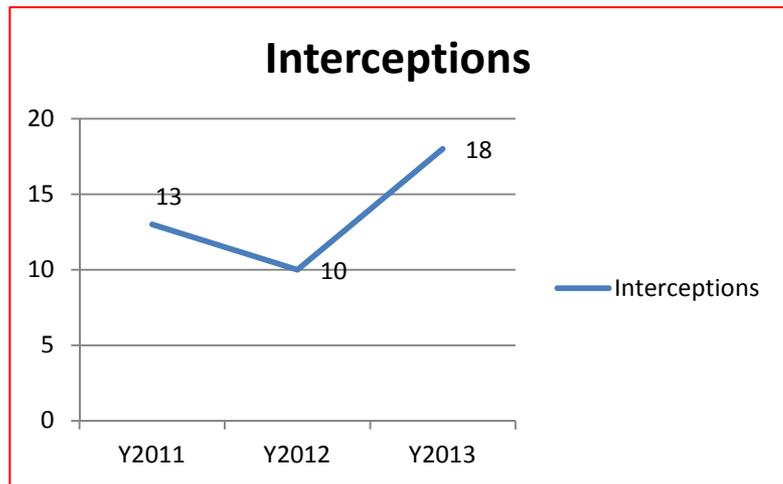
Challenges Encountered in Addressing Non Compliances

1. Limited resources available to check and audit
2. Time required to train technically competent staff
3. Promote appreciation/awareness on the importance of plant health and phytosanitary measures
4. Appeal against sanction measures

APPPC/NPPO JOINT WORKSHOP ON ISPM NO. 15: REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING
MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 10 -14 JUNE 2014 BEIJING, CHINA

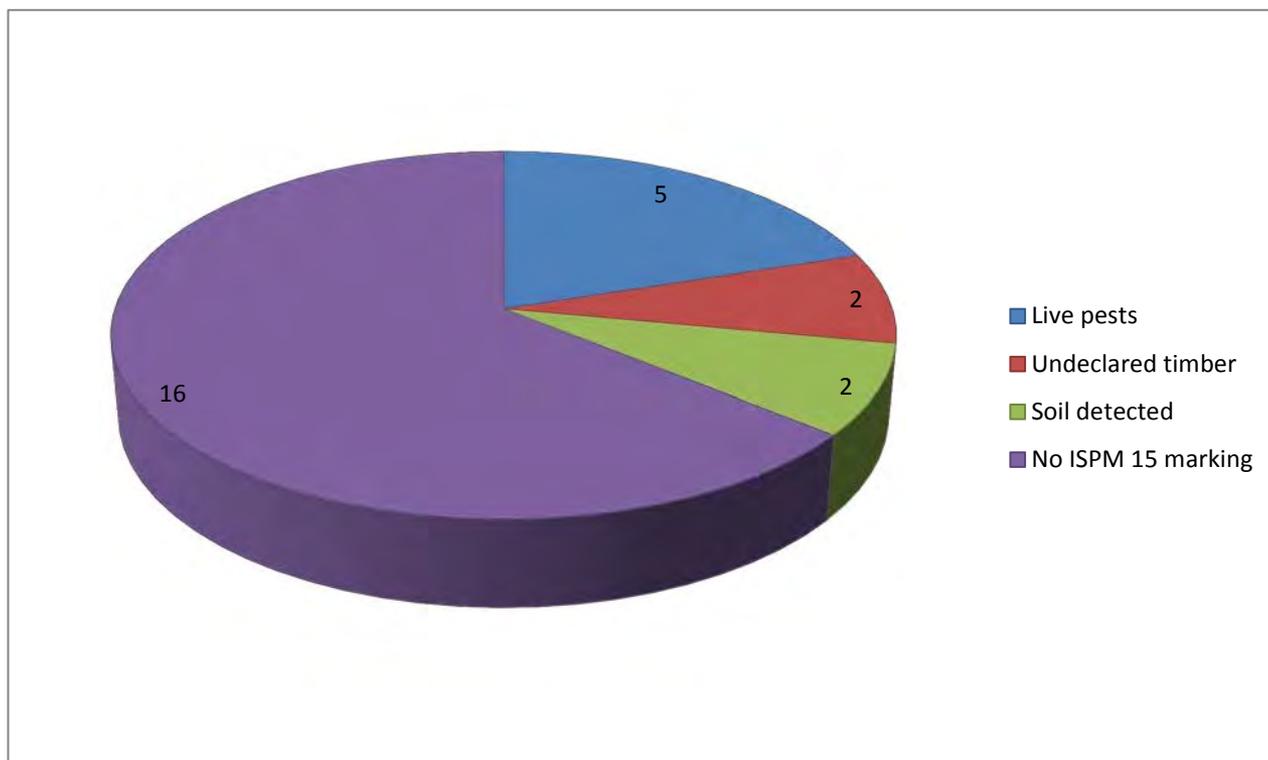


Non Compliances Notification



Non Compliances Notification

Profile : Types of Non compliances associated with SWPMs from 2011-13



Non Compliances Notification

Observations

1. Some exporting companies are foreign companies
2. Inadequate information (i) only names and address of companies and the number of interceptions related to the companies stated, (ii) ISPM identifier (SG-02-HT-DB)
3. Notifications received at six months interval

Non Compliance Notification

Suggestions

1. Timely notification for effective corrective actions
2. Establish bilaterally (maybe) a timeframe for notification, corrective actions and report on corrective actions to reduce repeat non compliances by the same companies
3. Communication, besides thru IPPC contact point, with operational personnel as well

Non Compliance Notification

Suggestions

4. Adequate information provided for investigation:

- Name and address of exporter
- Mode and means of transport
- Documents (bill of lading, phytosanitary/treatment certificate number if applicable, invoice)
- Description of the SWPMs
- Distinguishing marks on SWPMs
- Quantity not in compliance

THANK YOU



**Thailand Presentation
On
Country Experiences in
Implementing of ISPM No.15**

Mr. Chusak Wongwichakorn
Senior Agricultural Research Specialist
Department of Agriculture
THAILAND

- Thailand has implemented ISPM No.15 for export since 2004
- Export Plant Quarantine Service
Office of Agricultural Regulation
Department of Agriculture
- Plant Quarantine Station

Procedure for Registration of WPMs Producers and Treatment Providers

- Meeting with the exporters, WPMs producers, Treatment Providers to facilitate understanding of ISPM No.15
- Auditor's Training
 - ISPM No.15
 - Australian fumigation accreditation scheme (AFAS)
 - Heat Treatment

Documentation for registration

- Application Form
- Audit Check lists for MB and HT
- Registration form for approved accredited WPMs producers

Auditing for registration

- Application – company name, address, license, competent personal, location
- Auditing – location, equipment, facilities, storage area, safety, demonstration of treatment
- Understanding of ISPM No.15

MB auditing

- License fumigator
- Equipment
- Fumigation meet the standard
- Safety

HT auditing

- Competent personal
- Heat chamber
- Equipment
- Treatment meet standard

Approval

- Auditor submit all the documents to the technical committees
- Technical committees consideration for approval

Issuance of Registration Form

- Approval WPMs producers or Treatment provider will get DOA Registration form
- Registration valid for 1 year
- Authorize signed by DOA

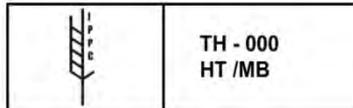
Thailand Registration Form for ISPM No.15



กบส.-3
กรมวิชาการเกษตร
กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์

ใบสำคัญการขึ้นทะเบียนผู้ผลิต
วัสดุบรรจุภัณฑ์ไม้ตามข้อกำหนดของ IPPC

หนังสือนี้ออกให้เพื่อรับรองว่า.....สถานที่ติดต่อกับผู้รับใบสำคัญ
ตั้งอยู่เลขที่..... หมู่/ซอย..... ถนน.....
ตำบล/แขวง..... อำเภอ/เขต..... จังหวัด.....
รหัสไปรษณีย์..... โทรศัพท์..... โทรสาร..... เป็นผู้รับใบสำคัญการขึ้น
ทะเบียนผู้ผลิตวัสดุบรรจุภัณฑ์ไม้ตามข้อกำหนดของ IPPC โดยได้รับหมายเลขทะเบียนการขึ้นทะเบียนเพื่อประทับ
รับรองบนบรรจุภัณฑ์ไม้ตามที่ปรากฏดังนี้



ใบสำคัญนี้ยกเลิกให้เมื่อวันที่..... เดือน..... พ.ศ..... และให้ใช้ได้จนถึงวันที่.....
เดือน..... พ.ศ.....

(ลายมือชื่อ)..... พนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่
(.....) ผู้อนุญาต
ตำแหน่ง.....

Monitoring

- Validity of Registration
- Record keeping
- Unannounced Audit
- Non-compliance notification
- Treatment demonstration

Non - Compliance

- Warning
- Suspension and corrective action require (CAR)
- Withdraw

Problem and Constraints

- Thailand haven't implemented ISPM No.15 for importation
- Lack of auditors to conduct unannounced audit
- Fraudulent records
- No record keeping
- Treatment were not in standard
- Invalid registration number

List of Approved Accredited

WPMs producers and Treatment Providers

- MB Fumigation – 470 companies
- Heat Treatment – 345 companies
- The list of registered approved WPMs producers and Treatment Providers are published in www.doa.go.th



THANK YOU

THE USDA EXPERIENCE OF ISPM 15

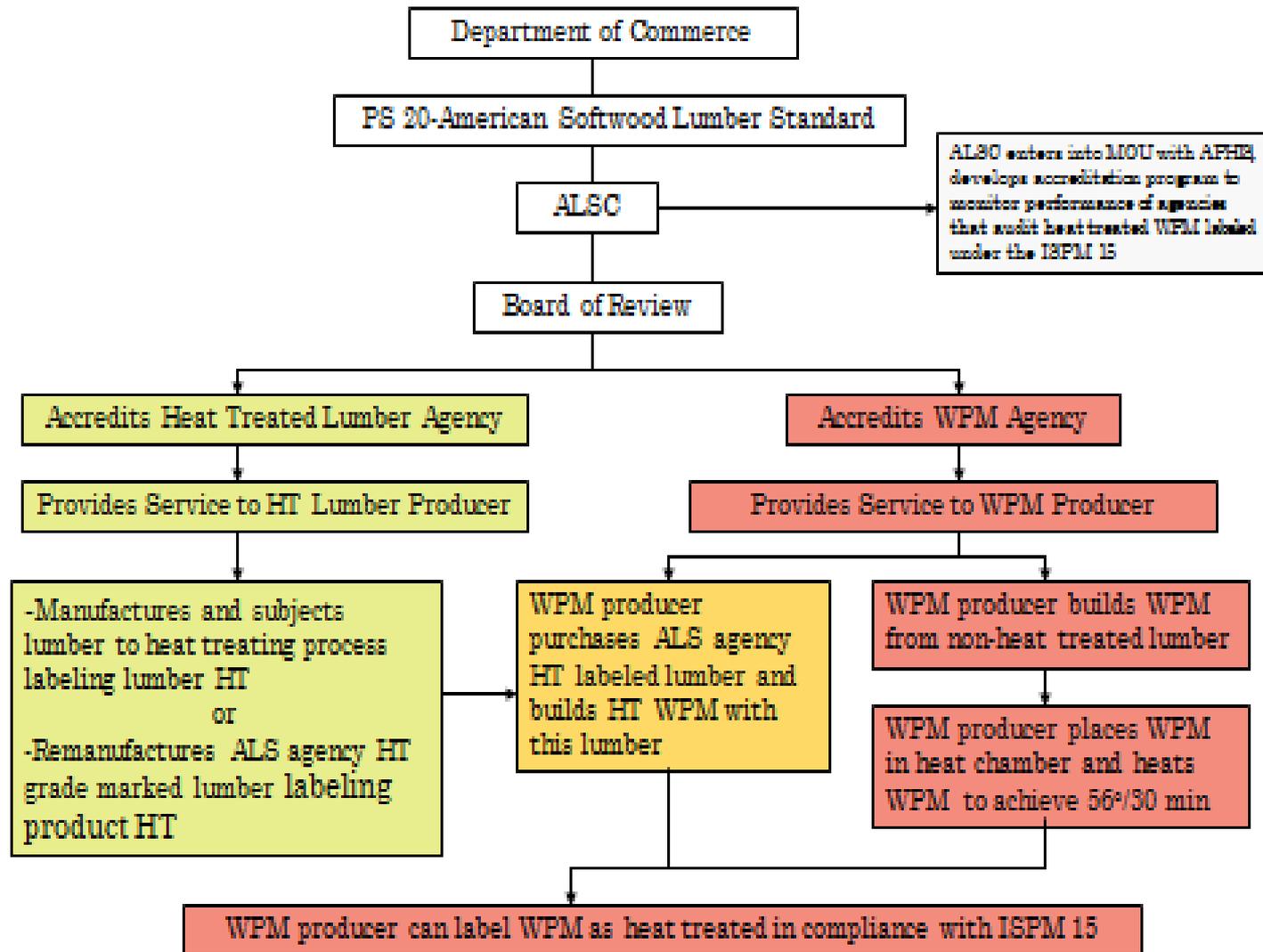


An Overview of the U.S. Implementation
of the International Wood Packaging
Regulations for Exports and Imports

Three Tier Audit Program— Heat Treatment Program

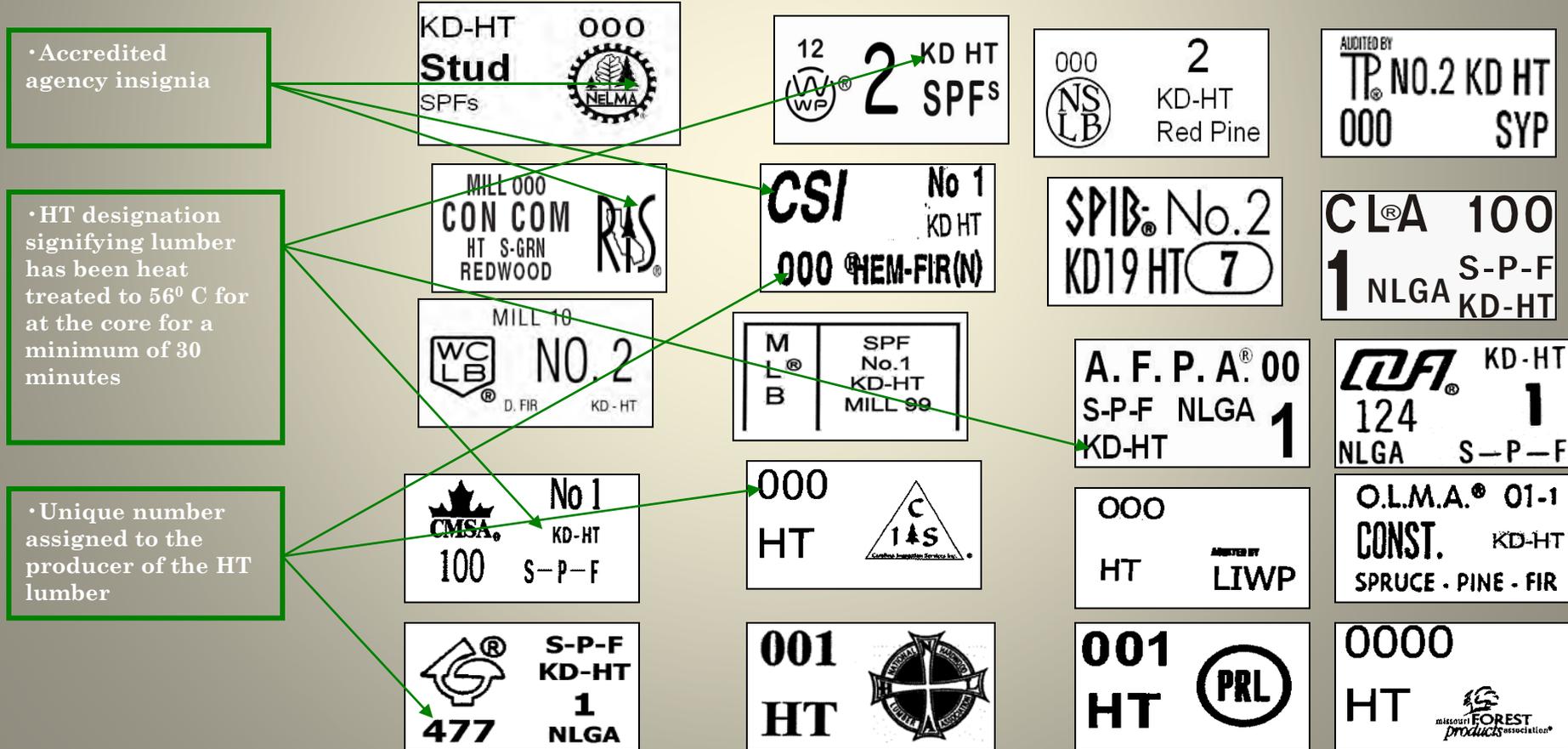
- ❑ **Inspection Agencies audit Manufacturers**
 - ❖ Monthly check for: work plan compliance, review of heat chamber records, and inspection of HT lumber
- ❑ **ALSC audits Inspection Agencies**
 - ❖ Monthly for: work plan compliance, consolidated reports, and Quality Control procedures
 - ❖ On-site audits of Manufacturers with Inspection Agencies
- ❑ **APHIS audits ALSC and Inspection Agencies**
 - ❖ Semi-annually for compliance with MOU
 - ❖ Periodic Field Audits of Manufacturers with Inspection Agencies

Summary of How the ALSC System Enables WPM to be Labeled Heat Treated in Compliance with the ISPM 15

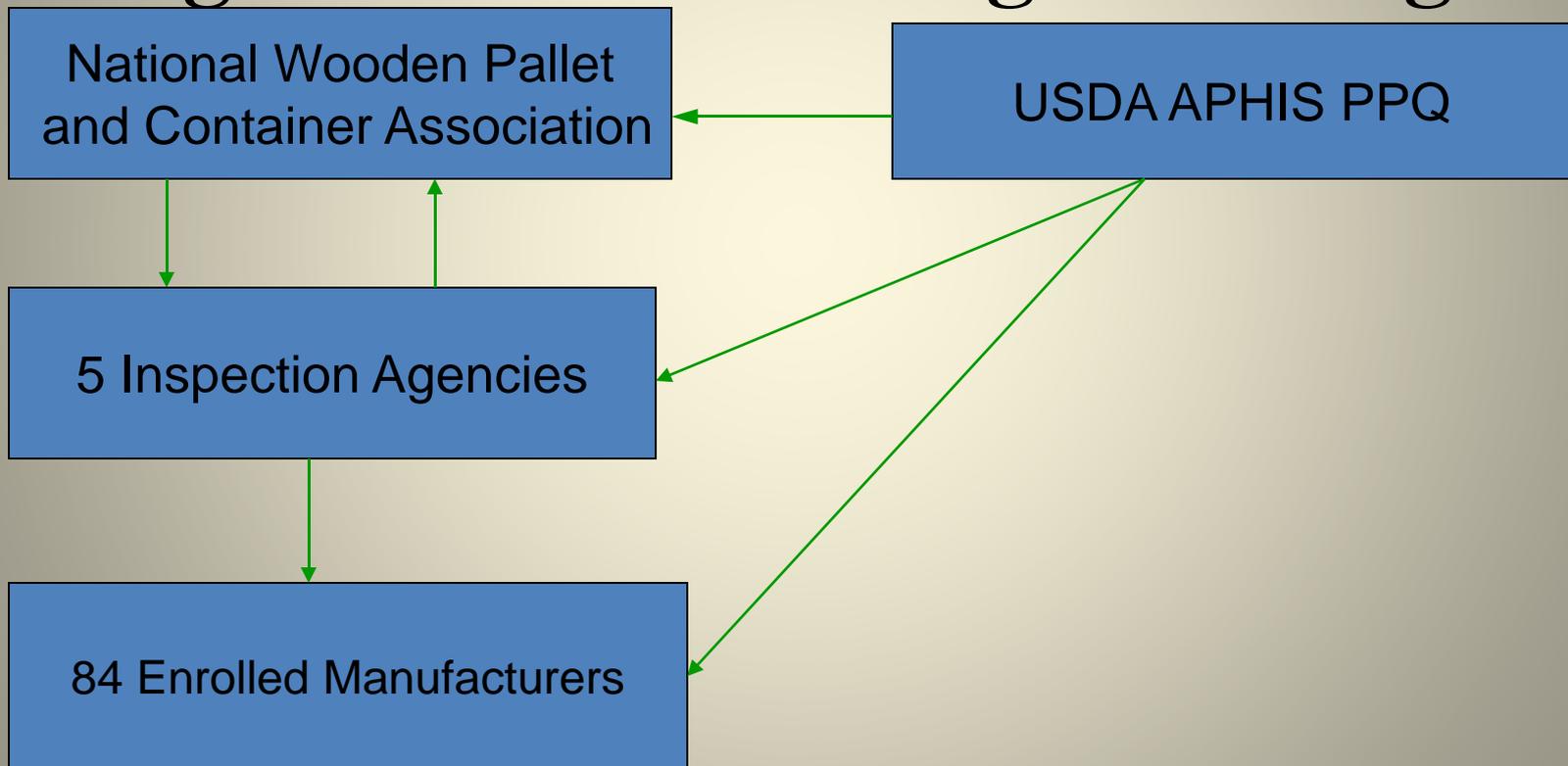


Attachment A:

Typical Marks of the 30 ALSC Accredited Untreated Agencies Placed on Lumber Indicating the Lumber Has Been Heat Treated In Compliance With ISPM 15



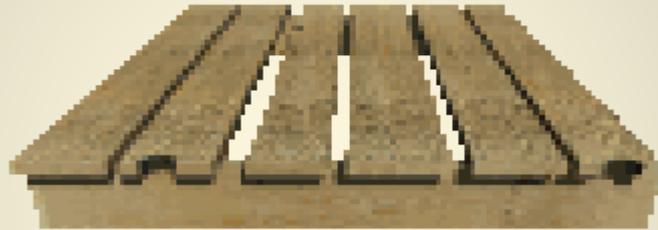
Organization of Fumigation Program



Use of ISPM 15 Compliant WPM

- **WPM that is marked and certified in compliance with ISPM 15 may be reused regardless of country of origin**
- **ISPM 15 compliant WPM that has been repaired or remanufactured must be recertified under the HT or fumigation option**

Import Regulations



Wood packaging materials in the United States are regulated under 7 CFR 319.40-3 in the Code of Federal Regulations

WPM Enforcement

Homeland Security Inspections by Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

- ❖ Target through manifest review
- ❖ Physical inspection of shipments
- ❖ 2,000 Agriculture Specialist
- ❖ 18,000 Cross-trained CBP inspectors

What happens to *non-compliant* shipments that enter the US?

At the expense of the importer:

- ❑ WPM that does not have the ISPM 15 stamp must be re-exported
- ❑ WPM that has the ISPM15 stamp but is found to contain a wood boring pest must be re-exported
- ❑ WPM that has the ISPM 15 stamp but is found with a hitchhiking pest (non wood boring) **may** be fumigated by APHIS/PPQ

What happens to *non-compliant* shipments that enter the US?

*At the **election** of the Dept of Homeland Security:*

- A Port Director **may** allow the cargo to be separated from the non-compliant WPM that must be re-exported **IF** pest risk permits separation of WPM from cargo and **IF** they have the resources (staff and overtime) to oversee the reconditioning
- Otherwise both WPM & cargo will be re-exported



Annual Interception Total

Count from 4/1/2013 - 5/27/2014				
Row Labels	Count of Serial Number			
Both NC for No Markings and Timber Pest	21			
Non Compliant-No Markings	2735			
Non Compliant-Timber Pest	871			
Grand Total	3627			
WPM with Pests				
Row Labels	Pest	Pest, Lacking ISPM 15 Marking	Pest, Lacking ISPM 15 Marking, Contaminant - Seed	Grand Total
Both NC for No Markings and Timber Pest	12	2		14
Non Compliant-No Markings	29	13	4	46
Non Compliant-Timber Pest	851			851
Grand Total	892	15	4	911

Challenges of Program



- Dunnage from bulk carriers
- Identifying shipments for inspection
- Insuring education of all sectors of industry
 - Past Practices
 - Current Practices
- Non-agricultural shipments

Resources Used



- From 1997 – 2006 the initial cost of ALB eradication was \$800 million
- EAB was first found in 2003
 - By 2011 trees cut exceeded 50 million

Joint Inspection



- Legal boundaries
- Piloting of information sharing

Fraudulent Stamps

- Portsmouth Virginia



Fraudulent Stamps

- Portsmouth Virginia



Noncompliant Stamp



Noncompliant Stamp



Noncompliant Stamp



Overly Cautious





If you would like a copy of this presentation,
please send me an email:

john.t.jones@aphis.usda.gov



Thank you for your attention!



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

ISPM 15 – Australia’s import policy



Dr Chris Howard

Policy Officer
Biosecurity Plant Division
Australian Government Department of Agriculture

ISPM 15 Implementation Workshop, Beijing, June 2014

Recent revisions to Australian ISPM 15 policy

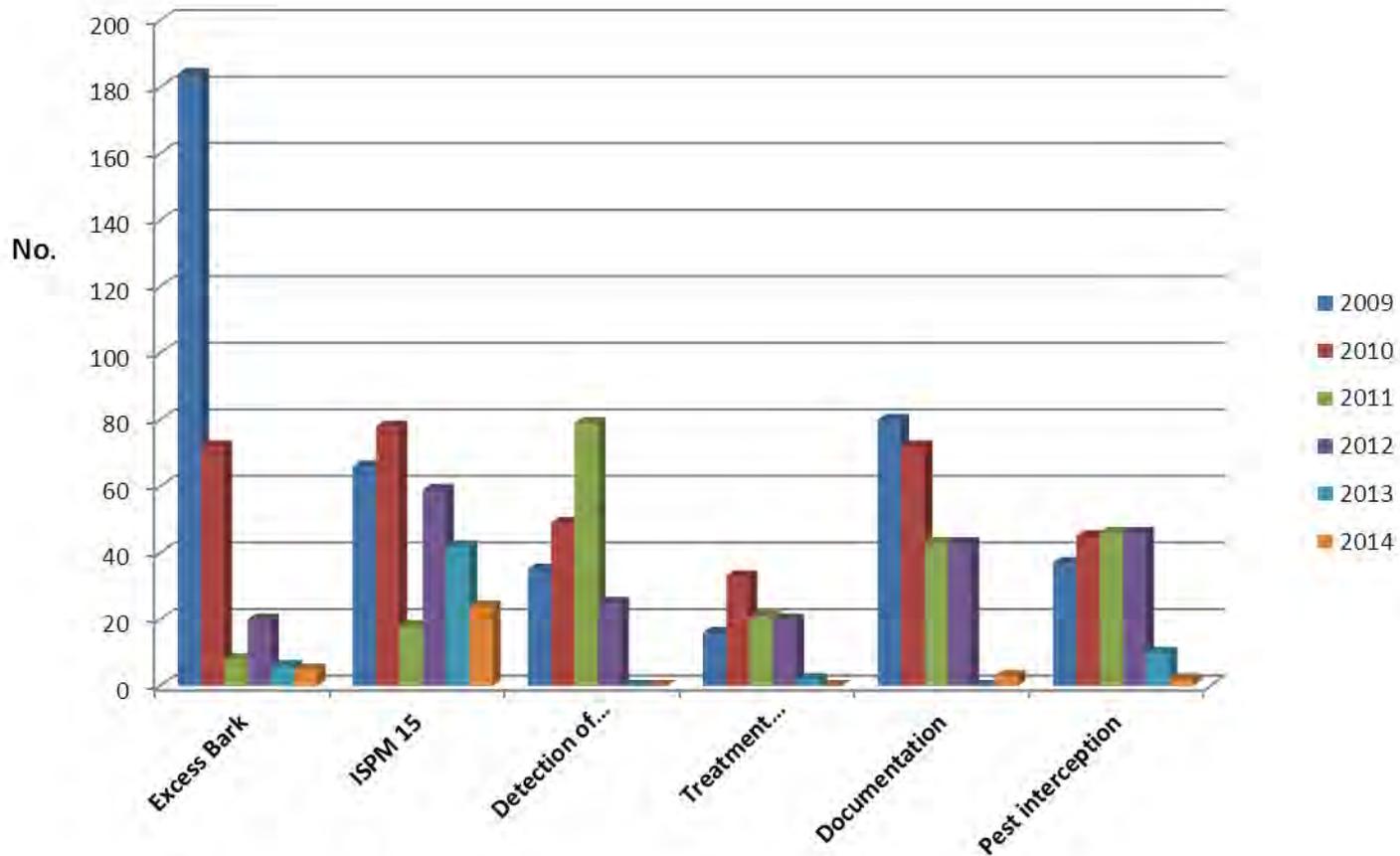
Blue Stain Fungi (BSF)

2008 - BSF on wood packaging was routinely being detected on ISPM 15-certified wood packaging during border inspections.

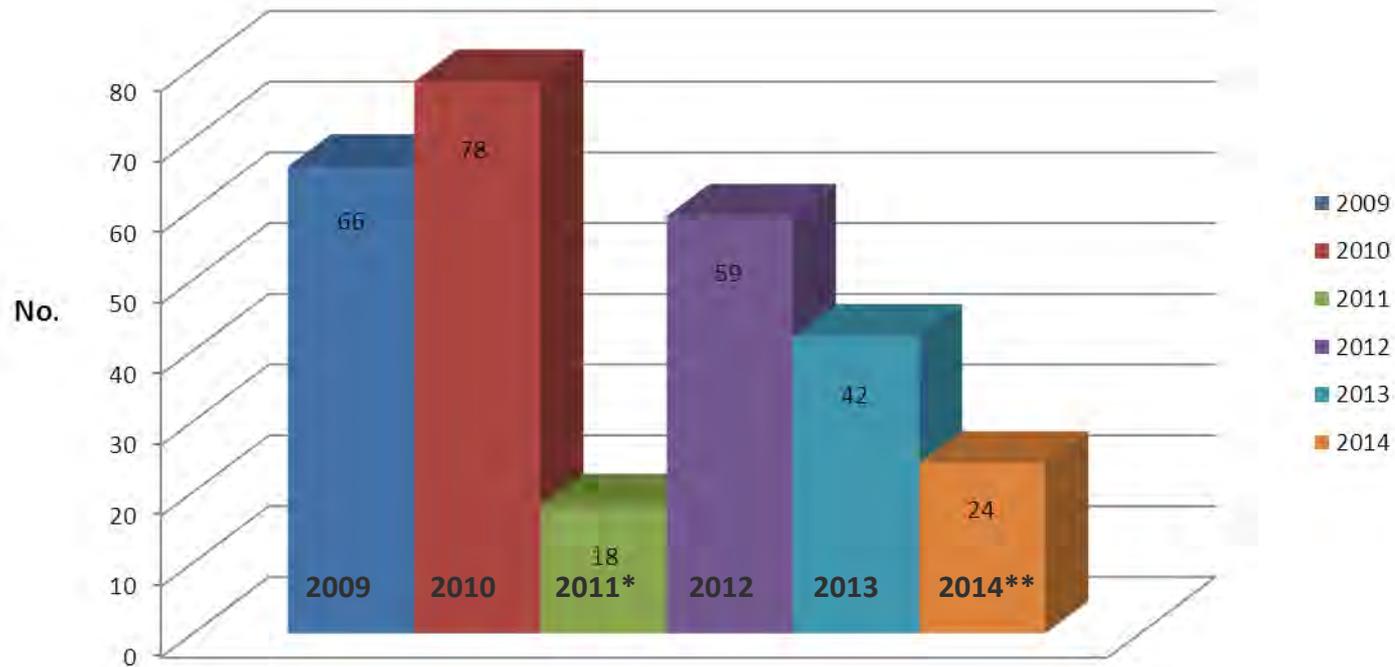
Plant Import Operations sought advice about what to do when BSF is detected.



Number of non-compliances reported to NPP0 2009-2014



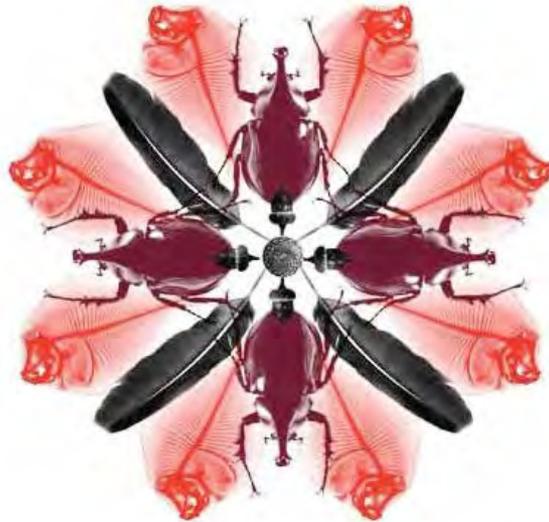
Number of ISPM 15 non-compliance reported to NPP0 2009 to 2014





Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

Thankyou



Peter Creaser
Director Grain and Seed Export Program
Plant Export Operations
peter.creaser@agriculture.gov.au

www.agriculture.gov.au



Abstract

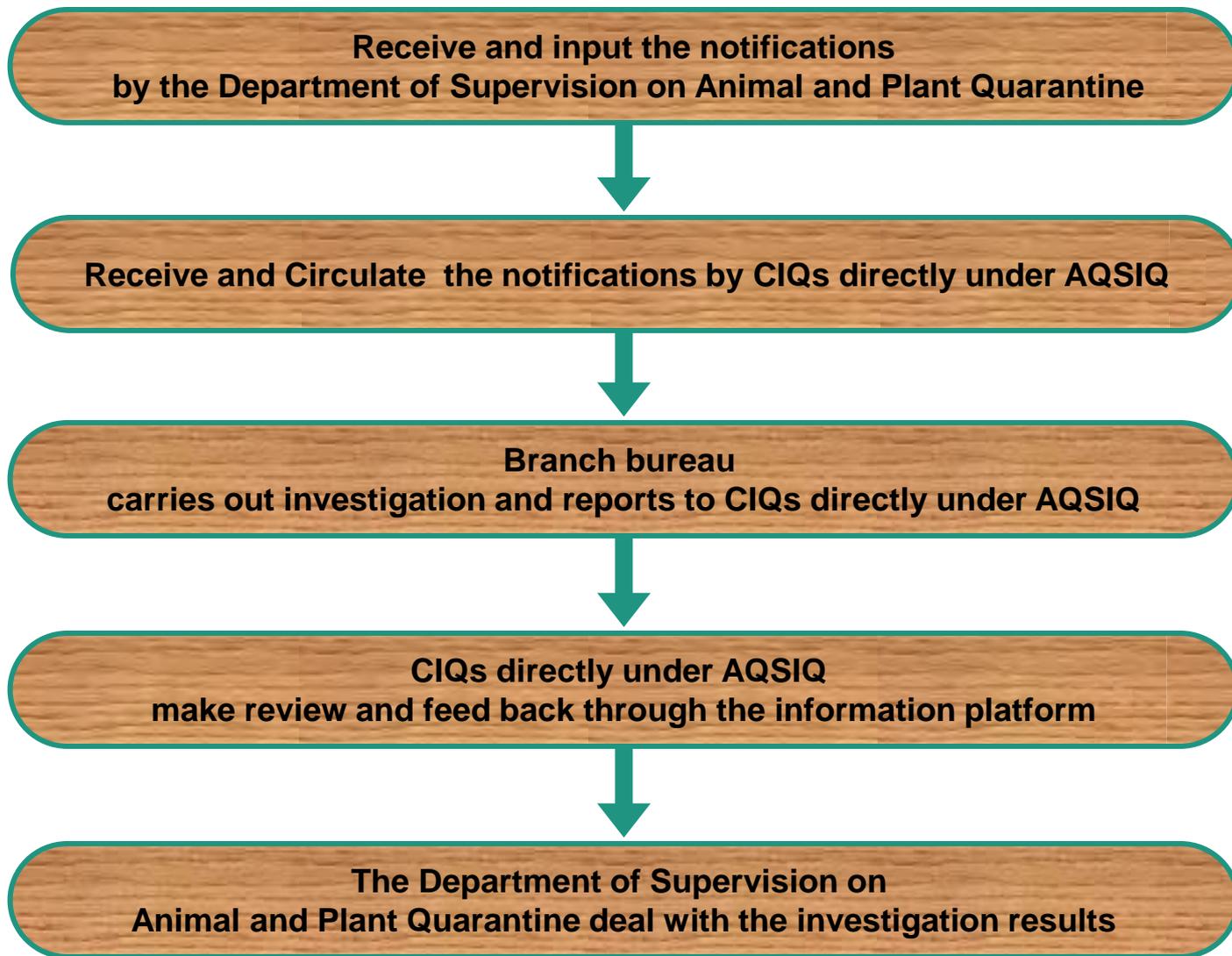
ONE

Procedure for Handling Notifications of Non-compliance
Wood Package of Export Cargos

TWO

Investigation and Analysis on Notifications of Non-compliance
Wood Package of Export Cargos

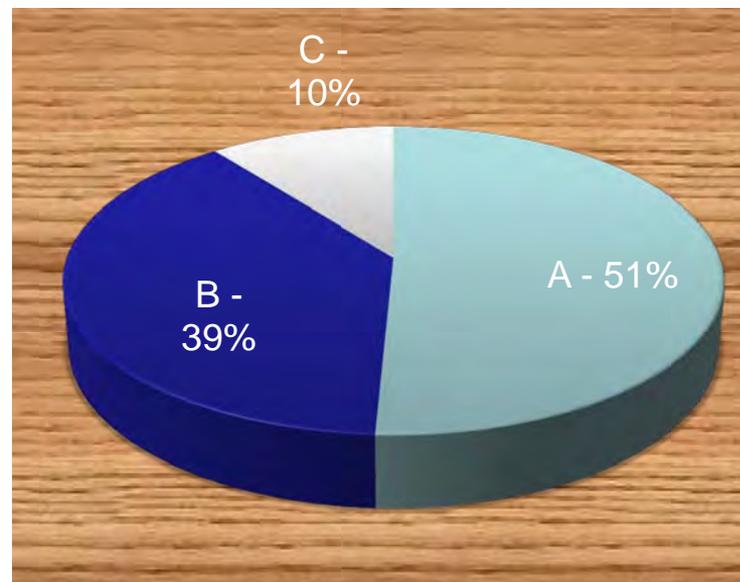
1. Procedure for Handling Notifications of Non-compliance Wood Packaging Materials of Export Cargos



2.4 Reasons of notifications

Reasons why wood packages were notified:

- No ISPM15 marks/unqualified marks
- Pests found (such as living, eggs, wormhole), objects prohibited from entering into the country (such as bark, etc.)
- Other reasons (such as nonconformity with the quarantine procedures of importing countries, etc.)



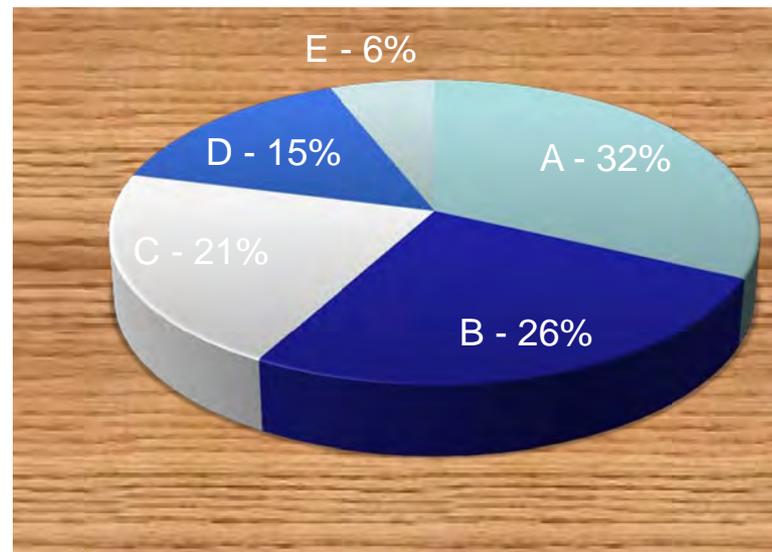
- A -- No ISPM15 marks/untreated WPM/unqualified marks
B -- Pests found, objects prohibited from entering into the country (such as bark, etc.)
C -- Other reasons

2.5 Reasons notified

Reasons why wood packages were notified:

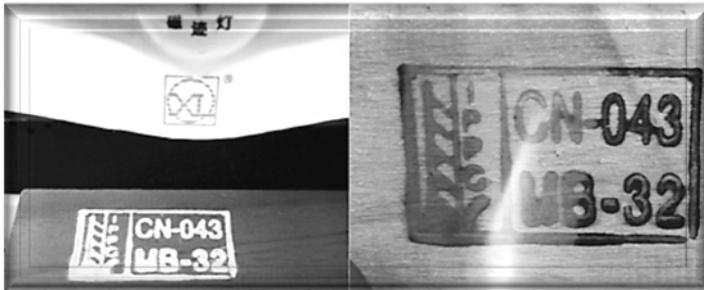
- Unfamiliar with ISPM15 standard by the enterprises
- Fake information by export enterprises
- Improper storage and transport
- Improper processing measures by processors
- Other reasons

- A** -- Unfamiliar with ISPM15 standards by the enterprises
B -- Fake information by export enterprises
C -- other reasons
D -- Improper storage and transport
E -- Improper processing measures by processors



2.5.2 Export enterprises information

- Forged ISPM15 marks
- Forged enterprise Information





2.5.5 Other Reasons

- Repeated Notifications

通报编号 - ISR151	
审核意见	
通报编号	ISR151
信息来源	
发布机构	
通报经济体	以色列
通报国家	以色列
通报号	327/2013
通报日期	2013/4/26
产品名称 (原文)	
产品名称	木质包装材料
产品数量	
产品重量	
包装描述	
产品描述	包括木包装IPPC标识
商品CIQ编码	包括商品上的有害生物
商品HS编码	6801
出口商	XIAMEN FIRSTSHINE BUILDING MATERIALS CO., LTD 发货人
出口商地址	发货人地址
出境口岸	

通报编号 - ISR185	
审核意见	
通报编号	ISR185
信息来源	
发布机构	Plant Protection and Inspection Services
通报经济体	
通报国家	以色列
通报号	3272012
通报日期	2013/2/4
产品名称 (原文)	wood packing materials
产品名称	木质包装材料
产品数量	
产品重量	
包装描述	
产品描述	包括木包装IPPC标识
商品CIQ编码	包括商品上的有害生物
商品HS编码	
出口商	XIAMEN FIRSTSHINE BUILDING 发货人
出口商地址	CHINA 发货人地址



中华人民共和国
WTO/SPS
国家通报咨询中心

Relevant Measures

- Relevant measures have been taken to deal with the cases

国家质量监督检验检疫总局

国质检动函〔2007〕265号

关于印发 2006 年出境植物检疫违规分析 与做好进境植物检疫通报的通知

各直属检验检疫局，标法中心，检科院：

据统计，2006 年美国、加拿大、韩国、日本等 17 个国家通报我出境货物在国外通关时出现植物检疫违规情况共 574 件，其中 516 件违反了相关国家植物检疫法规，涉及的货物除植物、植物产品外，还包括轻工品、机电产品、动物产品、食品等货物使用的木质包装材料。违规原因主要是携带疫菌、标识有误、出具植物检疫证书不规范等 8 种类型。对上述违规货物，有关国家采取了退运、转口、销毁或者除害处理等措施。违规通报涉及我 27 个直属局、92 个口岸。现将《2006 年出境货物植物检疫违规情况分析》（附件 1）、印发你们，请予以高度重视，结合你单位业务特点和实际情况，认真做好以下工作：

一、各局要密切关注总局网上建工的“出境货物植物检疫违规信息平台”，对本辖区出现的违规情况，要及时组织调查，查明原因并采取改进措施，防止类似问题再次发生。同时，要将有关调查情况及时上报，以便总局对外答复和交涉。

二、请标法中心继续对全国出境货物植物检疫违规信息进行

分析统计，对高风险产品和涉及国家敏感地区，要会内网上发布其违规警示信息。同时，针对出口违规情况深入剖析，及时、主动地了解国外检验检疫技术法规、标准、查验程序及要求，并主动与对方沟通，为农产品出口提供检验检疫咨询服务。

三、借鉴国际有关植物检疫措施标准，针对进境货物检疫高风险植物检疫违规情况，请各直属局在局上报进境货物植物检疫违规信息，实时填报《进境货物检疫违规通报》（附件 2），以便总局对外通报。

附件：1. 2006 年出境货物植物检疫违规情况分析
2. 进境植物检疫通报填写



关于加强输欧货物木质包装检疫监管的通知

2015年3月22日

各有关企业：

因在输欧货物木质包装中多次截获有害生物，2013年2月18日欧盟委员会相关组织决定在监管基础上，对来自中国商品的木质包装材料采取严格的检疫措施。如发现欧盟关注的检疫性有害生物，欧方将进行相应的检疫处理。对多次发现检疫性有害生物的公司将采取从严监管措施，为保证输欧货物顺利出口，现就加强陕西地区输欧货物木质包装检疫监管通知如下：

- 一、出口木质包装生产企业要严格执行国际标准要求（ISPM15），加强对木质包装的生产加工、检疫处理、标识加施、库存等各个环节的管理，彻底消除质量安全隐患。
- 二、出口木质包装使用企业应采购检验检疫注册木质包装厂所生产的木质包装，严格检查IPPC标识以及相关溯源信息，并加强在使用过程中的防疫管理，避免因木质包装违规而导致货物在欧盟通关受阻。
- 三、出口代理机构、仓储、物流、运输等企业在运输或承运货物过程中，如需添加或修理木质包装，要严格遵守木质包装检疫要求，使用经过检疫处理并加施IPPC标识的木质包装。
- 四、由于输欧石材产品的木质包装已多次被欧盟通报，欧盟即将对该类产品采取特别措施。为便于监管，做好相应的检疫处理工作，请陕西地区各输欧石材企业将基本信息（企业名称、地址、产品种类、2012年出口批次、数量价值）于2015年3月28日前报于我局植检处。

联系人：李卫民 刘占元

联系电话：029-85407115 029-85407116

邮箱：lzy1546@sina.com

陕西植检检疫局
2015年3月22日



中华人民共和国
WTO/SPS
国家通报咨询中心

Thank You !

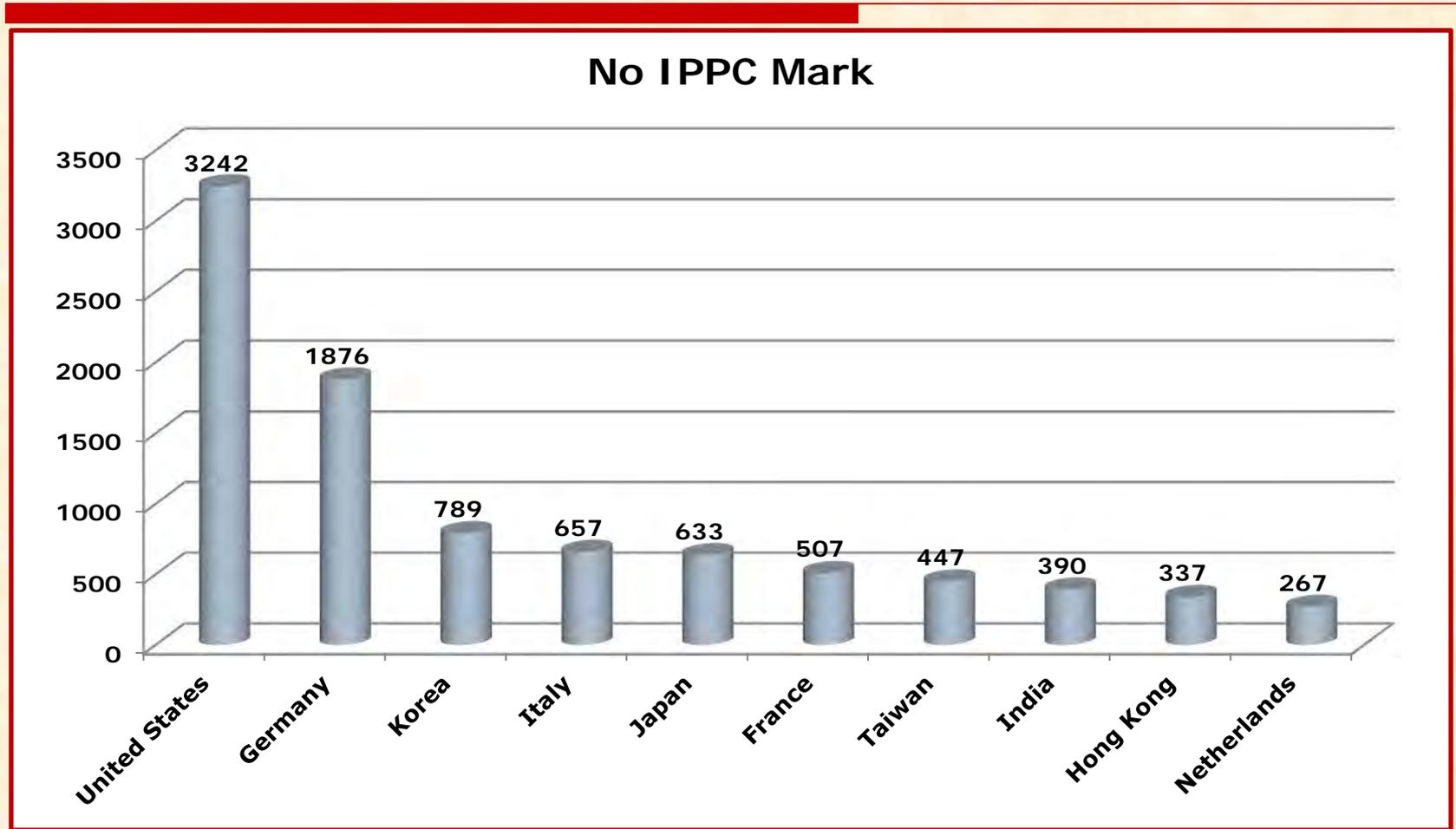
Tel: 8610-84603702

Fax: 8610-84603817

Email: hanlelin@tbtsps.com



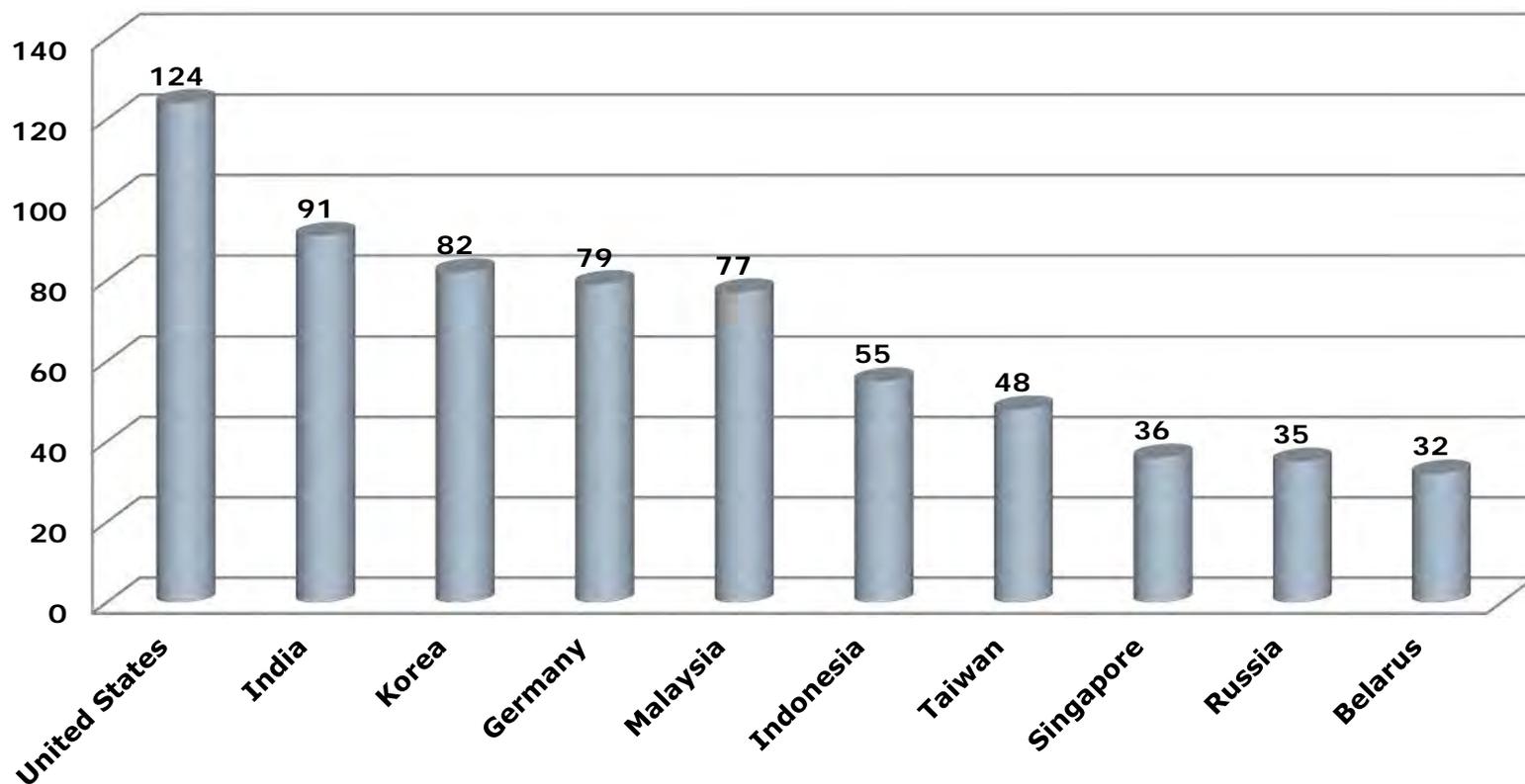
Exporting countries (regions) of non-compliant WPM in 2013





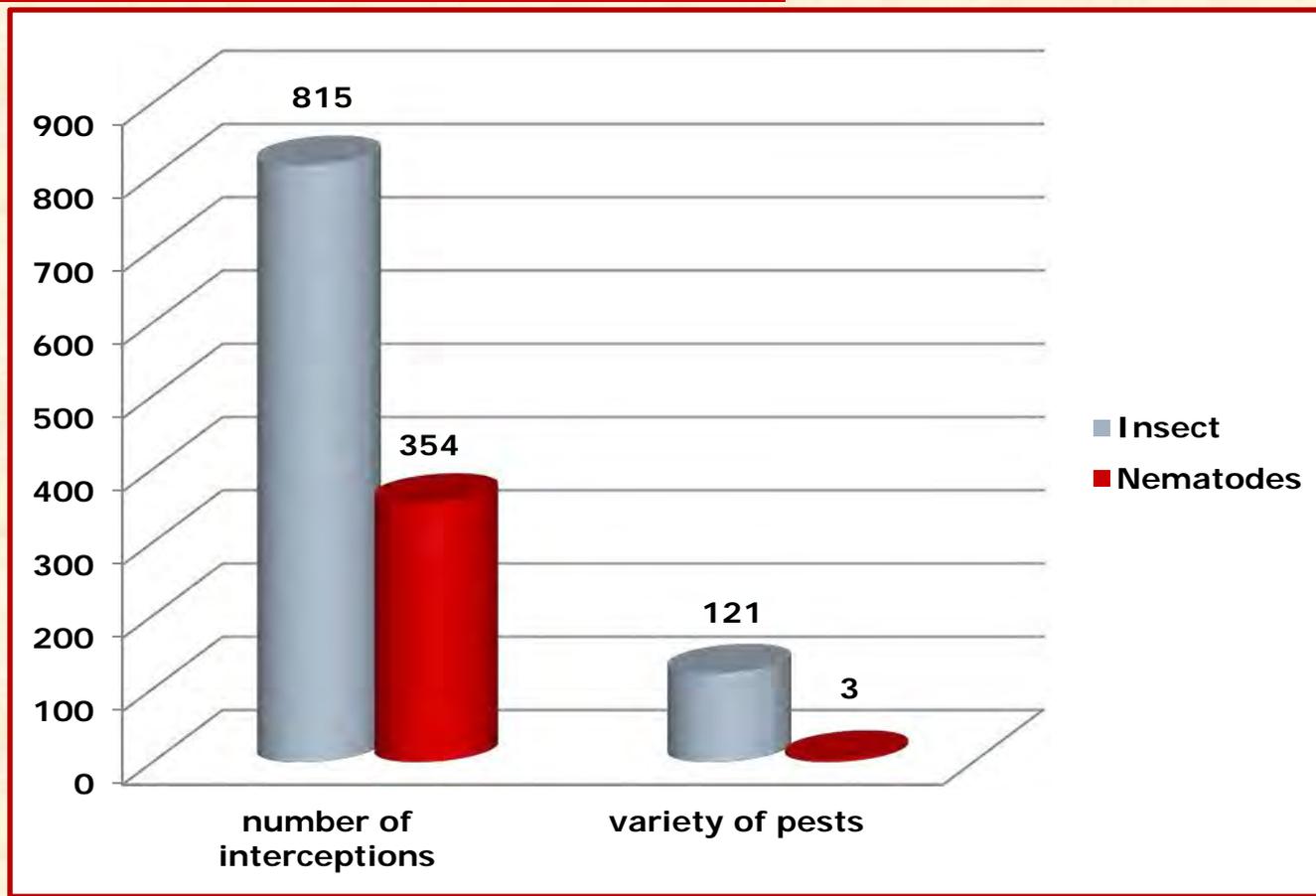
Exporting countries (regions) of non-compliant WPM in 2013

Pests Intercepted



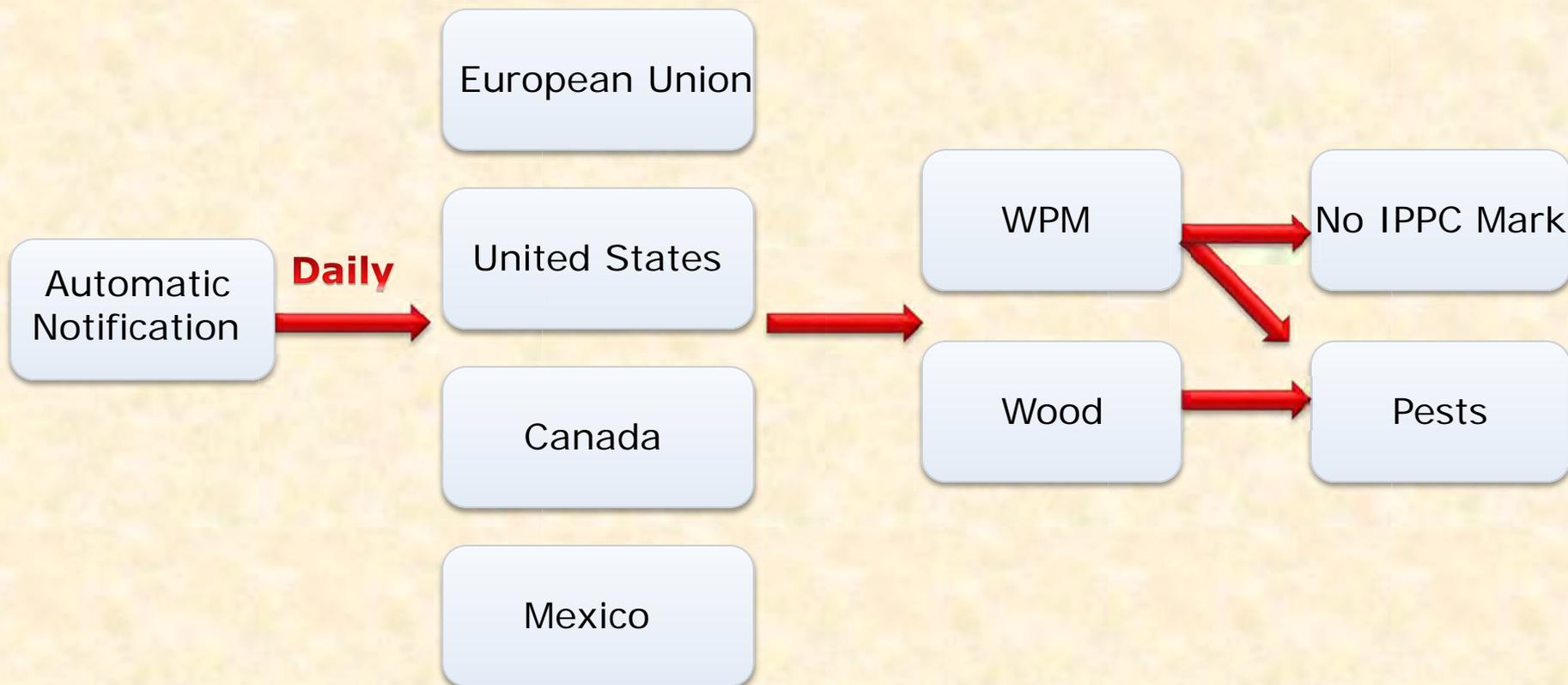


Statistics of pests intercepted in 2013



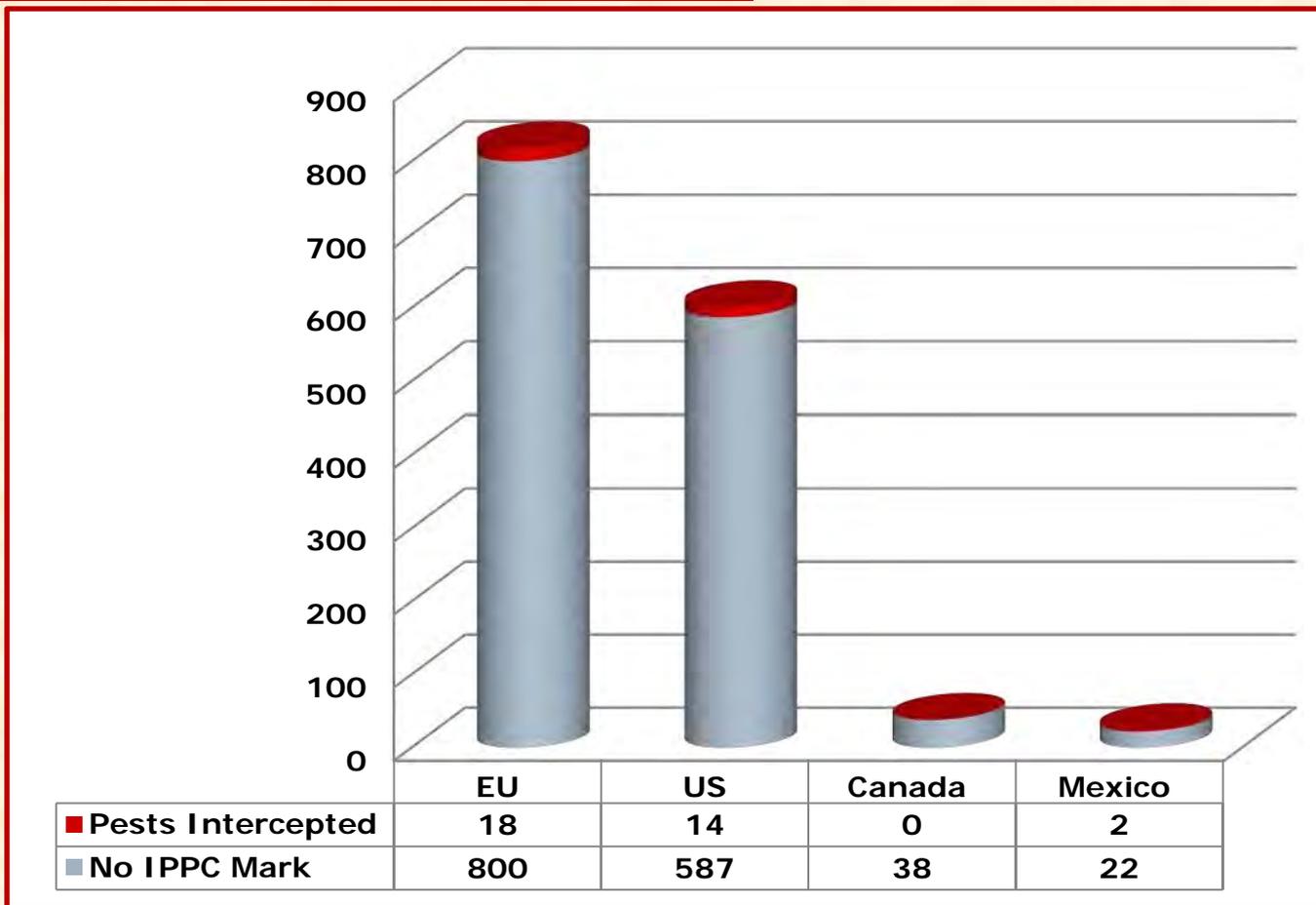


Automatic notification





Automatic notification for non-compliant WPM during the first quarter of 2014



Thank you !



MAFF

Non-Compliance Notification

Takashi Kawai

Yokohama Plant Protection Station

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Japan

Example of non-compliance



Damaged hole



Heterobostrychus aequalis

Management of Non-Compliance in ISPM15

Yusof Othman

Plant Biosecurity Division, Malaysia

Introduction

Non compliance of WPMs among the important issues are:

- ❖ Does not carry the required IPPC marking
- ❖ Carried the required mark but intercepted with live pests
- ❖ Re-use or re-export and the making is from the original country
- ❖ ISPM 15 stated that for non compliance - treatment, disposal or refused entry action could be taken. The NPPO of the exporting country may also be notified

Among WPM products that have been intercepted associated with non compliance

- ▶ Pallets,
- ▶ Crate,
- ▶ Packing Blocks,
- ▶ Drums,
- ▶ Cases,
- ▶ Pallet Collars, And
- ▶ Skids



Management of WPM compliance (Export)

- ▶ Company receiving the notification on the non-compliance will be investigated
- ▶ Company proof to be the cause of the non-compliance will be suspended until corrective action taken and to the satisfaction of the auditors, the technical committee and main accreditation committee
- ▶ Corrective actions by the company have to be taken within 2 weeks of notification received
- ▶ Non ratification conducted after 3 consecutive warning of unsatisfactory corrective actions will lead to the delisting of the company from the approved WPM treatment service provider

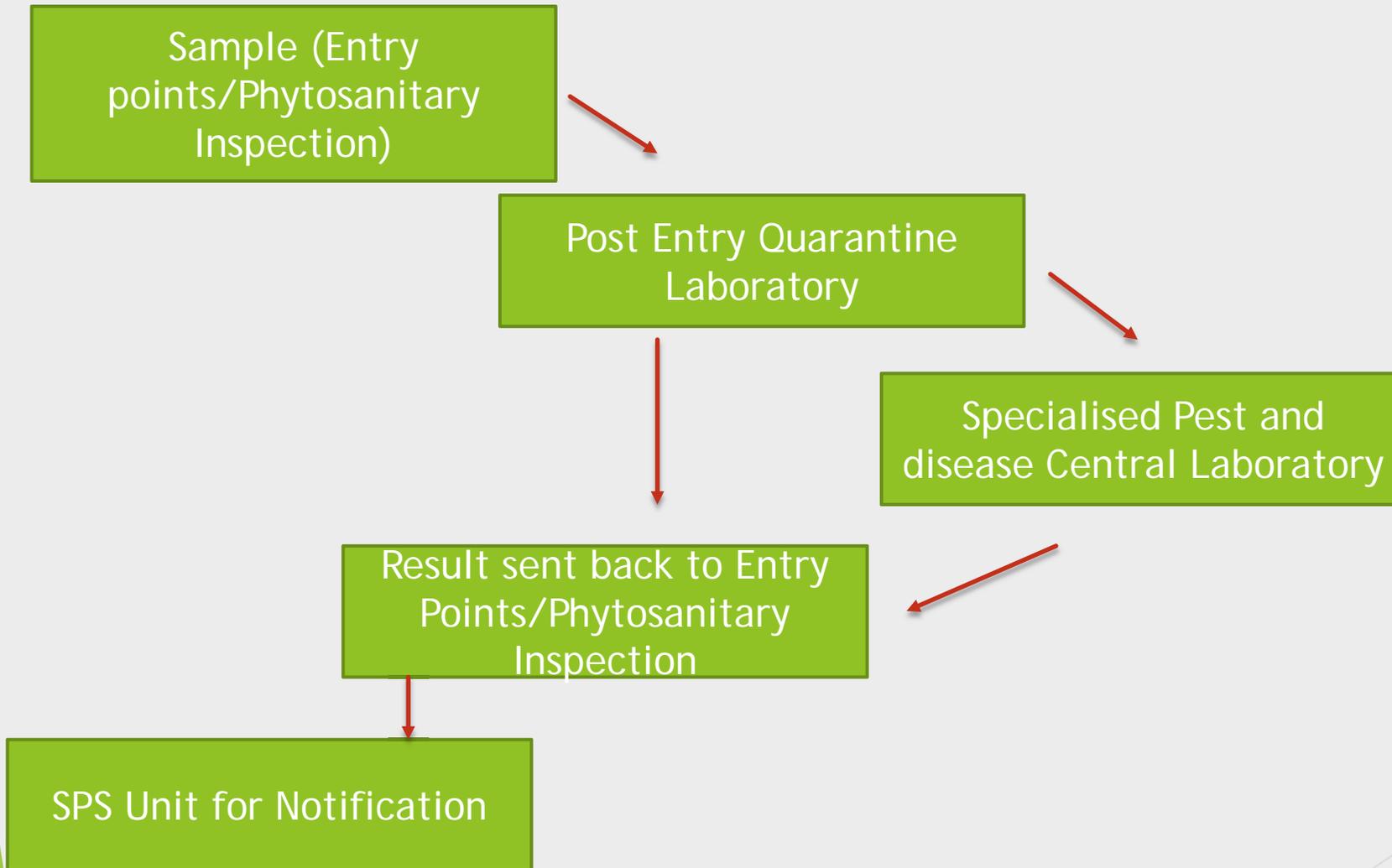
Management of WPM non compliance (import)

- ▶ Record on the non-compliance will be sent to centralise unit (SPS management unit of the plant Biosecurity Division)
- ▶ Collection of information on the non-compliance to fulfilled the ISPM 13 notification requirements
- ▶ Notification of the non-compliance will be send to NPPO of the exporting country through SPS unit of Plant Biosecurity Division
- ▶ Inspection on the WPM from the non-compliance country will be intensified to ensure compliance
- ▶ All new interception of WPM with live insects will be destroyed or treated based on identity of the insect found
- ▶ Further interception from non-compliance country will lead to refuse entry by the inspector at the entry point until NPPO of the exporting country conduct corrective action to prevent infestation of live insect

Information requirement for traceability in Malaysia

- ▶ Treatment provider registration number
- ▶ Treatment type (MB or HT)
- ▶ Exporter name and address
- ▶ Last port departure/exporting country
- ▶ Batch/running number

Diagnostic Procedure in Malaysia



Thank You

PHILIPPINES: ISPM 15 Implementation Session III

Joan-May T. Mozo

Plant Quarantine Officer

Plant Quarantine Service

Bureau of Plant Industry



Phil's WPM Statistics

	2012	2013
Export	690.65 MT	4,181.53 MT
Import	7,426.53 MT	4,412.50 MT



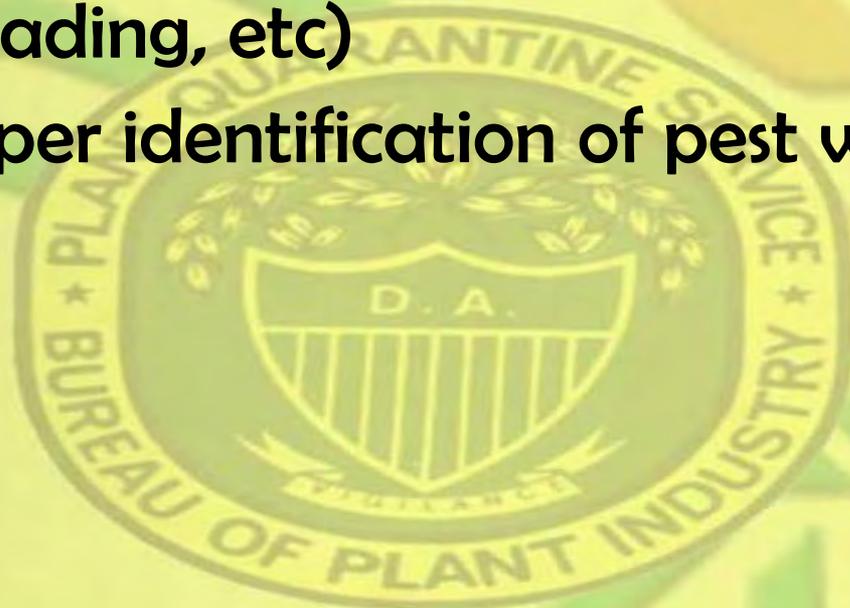
Non-Compliance Notifications

- For exported WPM, <5 notifications of WPM non-compliance received per year since 2005
 - USA, EU, Australia
 - investigations being conducted
 - documentations submitted to the BPI-PQS Central Office
 - QTP when found at fault, will be warned, suspended or blacklisted
 - other parties involved will be warned



Documentation

- Phytosanitary Certificate covered by the notification
- Treatment Certificate/details
- Inspection report by the PQ Officer
- Other documentation (packing list, export declaration, bill of lading, etc)
- If pest is found, proper identification of pest with pictures
- Corrective Actions
- Reporting back



REPORT BY SINGAPORE

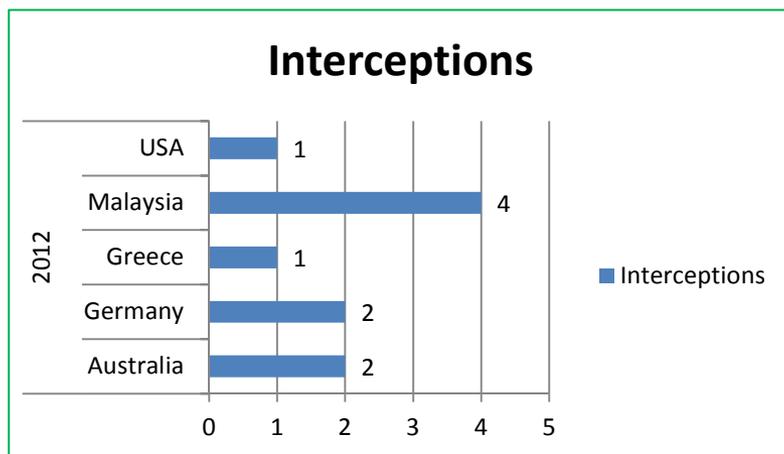
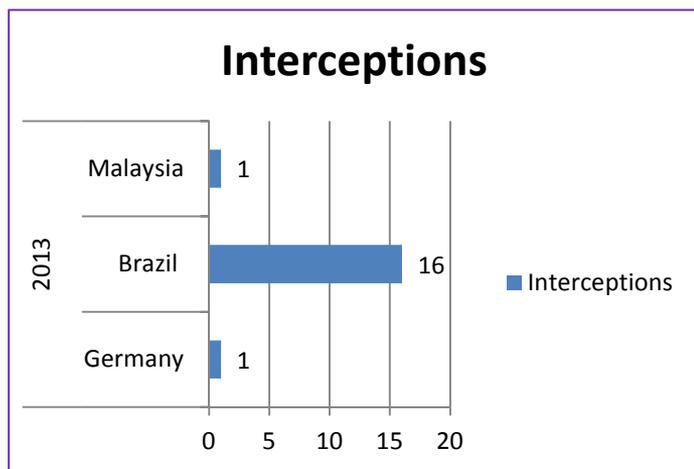
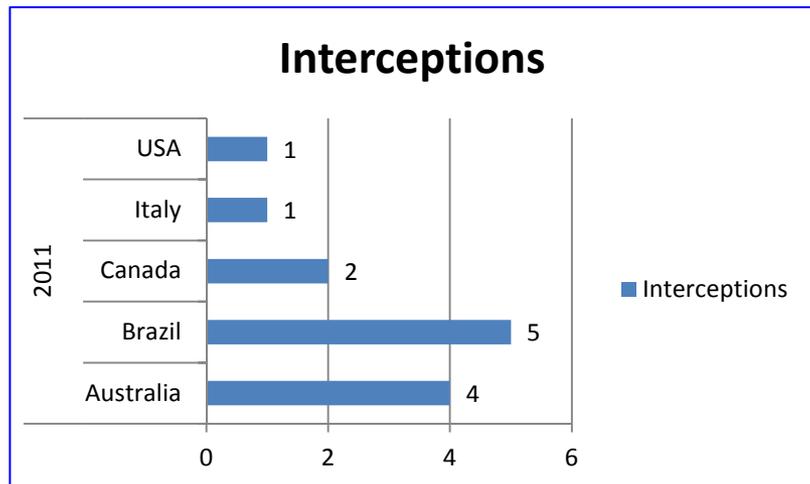
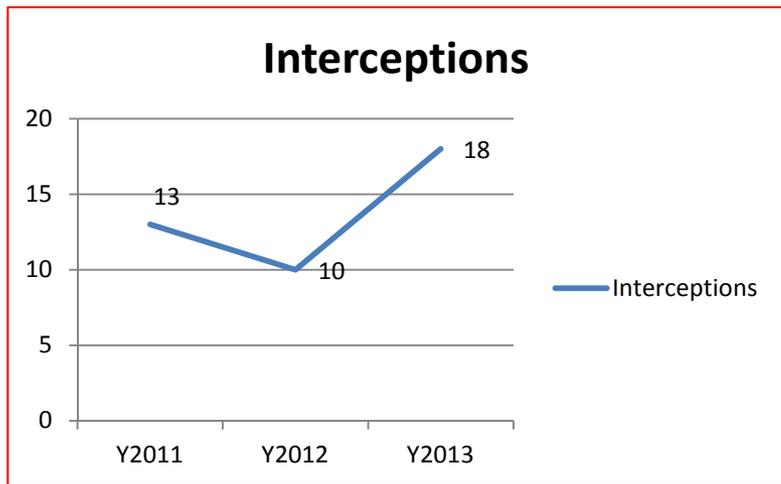
Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority



APPPC/NPPO JOINT WORKSHOP ON ISPM NO. 15: REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING
MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 10 - 14 JUNE 2014 BEIJING, CHINA

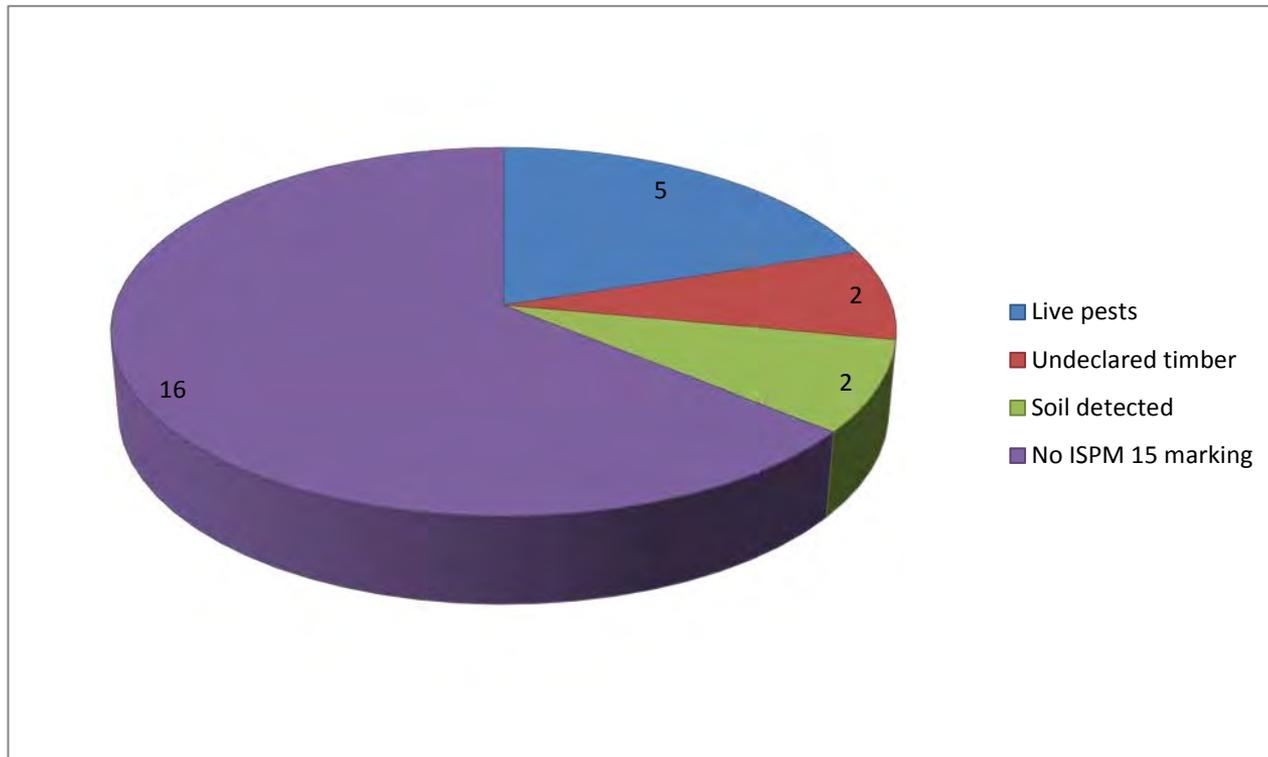


Non Compliances Notification



Non Compliances Notification

Profile : Types of Non compliances associated with SWPMs from 2011-13



Non Compliances Notification

Observations

1. Some exporting companies are foreign companies
2. Inadequate information (i) only names and address of companies and the number of interceptions related to the companies stated, (ii) ISPM identifier (SG-02-HT-DB)
3. Notifications received at six months interval

Non Compliance Notification

Suggestions

1. Timely notification for effective corrective actions
2. Establish bilaterally (maybe) a timeframe for notification, corrective actions and report on corrective actions to reduce repeat non compliances by the same companies
3. Communication, besides thru IPPC contact point, with operational personnel as well

Non Compliance Notification

Suggestions

4. Adequate information provided for investigation:

- Name and address of exporter
- Mode and means of transport
- Documents (bill of lading, phytosanitary/treatment certificate number if applicable, invoice)
- Description of the SWPMs
- Distinguishing marks on SWPMs
- Quantity not in compliance

THANK YOU



**Thailand Presentation
On
Country Experiences in
Implementing of ISPM No.15**

Mr. Chusak Wongwichakorn
Senior Agricultural Research Specialist
Department of Agriculture
THAILAND

- Thailand has implemented ISPM No.15 for export since 2004
- Export Plant Quarantine Service
Office of Agricultural Regulation
Department of Agriculture
- Plant Quarantine Station

Procedure for Registration of WPMs Producers and Treatment Providers

- Meeting with the exporters, WPMs producers, Treatment Providers to facilitate understanding of ISPM No.15
- Auditor's Training
 - ISPM No.15
 - Australian fumigation accreditation scheme (AFAS)
 - Heat Treatment

Documentation for registration

- Application Form
- Audit Check lists for MB and HT
- Registration form for approved accredited WPMs producers

Auditing for registration

- Application – company name, address, license, competent personal, location
- Auditing – location, equipment, facilities, storage area, safety, demonstration of treatment
- Understanding of ISPM No.15

MB auditing

- License fumigator
- Equipment
- Fumigation meet the standard
- Safety

HT auditing

- Competent personal
- Heat chamber
- Equipment
- Treatment meet standard

Approval

- Auditor submit all the documents to the technical committees
- Technical committees consideration for approval

Issuance of Registration Form

- Approval WPMs producers or Treatment provider will get DOA Registration form
- Registration valid for 1 year
- Authorize signed by DOA

Thailand Registration Form for ISPM No.15

Monitoring

- Validity of Registration
- Record keeping
- Unannounced Audit
- Non-compliance notification
- Treatment demonstration

Non - Compliance

- Warning
- Suspension and corrective action require (CAR)
- Withdraw

Problem and Constraints

- Thailand haven't implemented ISPM No.15 for importation
- Lack of auditors to conduct unannounced audit
- Fraudulent records
- No record keeping
- Treatment were not in standard
- Invalid registration number

List of Approved Accredited

WPMs producers and Treatment Providers

- MB Fumigation – 470 companies
- Heat Treatment – 345 companies
- The list of registered approved WPMs producers and Treatment Providers are published in www.doa.go.th

Management of Non – Compliance in ISPM 15 for export

Mr. Chusak Wongwichakorn
Senior Agricultural Research Specialist
Department of Agriculture
THAILAND

Non – compliance of WPMs for export are

- No marking of exported WPMs
- Live insect found on WPMs at port of entry
- Live insect found after a period of time

Type of WPMs that have been notified

- Pallets
- Cases

Management of WPMs non-compliance (Export)

- Investigation conducted by auditor
- Company proof to be caused of non-compliance will be suspended or withdrawn the registration number
- Corrective action must be done until satisfactory



THANK YOU