



NAPPO

North American Plant Protection Organization

Organización Norteamericana de Protección a las Plantas

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10 **NAPPO Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures**
11 **(RSPM)**

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23 **RSPM 38**

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25 **Importation of certain wooden and bamboo commodities into a NAPPO**
26 **member country**

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44 xxx xx 2021

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2	Contents	Page
3	Review	3
4	Approval.....	3
5	Virtual approval of NAPPO Products	3
6	Implementation.....	4
7	Amendment Record	4
8	Distribution	4
9	INTRODUCTION.....	5
10	Scope.....	5
11	References.....	5
12	Definitions	5
13	Background.....	5
14	1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	6
15	1.1 Basis of regulation.....	6
16	1.2 Regulated commodities.....	6
17	1.3 Exempt commodities.....	6
18	2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS	7
19	2.1 Treatment.....	7
20	2.2 Certification	7
21	3. NON-COMPLIANCE	8
22		
23		
24		

1 **Review**

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3 NAPPO Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPMs) are subject to periodic review
4 and amendment. This standard was last reviewed in 2021. A review of a NAPPO standard may be
5 initiated at any time upon request of a NAPPO member country. The next review of RSPM 9 is
6 scheduled for 2026.
7

8 **Approval**

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10 This standard was approved by the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO)
11 Executive Committee on XXXX, 2021 and is effective from this date.
12

13 **Virtual approval of NAPPO Products**

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15 Given the current travel restrictions brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, the NAPPO
16 Management Team unanimously endorsed a temporary process for virtual approval of its products.
17

18 Beginning in January 2021 and until further notice, this statement will be included with each
19 approved NAPPO product in lieu of the Executive Committee original signature page.
20

21 Regional standard for phytosanitary measures 38 – ***Importation of certain wooden and bamboo***
22 ***commodities into a NAPPO member country***– were approved by the North American Plant
23 Protection Organization (NAPPO) Executive Committee – see approval dates below each
24 signature - and is effective from the latest date below.
25

26 Approved by:
27

Greg Wolff
Executive Committee Member
Canada
Date XXXX, 2021

Osama El-Lissy
Executive Committee Member
United States
Date XXXX, 2021

Francisco Ramírez y Ramírez
Executive Committee Member
Mexico
Date XXXX, 2021

1 **Implementation**

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3 No Implementation Plans are required.
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5 **Amendment Record**

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7 Amendments to this standard will be dated and filed with the NAPPO Secretariat

8 **Distribution**

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10 This standard is distributed by the NAPPO Secretariat, to the Industry Advisory Group (IAG), the
11 International Plant Protection Convention (IPCC) Secretariat, and to other Regional Plant
12 Protection Organizations (RPPOs).
13
14

1 INTRODUCTION

3 Scope

5 This standard provides NAPPO member countries with guidelines for phytosanitary measures
6 which are considered effective in reducing the risk of pests moving with imports of certain
7 untreated wooden and non-propagative bamboo commodities. The standard does not include
8 round wood, sawn wood, wood packaging and wood products for medicinal and cosmetic
9 purposes.

11 References

13 **ISPM 5.** 2021. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

14 **ISPM 7.** 2011. *Phytosanitary certification system.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

15 **ISPM 8.** 2021. *Determination of pest status in an area.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

16 **ISPM 12.** 2011. *Phytosanitary certificates.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

17 **ISPM 13.** 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action,* Rome,
18 IPPC, FAO.

19 **ISPM 15.** 2009. *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

20 **ISPM 25.** 2006. *Consignments in transit.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

21 **ISPM 32.** 2009. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk,* Rome, IPPC, FAO

22 **NAPPO.** 2011. *Discussion paper on wooden and bamboo commodities intended for indoor and*
23 *outdoor use,* Ottawa, Canada.

24 **RSPM 5.** 2021. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms.* Raleigh, NC, USA. NAPPO.

26 Definitions

28 Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in RSPM 5 (NAPPO *Glossary*
29 *of phytosanitary terms*) and in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

31 Background

33 With increasing volumes and globalization of trade, NAPPO countries have seen escalating
34 interceptions of a variety of pests such as bark beetles and wood boring beetles associated with
35 the importation of untreated wooden and bamboo commodities. Consequently, it is likely that
36 certain wooden and bamboo commodities pose a risk for the entry and establishment of serious
37 quarantine pests.

39 A discussion paper of the pest risks associated with the movement of certain wooden and bamboo
40 commodities was prepared by the NAPPO Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) Panel in 2011 (NAPPO,
41 2011). The Panel concluded that many untreated outdoor wooden or bamboo commodities moving
42 in trade internationally present a risk for the movement and establishment of serious forest pests.

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Basis of regulation

The discussion paper prepared by the NAPPO PRA Panel in 2011 reports that the introduction of exotic invasive pests into the NAPPO region from the importation of wooden or bamboo commodities hinges principally on various characteristics of the pest and on the type of commodity.

The 2011 paper determined that articles presenting the greatest risk when traded internationally are those that are nonmanufactured (e.g., natural stem of artificial Christmas trees) or constructed of untreated raw materials such as sawn timber. Manufactured and highly processed solid wooden articles and processed bamboo products that have been commercially manufactured, coated and packed commercially pose a much smaller risk. ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*) provides additional guidelines on the categorization of commodities according to their pest risk.

1.2 Regulated commodities

For the purposes of this standard the following are considered to be regulated commodities:

- unfinished wooden commodities which contain bark and/or foliage;
- bamboo commodities.

Examples of commodities which may be regulated include:

- wooden carvings;
- baskets constructed from wood and/or bamboo;
- wooden birdhouses;
- decorative wooden chests, boxes and cases;
- artificial Christmas trees containing wood and/or conifer cones;
- wooden garden, lawn and/or patio furniture;
- artificial plants containing wood components (e.g., branches used to create the stem of the plant);
- wood chips for crafts and/or potpourri;
- bark and/or other natural components (e.g., foliage, cones, etc.) of a tree used for crafts;
- wooden fencing, slats and/or stakes;
- bamboo furniture, ladders, stakes, garden ornaments and/or other bamboo commodities;
- ornaments or other decorative items made from wood and/or bamboo;
- pet chews.

1.3 Exempt commodities

Commodities that present a negligible risk because of their size or level of processing include:

- wooden commodities made wholly from processed wood such as particle board, oriented strand board, plywood or veneer;

- 1 - tool handles, gunstocks, furniture and other solid wood products that meet established
- 2 criteria (e.g., kiln dried/seasoned to a moisture content less than 12% (dry basis), rough
- 3 cut, then shaped and sanded);
- 4 - wooden commodities made solely with wood less than 6mm in thickness;
- 5 - commodities made solely from bamboo that has been split longitudinally.

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2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Treatment

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11 Wooden or bamboo commodities should be treated in the country of origin to reduce the risk of
12 pests moving with them.

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14 ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) treatments have been
15 recognized to be effective in reducing the pest risks associated with the international movement of
16 wood packaging. Since wooden or bamboo commodities are recognized to present similar pests
17 risks they should be treated according to the general parameters of all treatments in Annex 1 of
18 ISPM 15. However, since there is limited information regarding the efficacy of treatments for
19 specific pests of wooden commodities containing large bark pieces, a conservative treatment for
20 wood exceeding bark tolerances is required. Where wooden or bamboo commodities possess bark
21 exceeding the tolerance provided in ISPM 15, these should be submitted to heat treatment at a
22 minimum temperature of 60 °C for a minimum duration of 60 continuous minutes.

23

24 ISPM 15 fumigation treatments should be limited to products less than 20 cm in cross section at
25 their largest dimension.

26

27 Fumigation must be applied prior to any processing or packaging of the commodity that would
28 render the treatment ineffective.

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30 Commodities containing bark greater than the dimensions specified in ISPM 15 must be treated
31 with an alternative fumigation schedule as specified in the USDA APHIS Treatment Manual
32 (Treatment number T404-d).

33

34 Where countries can demonstrate that alternative treatments are effective in managing the pest
35 risks associated with wooden or bamboo commodities with bark, importing NPPOs may approve
36 these treatments on a bilateral basis.

37

38 Where possible, treatments approved bilaterally should be communicated to other NAPPO
39 members prior to their acceptance.

40

2.2 Certification

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43 All regulated wooden or bamboo commodities entering the NAPPO region should be accompanied
44 by a phytosanitary certificate, or in cases where a phytosanitary certificate cannot be issued, other
45 documentation approved by the NPPO of the importing country.

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47 The phytosanitary certificate should identify the type and parameters of the treatment applied (e.g.,
48 duration, temperature, dose).

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2 Guidance prescribed in ISPM 25 (*Consignments in transit*), ISPM 7 (*Phytosanitary certification system*), and ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) should be followed in dealing with consignments
3 moving in transit between NAPPO member countries or re-exported from one NAPPO member
4 country to another.
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6 7 **3. NON-COMPLIANCE** 8

9 Where non-compliance is detected by NAPPO members, NPPOs of the exporting country will be
10 notified in accordance with ISPM 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and*
11 *emergency actions*).
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13 The type of action taken in response to non-compliance will vary depending on the risk of
14 introduction and spread of a pest at the time of detection, the potential impact on trade and other
15 risk factors. Actions authorized by the NPPO include:
16

- 17 – detention and/or treatment of the imported commodity;
- 18 – refusal of entry of the commodity with requirements that the commodity be redirected or
19 returned to origin;
- 20 – destruction.
21

22 In addition, legislation establishes penalties which could also be applied.
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24 In the case of repeated violations, more systemic actions may be taken by the NPPO, such as:
25

- 26 – additional phytosanitary requirements;
- 27 – suspensions;
- 28 – prohibitions.
29