



ISPM 15 – COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION DATES

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Please note this information is provided as a guide only. Individual country implementation dates may change without notice and it is the responsibility of the exporter to comply with importing country requirements at the time of export.

Country	Implementation date
Australia	On 1 September 2004, Australia commenced accepting wood packaging material that is free of bark and marked in accordance with ISPM 15 for containerized cargo. Pre-existing import requirements for wood packaging remain an alternative option until further notice. This includes the pre-existing requirement that wood packaging material that has been subjected to heat treatment (core temperature of 56°C for 30 minutes) but not marked in accordance with ISPM 15 be accompanied by either a Phytosanitary certificate or a treatment certificate issued by a treatment provider accredited under an AQIS recognized government program or its equivalent.
Bolivia	Enforcement date May 24, 2005 , The Bolivian regulations require imported wood packaging to be constructed from debarked wood and to be treated and marked according to the ISPM 15 standard. However, there are no requirements that the wood be marked as manufactured from debarked wood. Wood packaging made from unmarked wood may be retained and either treated, destroyed or re-exported.
Brazil	On June 6, 2005 , Brazil officially notified the World Trade Organisation that it is establishing requirements for wood packaging material and dunnage consistent with the ISPM 15. The effective date of the implementation was 45 days after the publication of the regulation. The regulation, Ordinance No. 10, was issued on February 16, 2005 and published in Brazil's "Diário Oficial da União" (Federal Official Journal) on February 21, 2005.
Canada	All wood packaging material should be fully compliant with ISPM 15. Phase in period 16 September 2005 until 1 February 2006. During the phase in period Canada will continue notifying importers when non-compliant wood packaging is found. Consignments which arrive with wood packaging that is infested with quarantine pests may be prohibited from entering and financial penalties may be imposed. As of 1 February 2006 , imports must comply with

	requirements of ISPM No. 15 or be subject to removal from the importing country.
Chile	Date of enforcement 1 June 2005 , will accept a Phytosanitary certificate in lieu of the ISPM 15 mark. At present Chile requires debarked wood packaging.
China	Date of enforcement 1 January 2006.
Colombia	Date of enforcement 15 September 2005.
Costa Rica	Date of enforcement 16 September 2005.
Ecuador	Date of enforcement April 2004
Egypt	Date of enforcement 1 October 2005
European Union: <i>Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Channel islands, Czech Republic, French southern states, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, French Guiana, French Southern States, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Monaco, Greece, Guadeloupe, Hungary, Ireland, Ireland North, Isle of man, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Martinique, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Saint Pierre, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.</i>	Directive 2004/102/EC, which entered into force on 1 March 2005 , requires the following measures to be taken for wood packaging material and dunnage entering the EU from all countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the wood must be either heat treated or fumigated with methyl bromide, in line with ISPM15 procedures; • the wood must be officially marked with the ISPM15 stamp. From 1 March 2006 , all wood packaging material imported into the EU must be debarked. Dunnage must meet the same criteria as wood packaging material. However, it is exempted until the end of 2007 if it is made of wood free from bark, pests and signs of live pests. Additional information is available at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/plant/index_en.htm
India	Enforcement date 1 November 2004 . Phytosanitary certificate is required unless the wood packaging material is ISPM 15 compliant and marked accordingly. All treatments must be endorsed on the Phytosanitary certificate unless marked as ISPM 15.
Japan	Have indicated they intend to implement but no date has been advised.
Mexico	All wood packaging material should be fully compliant with ISPM 15. Phase in period 16 September 2005 until 1 February 2006 . During the phase in period Mexico will continue notifying importers when non-compliant wood packaging is found. Consignments which arrive with wood packaging that is infested with quarantine pests may be prohibited from entering and financial penalties may be imposed. As of 1 February 2006 , imports must comply with requirements of ISPM No. 15 or be subject to removal from the importing country.
New Zealand	1 August 2003, parallel systems in place NZ will accept wooden packaging that meets the requirements of ISPM 15 and is appropriately marked or wooden packaging material that meets existing standard.
Nigeria	Nigeria Plant Quarantine Service is now enforcing their

	import requirements for imported wood packaging material. Nigeria will accept the ISPM 15 mark in lieu of the phytosanitary certificate as stated in their regulation, which took effect September 30, 2004.
Philippines	Enforcement date 1 June 2005 . All wood packaging material (such as cases, crating, dunnage, drums, load boards, packing blocks, pallets, pallet collars, and skids) must comply with ISPM 15 requirements.
USA	All wood packaging material should be fully compliant with ISPM 15. Phase in period 16 September 2005 until 1 February 2006 . During the phase in period the USA will continue notifying importers when non-compliant wood packaging is found. Consignments which arrive with wood packaging that is infested with quarantine pests may be prohibited from entering and financial penalties may be imposed. As of 1 February 2006 , imports must comply with requirements of ISPM No. 15 or be subject to removal from the importing country. Additional information is available at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/wpm/import.html
Samoa	Phytosanitary certificate is required unless wood packaging material is ISPM 15 compliant. If not ISPM 15 compliant, then one of the following treatments is required within 21 days of export from Australia. Fumigation with Methyl Bromide or Sulphuryl fluoride at 80g/m ³ for more than 24 continuous hours, at a minimum temperature of 10°C. Phosphine fumigation at 1.41 g/m ³ for 72 hours at a minimum 10°C and maximum 30°C. Filleted to 300mm maximum. Heat treatment at 70°C core temperature for more than 4 hours. Or by an approved chemical preservation method. All wood packaging material must be free of bark, quarantine pests, decay and other fungi and soil. All wood packaging material will be inspected on arrival in Samoa.
Singapore	Singapore is not demanding ISPM-15 compliance in its own right. For transshipment cargo, and any cargo that is imported solely for re-export, it is recommended that the wooden packaging material should be treated and certified at the country of origin in accordance with the destination country's requirements for wood packaging material.
South Africa	Enforcement date 1 March 2005 .
Republic of South Korea	Enforcement date 1 June 2005 . Containers will be randomly selected for inspection to confirm wood packaging complies with ISPM 15. Failure to comply with ISPM 15 will result in the wood packaging material being directed for treatment. Will accept Phytosanitary certificates until the 31st October 2005 .
Sri Lanka	Date of adoption 1 March 2004 no confirmation of enforcement date.
Switzerland	Enforcement date 1 March 2005 .
Taiwan	No intention to implement at this stage.
Turkey	Date of enforcement 1 January 2006 . All Wood Packing

	material entering Turkey from all areas must be treated and certified in accordance with ISPM 15. All wood packing material should be debarked, subjected to fumigation by methyl bromide or heat treatment and marked in compliance with ISPM 15.
Hong Kong	Not likely to implement.
Indonesia	No official confirmation received.