

[Collection: Importing and exporting wood and timber products](#)

Updated: Removed information about email subscriptions to plant health news.

If you import or export certain wood and timber products to or from the UK you will have to comply with plant health regulations, restrictions and requirements. The regulations are designed to protect the natural environment and plant-based industries of receiving countries from introductions of harmful organisms that can be present in wood. These include certain species of insects, bacteria and fungi.

If wood material or products are not classed as regulated there are no restrictions on their movement.

Plant Health News

Plant Health News keeps importers and exporters of wood, timber products, wood packaging and dunnage up to date with changes in legislation, regulations and requirements. [Read past issues.](#)

[Detailed guide: Import or export wood packaging material](#)

If you import any goods using wood packaging material (WPM), you need to be aware of the requirements for landing them in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales). (Separate but similar arrangements apply in Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.) This is because wood packaging material is a known pathway for the introduction of harmful tree and forestry pests and diseases.

WPM includes:

- packing cases
- boxes
- crates
- drums and similar containers
- pallets, box pallets, pallet collars and other load boards

The GB landing requirements for goods from Third Countries – non-EU Member

States (except Switzerland, treated as an EU Member State) – are relatively straight forward. The rules are based on the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures number 15 (ISPM15:2018)¹.

ISPM15 applies to timber sourced from all species of tree and used to manufacture solid wood packaging materials, although certain wood product types are exempt. ([See the rules about exemptions below.](#))

Different, less stringent landing requirements apply to WPM originating in EU Member States, except Portugal and certain areas of Spain– see below for detailed information. The specific landing requirements for different consignor countries are explained below.

WPM imports from Third Countries (except Switzerland)

Wood packaging material may only be imported into Great Britain from Third Countries if they meet these requirements:

WPM treatment

Debarked wood packaging material, including dunnage (ie loose wood used to wedge or support cargo) is subject to one of the approved measures as specified in the ISPM15 (Revised 2018):

- heat treatment that achieves a temperature of 56 degrees Celsius for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood, including its core
- dielectric heating (eg microwave) of wood not exceeding 20cm when measured across the smallest dimension of the piece or stack – the material must be heated to achieve a minimum temperature of 60 degrees Celsius for one continuous minute throughout the entire profile of the wood, including at its surface
- fumigated with methyl bromide in accordance with [requirements described in Annex 1 of ISPM15](#)
- fumigated with sulphuryl fluoride in accordance with requirements described in Annex 1 of ISPM15

The material must also display a mark with the 2-letter ISO country code assigned by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPP0) of the country concerned. It identifies the producer and the approved measure applied to the WPM as specified in [Annex II of ISPM15 1.](#)

Use of debarked wood

Wood packaging material must be made of debarked wood, irrespective of the type of treatment applied. For this standard, any number of visually separate and clearly distinct small pieces of bark may remain if they are either:

- less than 3cm in width (regardless of the length)
- or greater than 3cm in width, with the total surface area of an

individual piece of bark less than 50 square cm

For methyl bromide treatment and sulphuryl fluoride treatments, the bark must be removed before treatment because the presence of bark on the wood can affect the effectiveness of the treatment. For heat treatment, the bark may be removed before or after treatment. When a dimension limitation is specified for a certain type of heat treatment (eg dielectric heating), any bark must be included in the dimension measurement.

WPM imports from EU Member States and Switzerland

There is no requirement for ISPM15 treatment and marking to be applied to WPM being imported to GB from another EU Member State, except Portugal. However, if WPM has been applied and meets this standard, it will be accepted.

Where ISPM15 treatment and marking have not been applied, and the conifer WPM comes from another EU Member State (except Portugal), the less stringent GB Protected Zone landing requirements detailed below must be applied.

If you're importing conifer wood packaging material originating in Portugal or from certain areas in Spain to Great Britain, the wood must be ISPM15-compliant because of the outbreak of pinewood nematode (PWN) in these countries. [Refer to the EU Commission Implementing Decision 2012/535/EU and outbreak information.](#)

WPM treatment options for WPM from EU Member States other than ISPM15 requirements

Conifer wood

Conifer material shall be either:

- bark-free
- or accompanied by a plant passport issued by a registered forestry trader in an EU Member State declaring that the wood with residual bark originated in an area known to be free of certain bark beetle species
- or kiln dried (KD), marked with a KD mark, and accompanied by a plant passport issued by a registered forestry trader in an EU Member State

The bark-free requirement is stricter than the debarked wood requirement. Bark-free means wood from which all bark has been removed, except in-grown bark around knots, and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed.

Hardwood

Generally speaking, WPM made from most hardwood timber types are not regulated when they come from other EU Member States, and therefore do not require any treatment or marking. However, wood packaging made from sweet chestnut and plane wood coming from other EU Member States is subject to GB

plant health controls.

The specific landing requirements for these controlled hardwoods are not provided in this guidance, because these wood types are not often used in WPM. They can, however, be obtained from the Forestry Commission's Plant Health Service if required. ([Find contact information below if you have any queries.](#))

Exemptions

ISPM15 requirements or other landing requirements do not apply to:

- wood packaging material made entirely from thin wood (6mm thickness or less)
- wood packaging material constructed entirely from processed wood produced by using glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, including plywood, oriented strand board (OSB), medium-density fibreboard (MDF) and other particle board products

These exemptions apply to wood packaging materials originating in EU Member States and Third Countries.

Phytosanitary and Treatment Certificates

There is no requirement for ISPM15-compliant WPM to be accompanied by a phytosanitary or treatment certificate because the certification is provided via the application of the ISPM15 mark. This applies to wood packaging materials originating in EU Member States and Third Countries. Certification will not be accepted by an inspector in lieu of an ISPM15 mark applied to the wood packaging material being imported.

Compulsory import notification procedures for certain goods from China and Belarus

The Forestry Commission GB require all importers of 52 commodities (identified by generic and specific CN Codes) from China and Belarus to provide advance notification of their intention to land any of them. This requirement is as per Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1137.

The compulsory CN codes and their commodities are:

CN code	Commodity description
2514 00 00	Slate, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of rectangular (including square) shape
2515	Marble, travertine, ecaussine and other calcareous monumental or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of 2,5 or more, and alabaster, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of rectangular (including square) shape

CN code	Commodity description
2516	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other monumental or building stone, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape
4401	Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
4415	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood (excl. containers specially designed and equipped for one or more modes of transport)
4415 20	Pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood (excl. containers specially designed and equipped for one or more modes of transport)
4415 20 90	Box pallets and other load boards, of wood (excl. containers specially designed and equipped for one or more modes of transport; flat pallets and pallet collars)
4415 20 20	Pallets and pallet collars, of wood
4418	Builders' joinery and carpentry, of wood, incl. cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes, of wood (excl. plywood panelling, blocks, strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled, and pre-fabricated buildings)
4421	Other articles of wood, n.e.s.
6501 00	Hat-forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt, neither blocked to shape nor with made brims; plateaux and manchons, incl. slit manchons, of felt
6801 00 00	Setts, curbstones and flagstones, of natural stone (excl. slate)
6802	Worked monumental or building stone (except slate) and articles thereof, other than goods of heading 6801; mosaic cubes and the like, of natural stone (including slate), whether or not on a blocking; artificially coloured granules, chippings and powder, of natural stone (including slate)
6803 00	Worked slate and articles of slate or of agglomerated slate (excl. slate granules, chippings and powder, mosaic cubes and the like, slate pencils, and ready-to-use slates or boards with writing or drawing surfaces)
6810	Articles of cement, concrete or artificial stone, whether or not reinforced
6811 40	Articles of asbestos-cement, cellulose fibre-cement or the like, containing asbestos
6902 00	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods, other than those of siliceous fossil meals or similar siliceous earths
6904 00	Non-refractory ceramic building bricks, flooring blocks, support or filler tiles and the like
6905 00	Roofing tiles, chimney pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods

CN code	Commodity description
6906 00	Ceramic pipes, conduits, guttering and pipe fittings (excl. of siliceous fossil meals or similar siliceous earths, refractory ceramic goods, chimney liners, pipes specifically manufactured for laboratories, insulating tubing and fittings and other piping for electrotechnical purposes)
6907	Ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles; ceramic mosaic cubes and the like, whether or not on a backing (excl. of siliceous fossil meals or similar siliceous earths, refractory goods, tiles specially adapted as table mats, ornamental articles and tiles specifically manufactured for stoves)
6912 00 83	Household articles and toilet articles, of stoneware (excl. tableware, kitchenware, baths, bidets, sinks and similar sanitary fixtures, statuettes and other ornamental articles, pots, jars, carboys and similar receptacles for the conveyance or packing of goods)
6912 00 23	Tableware and kitchenware, of stoneware (excl. statuettes and other ornamental articles, pots, jars, carboys and similar receptacles for the conveyance or packing of goods, and coffee grinders and spice mills with receptacles made of ceramics and working parts of metal)
7210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width ≥ 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled 'cold-reduced', clad, plated or coated
7313 00	Barbed wire of iron or steel; twisted hoop or single flat wire, barbed or not, and loosely twisted double wire, of a kind used for fencing, of iron or steel
7317 00	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails, staples and similar articles of iron or steel, whether or not with heads of other material (excl. such articles with heads of copper and staples in strips)
7318	Screws, bolts, nuts, coach screws, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter pins, washers, incl. spring washers, and similar articles, of iron or steel (excl. lag screws, stoppers, plugs and the like, threaded)
7415	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, staples and similar Articles, of copper or with shafts of iron or steel and heads of copper, screws, bolts, nuts, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter pins, washers 'incl. spring washers' and similar articles, of copper (excl. staples in strips, and lag screws, plugs, bungs and the like, threaded)
8101 96	Tungsten wire
8102 96	Molybdenum wire
8205 90 10	Anvils; portable forges; hand- or pedal-operated grinding wheels with frameworks
8465 93	Grinding, sanding or polishing machines for working wood, cork, bone, hard rubber, hard plastics or similar hard materials (excl. machines for working in the hand and machining centres)

CN code	Commodity description
4504 90 80	Agglomerated cork, with or without a binding substance, and articles of agglomerated cork (excl. footwear and parts thereof, insoles, whether or not removable; headgear and parts thereof; plugs and dividers for shotgun cartridges; toys, games and sports equipment and parts thereof; blocks, plates, sheets or strips; tiles of any shape; solid cylinders, incl. discs; corks and stoppers)
4823 90 85	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, in strips or rolls of a width \leq 36 cm, in rectangular or square sheets, of which no side $>$ 36 cm in the unfolded state, or cut to shape other than rectangular or square, and articles of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, n.e.s.
6912 00 83	Household articles and toilet articles, of stoneware (excl. tableware, kitchenware, baths, bidets, sinks and similar sanitary fixtures, statuettes and other ornamental articles, pots, jars, carboys and similar receptacles for the conveyance or packing of goods)
7108 13 80	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes (excl. sheets and strips of a thickness, excl. any backing, of $>$ 0,15 mm and plates, bars, rods, wire and sections)
7110 19 80	Platinum in semi-manufactured forms (excl. sheets and strips of a thickness, excl. any backing, of $>$ 0,15 mm and plates, bars, rods, wire and sections)
7304 31 20	Precision tubes, seamless, of circular cross-section, of iron or non-alloy steel, cold-drawn or cold-rolled 'cold-reduced' (excl. line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines or casing and tubing of a kind used for drilling for oil or gas)
7304 41 00	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of circular cross-section, of stainless steel, cold-drawn or cold-rolled 'cold-reduced' (excl. line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines, casing and tubing of a kind used for drilling for oil or gas)
8407 33 20	Spark-ignition reciprocating piston engine, of a kind used for vehicles of chapter 87, of a cylinder capacity $>$ 250 cm ³ but \leq 500 cm ³
8407 33 80	Spark-ignition reciprocating piston engine, of a kind used for vehicles of chapter 87, of a cylinder capacity $>$ 500 cm ³ but \leq 1 000 cm ³
8424 49 10	Agricultural or horticultural liquid/powder sprayers designed to be mounted on or drawn by a tractor
8424 82 90	Agricultural or horticultural mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting or dispersing liquids or powders (excl. sprayers and watering appliances)
8424 89 40	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing, or spraying liquids or powders, of a kind used solely or principally for the manufacture of printed circuits or printed circuit assemblies
8424 89 70	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.

CN code			Commodity description
8467	29	51	Angle grinders for working in the hand, with self-contained electric motor, operating with an external source of power
8544	19	00	Winding wire for electrical purposes, of material other than copper, insulated
8544	49	91	Electric wire and cables, for a voltage \leq 1 000 V, insulated, not fitted with connectors, with individual conductor wires of a diameter $>$ 0,51 mm, n.e.s.
8708	30	10	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts, for the industrial assembly of: pedestrian-controlled tractors, motor cars and vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, vehicles for the transport of goods with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine 'diesel or semi-diesel engine' \leq 2 500 cm ³ or with spark-ignition internal piston engine \leq 2 800 cm ³ , special purpose motor vehicles of heading 8705 , n.e.s.
8708	40	20	Gear boxes and parts thereof, for the industrial assembly of: pedestrian-controlled tractors, motor cars and vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, vehicles for the transport of goods with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine 'diesel or semi-diesel engine' of a cylinder capacity \leq 2 500 cm ³ or with spark-ignition internal piston engine of a cylinder capacity \leq 2 800 cm ³ , special purpose motor vehicles of heading 8705 , n.e.s
8708	91	20	Radiators and parts thereof, for the industrial assembly of: pedestrian-controlled tractors, motor cars and vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, vehicles for the transport of goods with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine 'diesel or semi-diesel engine' of a cylinder capacity \leq 2 500 cm ³ or with spark-ignition internal piston engine of a cylinder capacity \leq 2 800 cm ³ , special purpose motor vehicles of heading 8705 , n.e.s
8708	92	20	Silencers 'mufflers' and exhaust pipes, and parts thereof, for the industrial assembly of: pedestrian-controlled tractors, motor cars and vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, vehicles for the transport of goods with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine 'diesel or semi-diesel engine' \leq 2 500 cm ³ or with spark-ignition internal piston engine \leq 2 800 cm ³ , special purpose motor vehicles of heading 8705 , n.e.s

Notification must be made using the ['Notice of landing form'](#) and sent by email to the local Forestry Commission or DAERA-NI/Forest Service plant health inspector. This form is also used as the Quarantine Release Certificate (QRC) notification form.

The importer or their agent should provide at least 3 working days' notice of their intention to land controlled material via sea freight, and at least 4 working hours' notice for material landed via airfreight. Importers are encouraged to provide as much notice as possible to help with prompt clearance of consignments, which will be beneficial in terms of time and costs.

Plant health for WPM with commodities from China and Belarus

Our inspector will then liaise with the importer/agent and advise them of those entries which will be held at the point of entry for a physical plant health check, using either a Port Inventory System hold or a direct hold request to HMRC. Inspectors aim to advise importers/agents within 24 hours (excluding weekends and bank holidays) of receiving the Notification of Landing form1 that a consignment will be held for inspection or cleared without examination (CWE).

Inspectors are therefore directly responsible for selecting for inspection the entries that they are notified of on a minimum frequency hold basis of 15%. This enables us to effect the EU's 15% minimum inspection level more readily, because inspectors can identify those consignments which potentially contain high-risk solid wood packaging material (WPM), and provide a clear automatic entry of the other consignments.

The entries we select for inspection will only be released from a Port Inventory System hold after our inspection has been carried out and/or the necessary quarantine release certificate (QRC) is endorsed by our inspectors and presented by the importer/agent to HMRC at the National Clearance Hub (NCH) in Salford for a Customs CHIEF Entry System release.

Additionally, we may select for inspection any consignment which, in the inspector's opinion, has potentially high-risk wood packaging material associated with it, regardless of the type of commodity being shipped. This might mean that importers/agents of the eight commodities listed above will have other commodities selected for inspection in addition to the minimum of 15% associated with stone and iron imports from China and Belarus.

For enquiries, or information which might assist targeted plant health checks on wood packaging material associated with imports of stone or iron materials from China, phone 0300 067 5155 or email plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Exporters' guide to ISPM15 compliant packaging – UK Wood Packaging Material Marking

Find out if countries you are exporting to [require ISPM15 compliant packaging](#).

You can become a member of the UK Wood Packaging Material Marking Programme (UKWPMMP). Members get email updates to country guides as soon as they become available.

Contact us

Email: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Phone: 0300 067 5155

Form: Become a registered trader

Read Forestry Commission guidance on trading in timber and timber products before you apply to become a registered trader.

Notes on submitting the form

Make sure your application is received by us as soon as possible and, in any event, before you begin to trade in any of the material mentioned in this form.

Keep a record of the information you entered on this form.

Remember to sign and date the back page.

You can also request an application pack or further information by emailing plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk, or calling 0300 067 5155.

Post your application form to:

Forestry Commission

Plant Health Service

Silvan House

231 Corstorphine Road

Edinburgh

EH12 7AT

Payment options

If you import regulated wood material and are registered with the Forestry Commission to do so, you can [apply for a credit account](#).

Detailed guide: Import wood, wood

products or bark from non-EU countries

You must meet UK landing requirements if you're importing regulated wood material in order to prevent the introduction of harmful pests.

Find out which wood and timber materials are regulated.

Depending on the tree species from which the wood was sourced, the associated pest or disease risk, the wood product type and the country of origin, you must meet a number of phytosanitary (plant health) requirements and get the product verified by a phytosanitary certificate, which should be issued in the country of export.

Register for trading in controlled material

As imports of regulated material must undergo a plant health inspection upon arrival before being released, you or your agent must be registered with us and notify us in advance of landing.

[Download the form to apply for registration.](#)

Contracts with your supplier

Once your material lands in Great Britain (GB), it's your responsibility. To avoid difficulties, delays or financial loss caused by breach of the landing requirements, we strongly advise that you or your agent include a clause in the supplier's contract to ensure that they meet landing requirements, and are bound to meet any costs incurred as a result of any failure to do so.

Notification and import inspection

You or your appointed agent must [complete a Notice of Landing form, which you must use to arrange a timber import inspection.](#)

You cannot land material unless you give advance notice of at least 4 working hours to an inspector for air cargo, and 3 working days for any other case.

Notification of landing and import inspection are statutory requirements. If you fail to comply then you may get a fine, and the clearing of your consignment will be delayed.

Import documents

You must present phytosanitary documents to an inspector, within 3 days of any wood or timber material landing, except in the case of material imported by post, in which case you must fix certificates to the outside of the package.

You must accompany each consignment with either a phytosanitary certificate alone or with another phytosanitary certificate for re-export (where appropriate), or an industry or mill certificate.

The Customs document relating to each consignment of relevant material must include:

- a statement that it contains produce of phytosanitary relevance
- the reference number of the phytosanitary certificate, phytosanitary certificate for re-export or the industry certificate
- the registration number of the importer/agent

Phytosanitary certificates

These certificates state that the controlled material:

- has been officially inspected in the country of origin (or country of dispatch)
- complies with statutory requirements for entry into GB
- is free from quarantine pests and disease
- is substantially free from other harmful organisms

Phytosanitary certificates for re-export

You must provide these if, after a phytosanitary certificate has been issued in the country of origin, the consignment has been stored, repacked or split in another third country before being exported to GB.

Industry and mill certificates

Under arrangements agreed between the EU and the plant protection organisations in Canada and the US, the Forestry Commission has adopted GB derogations that allow for the use of industry and mill certificates instead of phytosanitary certificates for kiln-dried and heat-treated material.

Plant health inspection

All imports of regulated material must be inspected and cleared by a plant health inspector. These inspections are entirely independent of any checks by Border Force or HMRC.

Plant health inspectors usually operate Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm (although local arrangements may be in place). Our objective is to inspect goods either on the day we're notified that they're ready for examination, or on the next working day.

You should aim to provide as much notice as possible if you want your goods to be cleared quickly. Customs clearance won't be given until the satisfactory completion of a plant health inspection.

Point of entry

Plant health checks are made at approved points of entry into GB. To gain approved status, a port or airport authority must provide certain minimum conditions necessary to ensure that inspections can be carried out efficiently and safely and, in the event that it becomes necessary, relevant material can be treated or destroyed.

Key points to note:

- for containerised material, it takes time for port operators to bring material forward for inspection, open the container doors and conduct fumigant gas checks, etc
- port operators will charge for these commercial consignment handling services
- inspectors will only perform inspections if it's safe to do so

Approved places inland

Plant health legislation provides for approved traders to gain Forestry Commission and HMRC clearance at inland inspection premises instead of at a point of entry.

Eligibility for approved premises status depends on the ability of the applicant to meet certain minimum standards set independently by HMRC and the Forestry Commission. We require a safe working environment for inspectors, with adequate lighting and space to look at every piece of material, if required.

In the absence of fumigant gas-checking facilities supported by trained operators for containerised material, the inspector is likely to insist that containers be devanned at your risk and cost.

Key points to note:

- eligible sites must conform to HMRC's definition of 'temporary storage area' – there will be a cost associated with becoming approved as a 'temporary storage area', and you should discuss the implications of this directly with HMRC
- eligible sites must meet our plant health requirements
- approved places of inspection will be subject to an annual review by us

Documentary, identity and plant health checks

Inspections are required to determine whether:

- the consignment or lot is accompanied by the required certificates, alternative documents or marks, and that these are properly completed (documentary check)
- in its entirety, or on one or more representative samples, the consignment or lot consists of or contains the wood, wood products or other objects as declared on the required documents (identity check)

- in its entirety or on one or more representative samples, including the packaging and (where appropriate) the transport vehicles, the consignment or lot or their wood packaging material, complies with the requirements laid down in the Plant Health legislation (plant health check)

Documentary check

The inspector will examine the relevant document to ensure it complies with the regulations. Subject to agreement between EU Member States, it's possible for consignments to be subjected to a documentary check only in the Member State of first entry into the EU, with the identity and physical checks being carried out in the Member State of destination. This must be arranged in advance and the customs and plant health authorities in both Member States must agree this arrangement, either on a case-by-case basis or on general terms (for example, for one kind of commodity, or a named importer).

The person responsible for the consignment in the Member State of first entry into the EU must complete a Plant Health Movement document in the form set out in the [Plant Health \(Forestry\) Order 2005](#).

Before inspection of the relevant material when it arrives in GB, you must be in receipt of a Plant Health Movement document, otherwise the material won't be released.

Identity checks

If you import wood and wood products, you must meet certain identification requirements. The material must agree with the description given in the documentation accompanying it (for example, phytosanitary certificate or officially approved industry certificate, ship's manifest or shipping specification sheets) so that it can't be confused with any other material. For example, lot or bill of landing numbers on the packs must be listed on the phytosanitary or industry certificate.

Plant health checks

The inspector will carry out an examination of all or a representative sample of the consignment to ensure it complies with the appropriate special requirements, such as whether it's bark-free or has been treated in some way (eg kiln dried). If the wood has been kiln dried or heat treated, it must be clearly marked with 'KD' or 'HT' or another internationally recognised mark.

Wood from unidentified tree species

Any wood, including wood packaging material or dunnage, from unidentified tree species will be subject to control at the discretion of an inspector.

If you declare the wrong volume

It's a statutory requirement that phytosanitary certificates accurately

describe the volume of material to which they relate. Sometimes certificates declare types of wood not subject to inspection. Where it's possible to identify the volume and identity/lot/numbers of material from the certificate, we won't demand a fee for that part of the consignment. However, if it's not possible to segregate uncontrolled goods, we'll need to inspect the whole consignment and will charge accordingly.

Inspection fees

You or the person or organisation notifying us of the need for an inspection – or presenting the phytosanitary certificates to us – will be held responsible for the payment of fees unless you make special arrangements for payment. A Certificate of Clearance (forms PHF28) will be issued when we receive payment for an inspection.

Fee payment options

Inspection fees include separate charges for documentary, identity and plant health checks:

Type of check	Volume	Fee
Documentary checks	Per consignment	£7.20
Identity checks	For each load of up to 30m ³ , forming part of the consignment contained in one truck, railway wagon, or comparable container – per consignment	£7.20
Identity checks for bulk loads	Less than 100m ³	£7.20
Identity checks for bulk loads	100m ³ or more	£14.40
Plant health checks	Per consignment of wood (other than in the form of shavings, chips or sawdust) – up to 100m ³	£31.20
Plant health checks	Per consignment of wood (other than in the form of shavings, chips or sawdust) – over 100m ³ , each additional m ³ or part thereof	£0.25
Reduced frequency of inspection plant health checks of <i>Acer saccharum</i> * (hard maple, sugar maple or rock maple)	Up to 100m ³ originating in Canada	£23.40
Reduced frequency of inspection plant health checks of <i>Acer saccharum</i> * (hard maple, sugar maple or rock maple)	Above 100m ³ originating in Canada – for each additional m ³ or part thereof originating in Canada	£0.20
Plant health checks – per consignment of isolated bark and wood in the form of shavings, chips or sawdust	Up to 25,000kg	£31.20

Type of check	Volume	Fee
Plant health checks – per consignment of isolated bark and wood in the form of shavings, chips or sawdust	Above 25,000kg – each additional 1,000kg or part thereof	£0.49

Maximum inspection fee – £98

NOTE: goods can be subject to reduced levels of physical inspection set by the European Commission and are based on risk (ie on a random sample of consignments rather than each one).

Where inspections are permitted at ‘approved places inland’, you will be charged a fee of £30 (based on an average 1.5 hours’ additional travel required to perform an inland inspection) in addition to the fees detailed above.

Certificate of Clearance (PHF28)

On satisfactory completion of the inspection, the inspector will issue a Certificate of Clearance (form PHF28), which you must present to HMRC together with the normal customs entry declaration. You must also declare that the consignment contains produce of phytosanitary relevance.

Inspection fail – remedial action

If you haven’t met the landing requirements, you’ll be required to take remedial action. The inspector may also take samples from the material for analysis at Forest Research. Where this is considered necessary, you’ll be served a Statutory Notice prohibiting the removal of the consignment while remedial action or tests are completed.

Any remedial work, which may involve destruction, re-export or treatment, must be carried out to our specification, and satisfaction and under our surveillance. We will charge for this additional monitoring work.

In certain instances, for example where the work required has not been carried out by the due date, we may do the work ourselves, or contract another person to do it and charge accordingly. Where treatment of the material is appropriate, we won’t issue a Certificate of Clearance (PHF28) until we’re satisfied that the material has been treated to the required specification, and poses no further risk to plant health.

Charge for remedial work

Due to the variable factors involved (for example, the size of consignment, the volume affected, and the type of remedial treatment required), the charge is time-based as follows:

- the first hour, including travelling and office time – £37

- each 15 minutes or part thereof thereafter -£9.25
- if office time is required after a site visit – £9.25

We aim to keep this cost to a minimum by remaining onsite only long enough to ensure that treatment is being carried out properly and to its specification. However, it will be necessary to inspect the material on completion of the treatment to ensure that it has been effective. Where possible, we plan for these visits to coincide with the notified timing of treatment. It will be important, therefore, to ensure that you keep us informed of any changes to agreed arrangements.

The fee for this monitoring work becomes due on completion of the remedial work and must be paid before a Certificate of Clearance (form PHF28) is issued. Alternatively, you'll be issued with an invoice which you may pay through your credit account, if you have one, or by BACS or cheque.

Offences

You can be found guilty of a range of offences, such as making false statements to procure a phytosanitary certificate. The full range of offences can be found in [Part 9 of the Plant Health \(Forestry\) Order](#). If you're found guilty of an offence under the Order then you shall be liable to a fine of any amount (see the [Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2015](#), which came into force on 11 March 2015).

Read

[Importing wood, wood products and bark](#)
(PDF, 551KB, 44 pages)

for more information.

[Detailed guide: Import firewood into Great Britain](#)

You must notify the Forestry Commission if you plan to import into England or Scotland non-regulated solid fuel wood from non EU countries as well as regulated solid fuel wood material from the EU.

Non-regulated solid fuel wood includes:

- logs
- kindling
- twigs

- billets
- faggots

We use the information from your notification to determine the level of pest risk from trade in fuel wood. We're concerned that some fuel wood imports do not meet landing requirements and might carry a risk of introducing harmful tree pests and diseases into the UK. We carry out risk-based and random inspections of some consignments to ensure that they meet GB landing requirements.

You must use the Statutory Firewood Notification Scheme to notify us about landings of firewood for all relevant consignments, regardless of size/weight.

Enrolment on the scheme

Before you start to notify us of import consignments you must [enrol](#). You'll get an enrolment number to use in further correspondence. Enrolment is not compulsory, but you're encouraged to enrol. You can only do this online.

Notification

You have 2 options:

Paperless

You can [submit your notification online](#).

Once you've completed and submitted the form for each new consignment, you'll be sent an automated email reply with a unique reference number for that consignment. Use this number in any correspondence with us.

Paper

[Complete the Statutory Firewood Notification Scheme form](#) electronically or by hand. You can email your form to plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk or post it to:

Plant Health Service

Forestry Commission

Silvan House

231 Corstorphine Road

Edinburgh

EH12 7AT

Notice periods

For sea freight and consignments coming through the Channel Tunnel you should send your notification form at least 3 working days before the material is expected to be landed.

For consignments arriving by air, you must give at least 4 working hours' notice.

Failure to comply will be seen as a contravention of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 as amended.

Notes on the form

Most of the information required in the notification form is self-explanatory, but these notes are provided for clarification.

Estimated date of arrival

Enter the estimated date of material landing at a port or airport in England and Scotland.

Place of arrival

Enter the specific port/airport/Channel Tunnel terminus in England or Scotland where the material will be arriving. This should be the first point of arrival in the country of final destination. You should be as specific as possible as some ports, such as Humber, cover a number of locations including Hull, Immingham, Grimsby and Goole, so specify exact ports if known. This might also be the location of any inspection by a plant health inspector if it is deemed necessary, although inspections might also take place at the first destination.

Name of importer

Enter the full name of the importer.

Address of importer

Enter a detailed postal address, including postcode.

Address of first destination after landing

Enter the details, including a postcode, of the first destination point after landing at a port or airport in England or Scotland. This could be a distribution centre or a final destination for the consignment, depending on the importer's requirements.

The shipping container

Enter a number or numbers, if appropriate. You can leave this field blank.

Genus and species

Ideally, you should state botanical names of tree species if you know them. If not, you can use common names. Use the list of frequently used names for tree species if you're unsure of the botanical name:

Conifers/softwoods – common name	Botanical name
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Corsican pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
European larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Japanese larch	<i>Larix kaempferi</i>
Hybrid larch	<i>Larix eurolepis</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Silver fir	<i>Abies alba</i>
Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Non-conifers/hardwoods – Common name	Botanical name
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>
Birch	<i>Betula</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i>
Maple/Sycamore	<i>Acer</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus</i>
Chestnut	<i>Castanea</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus</i>
Poplar/Aspen	<i>Populus</i>

Type of material being imported

Enter whether the solid fuel wood is in the form of logs, kindling, twigs, billets or faggots.

Quantity

Enter the quantity in tonnes as accurately as is feasible.

Country where the material is imported from

Enter the country from where the solid fuel wood was last moved. (Note that this is not necessarily the country where the firewood was grown.)

Country where the material was grown

Enter the country where the wood was originally grown and harvested.

Phytosanitary treatments

Enter details of the phytosanitary (plant health) treatments, if any, which might have been applied to the solid fuel wood or associated wood packaging material if present, before export, such as treatments undertaken to comply with ISPM15 requirements for third-country and certain EU country imports). Examples include bark freedom, heat treatment and kiln drying.

Exporting company name and address

Enter the full name and address of the exporting company of that species.