



*REPORT*

Rome, Italy  
15-19 September, 2014

**Expert Working  
Group on the  
International  
Movement of Wood  
Products and  
Handicrafts made  
from Wood (2008-  
008)  
September, 2014**



Food and Agricultural Organization of United Nations

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## OPENING

- [1] The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat (hereafter Secretariat) welcomed to Rome the expert working group on the *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008) (hereafter EWG) and thanked the participants for taking their time to prepare for and attend this important standard setting meeting.

### 1. Meeting information

- [2] The Secretariat provided an overview of the Secretariat and the standards setting programme, including details on the standard setting process and the roles of EWGs.
- [3] He also noted that this EWG's role was to draft an international standard for phytosanitary measures (ISPM) that would be submitted to the Standards Committee for consideration and approval for member consultation. The Secretariat recalled to the participants that they would help produce a globally acceptable ISPM in line with the specification for the draft standard, and that they would represent their individual capacity as experts, not their region or country. The Secretariat reviewed the different roles and responsibilities of the participants and noted that the Secretariat's role is to facilitate the discussions.

#### 1.1 Agenda

- [4] The EWG reviewed and adopted the agenda (Appendix 1).

#### 1.2 Documents list

- [5] The panel reviewed and updated the documents list (Appendix 2).

#### 1.3 Participants list

- [6] The panel reviewed and updated the participants list (Appendix 3).

#### 1.4 Local information

- [7] The meeting organizer provided further information and answered logistical questions regarding the meeting and its location<sup>1</sup>.

### 2. Meeting logistics and arrangements

#### 2.1 Introductions

- [8] The EWG participants introduced themselves to the group.

#### 2.2 Selection of Chair

- [9] The panel elected Ms Julie ALIAGA (USA) as Chairperson. The Chairperson thanked the IPPC Secretariat for arranging the meeting in Rome.

#### 2.3 Selection of Rapporteur

- [10] The panel elected Ms Jessica SIBLEY (Australia) as Rapporteur.

### 3. Specifications

- [11] The Steward introduced Specification 57 *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008) to the EWG, and reviewed each task listed within. It was noted that the EWG is required to consider each of the tasks within the specification.

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<sup>1</sup> [Link to local information - Rome](#)

- [12] The Steward noted that while bamboo had not been include in the scope of the specification, the EWG may consider that the risks posed by bamboo products may be more effectively managed together with wood products of the same type.
- [13] The Secretariat noted that the specification's task number 6, namely '*Consider how to consult with and involve stakeholders on the subject of the standard during its development*', would be practically difficult or impossible to achieve given the meeting was in Rome. The EWG noted that they were not authorized in the standards setting process to allow others to consult on documents developed by the EWG.

#### 4. Discussion papers

- [14] The papers provided for the meeting were introduced by the participants who had submitted them.
- [15] Mr John JONES (USA) provided a brief introduction to the document titled *Pests and mitigations for manufactured wood décor and craft products from China for importation into the United States*<sup>2</sup>. The paper identified that these types of products from China could be classed as:
- Wood products with bark products
  - Wood products with bark, or
  - Bark products.
- [16] He explained that pests may be present within wood, under bark or in the bark. Recommended treatments included 60 °C for 1 hour heat treatment or methyl bromide fumigation on wood products less than 6 inches (13.5cm) maximum width. Bacteria and fungi were not included in the assessment<sup>3</sup> and all wood or bark less than 1 cm width was also excluded. Trade is from approved facilities with sticky labels attached to packaging for conformance check and potential trace-back.
- [17] Mr Shane SELA (Canada) introduced the document *Draft ISPM International Movement of Wood (2014)*<sup>4</sup>. This draft ISPM was authored by the Technical Panel for Forest Quarantine (TPFQ). The TPFQ recognized that these commodities tend to move bilaterally at least as wood, and therefore management of risks will reflect bilateral concerns. Wood moving in international trade is from a known source, type and potential phytosanitary status. This is potentially in contrast to handicrafts and wood products that may move multilaterally, from an unknown source, of unknown type and unknown potential phytosanitary status.
- [18] Ms Laura Elizabeth MALY (Argentina) introduced the documents *Requisitos fitosanitarios armonizados por categoria de riesgo para el ingreso de productos vegetales*<sup>5</sup>, *Instrução Normativa N° 5* and *Lista de plagas cuarentenarias para Argentina*<sup>6</sup>, and the English summary<sup>7</sup>. These papers provided a useful description of the types of commodities that could be covered by an ISPM for handicrafts and wood products.
- [19] Mr Michael ORMSBY (Secretariat / New Zealand) provided a brief introduction to the document titled *New Zealand Standard for Woodware (2011)*<sup>8</sup>. This document covers New Zealand's requirements for importing handicrafts and wood products. The standard primarily relies on inspection to ensure products are suitably bark or pest free. Suitable treatments are included and options for certification provided, but in most cases treatment is not mandatory subject to inspection.

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<sup>2</sup> 04\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>3</sup> 11\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>4</sup> 05\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>5</sup> 06\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>6</sup> 12\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>7</sup> 20\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>8</sup> 07\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

- [20] Mr Shane SELA (Canada) provided a summary of the documents titled *NAPPO RSPM 38 (2012)*<sup>9</sup> and *NAPPO Discussion Paper on Wooden and Bamboo Commodities Intended for Indoor and Outdoor Use*<sup>10</sup>. The standard was produced in response to a large influx of handicrafts and wood products during the Christmas season (e.g. artificial Christmas trees with tree branch stems). The NAPPO standard says that articles for outdoor use should be treated and certified as treated by a label or mark. As products imported into the region may go to one distribution centre and then be redistributed throughout the region, a regionally harmonized standard would manage the risk most efficiently.
- [21] Mr Michael ORMSBY (Secretariat / New Zealand) summarized *Contaminants of upholstered furniture from China and Malaysia*<sup>11</sup> [], *Contaminants of upholstered furniture from China and Malaysia – IDs* [14\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep], and *Contaminants of upholstered furniture from China and Malaysia – Report* [15\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep]. This study was done in response to issues with inspecting imported couches (wooden products). The study destructively sampled 49 couches imported from China and Malaysia to determine the quality of wood included in the framing, the extent of bark, and the presence of pests. The study found that the wood used was often of very low quality, was green and of unknown type, contained bark, and was infested with many pests from many pest groups. This study resulted in the management of risks on this pathway occurring pre-manufacture of the wood products.
- [22] Ms Jessica SIBLEY (Australia) introduced a paper<sup>12</sup> by J. Sibley, *Australia* which explains that Australia considers “manufactured wooden articles” under 200 mm (9 inches) and finished (painted etc.). Risk measures prescribed on this pathway include either pre-treatment and certification or inspection on arrival. End-use classifications would not be appropriate for Australia due to the similar environment in and out doors and the risks of dry-wood pests.
- [23] Mr Shane SELA (Canada) noted that the document *Pests intercepted on wooden handicrafts*<sup>13</sup> contains a list of pests detected by Canada during inspection activities on imported handicrafts over a 14 year period.
- [24] Mr Lucio MONTECCHIO (Italy) explained that the document titled *Wood preservation chemicals*<sup>14</sup> identifies environmental risks from the use of chemical preservatives in wood products, especially if those chemicals are oil soluble. The document *Kiln drying treatment*<sup>15</sup>, he noted, states that kiln drying (drying down to 20% wood moisture) is not an effective phytosanitary measure against many pests in international trade. Often however 56 °C for 60 minutes was achieved in many kiln-drying programs. It was also noted that heat treatments did not remove all fungal contaminants; however fungi are less of a risk on these pathways as they are less likely to move from the imported product onto a living host in the new environment.
- [25] Mr Shane SELA (Canada) explained that the statistics outlined in the document *Import and export trade global statistics*<sup>16</sup> indicate that there is considerable international trade in handicrafts and wood products. Requiring phytosanitary certificates for all or many types of handicrafts and wood products would increase the issuance and collection of these certificates many fold and delay the dispatch of shipments, which are currently unregulated for the most part.
- [26] Mr Michael ORMSBY (Secretariat) provided a brief introduction to the ISPM 15:2009 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*). This ISPM covers a commodity, wood packaging

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<sup>9</sup> 08\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>10</sup> 09\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>11</sup> 10\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>12</sup> 13\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>13</sup> 16\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>14</sup> 17\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>15</sup> 18\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

<sup>16</sup> 19\_EWGWoodHandicrafts\_2014\_Sep

material, that has similarities to handicrafts and wood products in that it may move through multiple countries and regions. However, wood packaging material is a commodity that has a single purpose and has benefited in value from the introduction of ISPM 15:2009. Handicrafts especially are multipurpose products that may not benefit from an equivalent ISPM.

- [27] Mr Shane SELA (Canada) provided some examples of infested handicrafts and wood products found on inspection in Canada in a picture slide show.

## 5. Develop text for draft ISPM

- [28] The main discussions points for the development of the draft ISPM on *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008) were as follows:

### **Background section**

- [29] This section was drafted based on wording from Specification 57 *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008) with addition of known quarantine pest families and examples of manufactured or crafted wood and bamboo products.

### **Commodity description**

- [30] The EWG discussed the commodity description in the context of pest risk. The ability to manage the pest risk in the most practical and cost effective manner will depend on the nature of the pest risk and the trade pathway. The EWG considered that the commodity could be separated into commodity groups that would reflect combinations of the level of nature of the pest risk and the pattern of international trade.

- [31] The EWG considered that while products (including handicrafts) made from processed wood material are not considered a pest risk they are within scope of the ISPM. Within the text of the ISPM this product class will be exempted from the requirements of this ISPM.

- [32] With regard to commodity groups, the EWG noted the following points:

- Wood and bamboo products are constituted from the following commodity categories : wood with bark, wood without bark, processed wood, bamboo, bark, and woody cones/seed structures.
- Different wood and bamboo products will be processed to different degrees during production, and this will mitigate the identified risks to varying degrees.
- The end use of the wood and bamboo products will mitigate the identified risks to varying degrees.

- [33] For tolerance levels of de-barked wood it was noted that, based on work from the International Forest Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG)<sup>17</sup> and captured in ISPM 15:2009, pests associated with wood pieces less than 3cm in width (regardless of length) or less than 50cm<sup>2</sup> surface area are incapable of completing a full life cycle.

- [34] The EWG would look at each of these factors to identify types or groups of wood and bamboo products that would require a phytosanitary measure and those that should not.

- [35] Based on the commodities described in the discussion papers, the EWG reviewed the commodity descriptions to identify those that were suitable to be considered under this ISPM. The EWG discussed and agreed the following points:

- That wood or bamboo products covered by other existing ISPMs or ISPMs in development are excluded (such as ISPM 32:2009 *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*; ISPM 15:2009; ISPM 36:2012 *Integrated measures for plants for planting*; and the draft ISPM

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<sup>17</sup> Report of the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the International Forest Quarantine Research Group, Rome, 2006.

on *Wood moving in international trade (2006-029)* and draft ISPM on *International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005)*).

- That cork board is a manufactured product made from bark.
- With regard to fibers: all fibers from monocotyledons (grasses) or non-woody dicotyledons are outside of scope, while fibers from woody dicotyledons would be covered by the scope.

[36] Further discussions concluded that the woody (hardened or non-herbaceous) stems and culms of bamboo should also be considered in the scope (including fibers generated from this material) as these are potentially infested by the same pest groups representing the same pest risks as wood products. The phytosanitary measures required to manage the pests risks are also similar to those required for pests associated with wood products. Furthermore, some wood products and handicrafts contain or are accompanied by bamboo.

[37] The EWG considered that the inclusion of Harmonized System (HS) codes for each category of wood and bamboo products would facilitate NPPOs of importing countries' ability to identify these products **at the time of lodgement/declaration in the import system** in the absence of the use of phytosanitary certificates.

[38] The EWG agreed that the pest groups, trade patterns, and production and phytosanitary systems for mitigating the pest risk for bamboo products and handicrafts are essentially the same as those for wood products and handicrafts.

[39] The EWG agreed that the title of the standard should include bamboo.

[40] The EWG concluded this discussion by developing a table for the ISPM that listed examples of different categories of wood and bamboo products, and provided examples of products and HS codes for each category. The EWG noted that the examples provided cannot practically be either exclusive or exhaustive given the range of wood and bamboo products in international trade.

[41] The EWG:

- (1) *invited* the SC to note the EWG has included in the scope of the ISPM products (including handicrafts) made from the hardened stems and culms of monocotyledonous plants otherwise known as bamboo (e.g. mainly but not exclusively species in the genera *Phyllostachys* and *Bambusa*) and hence changed the topic title to draft ISPM for *Products manufactured or crafted from wood or bamboo (2008-008)*.

### ***Definitions and scope***

[42] The EWG discussed the title of the ISPM and in attempting to keep the title simple (short) whether the word '*handicrafts*' needed to be included in the title. Members agreed that handicrafts are a subset of wood and bamboo products however including the term may make it clearer that the ISPM includes this important group. The EWG discussed including the word '*manufactured*' in the title and considered this mainly refers to mass produced products using machinery. The use of *crafted* refers more to products made by hand. The EWG agreed that the use of both terms in the heading would cover the range of wood and bamboo products included in this ISPM.

[43] The following points were also considered:

- The term "handicrafts" is not a universal term for these products and may not necessarily translate well into other languages.
- It is important that member countries know that handicrafts are included in the scope of the standard.

[44] The EWG agreed that the inclusion of handicrafts should be clearly stated in the scope but preferred not to include it in the title of the ISPM.



[45] Therefore the EWG agreed the title of the ISPM should be “*Products manufactured or crafted from wood or bamboo*”.

[46] The EWG:

- (2) *invited* the SC to note the change of title to draft ISPM for Products manufactured or crafted from wood or bamboo (2008-008).

#### ***Pest risks associated with wood and bamboo products***

[47] The EWG discussed the pest risks associated with wood and bamboo products. The EWG considered the table provided in the draft ISPM *Wood moving in international trade (2006-029)* that lists the pest groups associated with wood (Table 1: *Pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of wood*) provided a comprehensive list of the pests likely to be of concern for wood and bamboo products.

[48] Members noted that pest risk is dependent on each pest species and the text was worded to reflect this. However, the EWG considered that the use of pest risk analyses to measure the pest risk for wood and bamboo products is often not feasible for these pathways. As such, globally accepted phytosanitary measures that significantly reduce the level of risk of wood and bamboo products in trade would provide contracting parties with a practical means to manage the phytosanitary risks of this international trade. The proposed globally accepted phytosanitary system will also facilitate the movement of wood and bamboo products.

#### ***Environmental and biodiversity issues***

- [1] The EWG discussed the impact of pest management on the environment and biodiversity. A general wording was added on reducing the pest risk and thereby reducing potential negative biodiversity impacts. The EWG noted that certain treatments may have a negative impact on the environment and countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.
- [2] The EWG also considered a note should be included regarding wood and bamboo products potentially produced from the protected species under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

#### ***Risk management system***

- [3] With regard to the phytosanitary system proposed by this ISPM, the EWG discussed and agreed in principle the following:
  - a. The intent of the ISPM is to describe elements of a certification system to manage the phytosanitary risks in the international trade of wood and bamboo products.
  - b. This system must be applied before export (in the country of production) and overseen by the NPPO of the country of production. Certification should accompany exports and should be as simple (least onerous) as possible, and verifiable on entry to the importing country.
  - c. That a list of exemptions is developed to identify wood and bamboo products that do not require certification.

#### ***Excluded product categories***

[49] The EWG identified the following production or processing methods that should manage phytosanitary risks associated with wood and bamboo products and therefore exempt these from the need for certification. It was noted by the EWG that having exempted products may cause confusion for importing countries that cannot discern on inspection that a particular wood and bamboo product or part of such a product is exempted. The intent of the ISPM, however, was not to over-regulate this

pathway and current country systems relying on manufacturing certificates and other such evidence of the manufacturing process should be used by importing countries.

[50] These exempt wood and bamboo products would include:

- Wood or bamboo thinned to less than 6 mm. In the case of bamboo this would mean split bamboo with the walls less than 6 mm in width.
- Wood or bamboo treated with timber preservatives (e.g. chemical pressure impregnation etc.
- Aged and valuable wood and bamboo (e.g. antiques, art, musical instruments) – these products are maintained (stored/treated) in a manner that manages pest risk to maintain their value. NPPOs may choose to require measures for this product type outside of this ISPM.
- Processed material such as processed wood material e.g. plywood, chipboard, fiber board, laminate, pellets, briquettes etc. (see ISPM 5 definition) and bamboo that is processed in a similar manner to processed wood material for instance laminated bamboo flooring or wall boards.
- Chemically modified wood or bamboo that can no longer support quarantine pest development e.g. acetylated wood.
- Highly processed wood or bamboo that has been structurally modified for instance pulp fibers.
- Wood or bamboo that has been heated at high temperatures for instance charcoal, torrefaction etc.
- Wood or bamboo that has been imbedded in an impenetrable coating for instance resin, plastic, fiberglass.

[51] The EWG identified the following production methods that would manage pest risks associated with wood and bamboo products except in the case of infestation after treatment:

- Wood or bamboo that has been kiln dried using a heating process that reach or exceed 56 °C for 30 min. or 60 °C for 1 min. as stated in ISPM 15.
- Wood or bamboo hardened using a heating process that reach or exceed 56 °C for 30 min or 60 °C for 1 min. as stated in ISPM 15.
- Wood or bamboo coated using a process that includes heating to temperatures that exceeds 56°C for 30 minutes or 60°C for 1 min as per ISPM 15.

[52] The EWG considered any product produced under these methods as manufactured using a process that would achieve similar results to those of an approved heat treatment.

[53] The EWG identified the following end uses that would manage any pest risks associated with wood and bamboo products:

- Eating, imbibing, injecting, medical use (e.g. a salve).
- Oil production/extraction.
- Precision equipment that requires pest free wood or bamboo (self regulated) for instance valuable musical instruments, electronic equipment, military equipment, high value sporting equipment, etc.
- Valuable artifacts that are self regulated e.g. museum art, historic artifacts.

[54] Risks from pest re-infestation of wood and bamboo products are not as significant as those for wood packaging material because the majority of these commodities move in one direction only in international trade. In this ISPM the risks from pest re-infestation usually relate only to the period post treatment/production and pre-export.

[55] The EWG concluded this discussion by developing a table for the ISPM that listed the different categories of wood and bamboo products that could be considered for exclusion from the requirements of this ISPM, and provided a description of the risk reduction provided and examples.

## ***Responsibilities***

- [56] The EWG considered that there are a number of options available for sharing the responsibility of managing the risks associated with the international movement of wood and bamboo products.

### ***Options 1:***

- [57] The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for ensuring that the risks potentially associated with wood and bamboo products are managed in compliance with this ISPM and the products appropriately documented as such. The importing country is responsible for reporting non-compliances back to the exporting country when they occur.

### ***Option 2:***

- [58] The NPPOs of the exporting and importing countries negotiate a bilateral agreement for the trade that is informed by the risks and management options identified in this ISPM. This may involve the use of pest risk analysis and phytosanitary certification as per existing ISPMs (ISPM 2:2007 *Framework for pest risk analysis*, ISPM 7:2011 *Expert certification system* and ISPM 11:2013 *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*).

### ***Option 3:***

- [59] The exporting NPPO takes little responsibility, while the importing NPPO applies a phytosanitary treatment or inspects the products on arrival and mitigates any identified risk. This option may be the most appropriate for passenger accompanied articles
- [60] The EWG agreed that while options 2 and 3 were already open to member countries, option 1 would be a new option providing harmonized guidance to reduce pest risks with less effort than the other options. The EWG noted that all three options would be open to NPPOs under this ISPM if technically justified.

## ***Certification***

- [61] The EWG then discussed at length the value of option 1 over option 2 in particular, for instance, as to using documentation or labelling verses using a phytosanitary certificate. The EWG agreed that in most circumstances the use of labels may not be any more advantageous than using documentation. The use of documentation has several advantages over labels as they allow for automated or electronic clearance systems between exporting and importing countries.
- [62] The use of phytosanitary certificates requires the NPPO to issue the certification for the products. Given the high volume and high frequency nature of the trade in wood and bamboo products, the use of phytosanitary certificates would greatly increase the number of these certificates being issued by member countries. This in turn would add greatly to the work of the NPPO, potentially overwhelming many and disrupting trade. The EWG agreed that phytosanitary certification may be useful and practical for lower frequency traded wood and bamboo products on bilateral agreements.
- [63] The EWG discussed who would be responsible for product certification in the process. The EWG agreed that the responsibility for certification would fall to the last operator in the process. For instance, if the producer makes a product from treated wood then the producer certifies the product; if the treatment provider treats the finished product then the treatment provider certifies the product.
- [64] The EWG discussed what information should be included in the certificate and came to the following conclusions:
- The certificate should contain the country of origin, the name of the body authorised to issue the certificate, a unique certificate number, the description of the commodity, and the date the certificate was issued.
  - The certificate should contain an NPPO authorization identification, which the EWG considered could be an authorized symbol, mark, or a number allocated by the NPPO to the body authorized to issue the certificate.

- The certificate should also contain a declaration that the products comply with the ISPM for wood or bamboo products.
- The certificate should contain a description of the type or types of treatments applied, however the EWG recognised this information was not necessary for phytosanitary purposes but member countries had indicated they wanted this on the mark required under ISPM 15.

[65] The EWG discussed the use on the certificate of a mark or symbol owned by the NPPO. Some countries require this to enable them to control the use of the certificates while others do not, based on the form of their legislation. Therefore the option for use of an NPPO mark or symbol should be included in the ISPM.

[66] The EWG discussed the use of the word “*certificate*” and the potential for this to be confused with a phytosanitary certificate. The EWG considered that an alternative names that may reduce this confusion such as *harmonized certificate*, *certificate of compliance*, *wood and bamboo products certificate*. The EWG settled on the use of *certificate of compliance* and included this term in the draft text of the ISPM.

[67] The EWG drafted an example certificate for inclusion in an appendix in the ISPM. To avoid the use of unsuitable certificate formats or the proliferation of many certificate formats the EWG agreed that it should be recommended to NPPOs that they develop and approve a certificate template and post this on the IPP for all country viewing.

[68] The EWG:

- (3) *invited* the SC to consider establishing a centralized system on the IPP for use by NPPOs posting or viewing model certificates of compliance.

#### ***Phytosanitary Measures***

[69] The EWG noted that phytosanitary measures for this ISPM are mentioned in other ISPMs, such as ISPM 15:2009, ISPM 28:2009 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*), and the draft ISPM for *Wood moving in international trade (2006-029)*.

[70] The EWG noted the use of the terms *killing and inactivating* in ISPM 15:2009 to describe the outcomes of treatment. In the context of this ISPM the term *inactivating* refers to juvenile life stages of pests that have not been immediately killed by the treatment but will not develop to maturity.

[71] For wood or bamboo products, the EWG considered the available and potential measures to manage pest risks that have not been adequately managed in the manufacturing of the product. The EWG agreed that appropriate treatments should be annexed to ISPM 15:2009 or ISPM 28:2007.

[72] The EWG:

- (4) *noted* the need for additional phytosanitary treatments for wood and bamboo products to be developed.

#### ***Product security***

[73] Wood or bamboo products that have been treated or processed in a manner that reduces pest infestation should be stored or packaged in a manner that prevents pest infestation. The EWG noted the following examples of product security that could be used to prevent product infestation:

- Insect impenetrable packaging (e.g. sealed plastic bags, sealed boxes).
- Insect impenetrable coatings (e.g. paints, lacquers, plastics).

[74] The EWG noted that the removal of bark prevents the infestation of many wood pests, however, some (e.g. wood borers, wood termites) may still infest exposed wood surfaces.

### ***Audit and verification***

- [75] The EWG considered the requirements for a phytosanitary system (authorisation, registration, accreditation, verification and audit) are adequately covered by other ISPMs and as such will only be referred to in this ISPM where appropriate.
- [76] The EWG discussed the difficulties associated with tracking non-compliance reports and noted the value of establishing a centralized process or system for recording and responding to reports of non-compliance.
- [77] The EWG:
- (5) *invited* the SC to consider establishing a centralized system on the IPP for recording and responding to non-compliances raised by contacting parties.

### **6. Agreement on draft ISPM**

- [78] The EWG reviewed and revised the draft ISPM and agreed that the text developed was complete. The EWG asked the Secretariat to process the draft ISPM and submit it to the SC.

### **7. Work plan (if needed)**

- [79] The Secretariat informed the group that the draft ISPM would be edited and that the steward would clear the edits. After this, the draft ISPM would be presented to the SC. The Secretariat also mentioned that the report of this meeting would be finalized, posted on the IPP, and presented to the SC along with the draft ISPM.
- [80] No work plan for the EWG was required.

### **8. Other business**

- [81] The EWG suggested member countries or the Secretariat notify customs authorities in member countries and invite their comments on the draft ISPM, it was felt this would be beneficial to the development of the standard. The EWG encouraged SC members ensure that those involved in the production of wood and bamboo products are involved in the consultative process.
- [82] The EWG noted that for the NPPO there may be operational challenges to implementing the certification system described in the draft ISPM and the SC should be aware of this potential. These challenges may include difficulties in notifying or being aware of relevant stakeholders affected by the standard, and implementing the certificate of compliance system on export consignments.
- [83] The EWG:
- (6) *invited* the SC to encourage member countries in their respective regions to notify their customs authorities of the development of this standard and welcome their comment on the draft of the ISPM during the member consultation process.
  - (7) *invited* the SC to considering notifying the World Customs Organization of the development of this standard and welcome their comments on the draft ISPM during the member consultation process.
  - (8) *invited* the SC to encourage member countries in their respective regions to involve stakeholders in the production of wood and bamboo products in the member consultation process.
  - (9) *noted* that there may be operational challenges to implementing the certification system described in the draft ISPM and the SC should be aware of this.

**9. Close**

- [84] The EWG thanked the Secretariat for having been selected to participate in the EWG and for providing assistance during the meeting. Lastly, the EWG thanked the Chairperson and the Rapporteur for their work.
- [85] The Secretariat thanked the experts for their participation.
- [86] The Chairperson thanked all the participants for all their good and hard work to develop this draft ISPM, and closed the meeting

**Appendix 1: Agenda**

<b>AGENDA ITEM</b>	<b>DOCUMENT NO.</b>	<b>PRESENTER</b>
<b>1. Opening of the meeting</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat</li> <li>Welcome by the meeting host</li> </ul>	--	ORMSBY LARSON
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introductions</li> </ul>	--	ORMSBY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation on the standard setting process and tools for preparation of the draft standard (procedure manual, style guide)</li> <li>Roles of the Participants</li> </ul>	Link to the IPPC Style Guide	ORMSBY / NIYAZI  NIYAZI
1.1 Selection of the Chairperson and Rapporteur	--	ORMSBY
1.2 Selection of the Rapporteur	--	CHAIRPERSON
1.3 Adoption of the Agenda	01_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	CHAIRPERSON
<b>2. Administrative Matters</b>		CHAIRPERSON
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documents List</li> <li>Participants List</li> <li>Local Information</li> </ul>	02_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep 03_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep Link to local information - Rome	ORMSBY
<b>3. Review of Specification</b>	Link to Specification 57: International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2013)	CHAIRPERSON
<b>4. Development of draft ISPM</b>		
<b>4.1 Discussion papers</b>		
- History of the topic and draft specification		SHARMA / ALIAGA
- Pests and mitigations for manufactured wood décor and craft products from China for importation into the United States	04_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	JONES
- Draft ISPM International Movement of Wood (2014)	05_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	SELA/ORMSBY
- Requisitos fitosanitarios armonizados por categoria de riesgo para el ingreso de productos vegetales	06_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	MALY
- New Zealand Standard for Woodware (2011)	07_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	ORMSBY
- NAPPO RSPM 38 (2012)	08_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	SELA
- NAPPO Discussion Paper on Wooden and Bamboo Commodities Intended for Indoor and Outdoor Use	09_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	SELA
- Contaminants of upholstered furniture from China and Malaysia	10_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	ORMSBY
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA Nº 5	11_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	MALY

<b>AGENDA ITEM</b>	<b>DOCUMENT NO.</b>	<b>PRESENTER</b>
- Lista de plagas cuarentenarias para Argentina	12_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	MALY
- Discussion paper by J. Sibley, Australia	13_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	SIBLEY
- Contaminants of upholstered furniture from China and Malaysia - IDs	14_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	ORMSBY
- Contaminants of upholstered furniture from China and Malaysia – Full Report	15_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	ORMSBY
- Pests intercepted on wooden handicrafts	16_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	SELA
- Wood preservation chemicals	17_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	MONTECCHIO
- Kiln drying treatment	18_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	MONTECCHIO
- Documents summary (docs 06, 11, 12)	19_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	MALY
- Import and export trade global statistics	20_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	SELA
- ISPM 15:2009	Link to ISPM 15:2009 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade	LARSON/ ORMSBY
<b>4.2 Development of text for draft</b>	--	CHAIRPERSON
<b>5. Next Steps</b>		CHAIRPERSON
<b>6. Other business</b>		CHAIRPERSON
<b>7. Close of the meeting</b>		IPPC SECRETARIAT / CHAIRPERSON



**Appendix 2: Documents List**

<b>DOCUMENT NO.</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TITLE (PREPARED BY)</b>	<b>DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED</b>
01_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	1.3	Agenda	2014-06-12
02_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	2	Documents list	2014-06-12
03_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	2	Participants list	2014-06-12
04_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Pests and mitigations for manufactured wood décor and craft products from China for importation into the United States	2014-08-26
05_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Draft ISPM International Movement of Wood (2014)	2014-08-26
06_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Requisitos fitosanitarios armonizados por categoria de riesgo para el ingreso de productos vegetales	2014-08-26
07_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	New Zealand Standard for Woodware (2011)	2014-06-12
08_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	NAPPO RSPM 38 (2012)	2014-06-12
09_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	NAPPO Discussion Paper on Wooden and Bamboo Commodities Intended for Indoor and Outdoor Use	2014-08-26
10_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Contaminants of upholstered furniture from China and Malaysia	2014-08-26
11_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA Nº 5	2014-08-26
12_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Lista de plagas cuarentenarias para Argentina	2014-08-26
13_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Discussion paper by J. Sibley, Australia	2014-08-26
14_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Contaminants of upholstered furniture from China and Malaysia - IDs	2014-08-26
15_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Contaminants of upholstered furniture from China and Malaysia - Report	2014-08-26
16_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Pests intercepted on wooden handicrafts	2014-09-05
17_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Wood preservation chemicals	2014-09-05
18_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Kiln drying treatment	2014-09-05
19_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Documents summary (docs 06, 11, 12)	2014-09-15
20_EWGWoodHandicrafts_2014_Sep	4.1	Import and export trade global statistics	2014-09-15
IPP link to the IPPC Style Guide	1	IPPC Style Guide	
IPP link to local information	2	Rome local information	

<b>DOCUMENT NO.</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TITLE (PREPARED BY)</b>	<b>DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED</b>
IPP link to Specification 57 <i>International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2013)</i>	3	Specification 57: International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2013)	
IPP link to ISPM 15:2009	4.1	ISPM 15:2009 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade	

**Appendix 3: Participants List**

	<b>Participant role</b>	<b>Name, mailing, address, telephone</b>	<b>Email address</b>
✓	Steward	<p><b>Mr D.D.K. SHARMA</b>            Joint Director (Plant Quarantine)            Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine &amp; Storage -            Department of Agriculture &amp; Cooperation            Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India,            N. H. – IV, Faridabad (Haryana), 121001            Tel: + 91 129 2418506 (Office)            Mobile: + 91 8901326967  <b>INDIA</b></p>	ddk.sharma@nic.in
✓	Assistant Steward	<p><b>Ms Julie ALIAGA</b>            Program Director, International Standards            Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service            U.S. Department of Agriculture            4700 River Road, Unit 140            Riverdale, MD 20737            Tel: +1 301 851 2032  <b>USA</b></p>	julie.e.aliaga@aphis.usda.gov
✓	Member	<p><b>Mr John T. Jones</b>            United States Department of Agriculture            Trade Director of Forestry Products            4700 River Road            Unit 140, 4C-01.77            Riverdale, MD 20737            Tel. +1 301-851-2344  <b>USA</b></p>	John.T.Jones@aphis.usda.gov
✓	Member	<p><b>Mr Lucio Montecchio</b>            University of Padova            associate professor            Address: TESAF Department, viale dell'Università 16, I-            35020 Legnaro PD,            Tel.: +39 049 8272883;            Mobile: +39 366 6685837  <b>ITALY</b></p>	montecchio@unipd.it
✓	Member	<p><b>Mr Shane Sela</b>            Canadian Food Inspection Agency            Chief, Forest Product Market Access            Address: Room 358, 506 West Burnside Rd., Victoria,            BC, V8Z 1M5            Tel.: +1 (250) 363-3432  <b>CANADA</b></p>	Shane.Sela@inspection.gc.ca
✓	Member	<p><b>Ms Jessica Sibley</b>            Australian Government Department of Agriculture            Acting Director, Plant Import Operations            Address: GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601            Tel.: +61 2 6272 3591  <b>AUSTRALIA</b></p>	jessica.sibley@agriculture.gov.au

	<b>Participant role</b>	<b>Name, mailing, address, telephone</b>	<b>Email address</b>
✓	Member	<b>Ms Laura Elizabeth Maly</b> Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (National Service for Agrifood Health and Quality) Av. Paseo Colón 315, 4º A, off 7. Buenos Aires Tel.: +54 011 41215192 <b>ARGENTINA</b>	lmaly@senasa.gov.ar;
✓	IPPC Secretariat	<b>Mr Brent Larson</b> Standards Officer IPPC Secretariat FAO, AGDID Rome, Italy	Brent.Larson@fao.org;
✓	IPPC Secretariat	<b>Mr Mike Ormsby</b> IPPC Secretariat FAO, AGDID Rome, Italy	Michael.Ormsby@fao.org;
✓	IPPC Secretariat	<b>Mr Nuri Niyazi</b> IPPC Secretariat FAO, AGDID Rome, Italy	Nuri.Niyazi@fao.org;