



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.

[Argentina](#), [Australia](#), [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Bolivia](#), [Brazil](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Canada](#), [Chile](#), [China](#), [Colombia](#), [Costa Rica](#), [Cyprus](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Denmark](#), [Dominican Republic](#), [Ecuador](#), [Egypt](#), [Estonia](#), [European Union](#), [Fiji](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Greece](#), [Guatemala](#), [Honduras](#), [Hong Kong](#), [Hungary](#), [India](#), [Indonesia](#), [Ireland](#), [Italy](#), [Japan](#), [Jordan](#), [Latvia](#), [Lebanon](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Malta](#), [Mexico](#), [The Netherlands](#), [New Caledonia](#), [New Zealand](#), [Nicaragua](#), [Nigeria](#), [Norway](#), [Oman](#), [Panama](#), [Paraguay](#), [Peru](#), [Philippines](#), [Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Republic of South Korea](#), [Romania](#), [Samoa](#), [Seychelles](#), [Singapore](#), [Slovakia](#), [Slovenia](#), [South Africa](#), [Spain](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [Sweden](#), [Switzerland](#), [Syria](#), [Taiwan](#), [Trinidad and Tobago](#), [Turkey](#), [Ukraine](#), [United Kingdom](#), [USA](#), [Venezuela](#), [Vietnam](#), [Yemen](#)

Note: For convenience changes to the table are in red.

COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION DATE
Argentina	Date of enforcement 1 January 2006 .
Australia	<p>As of 1 May 2006 Australia began enforcing mandatory treatment (either onshore or off-shore) for all solid wood packaging imported with containerised cargo. All untreated wood packaging will be subject to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mandatory onshore treatment • re-export or • destruction at the importer’s expense. <p>Solid timber packaging and dunnage treated in accordance with ISPM 15 (NIMP15 or NIMF 15) must be marked in accordance with ISPM 15 requirements. Timber packaging and dunnage not treated in accordance with ISPM 15 must have been treated offshore with one of the following treatments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) methyl bromide[#] b) sulphuryl fluoride[#] c) heat treatment[#] d) gamma irradiation by an approved offshore provider

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	<p>e) ethylene oxide by an approved offshore provider or f) permanent timber preservative treatment</p> <p># treatments a) – c) must be completed within 21 days of shipment or containerisation.</p> <p>Further information For further information regarding ISPM 15 packaging clearance, is available in the ICON database and under the ISPM 15 Frequently Asked Questions page of the AQIS website.</p> <p>If you require further assistance please contact the Timber and Timber Products National Co-ordination Centre on telephone: 03 8318 6929, fax 03 8318 6777 or email: timber.imports@aqis.gov.au</p>
Bolivia	Date of enforcement 24 May 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	Date of enforcement 11 July 2005 .
Canada	As of 5 July 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 . Note: to facilitate entry of consignments containing wooden packaging into China it is recommended that a statement confirming that wooden packaging material used in the consignment is ISPM 15 compliant, is included on documentation accompanying consignments. Documentation may include packing declarations, packing lists or invoices. Treatment certificates are not required.
Colombia	Date of enforcement 15 September 2005 .
Costa Rica	Date of enforcement 19 March 2006 .
Dominican Republic	Date of enforcement 1 July 2006 .
Ecuador	Date of enforcement 30 September 2005 .
Egypt	Date of enforcement 1 October 2005 .
European Union: <i>Austria,</i> <i>Belgium,</i> <i>Bulgaria,</i> <i>Cyprus, Czech Republic,</i> <i>Denmark,</i> <i>Estonia,</i> <i>Finland,</i>	<p>Directive 2004/102/EC, 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the wood must be either heat treated or fumigated with methyl bromide, in line with ISPM 15 procedures • the wood must be officially marked with the ISPM 15 stamp. <p>In addition to these requirements, as of 1 January 2009, all wood</p>

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<p><i>France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and Switzerland.</i></p>	<p>packaging material imported into the EU should be made from debarked round wood. To allow time for all countries to put in place measures, to meet the requirements, the following conditions relating to bark freedom will not apply until 1 July 2009:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wood packaging material, in the form of packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packing's, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, actually in use in the transport of objects of all kinds, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less, and processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, the wood packaging material shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be free from bark with the exception of any number of individual pieces of bark if they are either less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or, if greater than 3 cm in width, of not more than 50 cm² in area. 2. Wood used to wedge or support non-wood cargo, including that which has not kept its natural round surface, except raw wood of 6 mm thickness or less and processed wood produced by glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, the wood shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be free from bark with the exception of any number of individual pieces of bark if they are either less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or, if greater than 3 cm in width, of not more than 50 cm in area.
Fiji	Have indicated intention to adopt ISPM 15 but no official enforcement date has been confirmed.
Guatemala	Date of enforcement 25 January 2005 .
Honduras	Date of enforcement 25 February 2006 .
Hong Kong	Not likely to implement, no official information.
India	Date of enforcement 1 November 2004 . A Phytosanitary certificate endorsed with treatment details is required unless the wood packaging material is ISPM 15 compliant and marked accordingly. In addition wooden packaging material must be free of bark.
Indonesia	No official confirmation of enforcement date available.
Japan	Date of enforcement 1 April 2007 .
Jordan	Date of enforcement 17 November 2005 .
Lebanon	Date of enforcement 1 July 2006 .
Mexico	As of 5 July 2006 , imports must comply with requirements of ISPM No 15 or be subject to removal from the importing country.
New Caledonia	Date of enforcement 1 June 2006 .
New Zealand	<p>From 1 July 2006 wood packaging must comply with the Import Health Standard Wood Packaging Material from All Countries. Consignments will be risk profiled and a subset of these will be selected for inspection. Any non-compliant wood will be treated, reshipped or destroyed.</p> <p>To be compliant wood packaging must be treated in accordance with the</p>

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	<p>Import Health Standard using one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heat treatment - fumigated with methyl bromide - fumigated with phosphine - chemical preservation <p>Wood packaging treated and marked in accordance with the ISPM 15 standard meets the requirement of the Import Health Standard. Additional information is available at: www.maf.govt.nz.</p>
Nicaragua	Date of enforcement 5 September 2007.
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 30 September 2004 .
Norway	Date of enforcement 1 January 2008. Wood packaging material including packing cases and boxes, crates, drums and similar packing, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, as well as wood used to wedge or support cargo must have been treated and marked according to ISPM 15.
Oman	Date of enforcement 1 December 2006 .
Panama	Date of enforcement 17 February 2005 .
Paraguay	Date of enforcement 28 June 2005 .
Peru	Date of enforcement 1 September 2005 . Wood packaging material must be manufactured from debarked wood.
Philippines	Date of enforcement 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.
Republic of South Korea	Date of enforcement 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.
Samoa	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fumigation with Methyl Bromide or Sulphuryl fluoride at 80g/m³ for more than 24 continuous hours, at a minimum temperature of 10°C. Phosphine fumigation at 1.41 g/m³ for 72 hours at a minimum 10°C and maximum 30°C. Filleted to 300mm maximum. <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heat treatment at 70°C core temperature for more than 4 hours. Or by an approved chemical preservation method. <p>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.</p>
Seychelles	Date of enforcement 1 March 2006
Singapore	Singapore is not demanding ISPM 15 compliance in its own right. For

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	transhipment 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	Date of enforcement 1 March 2005 .
Sri Lanka	Date of adoption 1 March 2004 no confirmation of date of enforcement.
Syria	Date of enforcement 1 April 2006
Taiwan	Date of enforcement 1 January 2009.
Trinidad and Tobago	Date of adoption 15 September 2005 . Date of enforcement to be advised. All regulated wood packaging material from Trinidad and Tobago will be stamped in accordance with the ISPM 15 standard.
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.
Ukraine	Date of enforcement 1 October 2005 .
USA	As of 5 July 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
Venezuela	Date of enforcement 2 May 2005 .
Vietnam	Date of enforcement 5 June 2006 .
Yemen	Notification of intent to implement the standard has been issued but no official enforcement date has been confirmed.