

Implementation of ISPM No.15 from April 2007

Communication from Japan

Based on the result of a pest risk analysis for wood packaging material, Japan amended its Import Plant Quarantine Regulation (MAF Notification No.206, 1950). This amendment was published on 6 October 2006 and will be put into force on 1 April 2007.

With a view to harmonizing our regulation to the international standard, definition of wood packaging material and measures for wood packaging material in Japanese regulation are equivalent to that provided in ISPM No.15. Wood packaging material treated and certified according to ISPM No.15 will not be subject to import quarantine procedures. Wood packaging material without the mark (Annex II, ISPM No.15) will be inspected at the ports of entry by plant quarantine officer for compliance with the rule. Detection of a quarantine pest constitutes a non-compliance, which is, according to Japanese domestic law, subject to disinfection, incineration or re-shipping by consignee's choice.

References;

Outline of regulation (in English); <http://www.pps.go.jp/english/woodpack/index.html>
PRA report (in Japanese); <http://www.pps.go.jp/konpozai/import/prainwoodpra01.pdf>
This adoption was also reported to IPPC through International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP); <https://www.ippc.int/servlet/CDSServlet?status=ND1ucHBvanAmNj1lbiYzMz1uZXdzJjM3PWtvcw~~#relateds>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) for Wood Packaging Material (WPM)

1. ISPM No.15 and measures prior to export

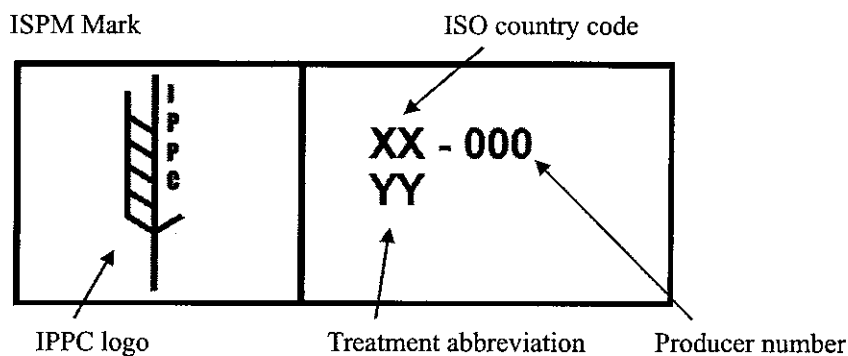
Q1-1; How do I get approval to apply the ISPM No.15 mark to WPM?

A1-1; Approval to use the mark can be given by a National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of an exporting country, which includes an origin country of WPM, or an organization officially audited and mandated by the NPPO.

Q1-2; What is the minimum information the mark shall contain?

A1-2; Minimum information required by Japanese regulation which is compliant with ISPM No.15, and the details are as follows;

- IPPC symbol,
- ISO two letter country code followed by a unique number assigned by the NPPO to the producer of the WPM, who is responsible for ensuring appropriate wood is used and properly marked (*See Annex II of ISPM No.15*),
- IPPC abbreviation according to Annex I of ISPM No.15 for the approved measure used (that is "HT" or "MB").



Q1-3; What kind of marking tool can be accepted?

A1-3; The marking with stamp, stencil, brand or seal can be accepted. The mark shall be permanent and not transferable.

Q1-4; What size and shape must the mark be?

A1-4; There is no prescribed size or shape of the mark. The main requirement is that the mark must be permanent and legible, and include information shown in Annex II of ISPM No.15.

Q1-5; What kind of treatments are allowed as ISPM measures?

A1-5; There are two approved measures that are specified in Annex I of ISPM No. 15: Heat treatment and fumigation by methyl bromide. For heat treatment (HT), "wood packaging material should be heated in accordance with a specific time-temperature schedule that achieves a minimum wood core temperature of 56°C for a minimum of 30 minutes" (Annex I of ISPM No. 15). For methyl bromide fumigation (MB), minimum standard is as follows;

Temperature	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum concentration(g/m ³) at:			
		2hrs.	4hrs.	12hrs.	24hrs.
21°C or above	48	36	31	28	24
16°C or above	56	42	36	32	28
10°C or above	64	48	42	36	32

"The minimum temperature should not be less than 10°C and the minimum exposure time should be 24 hours. Monitoring of concentrations should be carried out at a minimum at 2, 4 and 24 hrs."
(See Annex I of ISPM No.15)

Q1-6; Where should the mark be placed on WPM?

A1-6; Marking should be placed in a visible location, preferably on at least two opposite sides of the article being certified, so that if some sides are hidden in stacking, the mark can still be seen. Also, "marking should be according to the model shown here, legible, permanent and not transferable." (See Annex II of ISPM No.15)

Q1-7; Is there validity term in the mark on WPM?

A1-7; No. There is no validity term in the mark. However, "Recycled, remanufactured or repaired WPM should be re-certified and remarked. All components of such material should have been treated."(See Annex II of ISPM No.15)

Q1-8; Does WPM need to be re-treated and re-marked before it is re-used?

A1-8; If no alterations are made to the unit of WPM, and it is simply put back into service without any modifications or repairs, it dose not need to be re-treated and re-marked.

Q1-9; When only WPM itself (e.g. pallet etc, without any associating consignments), does it need to be treated and certified?

A1-9; When only WPM itself as a consignment is imported, it is required to be treated and certified prior to export.

2. Procedures at the point of entry in Japan

Q2-1; What should I do when the mark on WPM is not legible?

A2-1; When the mark is illegible, this WPM should be the subject of import inspection. You must apply for import inspection to the plant protection station.

Q2-2; Can I use industrial documents for treatment instead of the mark?

A2-2; No, you can't. Any documents given by provider or fumigator of WPM can't substitute for the mark.

Q2-3; Is additional information or a special certificate other than phytosanitary certificate needed to prove safety of WPM without the mark?

A2-3; No, it isn't. Only phytosanitary certificate is necessary and such WPM is inspected by the plant quarantine officer at the point of entry.

Q2-4; Is the WPM certified by a country other than the exporting country allowed?

A2-4; Yes, it is. As long as WPM has been appropriately treated and certified, it can be accepted.

Q2-5; Is the WPM which is accompanied by phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country but not treated and not marked allowed?

A2-5; Such WPM is subject to import inspection by the plant quarantine officer at the point of entry. If no pest is detected in the WPM, it will be allowed to be imported into Japan.

Q2-6; Is the WPM from country/area where dose not have certification system for ISPMNo.15 allowed?

A2-6; Using treated and certified WPM enables the import of consignments to Japan. WPM which is accompanied by phytosanitary certificate is subject to import inspection.

Q2-7; Is it regulated when consignments in transit have WPM without the mark?

A2-7; When consignments pass through Japan in sealed container, the consignments are not inspected, but procedures for transit are needed.

Q2-8; What measures would be taken when quarantine pests are found in WPM with the mark?

A2-8; Such WPM is non-compliant and should be treated or be disposed in accordance to domestic law. "Where the wood packing material dose carry the required mark, and evidence of live pests is found, action can be taken."(See Article 6.1 of ISPM No.15)

Q2-9; Is the WPM that is not unloaded from ship also regulated?

A2-9; No. Such WPM is not regulated. Only unloaded WPM is regulated.

Q2-10; Is it needed that WPM used for frozen plants or fish is treated and marked in exporting country?

A2-10; With frozen plants or fish, the WPM itself is frozen under $-17.8^{\circ}\text{C}(0^{\circ}\text{F})$, the mark is not required as long as its frozen condition has been maintained.

Q2-11; When does the new regulation start?

A2-11; The new regulation comes into effect on April 1, 2007. Therefore, the consignments unloaded in Japan on and after this day are regulated.

Q2-12; Would the consignment without the mark on its WPM should be re-shipped or refused?

A2-12; No, it wouldn't. Such WPM is subject to import inspection by the plant quarantine officer and can be imported if no quarantine pest is found. Detection of quarantine pests in WPM results in treatment, incineration or re-shipping upon the request of consignee according to the domestic law.

Q2-13; What measures are taken for WPM imported to non-designated ports?

A2-13; WPM with the mark; It is not subject to regulation. In this case, phytosanitary procedures are not needed.

WPM without the mark; It is subject to regulation and import to non-designated ports, the WPM is refused to import.

Q2-14; How much is the import inspection fee?

A2-14; Inspection fee is free.

Q2-15; How long does it take to inspect WPM?

A2-15; It depends on the situation, but every effort will be made to carry out the inspection as quickly as possible.

Q2-16; Is the inspection for nematodes carried out?

A2-16; Inspection for nematodes is carried out, if necessary.

Q2-17; Can I import WPM without the mark?

A2-17; Inspection by the quarantine officer at the point of entry is required for WPM without the

mark. It is possible to import such WPM if quarantine pest is not found in it.

3. Regulated WPM

Q3-1; What kind of WPM is regulated?

A3-1; Type of regulated WPM is pallets, dunnage, crating, packing blocks, drums, cases, load boards, pallet collars, bark, row wood and round wood.

Q3-2; What kind of WPM is not regulated?

A3-2; Type of non-regulated WPM is as follows; WPM treated and certified in according to ISPM No.15, WPM made wholly of wood-based products such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that have been created using glue, heat and pressure or a combination; WPM such as veneer peeler cores, sawdust, wood wool, shavings, and raw wood cut into thin pieces (6mm thickness or less); wood and woodwork which are sawn, debarked and processed completely, cork, basket of bamboo, barrel and furniture; WPM with consignments frozen under -17.8°C(0°F).

Q3-3; Is sawn wood without bark which will be used as unit of WPM subject to regulation?

A3-3; Such sawn wood which is completely free from bark and used as a unit of WPM is not subject to the regulations.

4. Others

Q4-1; How can I get information of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures?

A4-1; You can download it from the website; <https://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.jsp>.

Q4-2; What are the target pests of regulation for WPM?

A4-2; Over 600 species including insects, nematodes and diseases which have potential risk to plants in Japan are listed in Pest Risk Analysis for WPM. They include important pest, such as Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*), Dutch elm beetle (*Scolytus multistriatus*), Dutch elm disease (*Ophiostoma ulmi* and *O. novo-ulmi*), longhorn beetle (*Semanotus laurasi*, *S. ligneus*, *S. ruscicus*, and *S. undatus*), pine *Monochamus alternatus alternatus*, *M. carolinensis*, *M. galloprovincialis*, Southern pine sawyer (*M. titillator*), siren wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and eastern subterranean termite(*Reticulitermes flavipes*).

檔 號：
保存年限：

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受文者：臺北市航空貨運承攬商業同業公會

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速別：最速件
密等及解密條件或保密期限：普通
附件：如文

主旨：有關日本通告輸日產品使用之木質包裝材料檢疫規定，詳如說明，請查照並轉知所屬。

說明：

- 一、依據95年10月26日台北駐日經濟文化代表處經濟組日經組農第0950968號函辦理。
- 二、自明(96)年4月1日起輸往日本商品使用之木質包裝材料輸出前應依國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號(ISPM No. 15)規範進行熱處理或燻蒸處理(燻蒸處理時間為24小時以上)，並加蓋處理章戳。
- 三、檢送該規定影本如附，請 卓參



正本：臺北市進出口商業同業公會、高雄市進出口商業同業公會、臺灣省進出口商業同業公會聯合會、中華民國輸出入相關同業公會聯誼會、臺灣區機器工業同業公會、臺灣區電機電子工業同業公會、臺灣區模具工業同業公會、臺灣區電腦商業同業公會、臺灣區手工具工業同業公會、臺灣科學工業園區科學工業同業公會、臺北市報關商業同業公會、基隆市報關商業同業公會、基隆市報驗商業同業公會、高雄市報關商業同業公會、花蓮縣報關商業同業公會、臺中縣報關商業同業公會、臺北市航空貨運承攬商業同業公會、台陽儲運股份有限公司、中華民國輪船商業同業公會全國聯合會、中華民國貨櫃儲運事業協會、中華民國船務代理商業同業公會全國聯合會、臺灣種苗改進協會、中華種苗學會、臺灣區花卉輸出業同業公會、中華盆花發展協會、臺灣區螺絲工業同業公會、臺灣區合板製造輸出業同業公會、臺灣區木材輸出業同業公會、臺北市海運承攬運送商業同業公會、高雄市國際輪船商業同業公會、臺灣科學工業園區科學工業同業公會南部辦公室、臺灣科學工業園區科學工業同業公會中部辦公室

副本：經濟部國際貿易局(含附件)、行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局基隆分局(含附件)、行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局新竹分局(含附件)、行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局臺中分局(含附件)、行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局高雄分局(含附件)、本局植物檢疫組(含附件)

局長 宋 奉 聰

95980AC

裝

訂

線

輸入植物検疫規程の一部改正(輸入貨物に使用される木材こん包材に対する検疫措置の導入)について

平成18年10月6日

農 林 水 産 省

木材こん包材については、近年、植物に有害な動植物の侵入経路となることが指摘され、国際植物防疫条約(昭和27年条約第15号)に基づく「植物検疫措置に関する国際基準第15」(国際貿易における木材こん包材の規制に関するガイドライン)が採択されました。

これまでに、農林水産省では、木材こん包材に関する病虫害危険度解析を実施し、木材こん包材を介して日本未発生の検疫有害動植物(カミキリ類、クイムシ類など)が日本に侵入し、農林業・森林等に経済的被害を生じるおそれがあり、これを防止するため輸入検疫措置を講じる必要があると判断しました。

このため、公聴会、パブリック・コメント等所要の手続を経て、本年10月6日付けで輸入植物検疫規程(昭和25年農林省告示第206号)を一部改正し、平成19年4月1日付けで、木材こん包材に対して輸入検疫措置を開始することとしました。

平成18年10月
農林水産省
消費・安全局植物防疫課

輸入貨物の木材こん包材に対する植物検疫措置について

1 背景

- (1) 国際貿易貨物に使用される木材こん包材は、植物に有害な動植物の侵入経路となることが国際的に懸念されたことから、国際植物防疫条約に基づく「植物検疫措置に関する国際基準第15」(国際貿易における木材こん包材の規制に関するガイドライン)(別紙1)が採択された。
- (2) 我が国においても輸入貨物の木材こん包材に関する病虫害危険度解析を開始し、輸入貨物の木材こん包材を経路として検疫有害動植物が日本に侵入するリスクがあるとの結論に達した。

2 植物検疫措置の概要

- (1) 病虫害危険度解析の結果、輸入貨物の木材こん包材(別紙2)を経路として検疫有害動植物が日本に侵入するリスクがあると判断されたことから、国際基準に沿った植物検疫措置を導入することとした。

本検疫措置は輸出国における消毒処理を前提とし、国際基準に従った消毒処理がなされ、処理済み表示が付された木材こん包材は植物検疫の対象としない。

- (2) なお、処理済み表示が付されていない木材こん包材については、輸入検査を行うこととする。

国際貿易における木材こん包材の規制に関するガイドライン

—国際植物防疫条約に基づく「植物検疫措置に関する国際基準第15」—

木材こん包材に病害虫が付着して、世界各国にまん延し、経済的被害を生じる恐れ



世界各国で一定の植物検疫措置を講ずることが必要と認識

国際基準の認定措置 → 輸出国で実施

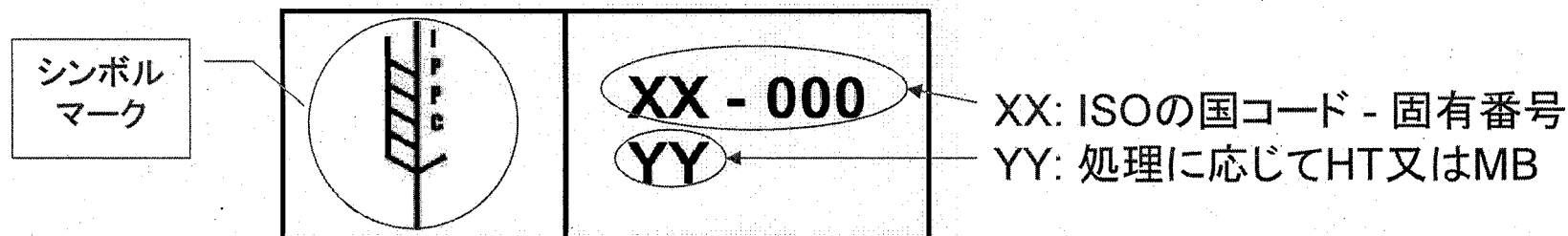
○ 処理

・ 熱処理(HT): 材中心温度 56°C、30分

または、

・ 臭化メチルくん蒸(MB): 温度に応じて48-64g/m³、24時間

○ 処理済の木材こん包材には、以下のマークを表示

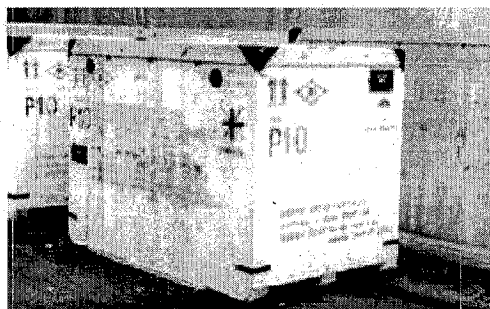


* 木材こん包材とは、国際基準上、「物品の保持、保護又は運搬に用いる木材又は木製品 (パレット、ダンネージなど)」

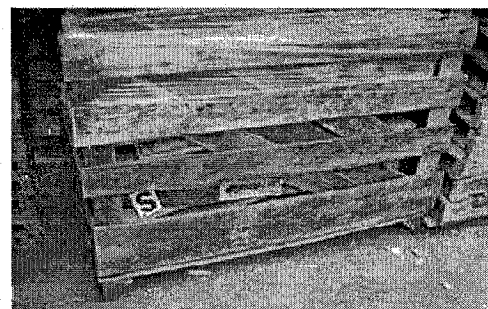
国際基準の対象となる木材こん包材



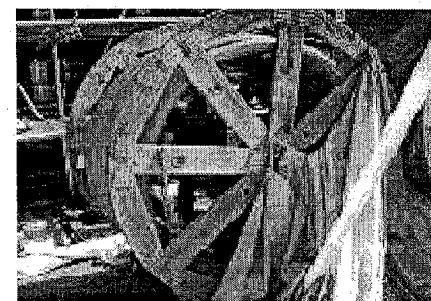
パレット



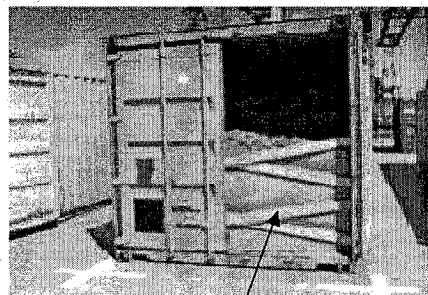
木箱



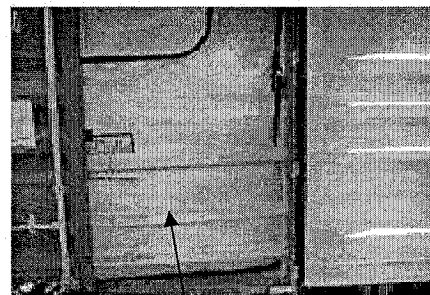
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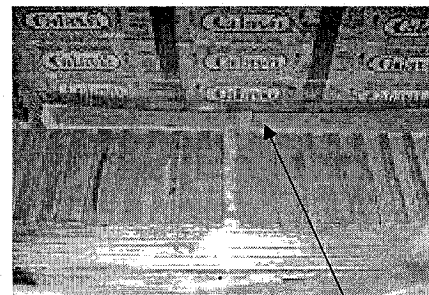
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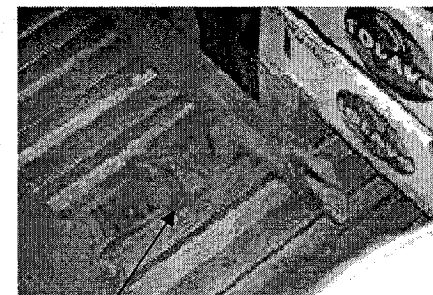
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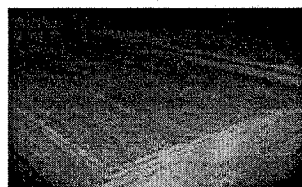
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ダンネージ

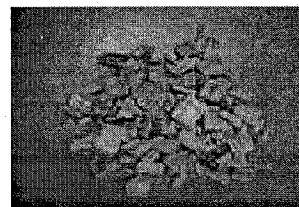


国際基準の対象とならない木材こん包材



合板、パーティクルボード、オリエンテッドストランドボード、ベニヤなど加工・処理された材で作られたこん包材

(写真は合板)



その他: おがくず、削りくず、木毛、チップなど

(写真左: チップ、写真右: 木毛)

輸入植物検疫規程(昭和25年農林省告示第206号)の一部を改正する件(概要)
農林水産省告示第1352号(平成18年10月6日付け)

植物防疫法第11条第1項の規定に基づき、輸入植物検疫規程の一部を次のように改正し、平成19年4月1日から施行する。

(検疫の対象とならない植物)

第6条 次の各号に掲げる物は、法第2条第1項の植物に該当しない。

一 [略]

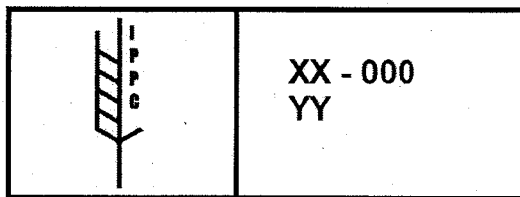
二 木材こん包材(加工又は処理が行われていない木材を用いて製造された、パレット、ダンネージ、木枠、こん包ブロック、ドラム、木箱、積載板、パレットカー、スキッドその他のこん包材にあつては、生産国において別表第6に掲げる方法による消毒が行われ、かつ、別記様式による表示が付されているものに限る。)

三～十 [略]

別表第6 木材こん包材の生産国における消毒方法の基準〔第6条〕

方法	実施の基準							摘要
	薬量(単位__グラム毎立方メートル)	処理時間	温度	最小濃度(単位__グラム毎立方メートル)				
				2時間後	4時間後	12時間後	24時間後	
1 熱処理		30分以上	56度以上					温度は、木材こん包材の中心温度とすること。
2 臭化メチルくん蒸	64 56 48	24時間 " "	10度以上 16度以上 21度以上	48 42 36	42 36 31	36 32 28	32 28 24	濃度の測定は、少なくとも2、4、24時間後に実施すること。

別記様式 木材こん包材の消毒済み表示〔第6条〕



備考

- 本表示は、少なくとも、シンボルマーク、木材こん包材の生産国を示す2文字のISO国名コード(XX)及び木材こん包材の生産者の登録番号(000)並びに別表第6に掲げる消毒方法を表すもの(YY。熱処理にあつてはHTとし、臭化メチルくん蒸にあつてはMBとする。)を含むものとする。
- 本表示は、以下のとおりとすること。
 - 明瞭に判読できること。
 - 恒久的であり、かつ、取り外せない方法で付されていること。
 - 目に見える位置に配置され、可能な限り木材こん包材の1面と反対側の1面の少なくとも2面に付されていること。
 - 赤色及びオレンジ色は、使用を避けること。

輸入木材こん包材の日本における規制の開始に関する国際機関への情報提供について

以下について、英文で国際植物防疫ポータル及びWTO/SPS委員会事務局・加盟国への情報提供しましたのでお知らせします。

植物検疫措置に関する国際基準第15を平成19年4月から実施
日本政府からの情報提供

日本は、木材こん包材に関する病虫害危険度解析の結果に基づき、輸入植物検疫規程(昭和25年農林省告示第151号)の一部を改正しました。当該改正は、平成18年10月6日に公示され、平成19年4月1日から施行されます。

日本における規制を国際基準に調和させる観点から、日本の規則における木材こん包材の定義及び木材こん包材に対する検疫措置は、国際基準第15に規定されたものと同等なものとなっています。国際基準第15に従って処理され証明された木材こん包材は、輸入検疫措置の対象となりません。処理表示(国際基準第15の附属書II)のない木材こん包材は、輸入港において、植物防疫官により、規則の遵守状況について、検査を受けることとなります。検疫有害動植物が発見された場合には、規則の不遵守に該当するので、国内法に従い、荷主の選択により、殺虫処理、焼却又は返送されることとなります。

参考

輸入貨物の木材こん包材に関する病虫害危険度解析報告書について
<http://www.pps.go.jp/konpozai/import/pr/inwoodpra01.pdf>

国際植物防疫ポータルへの情報提供(英文)

<https://www.ippc.int/servlet/CDSServlet?status=ND1uchBvanAmNj11biYzMz1uZXdzJm3PWtvcw~#relateds>

WTO/SPS委員会事務局及び加盟国への情報提供(英文)

(手続中)

Implementation of ISPM No. 15 from April 2007

Communication from Japan

Based on the result of a pest risk analysis for wood packaging material, Japan amended its Import Plant Quarantine Regulation (MAF Notification No. 2 06, 1950). This amendment was published on 6 October 2006 and will be put in to force on 1 April 2007.

With a view to harmonizing our regulation to the international standard, definition of wood packaging material and measures for wood packaging material in Japanese regulation are equivalent to that provided in ISPM No. 15. Wo

od packaging material treated and certified according to ISPM No.15 will not be subject to import quarantine procedures. Wood packaging material without the mark (Annex II, ISPM No.15) will be inspected at the ports of entry by plant quarantine officer for compliance with the rule. Detection of a quarantine pest constitutes a non-compliance, which is, according to Japanese domestic law, subject to disinfection, incineration or re-shipping by consignee's choice.

References:

Outline of regulation (in English); <http://www.pps.go.jp/english/woodpack/index.html>

PRA report (in Japanese); <http://www.pps.go.jp/konpozai/import/pra/inwoodpra01.pdf>

This adoption was also reported to IPPC through International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP); <https://www.ippc.int/servlet/CDSServlet?status=ND1ucHBvanAmNj11biYzMz1uZXdzJm3PWtvcw~#relateds>

Implementation of ISPM No.15 from April 2007

Communication from Japan

Based on the result of a pest risk analysis for wood packaging material, Japan amended its Import Plant Quarantine Regulation (MAF Notification No.206, 1950). This amendment to it was published on 6 October 2006 and will be put into force on 1 April 2007.

With a view to harmonizing our regulation with the international standards, definition of wood packaging material and measures for it in the regulation is equivalent to that provided in ISPM No.15. Wood packaging material treated and certified according to ISPM No.15 will not be subject to import quarantine procedures. Wood packaging material without the mark (Annex II, ISPM No.15) will be inspected at ports of entry by plant quarantine officers for confirmation of compliance with the regulation. Detection of a quarantine pest constitutes non-compliance, and which is, according to Japanese domestic law, it is subject to disinfestation, incineration or re-shipping by consignee choice according to the Japanese domestic law.

References;

Outline of the regulation (in English); <http://www.pps.go.jp/english/woodpack/index.html>

PRA report (in Japanese); <http://www.pps.go.jp/konpozai/import/prainwoodpra01.pdf>

This adoption was also reported to IPPC through International Phytosanitary Portal

(IPP); <https://www.ippc.int/servlet/CDSServlet?status=ND1ucHBvanAmNj11biYz>

[Mz1uZXdzJjM3PWtvcw~~#relateds](#)

MAFF Notification No.1352, October 6, 2006 *

For amendment of Import Plant Quarantine Regulation (MAF Notification No.206, 1950)

Based on prescript of Paragraph 1 of Article 11 of Plant Protection Law (Law No.151, 1950) **, the Import Plant Quarantine Regulation (MAF Notification No.206, 1950) is amended and the amendment will be put into force April 1, 2007.

October 6,

Toshikatsu Mastuoka

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

After Article 6, Paragraph 1 of the Import Plant Quarantine Regulation, Paragraph 2 below is inserted. According to this amendment, Paragraphs (2) to (9) are renumbered as (3) to (10).

(Plant not subject to quarantine)

Article 6

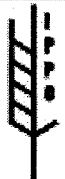
The article listed in each of the following items shall not fall under the plants specified in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Law ***;

- (1) [Omitted]
- (2) Wood packaging material (If wood packaging material, including pallets, dunnage, crating, packing blocks, drums, cases, load boards, pallet collars and skids, is made from raw wood without processing or treatment, only the wood packaging material treated under the standard shown in Table 6 and marked according to the remarks shown in Form 1 in producing countries can be classified as plant not subject to quarantine in this article.) ****
- (3) (10) [Omitted]

Table 6. Treatment standards of wood packaging material in the producing country.

Measure	Standards							Remark
	Dosage (g/m3)	Treatment period	Temperature	Minimum concentration (g/m3)				
				2hrs later	4hrs later	12hrs later	24hrs later	
1. Heat treatment		30minutes or more	56C or more					Temperature is core temperature of wood packaging material
2. Methyl bromide fumigation	64	24hours	10C or more	48	42	36	32	Monitoring of concentrations should be carried out at a minimum at 2, 4 and 24hrs.
	56	ditto	16C or more	42	36	32	28	
	48	ditto	21C or more	36	31	28	24	

Form 1. The mark on wood packaging material treated and certified.

	<p>XX - 000 YY</p>
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Remark ;

1. The mark should at a minimum include the symbol, ISO two letter country code (XX) indicating producing country of wood packaging material, a unique number (000) assigned to the producer of the wood packaging material, and abbreviation (YY) indicating treatment prescribed in Table 6 (YY; HT for heat treatment or MB for methyl bromide fumigation).
 2. The mark should be ;
 - (1) legible
 - (2) permanent and not transferable
 - (3) placed in a visible location, preferably on at least two opposite sides of the wood packaging material,
 - (4) not red or orange.
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Note;

* ; Original is in Japanese and MAFF has no responsibility on any issue caused by this text.

** ; Article 6 (Limitation on import)

1. Plants (excluding the plants not used for cultivation and designated by the Ministerial Ordinance as least liable to carry quarantine pests. Hereinafter the same in this and next paragraph) and the packing materials or containers thereof shall not be imported unless the same are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or a copy thereof issued by the government agency of exporting country certifying that the material has been inspected and found to be, or believed to be free of injurious animals and plants. However, this shall not apply to the plants and packing materials or containers thereof listed in the following items.

*** ; Article 2 (Definitions)

1. Plants used in this law shall mean any plant (including a part thereof, seed, fruit and processed goods such as straw mat, straw bale or other similar products) belonging to phanerogam, pteridophyte or bryophyte, exclusive of injurious plants specified in next paragraph.

****; In principle, wood packaging material which is neither treated nor certified is classified as 'Plant' defined in Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Law and it is a subject of regulation.