

**Voluntary Report** – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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**Report Name:** Interpretive Guidance on Pine Wood Nematode Requirements

**Country:** China - People's Republic of

**Post:** Beijing

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**Report Highlights:**

On March 28, the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) published a Pine Wood Nematode (PWN) Port Quarantine Guidelines policy interpretation document. The document provides additional information on the implementation of GACC Announcement No. 110 of 2021, titled Phytosanitary Requirements for Pine Wood from Countries with Pine Wood Nematode Presence. This report provides an unofficial translation of the policy interpretation document.

## Summary

GACC has published a Pine Wood Nematode (PWN) Port Quarantine Guidelines [Policy Interpretation document](#) (link in Chinese). The document provides additional information on the implementation of GACC Announcement No. 110 of 2021, titled *Phytosanitary Requirements for Pine Wood from Countries with Pine Wood Nematode Presence*, which was released on December 16, 2021 and came into effect on February 1, 2022 (see FAS GAIN report [CH2021-0178](#)).

The policy interpretation reiterates designated entry ports previously listed in Announcement No. 110, provides guidance on verifying phytosanitary certificates from the United States and other countries subject to Announcement No. 110, clarifies that phytosanitary certificates and certificates of origin must be issued by the same national competent authority, and provides phytosanitary certificate attestation language related to fumigation treatments. The policy interpretation also clarifies sampling, sample collection, post-inspection quarantine supervision, and disposal requirements.

This report provides an unofficial translation of the interpretation.

## BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

In order to prevent the introduction of PWN and protect China's forestry and ecological security, GACC published Announcement No. 110 of 2021 titled *Phytosanitary Requirements for Pine Wood from Countries with Pine Wood Nematode Presence* on December 16, 2021, which came into effect on February 1, 2022.

### Designated Import Ports

#### - Entry requirements

Pine wood from countries where the pine wood nematode occurs (Canada, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, and the United States) must be imported from the designated ports listed in the announcement. Customs at other ports are not allowed to accept pine declarations from the above-mentioned countries.

#### - Designated Ports List

Jiangsu province: Lianyungang (Ganyu port, Yanwei port and Xindongfang wharf); Nanjing (Longtan wharf, Xinchengwei port)

Zhejiang province: Beilun port of Ningbo, Zhoushan port, Wenzhou port and Taizhou port

Fujian province: Fuzhou port (Mawei, Jianguyin)

Shandong province: Huangdao port, Rizhao port, Lanshan port of Rizhao, Dongjiakou port

Guangdong province: Nanhaisanshan port of Foshan, Xingang of Zhaoqing, Huangpu port, Dongguan port, Wanzai port of Zhuhai, Guang'ao port of Shantou

## **Documents Audit**

### **Verification of the Authenticity of the Certificate**

For pine from the United States, verification must be made in accordance with the "USDA APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate Inquiry and Verification Guidelines" published on intranet of the Department of General Affairs of GACC.

For pine from Canada, verification must be made in accordance with the phytosanitary certificate number provided by the Canada Food Inspection Administration (CFIA).

For pine from Spain, scan the QR code in the 18th column of the phytosanitary certificate to enter the website of the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture to check the certificate information.

For pine from Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Portugal and other countries, the authenticity of the certificate must be carefully verified.

If there is any doubt in the process of reviewing the certificate, the relevant information should be reported to the Animal and Plant Quarantine Department of GACC in time, and the official phytosanitary department of the exporting country will confirm the authenticity of the certificate.

### **Application Review Requirements**

1. The phytosanitary certificate and the certificate of origin must be issued by the same national competent authority.
2. For imported logs or fumigated lumber, the attached phytosanitary certificate should indicate the type of fumigant (methyl bromide or sulfuryl fluoride), duration, ambient temperature and dosage, and indicate in an additional statement: "This consignment of pine wood has been sampled and tested in laboratory, and *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* was not detected." For lumber subjected to heat treatment, the attached phytosanitary certificate shall indicate the center temperature and duration of the heat-treated lumber.

### **Disposal of Unqualified Certificates**

If the phytosanitary certificate attached to the imported pine is forged or the contents do not meet the above requirements or are inconsistent with the phytosanitary certificate and the certificate of origin, the application will not be accepted.

## **On-site Sampling**

### **Sampling**

For imported conifer logs, random inspection shall be conducted according to the proportion of 0.5%-5% of the total number of each batch, but the number of logs shall be no less than 20.

For the coniferous wood chips, the original samples are taken from 10-50 points according to the chessboard type and made into composite samples.

For wooden products, wooden pallets or wooden packaging, the appearance must be thoroughly inspected. For goods transported in containers, first observe the surface, if suspicious symptoms are found, check after unpacking if necessary.

### **Sample collection**

Select the samples with symptoms such as blue change, beetle's round hole, oval invasion hole, larval tunnel, pupal chamber, and insect excrement. If the above characteristics are absent, random sampling can be performed. The minimum number is not less than 3 pieces, and if less than 3 pieces, all samples will be sampled.

Use a hand saw, axe, drill or other tools to saw the sample into 5-10cm long wood segments, or use a woodworking drill to drill multiple points of wood chips (not less than 10g/sample), and send it to the laboratory for testing immediately after marking. When sampling, pay attention to the parts close to the blue change, the larval tunnel, and the pupal chamber. The samples to be tested should be sent to the laboratory for nematode isolation and testing within 12 hours.

### **Post-Supervision and Quarantine Disposal**

The goods after the samples are collected on the spot must be subject to strict quarantine supervision before the final test results are obtained. The cargo unloading site must be relatively isolated and easily supervised and must be free of PWN host forests to prevent loss of diseased wood and escape of insects.

Those who pass the inspection will be allowed to enter the country.

If live forest pests such as PWN or longhorn beetle are detected, the batch of pine shall be returned or destroyed. If pine wood is entrained in other imported wood from countries where the pine wood nematode occurs, the batch of wood shall be returned or destroyed.

### **Attachments:**

No Attachments.