



Phytosanitary Official Assurance Programme for log exports

Version *.*

[Document Date]

TITLE

Plant Export Requirement: Phytosanitary Official Assurance Programme for log exports

COMMENCEMENT

This Plant Export Requirement is effective from [Effective Date]

ISSUING BODY

This Plant Export Requirement is issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Dated at Wellington on [Date of Signing]

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Final Draft

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Final Draft

Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Plant Export Requirement, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This official assurance programme (OAP) outlines the requirements to be met by MPI-approved organisations (MAOs), independent verification agencies (IVAs), and MPI-approved treatment providers (MATPs) for log exports.

Background

The export of logs from New Zealand to countries requiring phytosanitary certificates must meet the importing country phytosanitary requirements (ICPR) specified by those countries. The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) issues phytosanitary certificates after an inspection and/ or treatment by an approved organisation to confirm the logs are free of quarantine pests and organic contaminants (e.g. soil).

This OAP consolidates the phytosanitary requirements for breakbulk and containerised log exports into one document. It covers requirements for treatment, inspection, log row height, product security and post-fumigation exposure periods.

The OAP applies to all countries requiring phytosanitary certification for breakbulk and containerised log exports. Countries that do not require a phytosanitary certificate for log exports are out of scope.

For information on importing countries' requirements relating to the legality of wood products, refer to information for [exporting wood products](#) on the MPI website. Exporters of indigenous or native tree species should refer to [indigenous forestry information](#) on the MPI website.

Who should read this Plant Export Requirement?

This OAP applies to IVAs, MAOs, MATPs, exporters and certificate requestors who undertake phytosanitary activities for exported logs.

Why is this important?

Operating other than in accordance with this OAP may result in MPI not providing phytosanitary certification for log exports.

Document History

Version	Version Date	Part Changed	Change(s) Description
1.0	1 Nov 2017	-	Original document
1.1	30 Aug 2018	Throughout	Tidying up the room program
1.2	25 Jul 2019	Section 1.2; Appendix 1	Extended Post-fumigation exposure period; removed automatic extensions
1.3	30 November 2023	Section 1.1 Section 1.3	Amended section title Added section 'Phytosanitary measures other than treatment' and moved 'debarking' and

		Section 1.3.1	<p>'countries requiring only inspection' requirements from Section 1.1 to this section.</p> <p>Added clause for square logs</p>
		Section 1.4	<p>Amended section title</p> <p>Added requirements for log row heights presented for inspection</p> <p>Added bark sampling requirements for inspection of debarked logs</p> <p>Removed 'inspection at port' requirements as these now apply to all log inspections</p>
		Section 1.4.1	<p>Amended section title</p> <p>Updated inspection requirements for logs with recent insect activity</p> <p>Updated inspection requirements for pest finds on logs</p> <p>Removed 'fungi on logs' section as this information is now incorporated in 1.4.1.</p>
		Section 1.4.3	<p>Amended definition of "free of bark"</p> <p>Updated reference for debarking specifications</p>
		Section 1.6	<p>Added 'phytosanitary certificates' section</p>
		Appendix 3	<p>Added definitions for bark-free, debarked and square logs</p> <p>Amended definition for round wood (logs)</p>
		Appendix 4	<p>Updated key contacts information</p>
		Throughout	<p>Updated broken links</p> <p>Changed 'phytosanitary security' to 'product security'</p> <p>Minor grammatical changes</p>
1.4	14 August 2024	Section 1.1	<p>Changed 'treatment supplier' to 'treatment provider'</p>
		Section 1.2	<p>Moved "exposure period conflicts" from 'ICPRs and import permits' and 'Cross period exposures' to 1.2.</p>

		Section 1.4.1	Wording Changes
		Section 1.6.1	Added 'phytosanitary certificates for China' section
1.5	31 October 2024	Section 1.2.1	Updated the 'Exposure periods during <i>Arhopalus ferus</i> flight season'
		Appendix 1	Updated 'Appendix 1: Exposure periods reference guide'
		Section 1.1.1	Treatment options moved to guidance. Added guidance on <i>Treatment Provider Requirements</i>
		Section 1.1.2	Clarified access to a sealed ship hold for top-up application. Added clause requiring grain capacity of hold to be used to calculate phosphine dose. Removed reference to documenting in ship's logbook Removed reference to fumigation being monitored by fumigator that duplicated <i>Treatment Provider Requirements</i> Added guidance on implementation of version 1.6 for MPI-approved Treatment Providers Added section on China specific requirements, including required CT.
		Appendix 3	Added definitions for ABTRT, CT and grain capacity
		Section 1.4.1	Clarified wording for logs scheduled for fumigation. Removed MPFEP: Maximum Post-Fumigation Exposure Period

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Phytosanitary treatments

1.1.1 General treatment requirements

- (1) Where treatment is required for log exports, the treatment requirements are specified in the importing country phytosanitary requirements ([ICPR](#)) or import permit issued by the importing country.
- (2) Treatment of log exports to countries requiring phytosanitary treatment must be carried out by MPI-approved treatment providers. The MPI-approved treatment providers register can be found on the MPI website at: [MPI-approved Treatment Providers](#).

Guidance

- Phytosanitary treatments are undertaken according to the [Treatment Requirement: Treatment Provider Requirements](#).
- For logs requiring phytosanitary treatment, fumigation may be carried out using methyl bromide, phosphine, or other fumigants approved by the importing country.

1.1.2 Phosphine

- (1) Phosphine fumigation must occur as a continuous treatment. The ship hold must remain sealed for the entire duration of the fumigation, except when access is required for monitoring or applying a top-up dose.
- (2) The grain capacity of the hold must be used to calculate the phosphine dose. Treatment providers are permitted to reduce the grain capacity by up to 30% to support operational application.

1.1.2.1 Phosphine fumigations for China

- (1) Phosphine fumigations must be undertaken by either applying a single-dose, or an initial dose with a top-up.
- (2) The fumigation must achieve a minimum concentration–time product (CT) of 50,000 ppm.

Guidance

- MPI-approved Treatment Providers have six months from the issuance of version *.* [Date] of this OAP to implement section 1.1.2 and its subsections.

1.1.3 Methyl bromide

- (1) Where an importing country requires methyl bromide fumigation but has not stated any application rates, the New Zealand import rates in [Treatment Requirement: Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#) (ABTRT) may be applied. Re-inspection after treatment is not required.
- (2) Treated logs must be segregated from untreated logs. Treated logs will be ineligible for phytosanitary certification if they are stored with untreated bark-on logs without a buffer cargo as per Part 1.5.1.

Guidance

- Segregation is not required for logs **treated** in the ship's hold.

1.2 Post-fumigation exposure periods for export forest products

- (1) There is a period of exposure following the uncovering of fumigated breakbulk forest product lots and loading them onto vessels or containers for export. The exposure periods aim to minimise the risk of infestation of fumigated breakbulk forest products and take into account variations in phytosanitary risk. A quick reference guide is provided in Appendix 1.
- (2) Where the exposure period conflicts with the ICPR or import permit conditions, the ICPR or import permit conditions override the exposure period requirements.

Guidance

Phytosanitary risk of infestation during exposure varies depending on time of year, time of day, geographical location, and the degree of processing of the product.

1.2.1 Exposure periods during *Arhopalus ferus* flight season

- (1) The *Arhopalus ferus* flight season starts at 00:01 hrs on 01 November and ends at 23:59 hrs on 30 April. MPI will notify the beginning and end of the flight season through the MPI website: [Arhopalus ferus flight season requirements](#) and the [MPI Forestry Exports email list](#).
- (2) During the *Arhopalus ferus* flight season, a maximum exposure period of 48 hours is permitted between uncovering of a fumigated forest product lot and loading it onto a vessel for export.

1.2.2 Exposure periods during the shoulder seasons

- (1) Shoulder seasons occur between the *Arhopalus ferus* flight season and the low-risk period (Part 1.2.4).
- (2) During the shoulder seasons, a 48-hour exposure period is permitted between uncovering of a fumigated forest product lot **with bark** and loading it onto a vessel for export.
- (3) During the shoulder seasons a 72-hour exposure period is permitted between uncovering of a fumigated forest product lot **without bark** and loading it onto a vessel for export.

Guidance

- Shoulder seasons generally occur in May, September, and October.

1.2.3 Exposure periods during the low-risk period

- (1) For all locations **except** the Northland administrative region as defined by Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ): Fumigated product lots uncovered and loaded onto a vessel for export between 1 June and 31 August (inclusive) may be exposed for up to 504 hours (21 days).
- (2) For the Northland administrative region (as defined by LGNZ): Fumigated lots uncovered and loaded onto a vessel for export between 1 June until the 31 August (inclusive) may be exposed for up to 168 hours (7 days).

Guidance

- The low-risk period occurs in June, July, and August.
- The Northland region has relatively higher insect flight activity during the low-risk period than the other regions due to warmer temperatures.

1.2.4 Low-risk exposure periods: Otago and Southland regions only

- (1) A maximum of 72-hour exposure periods apply to forest product lots that are fumigated and loaded onto vessels for export in the Otago and Southland administrative regions (as defined by LGNZ) from:
 - a) 1st of May until 31st of May (inclusive)

- b) 1st September until 31st December (inclusive)
- (2) These exposure periods apply regardless of the *Arhopalus ferox* flight season status.

1.2.5 Cross period exposures

- (1) Where a fumigated forest product lot is exposed over two exposure periods (e.g., Shoulder season transitions to flight season), the shorter exposure period duration applies.

1.2.6 Request for dispensation

- (1) In the event of a severe weather warning issued by the New Zealand [MetService](#), MPI authorises the IVA to grant dispensations for post fumigation exposure timeframes for forest product fumigation affected by the poor weather. The number of hours for the dispensation would be equal to the number of hours loading was disrupted by the poor weather but no more than the maximum fumigation exposure period for that particular season.
- (2) Applicants seeking dispensation due to a severe weather warning, must contact their IVA for approval.
- (3) For all other requests for dispensation for post fumigation exposure timeframes, the applicant must email MPI Plant Exports (Appendix 4) with a brief justification for the request as per the [MPI Certification Standard: Organisation Requirements](#), copying in the relevant IVA.
- (4) If the dispensation is declined, the products must either be re-inspected or re-fumigated.

1.3 Phytosanitary measures other than treatment

1.3.1 Debarking

- (1) Debarked logs may be carried with untreated logs. Refer to Part 1.4.3 for details on debarked logs.
- (2) Debarked logs (that have passed inspection) may be used as a buffer cargo between treated and untreated logs.
- (3) Debarked logs found to be infested with live quarantine insects must be fumigated as per Part 1.4.1.
- (4) Square logs are classified as debarked logs for phytosanitary purposes.

1.3.2 Countries requiring only phytosanitary inspection

- (1) If quarantine insects are found on logs for export to a country requiring only inspection, the logs must be treated before a phytosanitary certificate can be issued. Alternatively, the logs may be diverted to other markets where the pests are not quarantine pests.
- (2) If any other treatment (apart from ABTRT) or a lower rate is used, the logs must be re-inspected after treatment.

1.4 Phytosanitary inspection

- (1) Log inspection must be carried out by MPI-approved inspectors and in accordance with the [MPI Technical Standard: Phytosanitary Inspection](#).
- (2) Row height of logs presented for visual inspection must not exceed 6 metres.
 - a) For log rows exceeding 6 metres in height, log inspectors must use an alternative inspection method that is approved by MPI.
- (3) All visible surfaces of logs in a row must be inspected for quarantine pests, fungi, soil clumps, excessive bark (on debarked logs) and other organic contaminants as specified in the ICPR.
- (4) For debarked logs:

- a) All individual pieces of bark with a total surface area equal to or greater than 150 cm², must be inspected where accessible.
- b) All individual pieces of bark associated with areas of elevated risk for harbouring quarantine pests (e.g., knots, dead knots, old stem damage) must be inspected where accessible.

Guidance

- Accessible areas are defined as logs in the lower 1.5 metres of a row that are safe to access for inspection.

- (5) Inspectors must maintain records of the **type** of live pests detected on logs during inspection. For example: beetle, wasp, termite, moth, decay fungi, mould, sapstain, etc.

Guidance

- Inspection may take place before or after treatment.
- Refer to the ICPR for prohibitions such as contaminants and plant materials on export logs.

1.4.1 Quarantine pests

- (1) Logs with signs of recent insect activities (e.g., fresh frass) must be removed from the row and inspected, or rejected (see definition of "lot" in Appendix 3).
- (2) If live quarantine pests or live unidentified pests are found on an individual log for export to countries requiring only inspection, the individual log must be rejected. The row must be rejected if live quarantine pests or live unidentified pests are found on more than the maximum number of logs listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Tolerances of logs with live quarantine pests or live unidentified pests for log rows

Number of logs in row	Maximum number of logs with live, quarantine or unidentified pests
<450	1
450-659	2
660-869	3
870-1199	4
1200-1379	5
>1379	6

Guidance

- Unidentified pests are defined as pests that have not been identified to a level sufficient to determine they are not quarantine pests.
- If an unidentified pest is submitted for identification to an [approved supplier of plant pest identification services](#), and identified as **not** being a quarantine pest for the importing country, then the log(s) may remain eligible for export.

- (3) Log rows rejected due to live pest infestation may be brought back into compliance if the entire row receives an appropriate treatment for the pest of concern (e.g., fumigation).
- (4) Re-inspection after treatment is not required if the treatment and application rate comply with the importing country requirements or MPI ABTRT Standard.
- (5) If live pests are found on logs scheduled for fumigation to meet the ICPR, they do not need to be rejected if the fumigation is conducted prior to export or in transit.

1.4.1.1 Decay fungi

- (1) Logs with *Phlebiopsis* spp. must be rejected for export. Individual logs may be marked out and removed from the row at the time of moving the logs (see definition of “lot” in Appendix 3).

Guidance

- Two species of *Phlebiopsis* (*P. gigantea* and *P. afibulata*) are present in New Zealand.
- *Phlebiopsis* spp. are not on the quarantine pests list of any major importing country. However, due to the damage they cause, the Forest Products Export Committee (FPEC) has agreed with MPI to reject logs with *Phlebiopsis* spp. for export.
- Currently, none of the decay fungi in the ICPR of major log importing countries is known to be present in New Zealand (Appendix 2). Except *Phlebiopsis* spp. decay fungi found on logs to these countries do not need to be formally identified.
- Some *Phellinus* and *Rigidoporus* spp. are present in New Zealand. These genera contain some species specified on ICPR of China, Taiwan and Thailand, but the specific species (*Phellinus noxius* and *Rigidoporus lignosus*) are not present in New Zealand ([Refer to MPI's database to determine freedom status](#)).

1.4.1.2 Moulds

- (1) Logs with mould infestations will be rejected by inspectors in accordance with their MPI authorised inspection procedures if the species is listed as a quarantine pest in the ICPR.

Guidance

- Common moulds on logs include *Aspergillus*, *Cladosporium*, *Penicillium* and *Trichoderma* spp. and are generally not quarantine pests. Refer to the ICPR.

1.4.1.3 Sapstain

- (1) Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) log exports to India must be free of sapstain caused by *Ophiostoma piceae*.

Guidance

- The common sapstain fungi are *Ophiostoma*, *Ceratocystis* and *Sphaeropsis (Diplodia)* spp. Others include *Graphium* and *Leptographium* spp.
- Sapstain species that are quarantine pests for key importing countries are listed in Appendix 2.
- *Ophiostoma piceae* is the main cause of sapstain in untreated Douglas-fir. It is of minor importance as a cause of sapstain of *Pinus radiata* (Butcher 1968).
- *Ophiostoma novo-ulmi* and *Ophiostoma ulmi* only affect trees from Ulmaceae (i.e. elms).
- Some strains of *Ceratocystis fimbriata* are present in New Zealand but not *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f. sp. *platani* (syn. *Ceratocystis platani*) which is a quarantine pest for EU. Moreover, the only known hosts of *Ceratocystis platani* are *Platanus* species.

1.4.2 Soil

- (1) Unless otherwise specified in the ICPR, soil clumps thicker than 5 mm and greater than 25 mm in diameter are not permitted on export logs. Excess soil clumps at the ends of logs must be removed.
- (2) Logs that failed inspection due to the presence of excessive soil must be re-inspected to confirm they comply with the tolerant level for soil before a phytosanitary certificate can be issued.
- (3) Logs that passed inspection must be:
- a) kept from direct contact with soil or organic matter from the point of inspection to export;
or
 - b) handled to prevent contamination with soil or organic matter from the point of inspection to export.

1.4.3 Bark tolerance

- (1) For bark-free logs, where the ICPR or import permit states “free of bark”, all bark, except ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth, must be removed.
- (2) Where an importing country accepts debarking as a phytosanitary measure, refer to the ICPR for any debarked wood specifications.
- (3) Individual logs or rows of logs that do not meet the requirement for bark tolerance must be either:
 - a) debarked again; or
 - b) treated; or
 - c) diverted to a country which permits bark.

1.4.4 Inspection locations

- (1) Log inspection can take place anywhere (e.g., plantation, storage facility, port checkpoint, port) as long as product security is maintained.

1.4.4.1 Inspection at the plantation

- (1) Log inspections at the plantation must be done on the same day the logs are transported from plantation to port.

1.4.4.2 Inspection at port checkpoint

- (1) Where log inspectors undertake other functions (e.g., log scaling, tagging), the phytosanitary inspection must be carried out separately from all other functions.
- (2) Logs that fail inspection due to excessive soil cannot be stacked over row heights specified in Part 1.4(2) and must be cleaned and re-inspected at the port.
- (3) Logs that fail inspection due to presence of quarantine fungi, must be identified and removed at the time of unloading at the port.

1.4.5 Inspection timeframe

- (1) Except where stated otherwise in the ICPR:
 - a) logs requiring treatment must be inspected within 14 days before export;
 - b) logs requiring only inspection must be inspected within 7 days before export.
- (2) Applicants seeking dispensation for inspection timeframes must email MPI Plant Exports (Appendix 4) with a brief justification for the request as per the [MPI Certification Standard: Organisation Requirements](#), copying in the relevant IVA.

Guidance

- The risk of insect re-colonisation or hitchhiking of treated logs is mitigated by the post-fumigation exposure periods. Logs requiring inspection only are not regulated by the post-fumigation exposure periods hence the shorter period allowed after inspection to mitigate the risk.

1.5 Maintaining product security

- (1) After inspection and treatment of logs, product security must be maintained to ensure integrity and pest free status before export. Product security is maintained through the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures by organisations approved by MPI to undertake such activities.
- (2) MPI will not issue a phytosanitary certificate if responsibility for a consignment after treatment and/or inspection is transferred to a non-MAO.

Guidance

- An example where MPI may not issue a phytosanitary certificate is where a consignment of inspected and treated logs is containerised by a non-MAO, or an MAO without approval to maintain product security. Refer to the [MPI Certification Standard: Organisation Requirements](#) for further information on maintaining product security.

1.5.1 Cargo to multiple destinations

- (1) Where logs to multiple destinations are shipped on the same vessel, there is a potential for cross contamination in transit if untreated bark-on logs are stored next to or on top of treated logs. To mitigate this risk:
 - a) Marshallers must ensure that treated and untreated bark-on logs are segregated by at least 1 m at the port.
 - b) Bark-on logs requiring only inspection must be segregated from untreated bark-on logs by at least 1 m after inspection.
 - c) Stevedores must ensure that treated and untreated bark-on logs stowed above deck on vessels, are segregated by at least 1 m buffer cargo. The buffer cargo must be inspected and fumigated to the same standard as that of the country requiring phytosanitary treatment.
- (2) Debarked logs may be carried with untreated logs without any buffer. Where debarked logs serve as a buffer cargo between untreated bark-on logs and treated logs, they do not have to be fumigated but must be inspected and provide the minimum 1 m segregation required.

1.5.2 Mixed logs

- (1) Where untreated logs are accidentally added to a treated row and the additional logs can be clearly identified, they can be removed together with a 1 m buffer of the treated logs for fumigation or the whole row must be treated again.
- (2) Where uninspected logs are accidentally added to an inspected row and the additional logs can be clearly identified, they can be inspected together with a 1 m buffer of the inspected logs or the whole row must be re-inspected.

Guidance

- Where a vessel with untreated logs on deck is transiting a country requiring phytosanitary certification for logs, the exporter should contact the National Plant Protection Organisation of that country directly for advice on whether the vessel will be allowed to transit.
- The buffer volume is not a fixed volume but depends on the size of the deck of the vessel.
- Untreated logs stowed on deck may raise product security issues when transiting another country requiring a phytosanitary certificate.

1.6 Phytosanitary Certificates

- (1) Phytosanitary certificates must be requested, verified and submitted to MPI for approval, in accordance with the [MPI Technical Standard: Phytosanitary Certificates](#).

1.6.1 Phytosanitary certificate requests for China (Dongguan & Humen ports only) with phosphine temperature.

- (1) Certificate requestors are permitted to include temperature details on phytosanitary certificates for phosphine treated logs exported to China (Dongguan & Humen ports only) on phytosanitary certificate requests in ePhyto for logs fumigated with phosphine:
 - a) Temperature details can only be included on certificate requests where the 'Point of Entry' field in ePhyto lists Humen (port code CN HMN) or Dongguan (port code CN DGG).

- b) Temperature details on the phytosanitary certificate must state the ambient temperature at the port of loading on the day the treatment is started.
- c) The temperature details must be supported by documented evidence of either:
 - i) a treatment certificate from the MPI-approved treatment provider; or,
 - ii) the historical temperature from the port; or,
 - iii) from an official record.
- d) All other requirements of MPI Plant Export Requirements and the China forestry ICPR still apply.

Guidance

- Exporters may consider requesting separate phytosanitary certificates for logs which have different phytosanitary measures applied. This simplifies the traceback process in the event an importing country intercepts the consignment.

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Appendix 1: Exposure periods reference guide

	Exposure periods after <u>fumigation</u>
<i>Arhopalus ferox</i> flight season <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 November – 30 April 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 hours.
Shoulder seasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 May – 31 May 1 September – 31 October Between the <i>Arhopalus ferox</i> flight season and the low-risk period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 hours for forest products with bark 72 hours for forest products without bark
Low Risk Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Jun – 31 Aug 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 504 hours (All regions except Northland) 168 hours (Northland only)
Otago/Southland low risk periods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 May – 31 May 1 Oct - 31 Dec 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72 hours Applies regardless of <i>Arhopalus ferox</i> flight season status
	Exposure periods after <u>inspection</u>
Logs requiring treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 days before export
Logs requiring only inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 days before export

Appendix 2: Quarantine sapstain fungi on ICPR of key trading countries

Country	Sapstain fungi on ICPR
China	<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> *, <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> , <i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i> *, <i>Ophiostoma wageneri</i> *, <i>Sphaeropsis pyriputrescens</i> *, <i>Sphaeropsis tumefaciens</i> *
India	<i>Ceratocystis ulmi</i> (<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i>)*, <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> *, <i>Ophiostoma piceae</i>
Taiwan	<i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i>
Denmark (EU)	<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> *, <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platani</i> *, <i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (<i>C. coerulescens</i>)*
Thailand	N/A
Vietnam	N/A
Saudi Arabia	N/A

*Not known to be present in New Zealand

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Appendix 3: Definitions

Term	Definition
ABTRT	Treatment Requirement: Approved Biosecurity Treatments
Bark-free	Logs from which all bark, except ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth, has been removed.
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more lots).
Containerisation	The loading of uniquely identified shipping containers and sealing of the loaded containers with uniquely identified seals.
CT	Concentration–time product
Debarked	Logs that have been subjected to any process resulting in the removal of bark (debarked logs are not necessarily bark-free logs).
Grain capacity	The total amount of cargo space available in a ship's hold for carrying bulk cargo, including the gaps between the frames and beams. This volume is larger than the bale capacity, which excludes those gaps.
ICPR	Importing Country Phytosanitary Requirements
Inspection	An official visual examination of plant products or other regulated articles to determine compliance with regulations. For phytosanitary certification, inspection is to determine if pests are present.
IVA	An organisation authorised by MPI to provide services on behalf of MPI in accordance with the MPI Plant Exports Certification Standard: IVA requirements.
LGNZ	Local Government New Zealand
Lot	The: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual log in relation to <i>Phlebiopsis gigantea</i> and signs of pests (e.g., exit holes, termite galleries, frass). • log row in relation to living quarantine pests and living pests that have not been identified to a level sufficient to determine that they are not quarantine pests.
MAO	MPI-Approved Organisation. The legal entity, be it an individual, partnership, company, or other form of legal entity, responsible for the performance of their risk management system approved by MPI.
MPI	New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries
OAP	Official Assurance Programme
Round wood (Logs)	Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark.
Square logs	Debarked round wood that has undergone processing to form a log with a mostly square cross-section. Further processing is required to convert to sawn timber.
Treatment	An officially authorised procedure for killing, removal of, or rendering pests infertile.

Appendix 4: Key contacts

Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)

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