



FEFPEB Status 2020 ISPM 15

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1. Overview

Regarding to the implementation of ISPM 15 in EU countries (UK was until the end of 2020 member of the EU), FEFPEB developed a questionnaire as a follow up to the previous survey of 2017. Differences in implementation / enforcement and the lack of harmonization within the EU causes serious competitive and practical difficulties. Therefore FEFPEB aims to get an updated and comprehensive overview of similarities and differences between EU countries. This is to report on the current status ISPM 15 to respond on its questionnaire. The national associations have been invited to respond to this questionnaire. This overview supports FEFPEB and its members and can be instrumental in its common strategy on ISPM 15.

12 countries completed the questionnaire:

- Belgium
- Denmark
- France
- Italy
- Lithuania
- the Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- UK
- Germany

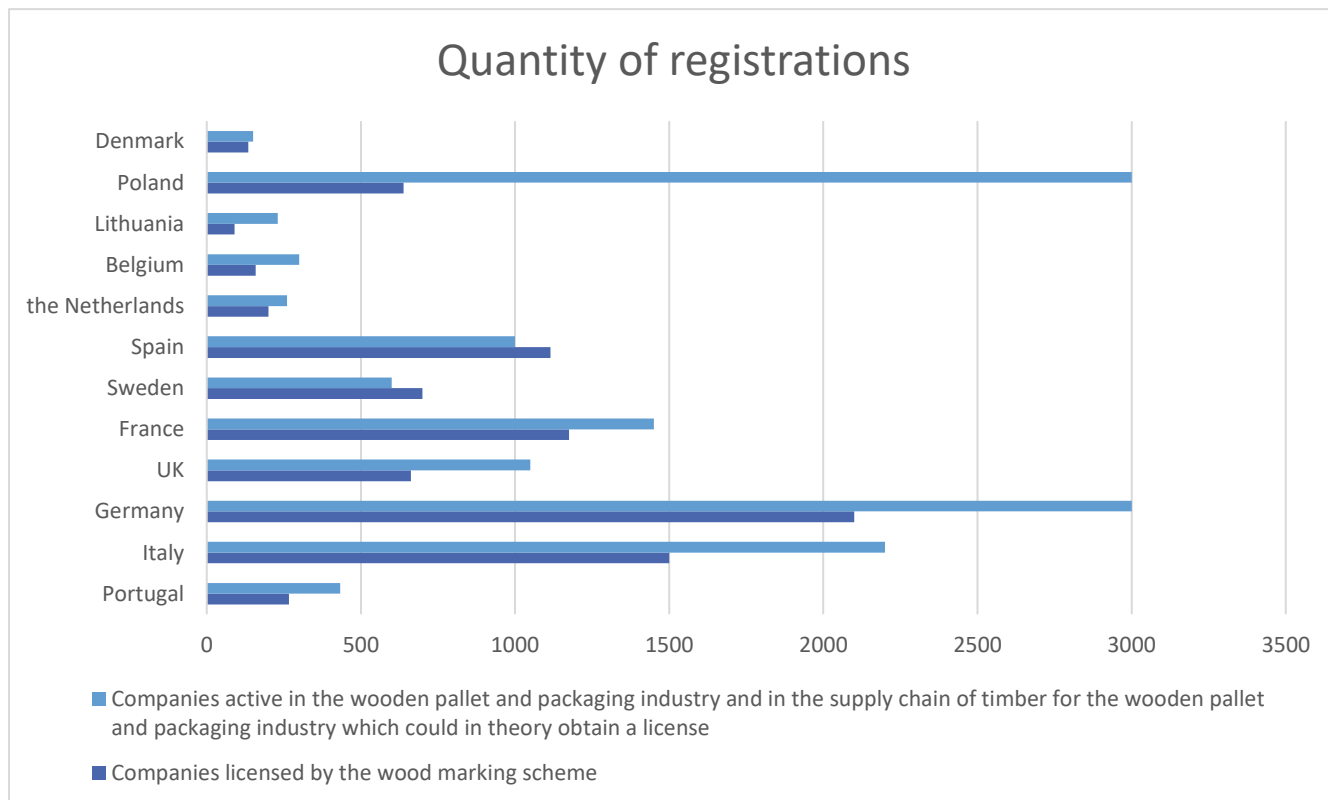
All results presented in this document are based on the data of 12 full FEFPEB members who have completed the survey. Acknowledgements to the participating members. Information is analyzed and interpreted to the best of our knowledge and abilities.

2. Wood marking scheme/NPPO

One of the goals to achieve with this questionnaire was to identify which countries have a marking scheme that is managed by an NPPO. The survey shows that all countries have the IPPC/FAO wood marking scheme managed by the NPPO directly or NPPO authorized/recognized (third) parties. ISPM 15 is implemented in national legislation.

In nine countries the wood marking scheme has a centralised structure. Two countries have a decentralised structure: France and Poland. France has 13 'Régions' and Poland has 16 'Voivodeships' (provinces). The appendix contains more information about the wood marking schemes in each country.

3. Licenses/registrations



- Spain and Sweden indicate that most or almost all active companies in the wooden pallet and packaging industry and in the supply chain of timber for the wooden pallet and packaging industry have a license.
- From report 2017 it is noted that: *Spain has no information about the number of recyclers/repairers which are active in the wooden pallet and packaging industry and in the supply chain of timber for the wooden pallet and packaging industry and could in theory obtain a license.*

4. Inspections

Country	Are inspections being carried out on licensed companies that apply the IPPC/FAO mark?	If yes, how many times per year these inspections are required in your country?	Number/names of inspection companies / governmental agency
Belgium	Yes	1	Wood.be
Denmark	Yes	1	Danish Agricultural Agency
France	Yes	1-2	SRAL (regional organisations of the Ministry of Agriculture)
Italy	Yes	2 (if needed additional inspections can be carried out)	- SGS Italia SPA - Bureau Veritas Italia SpA ¹
Lithuania	Yes	2 (phytosanitary) + once per 3 years (technical inspection, if there are no changes)	- Phytosanitary division of State Plant Service under the Ministry of Agriculture, SPSMOA (phytosanitary inspection) - KTU laboratory (technical inspection)
the Netherlands	Yes	2	- SGS Nederland B.V. - SKH Stichting Keuringsbureau Hout - Certificatiebureau CGD B.V.
Poland	Yes	1	Łukasiewicz Research Network - Wood Technology Institute (<i>Polish: Sieć Badawcza Łukasiewicz - Instytut Technologii Drewna</i>)
Portugal	Yes	12 ²	- DGAV - ISQ (for compliance of kiln) - CATIM (for compliance of kiln)
Spain	Yes	1	- FORMASET, Servicios Tecnológicos Forestales, Medioambientales y Agrarios - Diego Arribas García C
Sweden	Yes	1	Swedish Board of Agriculture - governmental agency (<i>Växtinspektionen, Jordbruksverket</i>)
UK	Yes	2	- QA Audits Ltd - EBN Ltd - CATG Ltd ³
Germany	Yes	1	- Companies are being checked by regional authorities in every federal state in Germany

Above schedule shows the results of how many times per year inspections are required in all countries and the names of the inspection agency carrying out inspections in order to monitor compliance.

- All countries confirmed that inspections are being carried out on licensed companies that apply the IPPC/FAO mark.
- The frequency of the inspections being carried out varies from 1 to 12 a year. There is one sole inspection company/governmental agency in Belgium, Denmark, France, Poland and Sweden. In Lithuania inspections are performed by a governmental agency supplemented by technical inspections.
- In Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the UK inspections are carried out by 2 or 3 inspection companies.

¹ In 2017 was also mentioned: TUV SUD Italia.

² In 2017 were in addition to 12 inspections per year also 2 audits per year mentioned + evaluation and calibration of equipment

³ In 2017 was also mentioned: BM Trada.

	The Plant Health Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and Official Control Regulation (EU) 2017/625 offer possibilities in penalties. Are penalties envisaged in your country (f.e. counterfeiting, misuse)?	If yes: What is the nature of the penalties for licensed companies and for companies without a license?
Belgium	Yes	Determined by FAVV-AFSCA
Denmark	No	-
France	Yes	Immediate termination of the registration number by the DRAAF / SRAL and the ban on the use of marking under penalty of prosecution.
Italy	Yes	Administrative sanction from € 1.500 to € 9.000 in case a person operates without authorization. In case of counterfeiting of trademarks (FITOK or EPAL) a criminal proceeding is initiated.
Lithuania	Yes	Warning or fine (€ 60 to € 1.460). In reality we do not know the case when company receives a fine for selling the pallets with a falsified IPPC mark. On the contrary, EPAL informed Phytosanitary Division about deliveries of UIC pallets from Belarus with falsified IPPC marking (with allegedly Czech and Polish marking). IPPC number-owners confirmed that it was a fake, but the pallets were not withdrawn from the sale and there was no fine for the seller (importer).
the Netherlands	Yes	A consequence of the legal status of ISPM 15 is that serious violations of ISPM 15 and the misuse of the ISPM 15 mark is punishable. Further investigation by the NVWA (relevant authority in the Netherlands) may lead to the imposition of an administrative fine or - in case of fraud - to criminal prosecution.
Poland	Yes	Administrative and financial penalties
Portugal	Yes	From € 5.000 to € 50.000
Spain	Yes	For the licensed companies: temporal suspension, economic sanction, definitive suspension depending on the scope and gravity. For the companies without license: it will be a criminal investigation, and civil law enforcement will define the scope of the damages caused.
Sweden	Yes	-
UK	Yes	The UKWPMMP guide states the following: "Action taken is at the discretion of the Plant Protection Organisation of the importing country. Non-compliant wood packaging material may be re-exported (with or without the goods being shipped with it), destroyed, treated, subjected to deep burial or processing, e.g. chipping (depending upon the policy of the country of import), generally at the importer's expense. Where treatment is approved as a remedial option, wood packaging material must be subject to re-treatment and all previous ISPM 15 marks must be removed or obliterated and the product re-marked by a person authorised under the UKWPMMP." The new Civil Sanctions also came into effect on 29th October and include fixed and variable monetary penalties: www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/1089/introduction/made
Germany	Yes	If companies use a faked license there are penalties

- Countries indicate that there are penalties such as the imposition of an administrative sanction or financial/economic penalty, temporal suspension, definitive termination of the registration number and the ban on the use of marking, criminal prosecution.
- Denmark states that there are no penalties envisaged in case companies with or without a license do not act in compliance with the wood marking scheme implementing ISPM 15.

5. Costs

What are the costs for a licensed company per year (ex. VAT) in your country for:

Country	License (f.e. entrance fee/yearly contribution):	Inspection costs:	Marking costs:	Other costs:
Belgium	Yearly contribution determined by FAVV-AFSCA <i>Certification € 900 to Wood.be.</i>	€ 1.000		
Denmark	€ 500 to € 1.000 (depending on the time used)	Included in 'license costs'	Included in 'license costs'	Included in 'license costs'
France	€ 0 (no costs)	€ 0		€ 0
Italy	€ 350 to 850	For authorized companies which use the mark the first year, the costs are € 1.000. Starting from the second year € 700. For trading companies the costs are in the first year always € 400.	The costs are variable according to the volume of marked packaging that has been manufactured: From zero to 100 M3 there are no costs From 101 to 7.500 m3 the cost is € 0,40 per m3 Above this threshold, the costs are always € 3.000.	There are additional costs connected to non-compliance
Lithuania	€ 57	€ 184	€ 0	€ 140
the Netherlands	€ 250 (entrance fee), € 500 (yearly contribution)	€ 1.500 to € 2.000		
Poland	€ 1.000 (entrance fee)	€ 700 and € 0,1		
Portugal	Fee	€ 30 / inspection		€ 20
Spain	€ 112,68 (entrance fee)	€ 550 (inspection company) + € 90,14 (inspection fee)		Additional costs for extra control in case of non-compliance
Sweden	€ 100 + € 500 + € 180	€ 600		
UK	€ 440 (initial fee), € 132 (re-registration cost every 6 months)	Costs varies with each inspection agency	Costs varies with each inspection agency	
Germany	Entrance costs €150 (based on 2017 data)	€ 1.000		No other costs

- License costs vary from € 0 to € 1.000 per year
- Inspection costs vary from € 0 to € 2.000 per year

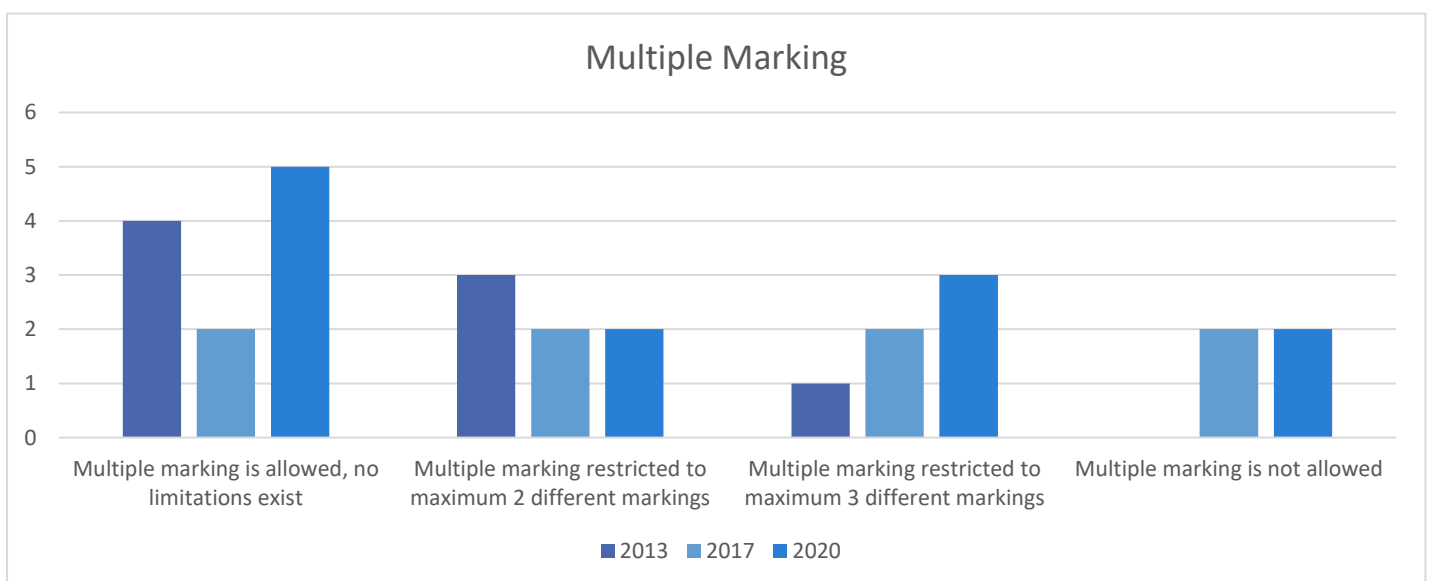
6. Re-treatment and multiple marking

Country	Is a repaired pallet to be re-heat treated as a whole?	Is a repaired pallet to be re-heat treated as a whole?
	2017	2020
Belgium	Re-treatment mandatory if >1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced + the entire pallet must be re-treated if repaired with non ISPM 15 compliant material	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not
Denmark	-	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not
France	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not
Italy	No. Repair of > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging, then the entire pallet must be re-treated	No. Repair of > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging, then the entire pallet must be re-treated
Lithuania	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not
the Netherlands	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not
Poland	-	No. Repair of < 1/3 of the total wooden packaging must be done by using heat treated wood. Repair of > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging, then the entire pallet must be re-treated
Portugal	No. Repair of < 1/3 of the total wooden packaging, then the entire pallet must be re-treated	No. Repair of > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging, then the entire pallet must be re-treated
Spain	No. Repair of < 1/3 of the total wooden packaging, then the entire pallet must be re-treated	No. Repair of > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging, then the entire pallet must be re-treated
Sweden	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not	All pallets are produced from Kiln dried wood. All exchanged parts are from heat treated wood and will be marked with ISPM 15 markings from each supplier. treatment of pallets is hardly used in Sweden.
UK	Yes. The entire pallet must be re-treated, removing previous ISPM 15 markings and replaced by the mark of the authorized repair company	The UK has implemented rules whereby the whole pallet must be heat-treated. However, between the 17th November 2020 and July 31st 2021 a temporary easement has been put in place to allow for the use of heat-treated wood where the repair is <1/3 of the total wooden packaging
Germany	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not	No. Re-treatment only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced, otherwise not

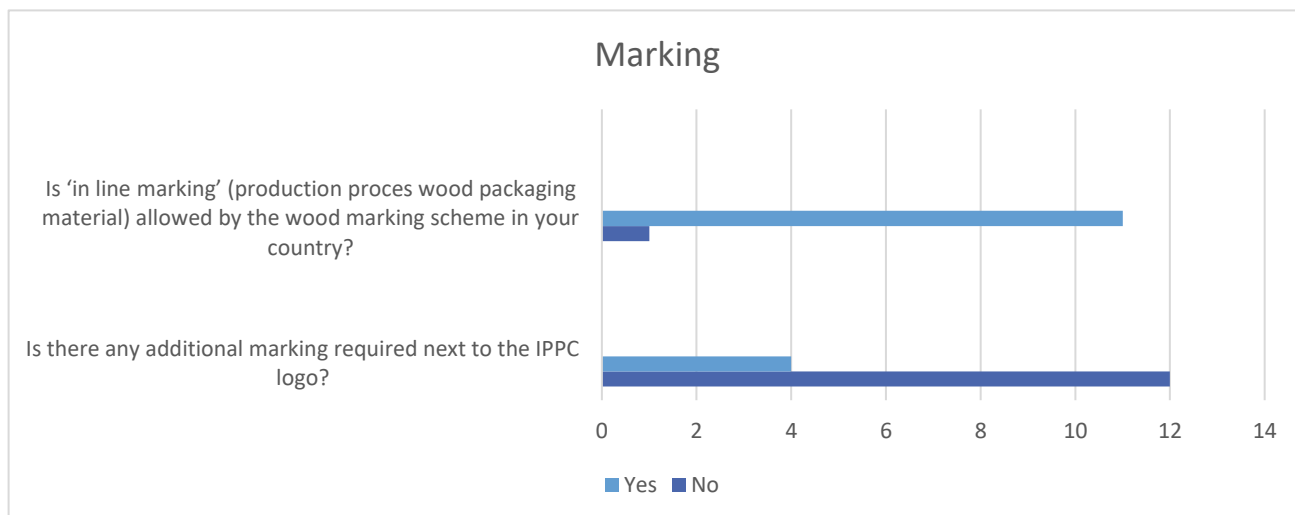
- Regarding re-treatment there are changes in Belgium, Sweden and temporary changes in the UK compared to 2017.
- In general re-treatment is only mandatory if > 1/3 of the total wooden packaging is replaced.

	Is multiple marking allowed and are there restrictions?	Is multiple marking allowed and are there restrictions?
Country	2017	2020
Belgium	Yes, multiple marking is allowed, no limitations exist	Yes, multiple marking is allowed, no limitations exist
Denmark	-	Yes, multiple marking is allowed, no limitations exist
France	Yes, but multiple marking is restricted to maximum 3 different markings	Yes, but multiple marking is restricted to maximum 3 different markings
Italy	Yes, but multiple marking is restricted to maximum 3 different markings	Yes, but multiple marking is restricted to maximum 3 different markings
Lithuania	Multiple marking is not allowed	Only one marking is allowed
Netherlands	Yes, multiple marking is allowed, no limitations exist	Yes, multiple marking is allowed, no limitations exist
Poland	-	Yes, multiple marking is allowed, no limitations exist
Portugal	Yes, but multiple marking is restricted to maximum 2 different markings	Yes, but multiple marking is restricted to maximum 3 different markings
Spain	Yes, but multiple marking is restricted to maximum 2 different markings , and only in repaired pallets with treated wood <1/3	Yes, but multiple marking is restricted to maximum 2 different markings
Sweden	In many cases timber is marked on two or more sides to make the marking visible in for example wooden boxes with some covered sides.	-
UK	Multiple marking is not allowed	Yes, but multiple marking is restricted to maximum 2 different markings
Germany	Yes, multiple marking is allowed, no limitations exist	Yes, multiple marking is allowed, no limitations exist

- For several countries multiple marking is allowed and no limitations exist, while other countries restrict multiple marking to a maximum of 2 or 3 different marking.
- Regarding to multiple marking there are differences compared to 2017 in Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the UK.



7. In line marking and additional marking



- To the question whether in line marking is allowed by the wood marking scheme in your country only Sweden responded with 'no'. In 2017 also Spain responded with 'no'.
- To the question whether there is any additional marking required next to the IPPC logo five countries responded with 'no'. Six countries responded with 'yes' (only three in 2017: Italy, Lithuania and the Netherlands).
 - Belgium: extra marking in case of subcontracting by another certified company.
 - Italy: The FITOK brand and the traceability number (lot) is always provided. DUN mark for dunnage. RP mark for repaired items.
 - Lithuania: year and month of production.
 - The Netherlands: the letter "D" for Dunnage is added outside the border of the mark. Or extra marking in case of subcontracting by another certified company.
 - UK: No extra marking is allowed within the IPPC logo. Anything externally is allowed.

8. Heat treatment

Country	Number of probes prescribed for heat treatment	
	For homogeneous loads	For mixed loads
Belgium	3	3
Denmark	-	-
France	Two methods : - probes in wood (numbers depends of the capacity of the kiln). - probes in air (1 to 6).	Two methods : - probes in wood (numbers depends of the capacity of the kiln). - probes in air (1 to 6).
Italy	Minimum 4	Minimum 6
Lithuania	Minimum 2	Minimum 2
the Netherlands	2 probes (must be calibrated once a year)	No difference compared to homogeneous loads: 2 probes (must be calibrated once a year)
Poland	2	2
Portugal	1 per 30m ³	Not allowed
Spain	3	3
Sweden	All timber in sweden are homogeneously kiln dried in different kind kilns.	Only two species used. Mainly homogeneously dried.
UK	6	6
Germany	For ISPM 15 treatment you need 4 probes: 2 probes for measuring the temperature of the heart wood and 2 probes for measuring the temperature in the drying chamber (in the coldest area)	ISPM 15 treatment in the context of kiln dry you need 2 probes: 2 probes for measuring the temperature of the heart wood or 2 probes for measuring the temperature in the drying chamber (in the coldest area)

The number of probes prescribed for heat treatment varies from 1 (per 30m³) to 6. Most of the countries do not have different requirements for mixed loads compared to homogeneous loads.

Suggestions how the heat treatment could take place more efficiently (f.e. with regard to automation):

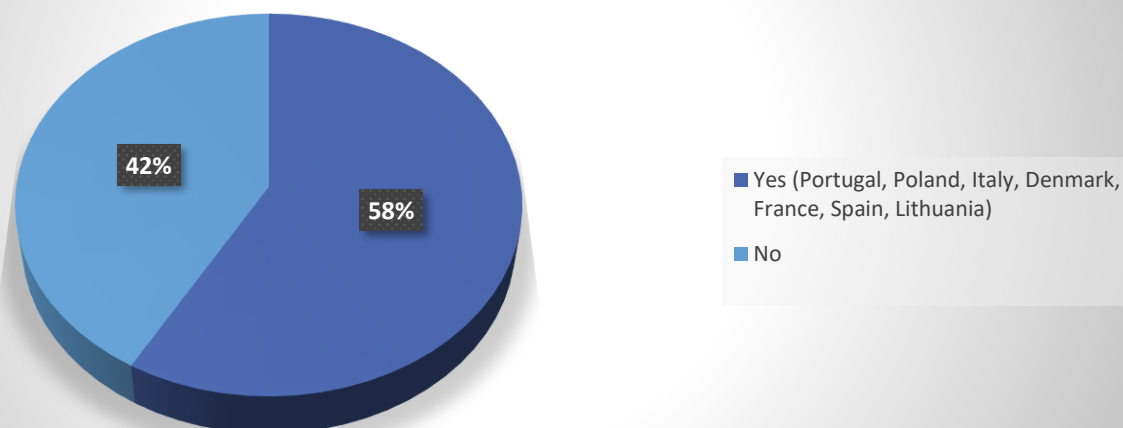
Input Italy: the probes must be tested and certified to know the measurement error. In Italy there are sensors certified by FITOK that guarantee correct measurement.

9. Traceability system and graphs

Country	Is there a traceability system for treated packaging?	If yes, of what nature (f.e. lot number)?
Belgium	No	
Denmark	No	
France	No	
Italy	Yes	Lot number (mandatory)
Lithuania	Yes	Date of production, computer chart of heat treatment, accounting logs
the Netherlands	No	
Poland	No	
Portugal	Yes	Lot number
Spain	Yes	Lot number, all papers must be saved for the inspections
Sweden	Yes	All documents must be saved for at least two years
UK	No	Yes, Depends on the kiln company - but always chain of custody/paperwork identifying what has been heat treated)
Germany	Yes	Company identification number, chamber protocol

- Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Poland and the UK don't have a traceability system for treated packaging.
- Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain have a traceability system for treated packaging of which Italy, Portugal and Spain use a lot number.

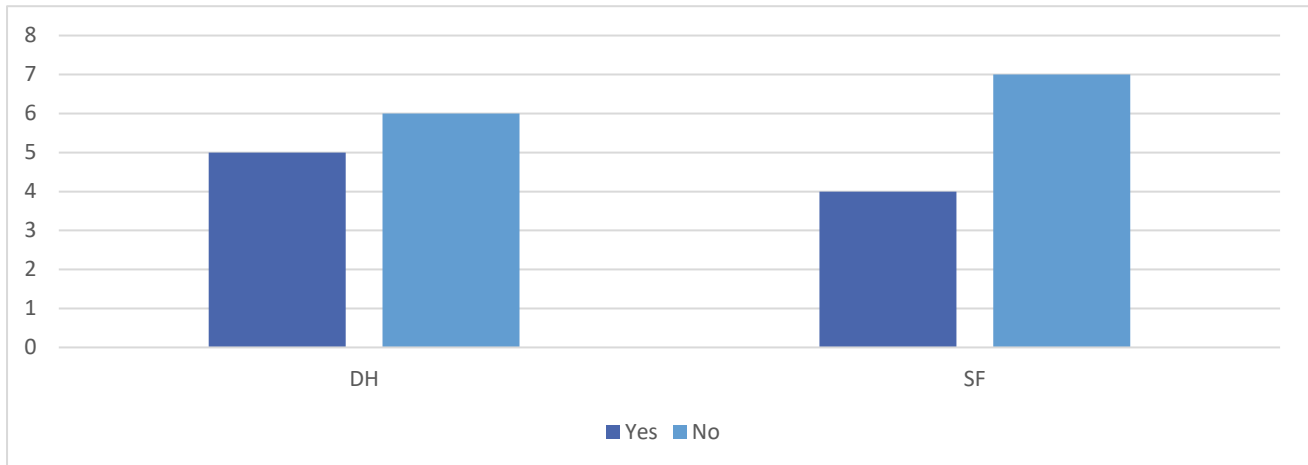
Is it compulsory to provide treatment (computer) graphs?



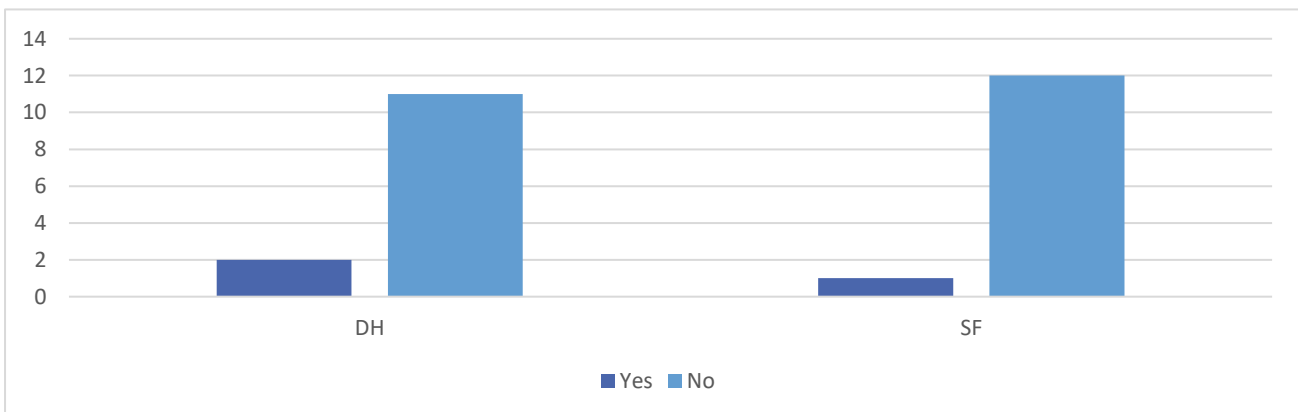
10. Dielectric Heating (DH) and Sulfuryl fluoride (SF)

Following numbers are related to the allowance of DH and SF in responding countries.

Question: Are the treatment methods Dielectric Heating (DH) and Sulfuryl fluoride (SF) allowed in the wood marking scheme of your country?



Question: Are there companies implementing DH or SF in your country?
(If yes, what kind of companies (f.e. repair companies) and how many?)



- The treatment method Dielectric Heating (DH) is allowed in 5 countries: Belgium, Italy, Poland, Germany and the UK.
- The treatment method Sulfuryl fluoride (SF) is allowed in 4 countries: Belgium, Italy, Germany and Poland.
- There are two (repair) companies implementing DH, which are located in Italy and Germany. The other countries all responded with no.
- So far there is one company implementing SF, located in Germany

11. Harmonisation

Differences exist between countries regarding the implementation of ISPM 15 (f.e. concerning repair rules, multiple marking). FEFPEB advocates the importance of harmonization of ISPM 15 rules and its implementation. Suggestions how harmonisation can be (further) improved:

- Belgium: Stronger (European) guidance on the marking scheme: uniformity of what is exactly required internationally.
- France: It is necessary to make an inventory of national procedures and find a formulation that suits the greatest number of countries in compliance with international regulations.
- Italy: It would be useful for all countries to certify treatment plants in the same way and use traceability references to be mandatory. It would also be important to define minimum requirements for inspections, based on what has been established by EU 2016/2031
- Lithuania: A database with list of countries should be available, where you can find a link to actual list of companies eligible to HT marking, with their IPPC registration number and contacts. It can help in establishing the facts of falsification of the marking confirming the heat treatment.
- Poland: Launching a platform to exchange information about differences and similarities of NPPO requirements regarding ISPM15 and planned changes.
- Portugal: Harmonization is crucial to guarantee trustable systems within EU. We should be able to find immediately any marking skin and the companies on the European data base and verifying if they active or not.

12. Other requirements

Other requirements that apply in countries in addition to ISPM 15:

- Belgium: Some additional requirements are required by the "Autocontrolegids G045".
- Italy: There are phytosanitary guidelines for the management of packaging in yards and warehouses and for the cleaning and loading of containers
- Poland: The heat treatment is carried out: 1) for at least a) 24 hours during the period from April to October b) 48 hours during the period from November to March.

Other remarks or suggestions:

- Italy: the ISPM standard n.15 provides that packaging repaired with non-compliant material must be unmarked. this does not happen in all countries. in any case, removing the mark with indelible paint generates environmental problems as well as a cost. a common solution should be found for more sustainable repair management.
- Portugal: ISPM 15 be compulsory within EU, or all newly produced pallets.

13. Conclusions and Recommendations

This survey contains the actual situation status ISPM 15 in 11 EU Member States, and the UK. The report illustrates the wide variety in terms of implementation of the FAO Guideline ISPM 15. It remains a challenge for the wooden pallet and packaging industry to cope with all the differences.

Since the introduction of ISPM 15 FEFPEB advocates the importance of harmonization of ISPM 15 rules and its implementation and this has been shared with the FAO, the NPPO's, the European Commission (DG SANTE), the Standing Committee on Plant Health and our global industry partners (Global Forum Wooden Pallet and Packaging Industry)

The introduction of The Plant Health Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and Official Control Regulation (EU) 2017/625 offer possibilities in (legal) actions against misuse and counterfeiting (f.e. mark falsifications) such as penalties and criminal prosecution by the national authorities.

The actual situation underlines our position regarding ISPM 15:

- Lack of harmonization of the national wood marking schemes creates confusion between countries all around the world
- Repair rules are not transparent and multi-interpretable
- The multiple marking rule should be clear and the amount of markings must be limited

14. Appendix

1) Wood marking scheme

Country	What is the official wood marking scheme implementing ISPM15:	Is the FAO guideline ISPM 15 implemented in national legislation?	Where can the scheme be found online?
Germany	There is an official wood marking scheme coming from the ministry of agriculture and being laid down in "Pflanzenbeschau-Verordnung"	It is called Pflanzenbeschauverordnung	-
UK	United Kingdom Wood Packaging Material Marking Programme (UKWPMMP)	2006 No. 2695/Plant Health/The Plant Health (Wood Packaging Material Marking) (Forestry) Order 2006	www.timcon.org or www.ukwpmmp.org
France	Programme de conformité phytosanitaire à la NIMP 15 des emballages en bois destinés à l'exportation	DGAL/SDQV/2015-1066 date : 10/12/2015	https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/instruction-2015-1066
Sweden	Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter om märkning av trä eller träemballage med sundhetsintyg (SJVFS 2014:39)	Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter om märkning av trä eller träemballage med sundhetsintyg (SJVFS 2014:39)	http://www.jordbruksverket.se/wpm
Spain	Orden AAA/458/2013, de 11 de marzo, por la que se establece la norma técnica fitosanitaria que deben cumplir los embalajes de madera y se regula el régimen de autorización y registro de los operadores de embalajes de madera	Orden AAA/458/2013, de 11 de marzo, por la que se establece la norma técnica fitosanitaria que deben cumplir los embalajes de madera y se regula el régimen de autorización y registro de los operadores de embalajes de madera.	http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/agricultura/legislacion/NIMF_15_2009_modif_2013_tcm7-326345.pdf
Netherlands	Handboek SMHV (SMHV = Stichting Markering Houten Verpakkingen)	Regeling invoer, uitvoer en verkeer van planten / Plantenziektenwet	www.smhv.nl/ispm-15-nationaal
Italy	FITOK (Fitok is a mark managed by Conlegno)	The rules for managing the FITOK mark are included in the document "Regolamento per l'utilizzo del marchio fitosanitario volontario FITOK" (last edition March 2011)	www.fitok.it
Portugal	DGAV - Direcção Geral de Agricultura e Veterinária	DL nº 123/2015 de 3 de julho	http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?generico=4034823&cboui=4034823
Czech Republic	There is a law to create conditions implementing ISPM 15: 326/2004 Sb.	There is a law to create conditions implementing ISPM 15: 326/2004 Sb. "o rostlinolékařské péči"	http://eagri.cz/public/web/en/ukzuz/portal/import-export/wood-packaging-material/
Belgium	Lastenboek voor de implementatie van de ISPM-15 norm	KB 7/03/2005	http://www.afsca.be
Lithuania	Medinės pakavimo medžiagos ir (arba) medienos, skirtos jai gaminti, terminio apdorėjimo, ženklavimo ir tiekimo rinkai taisyklių 1 priedas	"Dėl medinės pakavimo medžiagos ženklavimo taisyklių patvirtinimo"/3D-408 (2006.10.19)	http://www.vatzum.lt/lt/teisi-ne-informacija/teises-aktai/fitosanitarija/#0031
Poland	National List of Codes of the Manufacturers of Wood Packaging Materials according to the FAO/IPPC/ISPM15 Standard (Polish: Krajowy Wykaz Kodów Producentów Drzewnych Materiałów Opakowaniowych Według Standardu FAO/IPPC/ISPM15)	-	-
Denmark	BEK nr. 78-29/01/2020 Bekendtgørelse om godkendelse af virksomheder til mærkning af træemballage i henhold til den internationale standard ISPM-15	-	https://www.retsinformati.on.dk/eli/ta/2020/78

2) NPPO

Country	Contact information NPPO/EU	Is the IPPC/FAO wood marking scheme managed by your NPPO?	Does it have a centralised structure or is there a decentralised structure (Cantons, Lander, regions)?	What is/are the name(s) of the IPPC/FAO wood marking scheme managed by one or more NPPO authorized / recognized third parties in your country?
Germany	Bundesministerium Ernährung und Landwirtschaft http://www.bmel.de/DE/Startseite/startseite_node.html	Yes	Decentralised structure, namely: Bundesministerium Ernährung und Landwirtschaft	The recommendation is the Leitlinie JKI
UK	Forestry Commission, Silvan House, 231 Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh	Yes	Centralised structure	United Kingdom Wood Packaging Material Marking Programme (UKWPMMP)
France	Ministère de l'agriculture - sous direction de la qualité, de la santé et de la protection des végétaux	Yes	Decentralised structure, namely: DRAAF/ SRAL - service de la protection des végétaux en régions	Ministère de l'agriculture - direction générale de l'alimentation - service des actions sanitaires en production primaire - sous direction de la qualité et de la protection des végétaux
Sweden	Swedish Board of Agriculture, www.jordbruksverket.se/pps	Yes	Centralised structure	Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter om märkning av trä eller träemballage med sundhetsintyg (SJVFS 2014:39)
Spain	Carmen Diaz Garcia Jefa de Servicio de Prevención y Control Fitosanitario S.G. de Sanidad e Higiene Vegetal y Forestal Ministerio de Agricultura y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente Tlf. 91 347 82 87 mdiazgar@magrama.es	Yes	Centralised structure	It's a centralised structure, there's no more NPPO authorized than the one mentioned in 5.
the Netherlands	Mr. Ton van Arnhem (director NPPO), a.c.vanarnhem@nvwa.nl	Yes	Centralised structure	Handboek SMHV executed by SMHV
Italy	The NPPO is the MIPAAF (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food). The MIPAAF has assigned to Conlegno the role of Managing authority even if MIPAAF is still the NPPO. Contact details: alessandro.corso@conlegno.eu	Yes	Centralised structure	At the moment only one scheme is recognized by NPPO, the FITOK
Portugal	Clara Serra	Yes	Centralised structure	DGAV
Czech Republic	Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture	Yes	Centralised structure	Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture
Belgium	FAVV-AFSCA info@favv-afsc.be	Yes	Centralised structure	No specific name
Lithuania	Phytosanitary Division of the State Plant Service under the Ministry of Agriculture, rasa.zitkuviene@vatzum.lt	Yes	Centralised structure	Phytosanitary Division of the State Plant Service under the Ministry of Agriculture
Poland	State Plant Health and Seed Inspection Service (Polish: Państwowa Inspekcja Ochrony Roślin i Nasiennictwa, www.piorin.gov.pl)	Yes	Decentralised structure, namely: Voivodeship Inspectorates for Plant Health and Seeds Inspection (Polish: Wojewódzkie Inspektoraty Ochrony Roślin i Nasiennictwa)	FITO ITD
Denmark	Landbrugsstyrelsen EU & Landbrug Planter Tlf.: 33 95 80 00 E-mail: planter@lbst.dk	Yes	Centralised structure	No specific name but ISPM 15