

**PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE IMPORTATION OF UNFINISHED TIMBER PRODUCT  
INTO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency of Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "IAQA) has conducted Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for unfinished timber product, excluding log timber, from importing countries. The final PRA result recommends a range of risk management measure options in combination with operational systems that will reduce the risk associated with the importation of timber product, as follows:

1. Consignment should be free from pests of Indonesian concern as indicated in Attachment, and should be free from bark, soil, plants debris, and other inert matters.
2. For eliminating Indonesian pest concern, the consignment should be:
  - (i) fumigated by methyl bromide (MBr) with dosage 49 g/ m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at minimum temperature 21<sup>o</sup>C and maximum diameter of unfinished products are 200 mm; OR
  - (ii) heat treatment at minimum temperature of wood core unfinished timber product 21<sup>o</sup>C for at least 30 minutes.

Detail information of the treatment applied should be declared in treatment column of Phytosanitary Certificate.

3. The consignment should be entered into Indonesia through the designated point of entry as mentioned in Regulation of Ministry of Agriculture No. 44/Permentan/OT.140/3/2014.
4. Consignment may be packed with appropriated packaging to ensure there will be no contamination and re-infestation of pests.

5. Each consignment should be accompanied by original hardcopy of Phytosanitary Certificate which issued by National of Plant Protection Organization or Plant Quarantine Agency of exporting countries.

NPPO of importing countries shall issue the Phytosanitary Certificate for consignments that are conforming in the phytosanitary requirement of Indonesia.

6. IAQA officer will examine relevant documents and inspect the consignment at its arrival at the port of entry. In case of any nonconformances found on the consignment, IAQA shall submit notification of non-compliance and emergency actions taken by IAQA as refer to ISPM No. 13 (2001).

Exporting countries shall carry out investigation immediately to find the causes of non-conformances. Any corrective actions taken shall be notified by NPPO's Exporting countries to IAQA.

7. Any disputable issues which may arise when phytosanitary requirements are interpreted or realized should be settled by NPPO's exporting countries and IAQA

Appendix 1. Pest list on wood

Insects		Fungi and Nematode	
<i>Pest group</i>	<i>Examples within the pest group</i>	<i>Pest group</i>	<i>Examples within the pest group</i>
<i>Bark beetles</i>	Scolytinae, Molytinae	<i>Rust fungi</i>	Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae
<i>Wood flies</i>	Pantophthalmidae	<i>Pathogenic decay fungi</i>	<i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.
<i>Wood-boring beetles</i>	Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae	<i>Canker fungi</i>	Cryphonectriaceae
<i>Wood-boring moths</i>	Cossidae	<i>Pathogenic stain fungi</i>	Ophiostomataceae
<i>Wood wasps</i>	Siricidae	<i>Vascular wilt fungi</i>	Nectriaceae
<i>Powder post beetles</i>	Anobiidae, Bostrichidae	<i>Nematodes</i>	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>Bursaphelenchus cocophilus</i>
<i>Termites and carpenter ants</i>	Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae		
<i>Moths</i>	Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae		
<i>Aphids and adelgids</i>	Adelgidae, Aphidae		
<i>Scales</i>	Diaspididae		