

REPUBLIK KOREA

Einfuhranforderungen

Quelle: http://www.qia.go.kr/english/html/Plant/Plant_004.jsp, 26.11.2011; <http://www.qia.go.kr>;
<http://www.law.go.kr>

Inoffizielle Konsolidierung durch Julius Kühn-Institut, Bundesforschungsinstitut für Kulturpflanzen, Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit, 16.07.2021)

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Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/98 add. 1 - 21

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/109 und 109 add. 1

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/112

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/248 add. 1 - 20

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/265

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/398

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/501 und 501 corr. 1

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/591 add. 1 - 2

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/602

2016/949

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/339 add. 1

THINGS TO FOLLOW IN IMPORT

- **Import prohibited items**

- The following items cannot be imported
- Import prohibited plants: [import prohibited plants, area and pests]; [prohibited plants]; [import requirements for fresh fruits and fruit vegetables]
- Emergency import restricted plants: [emergency import restriction measures]
- Provisionally import permitted plants (limited to those that failed to comply with requirements): [notification by the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries]
- Soil
- Plants attached with soil (those in which organic matters such as peat moss, coco peat and bark are decomposed or corroded and plants placed in the matters used for plant cultivation are also included)
- Plants mixed with other import prohibited items
- A live pest

- **The accompaniment of a phytosanitary certificate (Article 8 of Plant Protection Act)**

Any person who imports plants and containers and packaging that contain or package the plants shall accompany a phytosanitary certificate issued by a government organization of the exporting country which conforms to the phytosanitary certificate form stipulated by the International Plant Protection Convention. Nevertheless, some may be exempted. [plants which do not require phytosanitary certificate]

- **Import declaration and inspection (Article 12 of Plant Protection Act)**

An importer, upon arrival of plants subject to plant quarantine inspection at sites designated by the Ordinance of Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries including ports, airports, or train stations, shall without hesitation declare to a head of NPQS regional office or branch office and undergo inspection.

(Failure to declare and delays in declaration shall be punished.) One may apply for inspection online: [Online application for import and export inspection]

- **Post-entry quarantine inspection (Article 13 of Plant Protection Act)**

The post-entry quarantine refers to inspection of some plants for planting or for propagation, where pests including virus that may be difficult to detect during the inspection at airports and seaports may lay dormant. In order to prevent spread of pests to other plants in Korea after the customs clearance, they are cultivated in isolation at the designated field sites where specific requirements have been met for a certain period and inspect whether pests are attached during the growth.

Plants subject to post-entry quarantine

- Tubers of potato or tuberous roots of sweet potato
- Seedlings of Alpine strawberry, and seedling, cuttings and scions of rose tree
- Seedlings, cuttings and scions of cherry trees and fruit trees
- *"Seeds" of plants imported under import permit or imported for agricultural genetic resources

Plants exempted from post-entry quarantine

- Imported seeds which are not cultivated but are exported
- Seeds believed to have low risk of introduction of quarantine pests as a result of pest risk analysis, and designated by Director General of APQA
- Seeds agreed by the government of the exporting country not to undergo post-entry quarantine
- Seeds of flower bulbs, potato tubers, sweet potato tubers, and Alpine strawberry seedlings which have taken inspection at the growing fields by the government of the exporting country and described in the phytosanitary certificate that they meet the standards notified by Director General of APQA
- Imported bulbs of less than 100 in quantity which are not for sale
- Fruit trees for potted plants that have established tree forms of less than 10 weeks old or cherry tree seedlings that are not for sale
- Scions and cuttings of cut roses with leaves and Rosa excluding rose
- Seeds permitted to import which are intended for destruction after the experiment and research
- Alpine strawberry seedlings where leaves are kept whole

Post-entry quarantine sites

- Plants subject to post-entry quarantine shall be inspected at 2 national quarantine sites (located in Suwon, Gyeonggi-do and Gimhae, Gyeongnam) but because all imported volumes cannot be accommodated, only limited quantity are accepted at the national quarantine field sites and those

that exceed the capacity shall be sent to designated field sites equipped with certain requirements for isolated cultivation.

- Plants subject to national quarantine field sites (Jungbu and Nambu Post-entry Quarantine Stations)
 - Flower bulbs: applicable to those whose import volumes are more than 3,000 (10kg) and 50 per inspection unit
 - Seedlings and cuttings of Alpine strawberry and rose tree: 50 per inspection unit
 - Potato tubers and sweet potato tubers: 10 kg per inspection unit
 - Seedlings and cuttings of cherry trees and fruit trees: 50 per inspection unit
- Designated field sites of private farms
Those that exceed the capacity of national field sites and flower bulbs whose imported volume is less than 3,000 (10kg)
*Inspection unit is determined by the variety, or by growing field, grower or production areas of the exporting country.

Requirements for post-entry quarantine facilities

- The post-entry quarantine stations must be equipped with isolation facilities such as greenhouse, net screen house and vinyl house, and ventilation windows of the facilities shall be covered with a net screen of mesh size of no more than 0.5×0.7mm or less.
- Nevertheless, in case of flower bulbs, potato tubers, sweet potato tuberous roots, Alpine strawberry seedlings, and seedlings, cuttings and scions of rose trees, isolated cultivation can be conducted by inspection unit even if isolation facilities are not installed by dividing lands to ensure that no plants of same family come into contact. However, if pests are transmitted to nearby plants and result in treatment or destruction of plants due to lack of isolation facilities, the relevant cost will be borne by the owner of the seeds.
- When temporarily storing seeds before planting seeds subject to post-entry quarantine, one must select a storage where no pests can fly in, and obtain approval from a plant quarantine inspector in advance.

Post-entry quarantine period

In case of a herby plant such as bulbs, post-entry quarantine period shall be less than 1 generation; rose tree shall be until the first shipment, and seedlings of cherry tree and fruit trees as well as import prohibited plants that obtained import approval shall be within 2 years.

• **Inspection preparation**

If an importer of plants subject to plant quarantine inspection wishes to undergo inspection, the importer must take necessary measures for inspection such as transportation of plants subject to plant quarantine inspection and opening of the consignment according to the directions of a plant quarantine inspector. Nevertheless, this may not be applicable if the supervisor at the inspection site implements such measures based on the agreement between the consignor and supervisor.

• **Plant quarantine inspection fee**

NPQS does not charge any fees in relation to the plant quarantine service.

○ **Import prohibited plants, import prohibited areas and import prohibited pests**

- Plants which have been produced, sent or visited a region where pests, as a result of pest risk analysis, recognized to have great damage on local plants if introduced to Korea are distributed under paragraph 1 (1) of Article 10 of the Act and which were designated by the Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Enforcement Regulation Table 1.

IMPORT PROHIBITED PLANTS, AREAS AND PESTS

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests												
1.	Rice, chaff, straw and the processed products (except husked rice)	The entire world (Japan and Taiwan)	<i>Ditylenchus angustus</i> <i>Balansia oryzae-sativae</i>												
2.	Fresh fruits, fresh vegetable fruits, legumes (except coconut and unripe bananas)	<p>The entire world except the following import permitted areas by commodity</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>commodity</th> <th>Import permitted areas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Persimmon</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grape</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii and Texas Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kiwi (Actinidia chinensis, Actinidia deliciosa)</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Siberian gooseberry (Actinidia arguta)</td> <td>New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grapefruit</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	commodity	Import permitted areas	Persimmon	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	Grape	US: all areas except Hawaii and Texas Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	Kiwi (Actinidia chinensis, Actinidia deliciosa)	US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	Siberian gooseberry (Actinidia arguta)	New Zealand: all areas	Grapefruit	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis quinaria</i> <i>Ceratitis rosa</i> <i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i> <i>Bactrocera carambolae</i> <i>Bactrocera correcta</i> <i>Bactrocera dorsalis species complex</i> <i>Bactrocera halfordiae</i> <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i> <i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> <i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> <i>Bactrocera papayae</i> <i>Bactrocera tau</i> <i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> <i>Bactrocera tuberculata</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> <i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> <i>Bactrocera umbrosa</i> <i>Bactrocera zonata</i> <i>Anastrepha fraterculus]</i> <i>Anastrepha ludens]</i>
commodity	Import permitted areas														
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	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas		Import Prohibited Pests
			Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu, Ryukyu and Shikoku	<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> <i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i>
		Unshu mandarin, Lemon	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu, Ryukyu and Shikoku New Zealand: all areas	<i>Rhagoletis cingulatae</i> <i>Rhagoletis completa</i> <i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i> <i>Rhagoletis fausta</i> <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> <i>Rhagoletis suavis</i> <i>Zonosemata electa</i> <i>Anastrepha distincta</i>
		Lime	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida	<i>Anastrepha pseudoparallela</i> <i>Anastrepha striata</i>
		Citron	Japan: all areas except Kyushu, Ryukyu and Shikoku	<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i> <i>Bactrocera fraunfeldi</i> <i>Bactrocera kraussi</i>
		Sweet persimmon /Pumpkin	Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	<i>Bactrocera murrayi</i> <i>Bactrocera opiliae</i> <i>Cydia pomonella</i>
		Durian	Thailand: all areas	<i>Cydia funebrana</i>
		Sweet cherry	Japan: all areas	<i>Grapholita inopinata</i>
		Tomato	Japan: all areas except Yonaguni Island	<i>Grapholita prunivora</i> <i>Grapholita prunivorana</i>
		Avocado	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida New Zealand: all areas	<i>Anarsia lineatella</i> <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> <i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> <i>Carpomya pardalina</i>
		Pomegranate	Iran: all areas except Mazandaran, Fars, Neyriz, and Sistan	

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas		Import Prohibited Pests
			and Baluchistan provinces Uzbekistan: all areas	
		Cowberry	Nepal: all areas Indonesia: all areas	
		Melon	US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	
		Oriental melon	Japan: all areas	
		Pineapple	All regions except the below Asia: Israel Africa: Ghana, Gambia, Nigeria, South Africa, Niger, Rwanda, Reunion, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Zimbabwe, Chad, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Sudan, Mozambique, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Benin, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Saint Helena, Angola, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Togo	
3.	Walnut fruits (except	• Asia: Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria,		<i>Cydia pomonella</i>

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests
	shelled ones) [sps 398]	Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, India, China, Turkey, Pakistan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: all areas • Africa: all areas • North America: Canada, the US • Central and South America: Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru • Oceania and Pacific region: Australia, New Zealand • Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz, Georgia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia 	
4.	Seed potatoes and tomato seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Afghanistan, China (Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, and Qinghai only), India (Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra only) • Europe: Belarus, Germany, Poland, Russia, UK (England and Wales only) • Africa: Egypt and Nigeria • North America: the US (only applicable to Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and ►501 North Carolina ◀ only) • Central America and South America: Costa Rica, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Venezuela • Oceania: New Zealand 	Potato spindle tuber viroid
4.	Seeds ►501 for sowing and fresh stems, leaves, underground parts ◀ of ►265a1 potato (<i>Solanum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Afghanistan, ►501 Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, ◀China (Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, and Qinghai, ►501 Ningxia Hui ◀ only), ►501 Georgia, ◀ India (Himachal 	Potato spindle tuber viroid

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests
	<i>tuberosum</i>) and tomato (<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>), ◀ ▶ 501 avocado (<i>Persea americana</i>), Dahlia (<i>Dahlia</i> ▶ 501c1 sp. ◀), Sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>), pepper (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>), eggplant (<i>Solanum melongena</i>), Golden berry (<i>Physalis peruviana</i>), Sunberry (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), black pepper (<i>Solanum muricatum</i>), <i>Solanum laxum</i> , <i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> , <i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> , <i>Lycianthes rantonnetii</i> , <i>Streptosolen jamesonii</i> , <i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i> ◀*	Pradesh and Maharashtra only), ▶ 501 Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan (Honshu only), Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Turkey ◀ • Europe: ▶ 501 Austria, ◀ Belarus, ▶ 501 Belgium, Czech Republic, ◀ Germany, ▶ 501 Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, ▶ 2016/949 Montenegro, ◀ Netherlands, ◀ Poland, Russia, ▶ 501 Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, ◀ UK (England and Wales only) • Africa: Egypt and Nigeria • North America: the US (Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, ▶ 501 North Carolina, ◀ Ohio, Wisconsin, and Wyoming only) • Central America: Costa Rica, ▶ 501 Dominican Republic, Mexico ◀ • South America: Argentina, Chile,	

* **Import requirements of seeds produced in prohibited areas**

Products covered:

Seeds of Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), Avocado (*Persea americana*), Pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), Dahlia (*Dahlia pinnata*), Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*), Golden berry (*Physalis peruviana*), Sunberry (*Solanum nigrum*), Pepino (*Solanum muricatum*), *Solanum laxum*, *Solanum pseudocapsicum*, *Cestrum nocturnum*, *Lycianthes rantonnetii*, *Streptosolen jamesonii*, *Brugmansia suaveolens* for sowing.

Import will be permitted on condition of either (1) or (2):

- 1) By certifying that the exported seeds are produced in areas, places or production sites free from Potato spindle tuber viroid. Each consignment must be accompanied by the Phytosanitary certificate endorsed with the following additional declaration:

"The seeds are produced from pest free area, places or production site by establishing and maintaining the pest free status in accordance with ISPM No. 4 or No. 10."

- 2) By certifying that the export seeds are free from Potato spindle tuber viroid through PCR test before export. Each consignment must be accompanied by Phytosanitary certificate endorsed with the following additional declaration.

"The seeds were tested by PCR before export and found free from Potato spindle tuber viroid."

Or each consignment should be accompanied by the Phytosanitary certificate and a separate "PCR test certificate" (certificate see end of file).

PCR test results from public testing agencies and labs authorized by the NPPO (educational organizations, commercial testing labs or seed industry labs etc.) will be accepted.

- If the PCR test certificate is accompanied, the copy of authorization of the testing agencies or labs issued by the NPPO of an export country and the electrophoresis report of PCR test would be required.

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests				
		Peru, Venezuela <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceania: ► 501 Australia (Queensland only), ◀ New Zealand 					
5.	Fresh stem and leaves, and underground parts of fresh plants of <i>Ipomoea</i> , <i>Calystegia</i> , <i>Convolvulus</i> , <i>Dioscorea</i> , and <i>Cuscuta</i> ; and underground parts of fresh plants of <i>Cassava</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Laos, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Brunei, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, China, Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, Philippines, Japan (only applicable to), Maldives, Cocos Island, Christmas Island, Pescadores, British Indian Ocean Territory • Africa: all regions • North America: the US, West Indies • Central and South America: Mexico, Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Suriname, Peru, Department of French Guiana, Paraguay • Oceania: Australia, Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, Hawaiian Islands 	<i>Cylas formicarius</i> <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>				
6.	► 112 Stem and leaves, and processed products of plants of <i>Hordeum</i> spp., <i>Triticum</i> spp., <i>Secale</i> spp., Reis spp. <i>Triticosecale</i> spp. (except those processed using the methods notified by Director General of NPQS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Iraq, Israel, Iran, Turkey, Syria • Europe: all areas • Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia • North America: all areas (except West Indies) • Oceania and Pacific region: New Zealand • Georgia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine 	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i> ◀				
7.	Fresh stem and leaves of plants and underground parts of fresh Solanaceae plants of <i>Ipomoea</i>	<p>The entire world except those import permitted areas by commodity.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Import Permitted Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fresh stems and leaves of Solanaceae</td> <td>Japan: all areas except islands of Hokkaido and Kyushu</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Commodity	Import Permitted Regions	Fresh stems and leaves of Solanaceae	Japan: all areas except islands of Hokkaido and Kyushu	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> ◦ <i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i> ◦ <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> <i>Globodera pallida</i> <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> <i>Peronospora tabacina</i>
Commodity	Import Permitted Regions						
Fresh stems and leaves of Solanaceae	Japan: all areas except islands of Hokkaido and Kyushu						

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests	
		<p>Fresh stem and leaves of plants of Ipomoea, and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae and Ipomoea</p>	<p>Japan: all areas except islands of Hokkaido and Kyushu</p> <p>The US: all areas except states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Utah, Nebraska, California, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming, Delaware, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Nevada, and Idaho (Bingham only outside of Bonneville County), Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and Ohio</p> <p>Australia: all areas except Victoria and West Australia</p>	
8.	Fresh fruits of plants of Solanaceae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Taiwan, Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Jordan Iraq, Iran, Israel, Turkey, Yemen • Europe: all areas • Africa: Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia • North America: USA, Canada • South and Central America: 	<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>	

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests
		Guatemala, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceania and Pacific region: Australia • Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, Georgia, 	
9.	Fresh leaves, stems, seedlings and underground parts of potatoes, tomatoes, pepper (<i>Capsicum</i>) <i>Solanum betaceum</i> (tamarillo), <i>Physalis peruviana</i> (cape gooseberry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States (Texas, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming) • Central and South America: Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua • Oceania & Pacific: New Zealand official PCR testing of seeds	<i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter solanacearum and its bacterium <i>Bactericera cockerelli</i>
10.	▶591add.2 - Fresh leaves, stems and seedlings of Carrot (<i>Dacus carota</i>), celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>), Parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>) and Parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>) - Seed of Carrot (<i>Dacus carota</i>), Celery/Celeriac (<i>Apium graveolens</i>), Parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North America: United States of America • Europe: Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Spain • Africa: Israel, Morocco • Asia: China official PCR testing of seeds	<i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter solanacearum and its vectors <i>Tryoza apicali</i> , <i>Bactericera trigonica</i> ◀
	- Fresh leaves, stems and seedlings of Carrot (<i>Dacus carota</i>), Celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>), Parsley (<i>Petroselinum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: Spain official PCR testing of seeds	

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests
	<p><i>crispum</i>) and Parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeds of Carrot (<i>Dacus carota</i>), Celery/Celeriac (<i>Apium graveolens</i>), Parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>) - Fresh leaves, stems, seedlings and underground parts of Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) 		
11.	Plants of Maloideae, <i>Prunus</i> and <i>Rubus</i> for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions (except seeds) and fresh fruit (except plants of <i>Prunus</i>)	The entire world except those import permitted areas by commodity.	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> Apple proliferation phytoplasma <i>Plum pox virus</i>
Commodity		Permitted import area	
Plants and fruits of Maloideae and <i>Rubus</i> including seedlings, cuttings and scions (except seed)		Japan: all regions Taiwan: all regions	
	Plants of <i>Prunus</i> including seedlings, cuttings and scions (except seed)	Japan: Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Okinawa	
12.	Plants for planting such as nursery stocks, scions, cuttings etc. except seeds of Rutaceae, <i>Cuscuta</i> sp., <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> ► 339a1 and fresh lime leaves ◀	► 339a1 • Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan (only southern parts of latitude 27° 58' in Okinawa Prefecture and Kikaijima), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Viet Nam, Yemen	Citrus greening and its vectors <i>Diphorina citri</i> , <i>Trioza erytrae</i>

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Reunion, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zimbabwe • North America: United States of America (only States of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas and California, Virgin Islands) • Central and South America: Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Puerto Rico • Oceania & Pacific: Papua New Guinea, East Timor ◀ 	
13.	Seedlings, cuttings, plants of grapes (except seeds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Taiwan, Iran, India, Turkey • Europe: France, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal (all regions except VIANA DO CASTELO district, BRAGA district, Vila Real district) • North America: USA, Canada • Central and South America: Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentina, Venezuela, Paraguay, Brazil, Ecuador 	<p><i>Grapevine flavescence doree</i></p> <p><i>Xylella fastidiosa</i></p>
14.	▶ 248a19 Living and fresh underground parts of Avocado, pineapple, litchi, <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> , Loblolly pine, <i>Pinus elliottii</i> , kidney bean, okra, watermelon, radish, bitter melon, Chili pepper, tomato, pumpkin, melon,	<p>▶ 248a19 - North America: Canada, Mexico, United States of America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central America: All countries • South America: All countries • Africa: All countries • Asia: Brunei Darussalam, China (restricted areas: Guangzhou City, Maoming City and Shenzhen City in Guangdong Province, Fujian 	▶ 248a17 <i>Radopholus similis</i> ◀

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests
	<p>Chinese chive (<i>Allium tuberosum</i>), gardenia, canna, tea plant, coffee, ginger, alfalfa, black pepper, sweet potato, sugar cane, soybean, corn, peanut (except shelled peanut seed), betel palm, coconut palm, <i>Curcuma longa</i>, carrot, <i>Solanum nigrum</i>, <i>Musa</i> spp., Rutaceae, <i>Calathea</i> spp., <i>Beta</i> spp., <i>Dioscorea</i> spp., <i>Pyrus</i> spp., <i>Maranta</i> spp., <i>Stromanthe</i> spp., <i>Ctenonthe</i> spp., <i>Persea</i> spp., <i>Strelitzia</i> spp., <i>Jasminum</i> spp., <i>Rhapis</i> spp., <i>Heliconia</i> spp., <i>Agathis dammara</i>, <i>Staurogyne</i> spp., <i>Vallisneria</i> spp., <i>Livistonia</i> spp., <i>Polyscias</i> spp., <i>Ficus benjamina</i>, <i>Scindapsus</i> spp., <i>Epipremnum</i> spp., <i>Licuala</i> spp., <i>Johannesteijsmannia</i> spp. and <i>Homalomena</i> spp., <i>Rhaphidophora decursiva</i>, <i>Cercestis mirabilis</i> ◀ and ▶ 248a20 <i>Alpinia</i> spp. ◀</p> <p>The cuttings-scions and living underground parts of <i>Anthurium</i> spp. and <i>Philodendron</i> spp. and <i>Monstera</i> spp.</p> <p>The whole plants (including leaves and stems) of <i>Anubias</i> spp., <i>Bucephalandra</i> spp. and</p>	<p>Province; and Hong Kong, China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanese Republic, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Yemen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom • Oceania and the Pacific: Australia (except Tasmania), Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Hawaiian Islands, Micronesia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Polynesia, American Samoa, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga ◀ 	

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests
	<i>Cyperus</i> spp. ◀		
15.	Nursery stock and wood of plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp., <i>Larix</i> , <i>Cedrus</i> (except processed woods designated and processed by Director General of NPQS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Japan, China, Taiwan, Vietnam • North America: the US, Canada, ▶ 109a1 Mexico ◀ • ▶ 109a1 Europe: Portugal ◀ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and insect vectors of the distributed area including <i>Monochamus alternatus</i>, <i>Monochamus carolinensis</i> • <i>Cronartium colesporioides</i>
16.	Plants for planting (except seeds) such as nursery stocks (including parent stem), scions, cuttings and debarked wood of <i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i> , <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> , <i>A. jordanii</i> , <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> , <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> , <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> , <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , <i>Camellia</i> spp., <i>Castanea sativa</i> , <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , ▶ 265a1 <i>Frangula californica</i> ◀ (= <i>Rhamnus californica</i>), <i>Frangula purshiana</i> (= <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Griseliria littoralis</i> , <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> , <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> , <i>Kalmia</i> spp. und Hybriden, <i>Laurus nobilis</i> , <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> , <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> , <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (<i>Smilacina racemosal</i>), ▶ 265a1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: Germany, Netherlands, UK, Spain, Belgium, France, Sweden, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Slovenia, Poland, Switzerland • North America: The US (only applicable to Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Alameda, Solano, Mendocino, Humboldt, Contra Costa, Lake, San Francisco County in California: Curry County in Oregon: and Nassau County in New York) 	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited Pests
	<i>Magnolia doltsopa</i> ◀ (= <i>Michelia doltsopa</i>), <i>Parrotia persica</i> , <i>Photinia fraseri</i> , <i>Pieris</i> spp. und Hybriden, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> , <i>Quercus</i> spp., <i>Rhododendron</i> spp. (einschl. Azalea), <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> , <i>Salix</i> <i>caprea</i> , <i>Sequoia</i> <i>sempervirens</i> <i>Syringa</i> <i>vulgaris</i> , <i>Taxus baccata</i> , <i>Trientalis latifolia</i> , <i>Umbellularia californica</i> , <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> , <i>Viburnum</i> spp.		

NOTE:

1. Among import prohibited plants in the Table above, those import prohibited plants whose risk management options against pests that live on the plants have been submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 (2) of Article 10 of the Act, and whose risk management options has been confirmed, as a result of pest risk analysis conducted on the validity, and notified by the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to have no concern over damages on domestic plants, will be exempted.
2. Among import prohibited areas under 1, 2, 7 and 9 of the above Table, North Korea is not included.

○ **Cases in which no phytosanitary certificate is required**

- In case plants are imported from a country where no NPPO is established
- In case plants are imported by hand luggage or mail
- In case of importing woods or bamboos (excepting cases of importing in accordance with paragraph 2 (2) of Article 10 of the Act and importing after being restricted temporarily in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Act)
- In case of importing prohibited items under paragraph 2 (1) and (3) of Article 10 of the Act
- In case of importing plants and containers or packaging to put or package the plants (hereinafter referred to as "plants etc.") without foreign exchange (provided that they are not plants for planting)
- In case the customs sell by public auction
- In case exported plants were rejected from the importing country and re-shipped as import
- In case of processed plants using high heat dry, grinding, compression or freezing which meet the standards notified by Director General of NPQS, that are imported in an airtight packaging

- Plants that accompany Certificate of Quality and Condition and Export Certificate issued by a government organization or public inspection agency of the exporting country which states the fact that they are frozen at - 17.8°C (0°F) or less, or plants that accompany similar certificate and are frozen at - 17.8°C (0°F) or less at a time of conducting import inspection
- Plants that accompany export certificate issued by an quarantine agency of the exporting country, and which are high heat dried, grinded or compressed or are processed simply including pellet, cube, byproduct feeds, powder and tea, and are sealed air-tight

○ **Criteria for prohibited plants and the application**

ANNEX 3.

Criteria for import prohibited areas and import prohibited plants and the application (pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 9)

1. Plants that accompany a certificate of quality and condition and export certificate issued by a government organization or public inspection agency of the exporting country which states the fact that they are frozen at - 17.8°C (0°F) or less, or plants that accompany similar certificate and are frozen at - 17.8°C (0°F) or less at a time of conducting import inspection are not regarded as import prohibited plants in Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation of the Act. Nevertheless, plants that fall under any of the following subparagraphs, even if they are frozen, shall be regarded as import prohibited plants:

a. the walnut and ~~the kernel of a walnut~~ under subparagraph 3 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation

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b. the fresh stem and leaf, and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae under subparagraph 7 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation

c. the fresh fruit of plants of Solanaceae under subparagraph 8 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation

d. the fresh fruit of plants of Pomoideae under subparagraph 9 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation

e. among the fresh fruit of Rubus, those that were produced in the US and Canada under subparagraph 3 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation

f. seedlings, cuttings, scions and woods under Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation

2. Nuts where no fresh flesh is attached are not regarded as fresh fruits under subparagraph 2 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

3. Fruits (including fruits of flowers) where fresh flesh is attached are regarded as fresh fruits under subparagraph 2 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

4. Unripe beans, regardless of the presence of shell, are regarded as fresh fruits of fruit vegetables under subparagraph 2 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

5. Fresh corns that have ear corn are regarded as fresh fruits of fruit vegetables under subparagraph 2 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

6. Citrus under subparagraph 2 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation refer to unshu mandarin, sweet orange and tangerine.

7. The grape fruit under subparagraph 2 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation includes oroblanco and sweetie.
8. The pumpkin under subparagraph 2 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation includes sweet pumpkin and C.pepo L.
9. Sawdust, pine needle and cone are considered as non-wood under subparagraph 13 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.
10. Bark of wood under subparagraph 13 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation is considered as wood.
11. The tissue culture seedlings of a plant of [sterile culture](#) inside a container such as plastic containers are not considered import prohibited plants under subparagraphs 5, 6, 12 and 14 of [sterile culture](#).
12. Peppers which were frozen at - 17.8°C or lower after being boiled at 90 °C for 30 minutes are not considered as fresh fruits under subparagraph 8 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.
13. The walnut shells (endocarps) sealed after being grinded in small pieces and dried, are not considered import prohibited plants under subparagraph 3 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.
14. The raw walnut which accompanies a phytosanitary certificate of the exporting country that states “The walnut kernel was heat treated at 150°C or higher for more than 10 minutes before making it into gourd” are not considered as import prohibited plants under subparagraph 3 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.
15. Wood chips and shavings that accompany phytosanitary certificates or export certificates issued by a government organization of the exporting country which describes the fact that they have been applied heat treatment or MB fumigation, are not considered as import prohibited plants under subparagraph 13 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation. Nevertheless, wood chips that are treated offshore and accompany treatment certificate are not considered as import prohibited plants.

(1) Treatment schedule

- Heat treatment: apply heat treatment for more than 30 minutes from the moment the wood core temperature reach 56 °C
- MB fumigation

Treatment	Temperature (°C)	Dosage	
		Fumigate for 24 hrs	Fumigate for 48 hrs
Vessel fumigation	More than 10	33	-
	More than 5 – less than 10	49	-
	less than 5	73	49
Tent fumigation	More than 15	33	-
	More than 5 – less than 15	49	-
	less than 5	-	73

16. Wood packaging materials used in the support, protection and transportation of products which have been treated by the exporting country and have treatment marking pursuant to the requirements under paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 46 of Enforcement Regulations, (except those imported as products) are not regarded as import prohibited plants under subparagraph 13 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

17. The chaff pellet or straw pellet accompanying phytosanitary certificates issued by a government organization of the exporting country which states the fact that the pellets are made of grinded chaff or straw by applying heat treatment at 150 for more than 10 minutes, and that are air-tight sealed with vinyl are not regarded as import prohibited plants under subparagraph 1 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

18. The term "Transit" under paragraph 1 (1) of Article 10 of the Act refers to cases where a vehicle, vessel or aircraft loaded with plants, while visiting import prohibited areas under Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulations, unloaded on land in import prohibited areas, or cases where a vehicle, vessel or aircraft loaded with plants visits import prohibited areas under Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation. Nevertheless, those cases that meet requirements which fall under any of the following subparagraphs will be regarded not as transit by as simple transit under paragraph 1 of Article 12 of Enforcement Regulation, even if the plants were unloaded on land or visited import prohibited areas.

A. in case import prohibited pests are pests (except nematode), if they are put in a sealed container or package (only applicable to a container equipped with a vent or packaging whose diameter of a vent is less than 1.6 mm or where net screen with mesh size less than 1.6 mm is covered)

B. in case import prohibited pests are pathogens or nematodes, if plants subject to quarantine inspection do not come into direct contact with other items

19. Import prohibition of plants subject to quarantine inspection which are imported by hand luggage or mail, from a country prohibited from import or a country whose parts of areas are import restricted under paragraph 1 (1) of Article 10 of the Act or paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 11 of the Act, will be determined by obtaining documents and data from the owner and in case it is not possible to confirm, they will be regarded as import prohibited plants.

PCR TEST CERTIFICATE

Certificate No. _____

Name of Corporation :

Address of Corporation :

Phone number :

Authorization Number of NPPO :

This is to certify that the plants described herein have been tested according to appropriate PCR procedures before shipping and are considered to be free from PSTVd (*Potato spindle tuber viroid*).

Shipper : _____

Consignee : _____

Description of Consignment : _____

Quantity : _____

Date of PCR Test : _____

- Attachment
1. A Copy of Authorization by NPPO
 2. Electrophoresis Report of PCR test for PSTVd

Date of Issue _____

Name of test performer _____(Signature)_____