

中华人民共和国海关总署 中华人民共和国农业农村部 公告

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Recently, China Customs has repeatedly detected the quarantine pest, *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*, in imported plant seeds originating from Italy, the Republic of Korea and other countries. The pathogen can inflict harm on potatoes, tomatoes, carrots and other host plants of Solanaceae and Apiaceae, severely affecting crop yield and quality. To prevent the introduction of this pathogen and safeguard China's agricultural production and ecological security, the following phytosanitary measures are hereby adopted in accordance with the Biosecurity Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and its implementing regulations, the Regulations on Plant Quarantine and other laws and regulations, and relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs):

1. Suspend the phytosanitary approval for importing potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) seed tubers and other plant propagation materials for production purposes from countries and regions where *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* is present (see Annex).

2. Suspend the phytosanitary approval for importing tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), carrot (*Daucus carota* var. *sativa*),

coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), celery (*Apium graveolens*), and parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*) seeds and other plant propagation materials (hereinafter referred to as “plants for planting”) for production purposes from Italy and the Republic of Korea.

The plant quarantine authorities of Italy and the Republic of Korea shall provide in writing information on the presence of *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* in their territories. Phytosanitary approval for importing plants for planting originating from areas free from *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* will not be resumed until the conditions are met after review. Prior to export, the official phytosanitary authorities of Italy and the Republic of Korea shall collect representative samples from the consignment and carry out tests with PCR-based detection methods specified in ISPM No. 27, Diagnostic Protocols for Regulated Pests-DP 21: *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* (ISPM No. 27-DP21), to confirm that the consignment is free from *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*. The phytosanitary certificate shall include the following additional declaration: “This consignment of plants for planting is originated from an area free from *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* and has been tested prior to export, and is found free of *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*.”(该批种苗产自马铃薯斑纹片病非发生区域，出口前经检测，不带马铃薯斑纹片病菌)。

3. For plants for planting originating from countries and regions other than Italy and the Republic of Korea, as listed in the Annex, the plant quarantine authority shall test representative samples in accordance with the relevant requirements stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 2, and confirm that the consignment is free from *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*. The phytosanitary certificate shall include the following additional declaration: “This consignment of plants for planting has been tested prior to export and is found free of *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*.” (该批种苗出口前经检测，不带马铃薯斑纹片病菌)。 This requirement shall not apply to consignments which have departed from the country or region of origin before this Announcement enters into force.

4. For plants for planting originating from countries and regions listed in the Annex and exported to China via a third country or region, the following requirements

shall be observed for the issuance of the phytosanitary certificate:

(i) Where the consignment is only stored or consolidated in a third country or region and have not been infested with quarantine pests, the plant quarantine authority of that third country or region shall issue a re-export phytosanitary certificate, accompanied by either the original phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant quarantine authority of the country or region of origin and bearing the relevant additional declaration; or a certified copy of the original certificate, confirmed by the plant quarantine authority of the third country or region.

(ii) Where the consignment has been contaminated by quarantine pests in the third country or region, the plant quarantine authority of that third country or region shall test representative samples in accordance with the relevant requirements stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 2 mentioned above, and confirm that the consignment is free from *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*. The phytosanitary certificate shall include the following additional declaration: “This consignment of plants for planting has been tested prior to export and is found free of *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*.” (该批种苗出口前经检测，不带马铃薯斑纹片病菌)。

This requirement shall not apply to consignments which have departed from the third country or region before this Announcement enters into force.

5. All customs offices shall examine and verify the accompanying phytosanitary certificate for plants for planting originating from the countries and regions concerned, and carry out phytosanitary inspection on the consignment. Where the certificate fails to comply with the requirements or *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* is detected, the consignment shall be returned or destroyed in accordance with laws and regulations.

6. Competent agricultural and rural affairs departments at all levels and plant quarantine institutions shall strengthen isolated trial planting and post-entry pest surveillance. Upon detection of *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*, statutory measures shall be taken immediately.

This Announcement shall enter into force on August 1, 2026.

Annex

Countries and Regions Where *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* Is Present

Africa: Morocco, Tunisia.

Asia: Israel, Turkey, the Republic of Korea.

Europe: Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Austria, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Czech Republic.

North America: Mexico, Canada, the United States.

Central America: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

South America: Ecuador, Peru.

Oceania: New Zealand, Australia (Norfolk Island).

Note: This list shall be dynamically updated based on the development of overseas pest prevalence and the interceptions at the port, and published on the official websites of the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA).