

#### REPUBLIK KOREA

#### Einfuhranforderungen

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Inoffizielle Konsolidierung durch Julius Kühn-Institut, Bundesforschungsinstitut für Kulturpflanzen, Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit, 24.10.2025)

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Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/812, 812 Add. 1

Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/821

#### THINGS TO FOLLOW IN IMPORT

#### Import prohibited items

- 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
- alive pest

# • The accompaniment of a phytosanitary certificate (Article 8 of Plant Protection Act)

Each person, who intends to import plants, and containers and packaging in which the plants are to be contained or wrapped (hereinafter referred to as "plants, etc."), shall submit or transmit a phytosanitary certificate or an electronic phytosanitary certificate (hereinafter referred to as "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 delay 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

- potato tubers of roots of sweet potato
- seedlings of Alpine strawberry, and seedling, cuttings and scions of Prunus and Rosa
- 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 plants which are not cultivated but are exported
- plants assessed to have low risk of introduction of quarantine pests as a result of pest risk analysis, and designated by Director General of APQA
- plants agreed by the government of the exporting country not to undergo post-entry quarantine
- plants of flower bulbs, potato tubers, sweet potato tubers, and Alpine strawberry seedlings which
  have undergone inspection at the production site by the authorities 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
- plants permitted to import which are intended for destruction after experimental and research work
- 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
  - o potato tubers and sweet potato tubers: 10 kg per inspection unit
  - o 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.

# O 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 Annex 1.

# IMPORT PROHIBITIIONS AND SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

(last amended: 2023/563 of 22/02/2023) (Source: https://www.qia.go.kr/plant/imQua/plant\_forbb.jsp)

Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Regions	Import Prohibited Pests
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# Ditylenchus angustus and Balansia oryzae-sativae

1.	Unhulled rice, rice chaff	The entire world (except Japan and	Ditylenchus angustus
	and straw and their	Taiwan)	Balansia oryzae-sativae
	processed products		
	(except husked rice)		
	(except hasked fice)		

#### **Fruit flies**

2.	Fresh fruits, fresh	The entire world except the following		Ceratitis capitata
	vegetable fruits, fresh	import permitted regions by		Ceratitis quinaria
	beans of Fabaceae	commodity		Ceratitis rosa
	(except coconut- ineapple and unripe bananas)	commodity	Import permitted regions	Bactrocera aquilonis Bactrocera carambolae Bactrocera correcta
	,	Persimmon	US: all regions	Bactrocera dorsalis species
			except Hawaii,	complex
			Texas	Bactrocera halfordiae
			Japan: all regions	Bactrocera jarvisi
		Grape		Bactrocera latifrons
			New Zealand: all regions	Bactrocera neohumeralis
				Bactrocera papayae
			US: all regions	Bactrocera tau
			except Hawaii,	Bactrocera trivialis
			Texas	Bactrocera tryoni
		Janan: all region	Japan: all regions	Bactrocera tuberculata
				Bactrocera cucurbitae
			New Zealand: all	Bactrocera tsuneonis
			regions	Bactrocera umbrosa
		Kiwi US: a	US: all regions	Bactrocera zonata
		/ A -+:: -!: -	except Hawaii	Anastrepha fraterculus
		(Actinidia		Anastrepha ludens
		chinensis,	Japan: all regions	Anastrepha suspensa

Actinidia deliciosa) Siberian gooseberry (Actinidia arguta) Grapefruit  Unshu mandarin,	New Zealand: all regions  New Zealand: all regions  US: all regions except Hawaii, Texas and Florida  Japan: all regions except Kyushu, Ryukyu and Shikoku  US: all regions	Anastrepha serpentina Anastrepha obliqua Rhagoletis cerasi Rhagoletis cingulatae Rhagoletis completa Rhagoletis indifferens Rhagoletis fausta Rhagoletis pomonella Rhagoletis suavis Zonosemata electa Anastrepha distincta Anastrepha pseudoparallela Anastrepha striata Bactrocera cucumis
Lime	except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all regions except Kyushu, Ryukyu and Shikoku New Zealand: all regions US: all regions	Bactrocera fraunfeldi Bactrocera kraussi Bactrocera murrayi Bactrocera opiliae Cydia pomonella Cydia funebrana Grapholita inopinata Grapholita prunivora Grapholita prunivorana Anarsia lineatella Conotrachelus nenuphar
Citron	except Hawaii, Texas and Florida  Japan: all regions except Kyushu, Ryukyu and Shikoku	Cryptophlebia leucotreta Carpomya pardalina
Sweet persimmon/Pum pkin	Japan: all regions New Zealand: all regions	
Durian Sweet cherry	Thailand: all regions  Japan: all regions	
Tomato	Japan: all regions except Yonaguni Island	

Gambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Reunion, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe [2025/427, sps 820]

# Cydia pomonella

Walnut fruits (except Cydia pomonella • Asia: Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, shelled ones) Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, India, China, Turkey, Pakistan Europe: all regions • Africa: all regions • North America: Canada, the US • Central and South America: Mexico, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Peru • Oceania and Pacific region: Australia, New Zealand • Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz,

# Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd)

4.	▼ 501a1 Seeds for	• ► <b>501a1</b> Asia: Afghanistan,	Potato spindle tuber viroid
	sowing, fresh stems, and	Bangladesh, China (restricted	(PSTVd)
	leaves, fresh	regions: Gansu, Guangzhou, Hebei,	
	underground parts of	Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia,	
	Atriplex semilunaris,	Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Ningxia Hui,	

Georgia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia

Brugmansia suaveolens, Capsicum annuum (syn. Capsicum frutescens), Cestrum aurantiacum Cestrum elegans, Cestrum endlicheri, Cestrum nocturnum, Cestrum x cultum, Chenopodium eremaeum, Dahlia sp., Datura leichhardtii, Erigeron bonariensis, Hevea brasiliensis, Ipomoea batatas, Lycianthes rantonnetii (syn. Solanum rantonnetii),

- ► **501a3** Lycium spp., Nicandra physalodes, ◀ Persea americana,
- ► 501a2 Petunia spp.,

◀

Physalis angulata, Physalis peruviana, Solanum anauivi.

Solanum anguivi, ►501a2 Solanum

betaceum, ◀
Solanum coagulans,
Solanum dasyphyllum
Solanum laxum (syn.
Solanum
jasminoides),

Solanum lycopersicum (syn. Lycopersicon esculentum),

Solanum melongena, Solanum muricatum,

Solanum nigrum,

Solanum

pseudocapsicum, Solanum symbriifolium,

Solanum tuberosum,

Streptosolen jamesonii

Shandong, Shanxi, Qinghai),
Chinese Taipei, Georgia, India
(restricted regions: Himachal
Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra),
Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan
(restricted area: Honshu),
Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Republic of
Azerbaijan, Thailand, Turkey.

- Europe: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italia, Malta, Montenegro, Netherland, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom (restricted regions: England, Wales), Ukraine.
- Africa: Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda.
- North America: Mexico, United States of America (restricted regions: Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Wyoming)
- Central America: Costa Rica,
   Dominican Republic
- South America: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Peru.
- Oceania : Australia (restricted regions: West Australia, Queensland) ◀

Import requirements for import of seeds produced in prohibited regions

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

- 1) By certifying that the exported seeds are produced in regions, 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.

#### Cylas formicarius and Euscepes postfasciatus

5.	Fresh stems and leaves,
	and underground parts
	of fresh plants of
	Ipomoea,
	Calystegia,
	Convolvulus,
	Dioscorea, and
	Cuscuta; and
	underground parts of
	fresh plants of Cassava
	(including tapioca and
	manioc)

- Asia: Laos, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Brunei, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, China, Taiwan, Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, Philippines, Japan (only applicable to Nansei Islands and Ogasawara Islands including Daito Islands south of 30°N), 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 and Pacific region:
   Australia, Papua New Guinea,
   Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia,
   Hawaiian Islands

Cylas formicarius Euscepes postfasciatus

# Mayetiola destructor

Stems and leaves, and • Asia: Iraq, Israel, Iran, Turkey, Syria processed products of Europe: all regions plants of • Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia Hordeum spp., • North America: all regions (except Triticum spp., West Indies) Secale spp., sorghum and • Oceania and Pacific region: New *Triticosecale* spp. Zealand (except those processed • Georgia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Russia, using the methods Ukraine notified by Director General of NPQS)

# **Potato pests**

7.	7. Fresh stems and leaves of plants and underground parts of plants of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea</i>	The entire world e following import p by commodity.	•	Synchytrium endobioticum Potato spindle tuber viroid Globodera rostochiensis
		Commodity	Import Permitted Regions	Globodera pallida Leptinotarsa decemlineata Peronospora tabacina
		Fresh stems and leaves of Solanaceae	Japan: all regions except islands of Hokkaido and Kyushu	T Cronospora tazacina
		Fresh stems and leaves of plants of Ipomoea, and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae and Ipomoea	Japan: all regions except islands of Hokkaido, Kyushu and Honshu (limited to Aomori Prefecture and Mie Prefecture)	
			USA: all regions except the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Utah, Nebraska, California, Montana, Arizona,	

	Mexico, North	
	Dakota, Kansas,	
	Wyoming,	
	Delaware,	
	Oklahoma, South	
	Dakota, and	
	Nevada.	
	Australia: all	
	regions except	
	Victoria and	
	Western	
	Australia	

# Peronospora tabacina

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8.	Fresh fruits of Solanaceae	<ul> <li>Asia: Taiwan, Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Jordan Iraq, Iran, Israel, Turkey, Yemen</li> </ul>	Peronospora tabacina
		<ul><li>Europe: all regions</li></ul>	
		Africa: Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia	
		North America: USA, Canada	
		<ul> <li>South and Central America:         Guatemala, Mexico, the Dominican         Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica,         Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua,         Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Brazil,         Argentina, Chile, Uruguay,         Venezuela</li> </ul>	
		Oceania and Pacific region:     Australia	
		<ul> <li>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine,</li> <li>Moldova, Lithuania, Georgia,</li> </ul>	

# Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum and its vector Bactericera cockerelli (Zebra chip disease)

9.	▼sps602a1 Fresh	<ul> <li>United States (Texas, Idaho,</li> </ul>	Candidatus Liberibacter
	leaves, stems, seedlings	Oregon, Washington, Arizona,	solanacearum and its
	or underground parts of	California, Colorado, Kansas,	vector Bactericera
	potatoes (Solanum tuberosum), tomatoes (Solanum lycopersicum),	Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming), Canada (Province Alberta)	cockerelli

	pepper ( <i>Capsicum</i>	Central and South America:	
	annuum), tamarillo (Solanum betaceum), cape gooseberry (Physalis peruviana)	Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ecuador  • Oceania and Pacific region: New Zealand	
10.	Fresh leaves and seedlings for planting of carrot and celery	<ul> <li>Europa: Finnland, Norwegen,</li> <li>Schweden, Spanien, Frankreich,</li> <li>Deutschland</li> <li>Afrika: Marokko</li> </ul>	Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum and its vector Bactericera trigonica

# Fruit diseases

11.	11. Plants of Maloidaea,  Prunus and Rubus for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions (except seeds) and fresh fruit (except	The entire world except for the following import permitted regions by commodity.		Erwinia amylovora Apple proliferation phytoplasma
		Commodity	Permitted import region	Plum pox virus
	plants of <i>Prunus</i> )	Plants for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions (except seed) of and fresh fruits Maloidaea and Rubus	Japan: all regions Taiwan: all regions	
		Plants for planting of Prunus including seedlings, cuttings and scions (except seed)	Japan: Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Okinawa	

# **Candidatus** Liberibacter (Citrus greening)

12.	▼2025/433	Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan,	Citrus greening and its
	Plants for planting such	Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia,	vectors Diphorina citri,
	as seedlings, scions,	Iran, Japan (only southern parts of	Trioza erytreae
	cuttings etc. (except	latitude 27° 58' in Okinawa	
	seeds) of	Prefecture and Kikai Island), Lao	
	Rutaceae, <i>Cuscuta</i> sp.,	People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal,	

phyllus esh lime leaves	Pakistan, Philippines, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Viet Nam, Yemen	
	<ul> <li>Africa: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Reunion, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zimbabwe</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>North America: United States of America (applies only to Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas and California, Virgin Islands, Mississippi, Arizona, Alabama)</li> <li>[2025/433]</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Central and South America:         Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil,         Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,         Dominica, Dominican Republic, El         Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica,         Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Puerto         Rico, Venezuela     </li> </ul>	
	• Oceania & Pacific: Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste	
	• [Africa 1] Angola	Citrus greening (citrus Huanglongbing (greening) disease) and its vector Trioza erytreae

# Xylella fastidiosa and Grapevine flavescence dorée

13.	Plants for planting, including seedlings, grafts and cuttings, of grapes (except seeds)	<ul> <li>Asia: Taiwan, Iran, India, Turkey</li> <li>Europe: France, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal (applies only to VIANA DO CASTELO district, BRAGA district, Vila Real district)</li> <li>North America: USA, Canada</li> </ul>	Grapevine flavescence doree Xylella fastidiosa
		<ul> <li>Central and South America:</li> <li>Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras,</li> </ul>	

#### Argentina, Venezuela, Paraguay, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru [2024/568] M 2024/414 sps 622 • Asia: Chinese Taipei, India, Islamic Xylella fastidiosa and its Add. 6 Republic of Iran, Israel, Türkiye vectors in infested areas Plants for planting such • North and Central America: Acrogonia terminalis Canada, Costa Rica, Honduras, as nursery stocks, Bucephalogonia xanthophis scions, cuttings, etc. of Mexico, The United States Cicadella viridis plants (see below)(seeds • South America: Argentina, Brazil, Clastoptera achatina excluded but C. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Cuerna costalis illinoinensis Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru Diceroprocta apache seeds for sowing Dilobopterus costalimai • Europe: France, Italy, Portugal, included) Dorisiana viridis Spain Draeculacephala minerva Graphocephala atropunctata Graphocephala hieroglyphica Graphocephala versuta Homalodisca insolita Homalodisca vitripennis (= H. coagulata) Hordnia circellata Lepyronia quadrangularis Oncometopia fascialis Oncometopia nigricans Oncometopia orbona Philaenus spumarius Xyphon flaviceps Xyphon fulgida The vectors are considered as controlled pests when they are intercepted from other plants than host plants from prohibited areas.

# **Prohibited plants**

Acacia spp.
Acer spp.
Aesculus spp.
Agathis australis
Agrostis gigantea
Albizia julibrissin
Alectryon excelsus

Alnusrhombifolia
Alternanthera ficoidea
(=Alternanthera tenella)
Amaranthus spp.
Ambrosia spp.
Ampelopsis arborea
Ampelopsis cordata

Ampelopsis glandulosa var. brevipedunculata Amsinckia douglasiana Anthyllis hermanniae Anthyllisbarba-jovis Arbutus unedo Arctostaphylos spp. Argyranthemum frutescens

Artemisia spp.

Asparagu sacutifolius

Atriplex spp.
Avena fatua

Axonopus compressus

Baccharis spp.

Berberis thunbergii

Bidens pilosa

Boerhaviadiffusa

Brachiaria decumbens Brachyglottis spp. Brassica spp.

Bromus spp.

Calicotome spp.

Callicarpaamericana Callistephus chinensis

Campsis radicans

Canna spp.

Capsellabursa-pastoris

Carex spp.

Carya spp.
Catharanthus spp.

Celastrus orbiculatus

Celtis occidentalis

Cenchrus clandestinus Cenchrus echinatus

Cercis canadensis

Cercis occidentalis

Cercis siliquastrum

Chamaecrist afasciculata Chenopodiastrum murale

Chenopodium album Chenopodium quinoa

Chitalpa tashkinensis

Chlori shalophila Cistus spp.

Chionanthus spp.

Citrus spp.

Clematis vitalba

Clinopodium nepeta Coelorachis cylindrica

Coffea spp.

Commelina benghalensis

Commelina erecta

Conium maculatum

Convolvulus arvensis

Convolvulus cneorum
Copros mabaueri
Copros marepens

Copros marobusta
Cordyline spp.

Coriandrum sativum

Cornus florida Escallonia montevidensis

Cornus sanguinea Eucalyptus spp.

Corokia cotoneaster Euphorbia chamaesyce

Eriocephalus africanus

Eriochloa acuminata

Eriochloac ontracta

Eriochloa gracilis

Eriogonum spp.

Erodium spp.

Erysimum spp.

Corokia macrocarpa Euphorbia hirta
Coronilla valentina Euphorbia terracina
Coronopu sdidymus Euploca fruticosa

Cortaderia selloana Euryops chrysanthemoides

Corynocarpus laevigatus Euryops pectinatus

Cotoneaste rrotundifolius Facelis retusa

Cynodon dactylon Fagopyrum esculentum

Cyperus spp. Fagu screnata
Cytisus spp. Fallopia japonica
Datura wrightii Fatsia japonica
Daucus carota Festuca megalura

Dendranthema Ficus carica grandiflorum Fragaria vesca

Dermatophyllum Franseria acanthicarpa

secundiflorum Fraxinus spp.

Dichanthelium acuminatum Fuchsia magellanica

Digitaria spp. Gazani arigens
Dimorphotheca ecklonis Genista spp.

Dimorphotheca fruticosa Geranium dissectum

Diospyros kaki Ginkgo biloba

Diplocyclos palmatus

Dittrich iaviscosa

Dodonaea viscosa

Duranta erecta

Duranta repens

Gleditsia triacanthos

Godetia grandiflora

Greville ajuniperina

Grevillea alpina

Hakea petiolaris

Dysphania ambrosioides Haloragis erecta Echinochloacrus-galli Hebe spp. Elaeagnus angustifolia Hederahelix

Elaeagnus x submacrophylla Helianthus spp.

Encelia farinosa Helichrysum spp.

Epilobium brachycarpum Heliotropium europaeum

Epilobiumciliatum Heliotropium indicum Eragrostis pectinacea Hemerocallis spp.

Eremophila maculata Heteromeles arbutifolia Ericac inerea Heterotheca grandiflora

Erigeron spp. Hevea brasiliensis

Hibiscus spp. Hordeum murinum Hordeum vulgare **Humulus scandens** Melilotus spp. Hydrangea paniculata Hypericum androsaemum

Hypericum perforatum Hypochaeris chillensis Ilex aquifolium

Ilex vomitoria Ipomoea purpurea

Iva annua

Jacaranda mimosifolia

Jacobaea maritima Juglans spp.

Juniperus ashei Koelreuteria bipinnata

Lactuca serriola Lagerstroemia spp.

Lathyrus cicera Lathyrus clymenum Lathyrussativus Laurus spp. Lavandula spp.

Leonurus sibiricus

Leucophyta brownii

Leptospermum laevigatum

Ligustrum lucidum Liqustrum sinense Liquidambar styraciflua Liriodendron tulipifera Lobularia maritima

Lolium multiflorum Lolium perenne Lolium temulentum Lonicera spp.

Ludwigi agrandiflora

Lupinus spp.

Magnolia grandiflora

Magnolia x soulangeana Majorana hortensis

Mallotus paniculatus

Malva parviflora Marrubium vulgare Medicago arborea Medicago hispida

Medicago sativa Melicopeternata Melicytus ramiflorus

Melissa officinalis Mentha spp.

Merytas inclairii Metrosideros spp. Modiola caroliniana

Montia linearis Morus spp. Myoporum insulare

Myoporum laetum Myrtus communis

Nandina domestica Neptunia lutea Nerium oleander Nicotiana clevelandii Nicotiana glauca Nicotiana tabacum Oenanthe sarmentosa

Oenotherahookeri

Olea spp.

Origanum majorana Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Parthenocissus tricuspidata

Paspalum dilatatum Paspalum regnellii Paspalum urvillei Passiflora foetida Pelargonium spp.

Persea americana Phagnalon spp. Phalaris angusta Phalaris minor Phalaris paradoxa Phillyrea latifolia Phleum pratense

Phlomis fruticosa

Phlomis italica Phoenix reclinata Phoenix roebelenii

Phormium colensoi Phormium tenax Pinus taeda Pistacia vera

Pittosporum crassifolium Pittosporum eugenioides Pittosporum tenuifolium

Pittosporum umbellatum Plantago lanceolata

Platanus spp. Pluchea odorata Poa annua Polygala spp.

Polygonum arenastrum Polygonum convolvulus Polygonum lapathifolium

Populus fremontii Portulaca oleracea Prunus spp. Pyrus spp.

Quercus spp. Ranunculus repens Ratibida columnifera Reseda odorata Retama monosperma

Rhamnus alaternus Rhamnus californica Rheum rhabarbarum

Rhus spp. Richardia spp.

Rubus spp.

Robinia pseudoacacia Rosa spp.

Rumex crispus Ruta graveolens Salix spp. Salsola tragus Salvi aapiana Salvia mellifera Salvia rosmarinus (=

Rosmarinus officinalis) Sambucus spp.

Santolina chamaecyparissus

Sapindus saponaria Sassafras albidum

Scabiosa atropurpurea var.

maritima Schinus molle Senecio grisebachii Senecio inaequidens Senecio vulgaris Senna secundiflora Sennatora (= Cassiatora) Setari apumila Setaria magna Sida rhombifolia

Silybum marianum Simmondsia chinensis Sisymbrium irio

Solanum americanum Solanum lycopersicum

Solanum melongena Solidago canadensis Solidago fistulosa

Solidago virgaurea Sonchus spp.

Sorghum halepense

Sorghum sudanense Spartium spp.

Spermacoc elatifolia

Stachys arvensis Stellaria media

Stewartia pseudocamellia

Strelitzia reginae Streptocarpus spp. Swainson agalegifolia Symphoricarpos albus Symphyotrichum subulatum

var. ligulatum Syringa vulgaris Syzygium australe (= Eugenia myrtifolia Sims) Talinum paniculatum Taraxacum officinale Teucrium capitatum Thymus vulgaris Tillandsia usneoides

Toxicodendron diversilobum

*Trifolium* spp. Ulex europaeus Ulex minor

Ulmus spp.

Umbellularia californica Urochloa plantaginea

Urtica urens Vaccinium spp. Verbena litoralis Vernonia spp.

Veronica spp. Viburnumtinus Vici asativa Vicia faba

Vicia ludoviciana Vicia monantha Vinca spp. Vitex lucens Vitexagnus-castus

Vitis spp.

Westringia fruticosa Westringia glabra Wisteriaf rutescens Xanthium spinosum Xanthium strumarium

# Radopholus similis

14. ▼248a25 Living and fresh underground parts

Rutaceae,

Allamanda spp., Alpinia spp., Beta spp., Calathea spp., Chamaedorea spp., Chlorospatha spp., Ctenonthe spp., Dioscorea spp., Epipremnum spp., Coffea spp.,

Heliconia spp., Homalomena spp., Jasminum spp., *Johannesteijsmannia* 

Cucurbita spp.,

spp., Licuala spp., Livistonia spp., • **▼248a25** North America: Canada, **United States of America** 

• Central and South America: All regions (except Chile)

• Africa: All countries

· Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China (restricted regions: Guangzhou City, Maoming City and Shenzhen City in Guangdong Province, Fujian Province; and Hong Kong), India, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanese Republic, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Yemen

• Europe: Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Radopholus similis Radopholus citrophilus Maranta spp., • Oceania and the Pacific: Australia (except Tasmania), Cook Islands, Musa spp., Persea spp., Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawaiian Islands, Micronesia, New Polyscias spp., Pyrus spp., Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Rhapis spp., Norfolk Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, American Samoa, Samoa, Scindapsus spp., Staurogyne spp., Solomon Islands, Tonga Strelitzia spp., Stromanthe spp., Vallisneria spp., Abelmoschus esculentus, Agathis dammara, Allium tuberosum, Amydrium zippelianum, Ananas comosus, Arachis hypogea, Areca catechu, Callopsis spp., Camellia sinensis, Canna indica, Capsicum annuum, Cercestis mirabilis, Citrullus lanatus, Cocos nucifera, Cucumis melo, Curcuma longa, Daucus carota, Ficus benjamina, Gardenia jasminoides, Glycine max, Indifogera hirsuta, Ipomoea batatas, Lichi chinensis, Lycopersicon esculentum, Medicago sativa, Momordica charantia, Phaseolus vulgaris, Pinus elliottii, Pinus taeda, Piper nigrum, Raphanus sativus, Rhaphidophora

decursiva,

Saccharum officinarum, Solanum americanum, Zea mays, Zingiber officinale The cuttings, scions and living underground parts of Anthurium spp., Philodendron spp. and Monstera spp. The whole plants (including leaves and stems) of Anubias spp., Bucephalandra spp. and Cyperus spp.

# **▼2024/418**

Import requirements for fresh underground parts for human consumption of Alpinia spp. excluding A. nutans, A. zerumbet and A. purpurata.

Accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate endorsed with the following additional declaration:

"This shipment was inspected and found free of Radopholus similis."

#### Regulated Areas:

- Asia: China Guangdong Province (excluding Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Shanghai, Beijing, Yunnan), Laos, Vietnam
- Europe: Greece, Latvia, Romania, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Malta, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Slovakia, Ireland, Austria, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland

# Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (pinewood nematode)

15.	Nursery stock and wood of plants of	Asia: Japan, China, Taiwan,     Vietnam	Bursaphelenchus     xylophilus and its insect
	Pinus spp., deciduous trees, oak trees (except processed woods designated and announced by Director General of NPQS)	<ul> <li>North America: the US, Canada</li> <li>Central and South America: Mexico</li> <li>Europe: Portugal, Spain (limited to Galicia, Castilla y Leon, Andalusia, and Extremadura)</li> </ul>	vectors in the distribution areas including Monochamus alternatus, Monochamus carolinensis, Monochamus galloprovincialis, Monochamus mutator, Monochamus saltuarius, Monochamus scutellatus, Monochamus titillator

	• Cronartium
	colesoporioides

#### Phytophthora ramorum (Sudden oak death)

# 16. ▼ M2025/431 (sps725a1)

- Seedlings (including rootstocks),
- scions,
- cuttings, plants for planting (except seeds) and
- wood with bark of
  Acer macrophyllum,
  Acer pseduoplatanus,
  Adiantum aleuticum,
  A. jordanii,
  Aesculus californica,
  A. hippocastanum,
  Arbutus menziesii,
  Arctostaphylos
  manzanita,
  Calluna vulgaris,
  Camellia spp.,
  Castanea sativa,
  Cinnamomum
  camphora,
  - Frangula
    californica (=
    Rhamnus
    californica),
    Frangula purshiana
    (= Rhamnus
    purshiana),
    Fraxinus excelsior,

Fagus sylvatica,

procumbens, Griselinia littoralis, Hamamelis virginiana, Heteromeles

Gaultheria

Kalmia spp. und Hybriden,

arbutifolia,

Larix kaempferi,

- Asia: Japan (Kyushu, Sikoku), Viet Nam
- Europe: Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
- North America: The US (California State: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendecino, Monterey, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Trinity counties; Oregon State: Curry County; New York State: Nassau County)
- South America: Argentina

Phytophthora ramorum (Sudden oak death)

Laurus nobilis,	
Lithocarpus	
densiflorus,	
Lonicera hispidula,	
Magnolia doltsopa (=	
Michelia doltsopa),	
Maianthemum	
racemosum	
(Smilacina	
racemosal),	
Parrotia persica,	
Photinia fraseri,	
_	
Pieris spp. und	
Hybriden,	
Pseudotsuga 	
menziesii var.	
menziesii,	
Quercus spp.,	
Rhododendron spp.,	
Rosa gymnocarpa,	
Salix caprea,	
Sequoia	
sempervirens,	
Syringa vulgaris,	
Taxus baccata,	
Trientalis latifolia,	
Umbellularia	
californica,	
Vaccinium ovatum,	
Viburnum spp.	

# ▼ M2025/431 (sps725a1)

# Import requirements

Additional declaration ("The shipment was inspected and found free of Phytophthora ramorum") and name of the State/County of the USA or Regional District of Canada on Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) for

- Host plant from regulated areas
- Associated plant from prohibited and/or regulated areas

# Regulated areas:

- United States of America: California, Oregon, New York states excluding the prohibited areas, Washington state,
- Canada: British Columbia province: Abbotsford, Central Saanich, Chilliwack, Courtenay, Maple Ridge, Langley, Nanaimo, North Saanich, Pitt Meadows, Port Coquitlam, Richmond, Surrey Regional District

#### Associated Plants:

Abies alba, Abies concolor, Abies grandis, Abies magnifica, Abies procera, Acer circinatum, Acer davidii, Acer laevigatum, Arbutus unedo, Arctostaphylos columbiana, Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, Ardisia japonica, Betula pendula, Calycanthus occidentalis, Castanopsis orthacantha, Ceanothus thyrsiflorus, Chaemaecyparis lawsoniana, Clintonia andrewsiana, Cornus kousa x C. capitata, Corylus cornuta, Distylium myricoides, Drimys winteri, Dryopteris arguta, Eucalyptus haemastoma, Euonymus kiautschovicus, Fraxinus latifolia, Gaultheria shallon, Hamamelis mollis, Hamamelis x intermedia (H. mollis & H. japonica), Ilex cornuta, Ilex purpurea, Illicium parviflorum, Larix decidua, Larix x eurolepis, Leucothoe axillaris, Leucothoe fontanesiana, Loropetalum chinense, Magnolia denudata, Magnolia grandiflora, Magnolia stellata, Magnolia x loebneri, Magnolia x soulangeana, Mahonia nervosa (=Berberis nervosa), Manglietia insignis (=Magnolia insignis), Michelia maudiae (=Magnolia maudiae), Michelia wilsonii (=Magnolia ernestii), Molinadendron sinaloense, Nerium oleander, Nothofagus oblique, Osmanthus decorus(=Phillyrea decora, = P. vilmoriniana), Osmanthus delavayi, Osmanthus fragrans, Osmanthus heterophyllus, Osmorhiza berteroi, Parakmeria lotungensis (=Magnolia lotungensis), Picea sitchensis, Pittosporum undulatum, Prunus laurocerasus, Prunus Iusitanica, Pyracantha koidzumii, Quercus acuta, Quercus petraea, Quercus phillyraeoides, Quercus robur, Quercus rubra, Rosa spp., Rubus spectabilis, Schima argentea, Schima wallichii, Taxus brevifolia, Taxus x media, Torreya californica, Toxicodendron diversilobum (=Rhus diversiloba), Trachelospermum jasminoides, Tsuga heterophylla, Vaccinium myrtillus, Vancouveria planipetala, Veronica spicata (=Pseudolysimachion spicatum)

#### Thaumatotibia leucotreta

17.	▼ M2025/427 (sps821)
	Plants of <i>Rosa</i> spp. (only
	▼ M2025/427 (sps821) Plants of <i>Rosa</i> spp. (only if flowers or flower buds are attached)
	are attached)

- Asia: Israel
- Africa (36): Ghana, Gambia,
   Nigeria, South Africa, Niger,
   Reunion, Rwanda, Madagascar,
   Malawi, Mali, Mauritius,
   Mozambique, Benin, Burundi,
   Burkina Faso, Senegal, Saint
   Helena, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra
   Leone, Angola, Eritrea, Eswatini,
   Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Central
   African Republic, Zimbabwe, Chad,
   Cameroon, Cape Verde, Kenya,
   Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic
   of the Congo, Tanzania, Togo

#### Thaumatotibia leucotreta

# Tomato brown rugose fruit virus

▼ M2026/461 (sps812a1)

#### Import requirements

Regulated plants:

Seeds for sowing and plants for planting (such as nursery-root stocks, cuttings and scions) of

- (1) Capsicum spp.
- (2) Solanum lycopersicum syn. Lycopersicon esculentum

#### Regulated areas:

- Asia (12): China (Region: Shandong, Yunnan, Ningxia Hui, Shaanxi, Beijing, Lianoning, Hebei, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Jilin, Zhejiang, Anhui, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hainan, Sichuan, Gansu, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region), India (Region: Karnataka, Maharashtra), Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Türkiye, Uzbekistan
- Europe (28): Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom (Region: England)
- America (6): Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, United States (Region: States of Florida)
- Africa (2): Egypt, Morocco
- Oceania (1): Australia (Region: South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria)

#### Requirements:

Exports will need to satisfy the conditions of either (1) or (2):

- (1) By certifying that the exports has been produced at the regions free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV) in the distributed country. Each consignment must be accompanied by the Phytosanitary Certificate endorsed with the following additional declaration:
  - "The [insert botanical name(s) (Genus species)] seedlings have been sourced from a 'pest free area' (or 'pest free place of production') free from ToBRFV, established and managed according to ISPM 4 (or ISPM 10.)"
- (2) By certifying that the exports were produced with seeds uninfected by ToBRFV (through PCR test), and has been found free from ToBRFV during active growing period through visual inspection and PCR test. Each consignment must be accompanied by Phytosanitary Certificate endorsed with following additional declaration:
  - "The plants [botanical name(s) (Genus species)] were produced from seeds uninfected with ToBRFV (Tomato brown rugose fruit virus), and free from ToBRFV as a result of visual inspection and PCR test"

Or

Each consignment should be accompanied by the Phytosanitary Certificate and a separate "PCR Inspection Certificate (see end of file)"

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

\* Above PCR test means conventional RT-PCR or real-time RT-PCR test.

#### 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.

# O 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

#### O Criteria for prohibited plants and the application

Enforcement Regulation 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

[sps 398]

- 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 <u>sterile culture</u> inside a container such as plastic containers are not considered import prohibited plants under subparagraphs 5, 6, 12 and 14 of <u>sterile culture</u>.
- 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  $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- MB fumigation

Treatment	Temperature (°C)	Dosage	
rreatment		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 INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

	Certificate No
Name of Corp Address of Co Phone number Authorization	orporation:
We hereby	y certify that the seed described below were found to be free from
PSTVd ( <i>Potato</i>	o spindle tuber viroid) according to PCR inspection before shipping.
S	Shipper:
C	Consignee:
С	Description of Goods:
C	Quantity:
С	Date of PCR inspection:
Attachment	1. A Copy of Authentication Certificate of NPPO
	2. Electrophoresis Report of PCR inspection for PSTVd
	Date of Issue
	Name of Issue(Signature)

# PCR INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

	Certificate No
Name of Co	prporation:
Address of	Corporation:
Phone num	ber:
Authorizati	on Number of NPPO:
We here	eby certify that the seed described below were found to be free from
ToBRFV (To	mato brown rugose fruit virus) according to PCR inspection before shipping.
	Shipper:
	Consignee:
	Description of Goods:
	Quantity:
	Date of PCR inspection:
Attachmen	1. A Copy of Authentication Certificate of NPPO
	2. Electrophoresis Report of PCR inspection for ToBRFV
	Date of Issue
	Name of Issue(Signature)