REPUBLIK KOREA

Einfuhranforderungen

Quelle: https://www.qia.go.kr/english/html/Plant/Plant_004.jsp; https://www.qia.go.kr; https://www.law.go.kr

Inoffizielle Konsolidierung durch Julius Kühn-Institut, Bundesforschungsinstitut für Kulturpflanzen, Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit, 25.11.2026)

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Notifizierung G/SPS/N/KOR/821
Bekanntmachung 2026/480

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
  - 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 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**

Ditylenchus angustus and Balansia oryzae-sativae

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

Fruit flies

2.	Fresh fruits, fresh vegetable fruits, fresh beans of Fabaceae (except coconut-ineapple and unripe bananas)	The entire world except the following import permitted regions by commodity		*Ceratitis capitata* *Ceratitis quinaria* *Ceratitis rosa* *Bactrocera aquilonis* *Bactrocera carambolae* *Bactrocera correcta* *Bactrocera dorsalis species complex* *Bactrocera halfordiae* *Bactrocera jarvisi* *Bactrocera latifrons* *Bactrocera neohumeralis* *Bactrocera papayae* *Bactrocera tau* *Bactrocera trivialis* *Bactrocera tryoni* *Bactrocera tuberculata*
		commodity	Import permitted regions	
		Persimmon	US: all regions except Hawaii, Texas Japan: all regions New Zealand: all regions	
		Grape	US: all regions except Hawaii, Texas Japan: all regions	

			New Zealand: all regions	*Bactrocera cucurbitae* *Bactrocera tsuneonis* *Bactrocera umbrosa* *Bactrocera zonata* *Anastrepha fraterculus* *Anastrepha ludens* *Anastrepha suspensa* *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* *Bactrocera fraunfeldi* *Bactrocera kraussi* *Bactrocera murrayi* *Bactrocera opiliae* *Cydia pomonella* *Cydia funebrana* *Grapholita inopinata* *Grapholita prunivora* *Grapholita prunivorana* *Anarsia lineatella* *Conotrachelus nenuphar* *Cryptophlebia leucotreta* *Carpomya pardalina*
		Kiwi (Actinidia chinensis, Actinidia deliciosa)	US: all regions except Hawaii Japan: all regions New Zealand: all regions	
		Siberian gooseberry (Actinidia arguta)	New Zealand: all regions	
		Grapefruit	US: all regions except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all regions except Kyushu, Ryukyu and Shikoku	
		Unshu mandarin, Lemon	US: all regions except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all regions except Kyushu, Ryukyu and Shikoku New Zealand: all regions	
		Lime	US: all regions except Hawaii, Texas and Florida	
		Citron	Japan: all regions except Kyushu, Ryukyu and Shikoku	
		Sweet persimmon/Pumpkin	Japan: all regions New Zealand: all regions	
		Durian	Thailand: all regions	
		Sweet cherry	Japan: all regions	

		Tomato	Japan: all regions except Yonaguni Island	
		Avocado	US: all states except Hawaii, Texas and Florida New Zealand: all regions	
		Pomegranate	Iran: all regions except Mazandaran Province, Fars Province (except Neyriz City), Sistan and Baluchistan province Uzbekistan: all regions	
		Cranberry	Nepal: all regions Indonesia: all regions	
		Melon	US: all regions except Hawaii Japan: all regions New Zealand: all regions	
		Oriental melon	Japan: all regions	
		Pineapple	All regions except the below Asia: Israel Africa: Angola, Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the	

			Congo, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, 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

3.	Walnut fruits (except shelled ones)	• Asia: Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, 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, Georgia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia	*Cydia pomonella*

Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd)

4.	▼**501a1** Seeds for sowing, fresh stems, and leaves, fresh underground parts of *Atriplex semilunaris*, *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 anguivi*, ►**501a2** *Solanum betaceum*, ◄ *Solanum coagulans*, *Solanum dasyphyllum* *Solanum laxum* (syn. *Solanum jasminoides)*, *Solanum lycopersicum* (syn. *Lycopersicon esculentum*), *Solanum melongena*, *Solanum muricatum*,	• ►**501a1** Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China (restricted regions: Gansu, Guangzhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Ningxia Hui, 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) ◄	Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd)

	Solanum nigrum, *Solanum pseudocapsicum*, *Solanum symbriifolium, Solanum tuberosum*, *Streptosolen jamesonii*		

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	*Cylas formicarius* *Euscepes postfasciatus*

		• 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	

Mayetiola destructor

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

Potato pests

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">7.</td><td rowspan="4">Fresh stems and leaves of plants and underground parts of plants of Solanaceae and Ipomoea</td><td colspan="2">The entire world except for the following import permitted regions by commodity.</td><td rowspan="4">Synchytrium endobioticum
<s>Potato spindle tuber viroid</s>
Globodera rostochiensis
Globodera pallida
Leptinotarsa decemlineata
Peronospora tabacina</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Import Permitted Regions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh stems and leaves of Solanaceae</td><td>Japan: all regions except islands of Hokkaido and Kyushu</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh stems and leaves of plants of Ipomoea, and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae and Ipomoea</td><td>Japan: all regions except islands of Hokkaido, Kyushu and Honshu (limited to Aomori Prefecture and Mie Prefecture)</td></tr>
</table>

			USA: all regions except the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Utah, Nebraska, California, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming, Delaware, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Nevada. Australia: all regions except Victoria and Western Australia	

Peronospora tabacina

8.	Fresh fruits of Solanaceae	• Asia: Taiwan, Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Jordan Iraq, Iran, Israel, Turkey, Yemen • Europe: all regions • Africa: Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia • North America: USA, Canada • 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 • Oceania and Pacific region: Australia	*Peronospora tabacina*

		• Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, Georgia,	

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

9.	▼**sps602a1** Fresh leaves, stems, seedlings or underground parts of potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*), tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum*), pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), tamarillo (*Solanum betaceum)*, cape gooseberry (*Physalis peruviana*)	• United States (Texas, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming), Canada (Province Alberta) • Central and South America: Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ecuador • Oceania and Pacific region: New Zealand	*Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum and its vector *Bactericera cockerelli*
10.	Fresh leaves and seedlings for planting of carrot and celery	• Europa: Finnland, Norwegen, Schweden, Spanien, Frankreich, Deutschland • Afrika: Marokko	*Candidatus* Liberibacter solanacearum and its vector *Bactericera trigonica*

Fruit diseases

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">11.</td><td rowspan="4">Plants of Maloidaea, Prunus and Rubus for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions (except seeds) and fresh fruit (except plants of Prunus)</td><td colspan="2">The entire world except for the following import permitted regions by commodity.</td><td rowspan="4">Erwinia amylovora
Apple proliferation phytoplasma
Plum pox virus</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Permitted import region</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plants for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions (except seed) of and fresh fruits Maloidaea and Rubus</td><td>Japan: all regions
Taiwan: all regions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plants for planting of Prunus including</td><td>Japan: Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Okinawa</td></tr>
</table>

		seedlings, cuttings and scions (except seed)		

***Candidatus* Liberibacter (Citrus greening)**

12.	▼2025/433 Plants for planting such as seedlings, scions, cuttings etc. (except seeds) of Rutaceae, *Cuscuta* sp., *Artocarpus hetero-phyllus* and fresh lime leaves	• Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan (only southern parts of latitude 27˚ 58' in Okinawa Prefecture and Kikai Island), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Viet Nam, Yemen • Africa: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Reunion, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zimbabwe • North America: United States of America (applies only to Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas and California, Virgin Islands, Mississippi, Arizona, Alabama) [2025/433] • 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 • Oceania & Pacific: Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste	Citrus greening and its vectors *Diphorina citri, Trioza erytreae*
		• [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)	• Asia: Taiwan, Iran, India, Turkey • Europe: France, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal (applies only to 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, Peru [2024/568]	*Grapevine flavescence doree* *Xylella fastidiosa*
	M 2024/414 sps 622 Add. 6-7 Plants for planting such as nursery stocks, scions, cuttings, etc. of plants (see below)(seeds excluded but *C. illinoinensis* seeds for sowing included)	• Asia: Chinese Taipei, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Türkiye/Lebanon • North and Central America: Canada, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico, The United States • South America: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru • Europe: France, Italy, Portugal, Spain	*Xylella fastidiosa* and its vectors in infested areas *Acrogonia terminalis* *Acrogonia virescens* *Bothrogonia ferruginea* *Bucephalogonia xanthophis* *Cicadella viridis* *Clastoptera achatina* *Cuerna costalis* *Cuerna occidentalis* *Cyphonia clavigera* *Diceroprocta apache* *Dilobopterus costalimai* *Dorisiana viridis* *Draeculacephala minerva* *Friscanus friscanus* *Graphocephala atropunctata* *Graphocephala confluens* *Graphocephala hieroglyphica* *Graphocephala versuta* *Helochara delta* *Homalodisca insolita* *Homalodisca vitripennis* (= *H. coagulata)* *Hordnia circellata* *Kolla paulula* *Lepyronia quadrangularis* *Mesoptyelus impictifrons*

			Neokolla hieroglyphica *Neokolla severini* *Neophilaenus campestris* *Oncometopia fascialis* *Oncometopia nigricans* *Oncometopia orbona* *Philaenus spumarius* *Xyphon flaviceps* *Plesiommata corniculata* *Sibovia sagata* *Xyphon fulgida* *Xyphon fulgidum* *Xyphon triguttatum* 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
Chionanthus spp.
Chitalpa tashkinensis
Chlori shalophila
Cistus 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

Cornus sanguinea
Corokia cotoneaster
Corokia macrocarpa
Coronilla valentina
Coronopu sdidymus
Cortaderia selloana
Corynocarpus laevigatus
Cotoneaste rrotundifolius
Cynodon dactylon
Cyperus spp.
Cytisus spp.
Datura wrightii
Daucus carota
Dendranthema grandiflorum
Dermatophyllum secundiflorum
Dichanthelium acuminatum
Digitaria spp.
Dimorphotheca ecklonis
Dimorphotheca fruticosa
Diospyros kaki
Diplocyclos palmatus
Dittrich iaviscosa
Dodonaea viscosa
Duranta erecta
Duranta repens
Dysphania ambrosioides
Echinochloacrus-galli
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Elaeagnus x submacrophylla
Encelia farinosa
Epilobium brachycarpum
Epilobiumciliatum
Eragrostis pectinacea
Eremophila maculata
Ericac inerea
Erigeron spp.
Eriocephalus africanus
Eriochloa acuminata
Eriochloa gracilis
Eriochloac ontracta
Eriogonum spp.
Erodium spp.
Erysimum spp.
Escallonia montevidensis
Eucalyptus spp.
Euphorbia chamaesyce
Euphorbia hirta
Euphorbia terracina
Euploca fruticosa
Euryops chrysanthemoides
Euryops pectinatus
Facelis retusa
Fagopyrum esculentum
Fagu screnata
Fallopia japonica
Fatsia japonica
Festuca megalura
Ficus carica
Fragaria vesca
Franseria acanthicarpa
Fraxinus spp.
Fuchsia magellanica
Gazani arigens
Genista spp.
Geranium dissectum
Ginkgo biloba
Gleditsia triacanthos
Godetia grandiflora
Greville ajuniperina
Grevillea alpina
Hakea petiolaris
Haloragis erecta
Hebe spp.
Hederahelix
Helianthus spp.
Helichrysum spp.
Heliotropium europaeum
Heliotropium indicum
Hemerocallis spp.
Heteromeles arbutifolia
Heterotheca grandiflora
Hevea brasiliensis
Hibiscus spp.
Hordeum murinum
Hordeum vulgare
Humulus scandens
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
Leptospermum laevigatum
Leucophyta brownii
Ligustrum lucidum
Ligustrum 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
Melilotus spp.
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.
Robinia pseudoacacia
Rosa spp.
Rubus 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. **Radopholus similis**		*Westringia fruticosa* *Westringia glabra* *Wisteriaf rutescens* *Xanthium spinosum*	*Xanthium strumarium*
14.	**▼sps 248a29** Living and fresh underground parts of Rutaceae, *Allamanda* spp.**,** *Alpinia* spp.**,** *Beta* spp., *Calathea* spp., *Chamaedorea* spp., *Chlorospatha* spp., *Ctenonthe* spp., *Dioscorea* spp., *Epipremnum* spp., *Goeppertia* spp. *Coffea* spp., *Cucurbita* spp., *Heliconia* spp., *Homalomena* spp., *Jasminum* spp., *Johannesteijsmannia* spp., *Leea amibilis* *Licuala* spp., *Livistonia* spp., *Maranta* spp., *Musa* spp., *Peperomia* spp., *Persea* spp., *Polyscias* spp., *Pyrus* spp., *Rhapis* spp., *Scindapsus* spp., *Staurogyne* spp., *Strelitzia* spp., *Stromanthe* spp., *Vallisneria* spp., *Abelmoschus esculentus,* *Agathis dammara*, *Allium tuberosum*,	• **▼sps 248a29** North America: Canada, United States of America, Mexico • 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~~ • Oceania and the Pacific: Australia (except Tasmania), Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawaiian Islands, Micronesia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, American Samoa, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	*Radopholus similis*

	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.,		

	Aponogeton natans, Bucephalandra spp. and *Cyperus* spp.		

▼2026/480

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, Germany

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (pinewood nematode)

15.	Nursery stock and wood of plants of *Pinus* spp., deciduous trees, oak trees (except processed woods designated and announced by Director General of NPQS)	• Asia: Japan, China, Taiwan, Vietnam • North America: the US, Canada • Central and South America: Mexico • Europe: Portugal, Spain (limited to Galicia, Castilla y Leon, Andalusia, and Extremadura)	• *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and its insect 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	• 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,	*Phytophthora ramorum* (Sudden oak death)

	- 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, Fagus sylvatica, Frangula californica* (= *Rhamnus californica), Frangula purshiana* (= *Rhamnus purshiana*), *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Gaultheria procumbens, Griselinia littoralis*, *Hamamelis virginiana*, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*, *Kalmia* spp. und Hybriden, *Larix kaempferi, Laurus nobilis*, *Lithocarpus densiflorus*, *Lonicera hispidula*, *Magnolia doltsopa* (= *Michelia doltsopa*), *Maianthemum racemosum* (*Smilacina racemosa*l), *Parrotia persica*, *Photinia fraseri*,	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	

	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 lusitanica, 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 *Rosa* spp. (only if flowers or flower buds 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*

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.

Tomato brown rugose fruit virus

▼SPS 812/Add/2

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, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Region: England and Scotland)
- 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):

- (Seeds for Sowing) Exports will need to satisfy either condition of (1) or (2):

  (1) By certifying that the exports have been produced in regions free from Tomato Brown Rugose Fruit Virus (ToBRFV) in the country where ToBRFV occurs. Each consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate endorsed with the following additional declaration:

  "*The [insert botanical name(s) (Genus species)] seeds have been sourced from a 'pest free area' (or 'pest free place of production') for ToBRFV, established and managed according to ISPM 4 (or ISPM 10).*"

  (2) By certifying that the exports are free from Tomato Brown Rugose Fruit Virus (ToBRFV) through PCR test before export.

  Quantity of seeds for PCR test: Over 4,600 seeds are needed. Sub-sample should be under 400 seeds. In the case of small quantities of consignment (under 46,000 seeds), the test sample should be at least 10% of the consignment's quantity.

  Each consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate endorsed with the following additional declaration:

  "The seeds were tested by PCR before export and found free from ToBRFV (Tomato brown rugose fruit virus)."

  Or each consignment should be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate and a separate "PCR Test Certificate (see below)"

- (Seedlings such as nursery·root stocks, cuttings and scions (except seeds for sowing))

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

  (1) By certifying that the exports have been produced in regions free from Tomato Brown Rugose Fruit Virus (ToBRFV) in the country where ToBRFV occurs. Each consignment must be accompanied by a 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') for 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 have been found free from ToBRFV during the active growing period through visual inspection and PCR test.

Each consignment must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate endorsed with the 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.*"

- Details regarding PCR test
  - 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.

○ **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℃ (0℉) or less, or plants that accompany similar certificate and are frozen at - 17.8℃ (0℉) 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**

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℃ (0℉) or less, or plants that accompany similar certificate and are frozen at - 17.8℃ (0℉) 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 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℃ or lower after being boiled at 90 ℃ 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℃ 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 ℃
- MB fumigation

Treatment	Temperature (℃)	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 INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

Certificate No. _____

Name of Corporation:
Address of Corporation:
Phone number:
Authorization Number of NPPO:

We hereby certify that the seed described below were found to be free from PSTVd (*Potato spindle tuber viroid*) according to PCR inspection before shipping.

Shipper: _____

Consignee: _____

Description of Goods: _____

Quantity: _____

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 Corporation:
Address of Corporation:
Phone number:
Authorization Number of NPPO:

We hereby certify that the seed described below were found to be free from ToBRFV (Tomato brown rugose fruit virus) according to PCR inspection before shipping.

Shipper: _____

Consignee: _____

Description of Goods: _____

Quantity: _____

Date of PCR inspection: _____

Attachment

1. A Copy of Authentication Certificate of NPPO
2. Electrophoresis Report of PCR inspection for ToBRFV

Date of Issue _____

Name of Issue _____(Signature) _____