

○ THINGS TO FOLLOW IN IMPORT

- **Import prohibited items**

The following items cannot be imported

- Import prohibited plants: [import prohibited plants, area and pests]; [prohibited plants]; [import requirements for fresh fruits and fruit vegetables]
- Emergency import restricted plants: [emergency import restriction measures]
- Provisionally import permitted plants (limited to those that failed to comply with requirements): [notification by the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries]
- Soil
- Plants attached with soil (those in which organic matters such as peat moss, coco peat and bark are decomposed or corroded and plants placed in the matters used for plant cultivation are also included)
- Plants mixed with other import prohibited items
- A live pest

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

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

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

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

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

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

If it is difficult to assess the presence of quarantine pests as a result of inspection conducted on imported seeds for planting or propagation such as seeds, seedlings and bulbs, post-entry quarantine orders may be issued to the owner or the agent to carry out inspection at the growing field or carry out inspection by cultivating all or some of the seeds in isolation.

[Guidelines for post-entry quarantine inspection]

- Inspection preparation

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

- Plant quarantine inspection fee

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

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

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

IMPORT PROHIBITED PLANTS, AREAS AND PESTS

	Import Prohibited Plants	Import Prohibited Areas	Import Prohibited pests
1.	Rice, chaff, straw and the processed products (excluding husked rice and unhulled rice determined and notified by Director General of NPQS)	The entire world	<i>Ditylenchus angustus</i> <i>Balansia oryzae-sativae</i>
2.	Fresh fruits, fresh vegetable fruits, unripe beans of leguminous plants (excluding coconut,	The entire world excluding the following import permitted areas of each commodity	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis quinaria</i> <i>Ceratitis rosa</i> <i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i> <i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>

pineapple and unripe bananas)	commodity	Import permitted areas	<i>Bactrocera correcta</i>
	Persimmon	US: all areas excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> species complex <i>Bactrocera halfordiae</i> <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i> <i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> <i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> <i>Bactrocera papayae</i> <i>Bactrocera tau</i>
	Grape	US: all areas excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	<i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> <i>Bactrocera tuberculata</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> <i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> <i>Bactrocera umbrosa</i> <i>Bactrocera zonata</i>
	Kiwi (Actinidia chinensis, Actinidiadel i ciosa)	US: all areas excluding Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus]</i> <i>Anastrepha ludens]</i> <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>
	Siberian gooseberry	New Zealand: all areas	<i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i> <i>Rhagoletis cingulatae</i> <i>Rhagoletis completa</i> <i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i>

	(Actinidia arguta)		<i>Rhagoletis fausta</i> <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>
	Grapefruit	US: all areas excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas excluding Kyushu and Ryukyu	<i>Rhagoletis suavis</i> <i>Zonosemata electa</i> <i>Anastrepha distincta</i> <i>Anastrepha</i> <i>pseudoparallela</i> <i>Anastrepha striata</i> <i>Bactrocera cucumis</i> <i>Bactrocera fraunfeldi</i>
	Unshu mandarin, Lemon	US: all areas excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas excluding Kyushu and Ryukyu New Zealand: all areas	<i>Bactrocera kraussi</i> <i>Bactrocera murrayi</i> <i>Bactrocera opiliae</i> <i>Cydia pomonella</i> <i>Cydia funebrana</i> <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> <i>Grapholita prunivora</i> <i>Grapholita prunivorana</i> <i>Anarsia lineatella</i> <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>
	Lime	US: all areas excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida	<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> <i>Carpomya pardalina</i>

		Citron	Japan: all areas excluding Kyushu and Ryukyu	
		Sweet persimmon /Pumpkin	Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	
		Durian	Thailand: all areas	
		Sweet cherry Tomato Strawberry	Japan: all areas	
		Avocado	US: all areas excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida New Zealand: all areas	
		Pomegranate	Iran: all areas excluding provinces of Sistan and	

			<p>Baluchistan</p> <p>Uzbekistan: all areas</p>	
		Cowberry	<p>Nepal: all areas</p> <p>Indonesia: all areas</p>	
		Melon	<p>US: all areas excluding Hawaii</p> <p>Japan: all areas</p> <p>New Zealand: all areas</p>	
		Oriental melon	<p>Japan: all areas</p> <p>Uzbekistan: all areas</p>	
3.	Walnut fruits and kernels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, India, China, Turkey, Pakistan • Europe: all areas • Africa: all areas • North America: Canada, the US, Mexico • South America: Bolivia, Brazil, 		<i>Cydia pomonella</i>

		<p>Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Peru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceania and Pacific region: Australia, New Zealand • Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan, Kyrgyz, Georgia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia 	
4.	Seeds of potato and tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Afghanistan, China (only applicable to cities of Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, and Qinghai), India (only applicable to states of Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra) • Europe: Belarus, Germany, Poland, Russia, UK (only applicable to England and Wales regions) • Africa: Egypt and Nigeria • North America: the US (only applicable to Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New 	Potato spindle tuber viroid

		<p>Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Wyoming)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central America: Costa Rica • South America: Argentina, Chile, Peru, Venezuela • Oceania: New Zealand 	
5.	<p>Fresh stem and leaves, and underground parts of fresh plants of <i>Ipomoea</i>, <i>Calystegia</i>, <i>Convolvulus</i>, <i>Dioscorea</i>, and <i>Cuscuta</i>; and underground parts of fresh plants of cassava</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Laos, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Brunei, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, China, Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, Philippines, Japan (only applicable to), Maldives, Cocos Island, Christmas Island, Pescadores, British Indian Ocean Territory • Africa: all regions • North America: the US, Mexico, West Indies • South America: Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Suriname, Peru, Department of French Guiana, Paraguay • Oceania: Australia, Papua New 	<p><i>Cylas formicarius</i> <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i></p>

		Guinea, Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, Hawaiian Islands		
6.	Stem and leaves, and process products of plants of <i>Hordeum spp.</i> , <i>Triticum spp.</i> , <i>Secale spp.</i> , <i>Agropyron spp.</i> , <i>Triticosecale spp.</i> (excluding those processed using the methods notified by Director General of NPQS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Iraq, Israel, Iran, Turkey, Syria • Europe: all areas • Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia • North America: all areas (excluding West Indies) • Oceania and Pacific region: New Zealand • Georgia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine 	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	
7.	Fresh stem and leaves of plants of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea</i> , and underground parts of fresh plants	The entire world excluding those import permitted areas of each commodity.	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> ; Potato spindle tuber viroid	
		Commodity	Import Permitted Regions	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> <i>Globodera pallida</i>
		Fresh stem and leaves of plants of Solanaceae	Japan: all areas excluding islands of Hokkaido and Kyushu	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> <i>Peronospora tabacina</i>

		<p>Fresh stem and leaves of plants of <i>Ipomoea</i>, and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea</i>,</p>	<p><u>Japan:</u> all areas excluding islands of Hokkaido and Kyushu <u>The US:</u> all areas excluding 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 <u>Australia:</u> all areas excluding</p>	
--	--	---	--	--

		Victoria and West Australia	
8.	Fresh fruits of plants of <i>Solanaceae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Taiwan, Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Jordan Iraq, Iran, Israel, Turkey, Yemen • Europe: all areas • Africa: Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia • North America: Guatemala, Mexico, the US, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Canada, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica • South America: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela • Oceania and Pacific region: Australia • Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, Georgia, 	<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>
9.	Plants of Maloideae, Prunus, and Rubus for planting including	The entire world (excluding Japan and Taiwan)	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> Apple proliferation Phytoplasma

	seedlings, cuttings and scions (excluding seeds), and fresh fruits (excluding plants of <i>Prunus</i>)		Plum pox virus
10.	Plants of Rutaceae, <i>Cuscuta spp.</i> and <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> for planting such as seedlings, cuttings, and scions. (excluding seeds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: China, India, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal, Yemen, Bhutan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Japan (only applicable to the region south of Okinawa at latitude 27° 58' N and Kikai Jima), Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Iran • Africa: Mauritius, Region Reunion, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Cameroon, Tanzania, Central Africa, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, Tunisia • North America: the US (only applicable to Florida, Louisiana) • South America: Brazil 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceania and Pacific region: Papua New Guinea, and East Timor 	
11.	Plants of grape for planting such as seedlings, cuttings, and scions. (excluding seeds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Taiwan • Europe: France, Germany, Italy, Serbia-Monte Negro, Croatia, Slovenia, Spain • North and Central America: the US, Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica • South America: Argentina, Venezuela, Paraguay, Brazil 	Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
12.	Avocado, Pineapple, Litchi, Indigofera hirsute, Taeda pine, Pinus elliottii, kidney bean, okra, watermelon, radish, bitter melon, hot pepper, tomato, pumpkin, melon, leek, gardenia seeds, canna, tea tree, coffee, ginger, alfalfa, pepper, sweet potato, sugar cane,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North America: the US, Canada, Mexico • Central America: all areas • South America: all areas • Africa: all areas • Asia: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Brunei, Israel, Lebanon, Oman, Singapore, Yemen • Europe: Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia 	<i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> <i>Radopholus similis</i>

	<p>soybean, corn, peanut (excluding seed of peanut that do not have shell), betel palm, coconut palm, Curcuma longa, carrot, Underground parts of fresh plants of black nightshade, <i>Musa</i>, <i>Rutaceae</i>, <i>Calathea</i> spp., <i>Anthurium</i>, <i>Beta</i>, <i>Dioscorea</i> spp., <i>Pyrus</i>, <i>Philodendron</i> spp., <i>Maranta</i> spp., <i>Stromanthe</i> spp., <i>Ctenonthe</i> spp., <i>Persea</i> spp., <i>Strelitzia</i> spp., <i>Jasminum</i>, <i>Rhapis</i> spp., <i>Heliconia</i> spp.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceania and Pacific region: Australia (excluding Tasmania), Palau, Guam, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Polynesia, Fiji, Hawaiian Islands 	
13.	<p>Seedlings and wood of plants of <i>Pinus</i> spp., <i>Larix</i>, <i>Cedrus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Japan, China, Taiwan, Vietnam • North America: the US, Canada, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and insect vectors of the

	(excluding processed woods designated and processed by Director General of NPQS)	<p>Mexico</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: Portugal 	<p>distributed area including</p> <p><i>Monochamus alternatus</i>,</p> <p><i>Monochamus carolinensis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cronartium colesoporioides</i>
14.	<p><i>Acer macrophyllum</i>,</p> <p><i>Aesculus californica</i>,</p> <p><i>Arbutus menziesii</i>,</p> <p><i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>, <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>, <i>Camellia spp.</i>, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, <i>Griseliria littoralis</i>, <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>,</p> <p><i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>,</p> <p><i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>, <i>Lonicera hispidula</i>,</p> <p><i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>(<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>), <i>Photinia</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: Germany, Netherlands, UK, Spain, Belgium, France, Sweden, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Slovenia, Poland, Switzerland • North America: The US (only applicable to Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Alameda, Solano, Mendocino, Humboldt, Contra Costa, Lake, San Francisco County in California: Curry County in Oregon: and Nassau County in New York) 	<p><i>Phytophthoraramorum</i></p>

<i>fraseri, Pieris</i> <i>formosa, Pieris</i> <i>formosa</i> × <i>P</i> • <i>japonica,</i> <i>P.floribunda</i> × <i>P.japoni</i> <i>ca, Pieris japonica,</i> <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> <i>var. menziesii,</i> <i>Quercus spp.,</i> <i>Frangula californica,</i> <i>Rhododendron spp.,</i> <i>Rosa gymnocarpa,</i> <i>Sequoia sempervirens,</i> <i>Trientalis latifolia,</i> <i>Umbellularia</i> <i>californica, Vaccinium</i> <i>ovatum, Viburnum</i> <i>spp, Acer</i> <i>pseuoplatanus,</i> <i>Aesculus</i> <i>hippocastanum,</i> <i>Adiantum</i> <i>aleuticum, Adiantum</i> <i>jordanii, Castanea</i>		
---	--	--

	<p><i>sativa, Fagus sylvatica, Frangula purshiana(= Rhamnus purshiana), Kalmia spp., Laurus nobilis, Magnolia doltsopa, Parrotia persica, Pieris spp., Salix caprea, Syringa vulgaris, Taxus baccata</i> for planting such as seedlings (including rootstock), cuttings and scions (excluding seeds), and woods that have barks attached.</p>		
--	---	--	--

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.

○ **Import restriction measures**

Measures	Prohibited areas	Prohibited plants	Implementation dates	Reason
Import prohibition of fresh tomato	Yonaguni-shima, Japan	Fresh tomato	Nov. 24, 2004	Occurrence of fruit fly
Import prohibition of potato	Idaho, USA	Potato	Apr. 27, 2006	Occurrence of Pale cyst nematode (PCN)
Seedling, cutting and scion of grape from Switzerland	Switzerland	Plants for planting such as seedling, cutting and scion of grape	May 9, 2006	Outbreak of Flavescence dorée phytoplasma (FD)
Import restriction measures against relevant host plants	See Attachment 1	Add relevant plants	Applicable to shipment on and after Apr. 17, 2008	Occurrence of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
		Add relevant	Applicable to	

		plants (9 species)	shipment on and after Apr. 6, 2010	
Import prohibition of host fruit trees	Region M The whole province of Santiago (including all regions that belong to Santiago)	Fresh fruits including grape, kiwi, lemon and orange	Apr. 9, 2008	Occurrence of Mediterranean fruit fly
Import prohibition of host plants	Aomori and Mie on Honshu Island, Japan	Underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae	May 14, 2008	Outbreak of potato cyst nematode
Import prohibition of host plants	All parts of Chile	Seed and seedlings as well as raw wood and sawn wood of <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Applicable to shipments on and after Oct. 1, 2008	Outbreak of pine tree disease
Import prohibition of host plants	Texas, the USA	potato	Applicable to phytosanitary certificate issued on and after Dec.	Occurrence of Zebra chip

			3, 2008	
Import prohibition of host fruit trees	Asia: China etc. North America: Some parts of the US South America: Guinea etc. Oceania: Australia etc.	Sweet persimmon	Applicable to shipment as of Feb. 6, 2009	Detection of oriental fruit fly
Import prohibition of host plants	South Carolina, USA	Plants for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions of Rutaceae, <i>Cuscuta spp.</i> and <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> (excluding seeds)	Applicable to shipment as of Apr. 22, 2009	Occurrence of citrus greening disease
	Georgia, USA	Same as above	Applicable to shipment as of Jul. 1, 2009	Occurrence of citrus greening disease

	Virgin Island, USA	Same as above	Applicable to shipment as of Jun. 2, 2009	Occurrence of citrus greening disease
Import prohibition of host plants	Tokyo, Japan	Plants for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions of <i>Prunus</i> (excluding seeds)	Applicable to shipment as of May 14, 2009	Occurrence of plum pox
Import prohibition of host plants	Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio and Wisconsin in the USA (added)	Fresh stem and leaf of plants of <i>Ipomoea</i> , and underground parts of fresh plants of <i>Solanaceae</i> and <i>Ipomoea</i>	Applicable to shipment as of Jul. 12, 2009	Occurrence of Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid (PSTVd)
Import prohibition of host plants	Viana Do Castelo District, Braga District	Plants for planting including	Applicable to shipment as of Jul. 13, 2009	Outbreak of Flavescence dorée

	and Vila Real District in Portugal	seedlings, cuttings and scions of grape (excluding seeds)	(Import prohibition was lifted in some areas as of Jul. 23, 2009.)	phytoplasma (FD)
Import prohibition of host plants	Import prohibited areas (Please see subparagraph 12 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulations.)	Add <i>Anubias</i> in the list of import prohibited plants under subparagraph 12 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulations	Applicable to shipment as of Jul. 27, 2009	Outbreak of <i>Radopholus similis</i>
Import prohibition of host plants	Yucatan, Nayarit, Jalisco, Qunintana Roo, Campeche and Colima in Mexico; Belize, Cuba, The Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico	Plants for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions of Rutaceae, <i>Cuscuta spp.</i> and <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Aug. 9, 2009 Jan. 7, 2010 Apr. 26, 2010 (added) May 18, 2010	Occurrence of citrus greening disease

		(excluding seeds)		
Import prohibition of host plants	Escondido region, San Diego of California, USA	Citrus, kiwi, avocado, grape, melon, persimmon, pomegranate	Applicable to phytosanitary certificate issued on and after Sep. 24, 2009	Occurrence of Mediterranean fruit fly
Import prohibition of host plants	Santa Monica, LA County and Fallbrook, San Diego County of California, USA	Citrus, kiwi, avocado, grape, melon, persimmon, pomegranate	Applicable to phytosanitary certificate issued on and after Nov. 9, 2009	Occurrence of Mediterranean fruit fly
Import prohibition of host plants	Hainan, Gwangxi and Gwang-dong	Import prohibited plants under subparagraph 12 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation	Applicable to shipment as of Feb. 23, 2010	Detection of <i>Radopholus similis</i>

ATTACHMENT 1

Import Restriction Measures against *Phytophthora ramorum*

Country/Region	Relevant plants		Remarks
	Scientific name	Common name	
Germany,	<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fir	
Netherlands, UK,	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir	
Spain, Belgium,	<i>Abies magnifica</i>	Red fir	
France, Sweden,	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	
France, Spain, Italy,	<i>Acer davidii</i>	Striped bark maple	
Denmark, Norway,	<i>Acer laevigatum</i>	Evergreen maple	
Ireland, Slovenia,	<i>Annona</i> spp.		
Poland, Switzerland,	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	
the US (restricted	<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	Manzanita	
areas: the whole	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry, Kinnikinnick	
provinces of	<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Ardisia	
California, Oregon,	<i>Berberis diversifolia</i>	Oregon grape	
and Washington)	= <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>		
	<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Spicebush	
	<i>Castanopsis orthacantha</i>	Castanopsis	
	<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Buleblossom	
	<i>Choisya ternate</i>	Mexican-orange	
	<i>Cinnamomum</i> spp.	Camphor tree	
	<i>Clintonia andrewsiana</i>	Andrew's clintonia bead lily	
	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Cornus kousa, Kousa	

		dogwood	
	<i>Cornus kousa x C. capitata</i>	Cornus Norman Haddon	
	<i>Corylopsis spicata</i>	Spike witch hazel	
	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	California hazelnut	
	<i>Daphniphyllum glaucescens</i>		
	<i>Distylium</i> spp.		
	<i>Drimys winteri</i>	Winter's bark	
	<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	California wood fern	
	<i>Empetrum</i> spp.		
	<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly gum	
	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Spreading euonymus	
	<i>Frangula</i> spp.		
	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	
	<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	Silk tassel tree, coast silktassel	
	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal, Oregon wintergreen	
	<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	Chinese witch-hazel	
	<i>Hamamelis x intermedia</i> (<i>H. mollis</i> & <i>H. japonica</i>)	Hyrid witchhazel	
	<i>Ilex</i> spp.		
	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Fetter-bush, dog hobble	
	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Drooping leucothoe	

	<i>Lithocarpus glaber</i>	Japanese-oak	
	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Loropetalum	
	<i>Manglietia</i> spp.		
	<i>Magnolia cavaleri</i>	Michelia	
	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	
	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star magnolia	
	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i>	Loebner magnolia	
	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	Saucer magnolia	
	<i>Magnolia denudata x salicifolia</i>	Magnolia	
	<i>Magnolia ernestii</i> = <i>Michelia wilsonii</i>	michelia	
	<i>Magnolia foveolata</i>	Michelia	
	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobus magnolia	
	<i>Magnolia liliiflora</i> = <i>Magnolia quinquepeta</i>	Purple magnolia	
	<i>Magnolia maudiae</i> = <i>Michelia maudiae</i>	Michelia	
	<i>Magnolia salicifolia</i> = <i>Magnolia proctoriana</i>	Anise magnolia	
	<i>Magnolia x thompsoniana</i> (<i>M. tripetala x M. virginiana</i>)	Magnolia	

	<i>Nerium</i> spp.		
	<i>Nothofagus oblique</i>	Southern or Roble beech	
	<i>Osmanthus decorus</i> (<i>Phillyrea decora</i> = <i>P. vilmoriniana</i>)	Osmanthus	
	<i>Osmanthus delavayi</i>	Delavay tea olive	
	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Sweet olive	
	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly olive	
	<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	Sweet cicely	
	<i>Parakmeria</i> spp.		
	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark	
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box	
	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel, cherry laurel	
	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese laurel cherry	
	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Formosa firethorn	
	<i>Ribes laurifolium</i>	Bayleaf currant	
	<i>Rosa</i> spp.		
	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	
	<i>Schima</i> spp.		
	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew	
	<i>Taxus x media</i>		
	<i>Torreya californica</i>	California nutmeg	

	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> (<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>)	Poison oak	
	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.		
	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	
	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Cowberry, Lingon berry, Mountain cranberry	
	<i>Vancouveria planipetala</i>	Redwood ivy	
California (excluding prohibited areas), Oregon (excluding prohibited areas), and Washington, the USA	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	
	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>	Planetree maple	
	<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Western maidenhair fern	
	<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	California maidenhair fern	
	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	
	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut	
	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	
	<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>	Manzanita	
	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch heather	
	<i>Camellia</i> spp.	Camellia-all species, hybrides and cultivars	
	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	sweet chestnut	
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	
<i>Frangula californica</i> (= <i>Rhamnus californica</i>)	California coffeeberry		

<i>Frangula purshiana</i> (= <i>Rhamus purshiana</i>)	Cascara	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European ash	
<i>Griseliria littoralis</i>	Griselinia	
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel	
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	
<i>Kalmia spp.</i>	Mountain laurel-all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay laurel	
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanoak	
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	California honeysuckle	
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (= <i>Smilacina racemosa</i>)	False Solomon's seal	
<i>Magnolia doltsopa</i> = <i>Michelia doltsopa</i>	Michelia	
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian ironwood	
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Red tip photinia	
<i>Pieris spp.</i>	Andromeda, Pieris-all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	
<i>Quercus spp.</i>		

	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Rhododendron(including azalea)-all species	
	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Wood rose	
	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	
	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	
	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	
	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	European yew	
	<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Western starflower	
	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay laurel,pepperwood, Oregon myrtle	
	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen huckleberry	
	<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Viburnum-all species,hybrids and cultivars	

○ 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

○ **Import requirements for fresh fruits and fruit vegetables**

Fresh fruits and vegetables that can be imported by accompanying a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the exporting country

Name of commodity	Import permitted areas
-------------------	------------------------

Persimmon	The US (excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida) Japan New Zealand
Unshu mandarin	The US (excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida) Japan New Zealand
Sweet persimmon	Japan New Zealand
Durian	Thailand
Strawberry	Japan
Lime	The US (excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida)
Lemon	The US (excluding Hawaii, Texas and Florida) Japan New Zealand
Melon	The US (excluding Hawaii) Japan Uzbekistan New Zealand
Pomegranate	Iran (excluding provinces of Sistan and Baluchistan) Uzbekistan
Avocado	The US (excluding Hawaii and Texas) New Zealand
Sweet cherry	Japan
Cowberry	Nepal

	Indonesia
Citron	Japan (excluding Kyushu and Ryukyu islands)
Grapefruit	The US (excluding Hawaii and Texas) Japan (excluding Kyushu and Ryukyu islands)
Kiwi	The US (excluding Hawaii) Japan New Zealand
Oriental melon	Japan Uzbekistan
Coconut palm	All parts of the world
Tomato	Japan
Pineapple	All parts of the world
Grape	The US (excluding Hawaii and Texas) Japan New Zealand
Unripe banana	All parts of the world
Pumpkin	Japan New Zealand

Among the above-mentioned fresh fruits and fruit vegetables that are permitted to import, those on which emergency import restriction measures ([For more information, please click here.](#)) were imposed cannot be imported.

Fresh fruits and fruit vegetables that are permitted to import on special conditions

Name of commodity	Country	Main import requirements
Mango	Taiwan	Vapor heat treatment at the production site (at 46.5°C for 30 minutes) Pre-clearance inspection by a Korean plant quarantine inspector
	Philippines	Vapor heat treatment at the production site (at 46.5°C for 10 minutes) Pre-clearance inspection by a Korean plant quarantine inspector
	Thailand	Vapor heat treatment at the production site (at 47°C for 20 minutes) Pre-clearance inspection by a Korean plant quarantine inspector
	Australia	Fresh fruits of mango produced by orchards, packing houses and vapor heat treatment facilities registered for export to Korea that went through pest monitoring and vapor heat treatment (at 47°C for 15 minutes)during the cultivation, and whose consignment was confirmed by the pre-clearance inspection by a Korean plant quarantine inspector
Papaya	Philippines	Vapor heat treatment at the production site (at 47°C for 20 minutes) Pre-clearance inspection by a Korean plant quarantine

		inspector
Grape	Chile	<p>“This consignment was grown in an area considered to be free of fruit flies” shall be included in the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate. However, during the period when emergency import restriction measures are in implementation due to detection of Mediterranean fruit fly, “This consignment is free of fruit flies, and was grown in areas other than regulated areas by registered orchards for export to Korea” shall be included.</p>
Kiwi	Chile	<p>“This consignment was grown in an area considered to be free of fruit flies” shall be included in the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate. However, during the period when emergency import restriction measures are in implementation due to detection of Mediterranean fruit fly, “This consignment is free of fruit flies, and produced from areas other than regulated areas by registered orchards for export to Korea” shall be included.</p>
Sweet cherry	New Zealand	<p>“This consignment is free of codling moth and shothole diseases” shall be included in the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>
	The US	<p>MB fumigation (for 2 hours) at the production site The details of treatment, the place of origin, and</p>

		<p>“This consignment has been inspected and found to be free of import prohibited pests, <i>stigmina carpophila</i> and <i>Blumeriella Jaapii</i>” shall be included in the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>
	China	<p>Fresh fruits of sweet cherry from Shandong, China and the consignment shall be of fresh fruits of cherry which were proven and confirmed to be free of pest through field inspection conducted on registered export orchards and packing houses, and shall accompany a phytosanitary certificate describing this information.</p>
	Uzbekistan	<p>MB fumigation shall be carried out at orchards and packing houses registered with a government organization and include this in the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>
Litchi	Taiwan	<p>Vapor heat treatment site (at 46.2°C for 20 minutes) and cold temperature treatment site (at 0 – 2 °C for 42 hours) at the production site</p> <p>Pre-clearance inspection by a Koran plant quarantine inspector</p>
Ponkan Orange	Taiwan	<p>Cold temperature treatment site (at 0 – 1 °C for 14 days) at the production site</p> <p>Pre-clearance inspection by a Koran plant quarantine</p>

		inspector
Sweet orange	South Africa	<p>Cold temperature treatment site (at 1.5 °C or lower for 16 days) at the production site or during conveyance</p> <p>Pre-clearance inspection by a Koran plant quarantine inspector</p>
Orange Lemon	Australia	<p>Field inspection and incubation test</p> <p>Fruits produced from fruit fly infested areas: cold temperature treatment site (at 1 ± 0.5 °C or lower for 16 days for orange and 14 days for lemon)</p> <p>Fruits produced from fruit fly free areas: fruit fly monitoring and pre-clearance inspection by a Koran plant quarantine inspector</p>
Sweetie	Israel	<p>Cold temperature treatment site (at 1.5 °C or lower for 16 days) at the production site or during conveyance</p> <p>Pre-clearance inspection by a Koran plant quarantine inspector</p>
Orange (including Tangerine) Grapefruit	Florida, US	<p>“This consignment was produced from areas designated by Florida Caribbean fruit fly Protocol, and as a result of export inspection conducted by the US APHIS, it is believed that the consignment is free of Caribbean fruit fly” shall be included on the phytosanitary certificate issued by the state of Florida,</p>

		the US.
Orange	Spain	<p>Cold temperature treatment site (at 2°C or lower for 17 days) in the exporting country before shipment or during conveyance</p> <p>Pre-clearance inspection by a Korean plant quarantine inspector</p>
Sweet pumpkin	Tonga	<p>Produced from an area where pest control was carried out and sorted and packed by a registered packing house</p> <p>Indicate “For Korea”, name of the packing house and the registration number of the grower, and date of packing on the outside the packing carton</p>
Avocado	Mexico	<p>Produced from orchards for export to Korea (onsite survey by a Korean plant quarantine inspector)</p> <p>“It is certified that the fresh fruits of avocado is not infected by <i>Nectria galligena</i>, and is produced from Mediterranean fruit fly free area of Michoacan” shall be included in the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>However, during the period when emergency import restriction measures are in implementation due to detection of Mediterranean fruit fly, “It is certified that the fresh fruits of avocado is free of Mediterranean fruit fly and <i>Nectria galligena</i>, and was</p>

		grown in areas other than regulated areas in Michoacan” shall be included.
Orange	Chile	<p>“It is certified that the fresh fruits of orange is free of <i>Septoria citri</i> and <i>Pantomorus cervinus</i>, and is grown in designated areas for export to Korea” shall be included in the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>However, during the period when emergency import restriction measures are in implementation due to detection of Mediterranean fruit fly, “It is certified that the fresh fruits of orange is free of fruit fly, <i>Septoria citri</i> and <i>Pantomorus cervinus</i>, and was grown in areas other than regulated areas in designated areas for export to Korea” shall be included.</p>
Lemon	Chile	<p>“It is certified that the fresh fruits of lemon is free of <i>Septoria citri</i>, and was grown in areas other than regulated areas in designated areas for export to Korea” shall be included in the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>However, during the period when emergency import restriction measures are in implementation due to detection of Mediterranean fruit fly, “It is certified that the fresh fruits of orange is free of fruit fly and</p>

		<p><i>Septoria citri</i>, and was grown in areas other than regulated areas in designated areas for export to Korea” shall be included.</p>
<p>Plants of 3 genus including Anthrium</p>	<p>Netherlands</p>	<p>Plants of Anthurium, Calathea, and Musa that include underground parts.</p> <p>After registration as a cultivation facility for plants for propagation and a nursery for export to Korea, a sample test shall be carried out regularly in order to prove non infection by burrowing nematode.</p> <p>The consignment must accompany a phytosanitary certificate including this information in the additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>
<p>Walnut (shelled or unshelled)</p>	<p>US</p>	<p>The shelled walnut shall be produced from the mainland USA.</p> <p>The consignment shall be MB fumigated at the production site and have the record of fumigation treatment on the phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>The unshelled walnut shall be produced from the state of California. The MB treatment shall be confirmed by a Korean plant quarantine inspector and the consignment shall have the record of fumigation treatment on the phytosanitary certificate.</p>
<p>Orange</p>	<p>Egypt</p>	<p>Orange produced by designated export orchards (varieties including Navel, Valencia and Baladie)</p>

		<p>Cold temperature treatment site (at 1.7 °C or lower for 16 days) at the production site or during conveyance</p> <p>Pre-clearance inspection by a Koran plant quarantine inspector</p>
--	--	---

- Criteria for prohibited plants and the application

ANNEX 3.

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

1. Plants that accompany a certificate of quality and condition and export certificate issued by a government organization or public inspection agency of the exporting country which states the fact that they are frozen at - 17.8□ (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
- b. the fresh stem and leaf, and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae under subparagraph 7 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation
- c. the fresh fruit of plants of Solanaceae under subparagraph 8 of Annex 1 of Enforcement

Regulation

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

Regulation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. The grape fruit under subparagraph 2 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation includes oroblanco and sweetie.

8. The pumpkin under subparagraph 2 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation includes sweet pumpkin and C.pepo L.

9. Sawdust, pine needle and cone are considered as non-wood under subparagraph 13 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

10. Bark of wood under subparagraph 13 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation is considered as wood.

11. The tissue culture seedlings of a plant of sterile culture inside a container such as plastic containers are not considered import prohibited plants under subparagraphs 5, 6, 12 and 14 of sterile culture.

12. Peppers which were frozen at - 17.8°C or lower after being boiled at 90 °C for 30 minutes are not considered as fresh fruits under subparagraph 8 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

13. The walnut shells (endocarps) sealed after being grinded in small pieces and dried, are not considered import prohibited plants under subparagraph 3 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

14. The raw walnut which accompanies a phytosanitary certificate of the exporting country that states “The walnut kernel was heat treated at 150°C or higher for more than 10 minutes before making it into gourd” are not considered as import prohibited plants under subparagraph 3 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation.

15. Wood chips and shavings that accompany phytosanitary certificates or export certificates issued by a government organization of the exporting country which describes the fact that they have been applied heat treatment or MB fumigation, are not considered as import prohibited plants under subparagraph 13 of Annex 1 of Enforcement Regulation. Nevertheless, wood chips that are treated offshore and accompany treatment certificate are not considered as import prohibited plants.

(1) Treatment schedule

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

- MB fumigation

Treatment	Temperature (°C)	Dosage
-----------	------------------	--------

		Fumigate for 24 hrs	Fumigate for 48 hrs
Vessel fumigation	More than 10	33	-
	More than 5 – less than 10	49	-
	less than 5	73	49
Tent fumigation	More than 15	33	-
	More than 5 – less than 15	49	-
	less than 5	-	73

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

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

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

were unloaded on land or visited import prohibited areas.

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