



September 22, 2015

**Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance
Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation**

This is in response to your letter dated August 13, 2015 regarding your question about the phytosanitary requirements according to the legislation for importing of plants into Korea.

I am pleased to provide the information on Korean regulation for import plant quarantine as follows;

1	Name of the country	Republic of Korea
2	The legislation of the country (the name of normative legal documents in the field of quarantine of plants, numbers and dates of their acceptance)	- Plant Protection Act (30 Dec. 1961) * See the Attachment 1.
3	General issues: - requirements to registration of phytosanitary certificates when importing (entry in additional declarations)	- We don't request the specific additional declarations in phytosanitary certificates for general plant and plant products. - However, the additional declarations for import prohibited items (Attachment 3.) could be decided by negotiation for market access between the Korea and export country.
	- period of validity of the phytosanitary certificate for import of production	- We didn't establish the period of validity of the phytosanitary certificate for import.
	- need of the import license (order of its receiving)	- We don't have any import licence or permission system for general plant and plant products.
	- need of carrying out fumigation of the imported quarantine products (to concretize a product name, the processing period, preparations, expositions, doses) - the other	- A plant quarantine inspector may order the owner or agent to disinfect, destroy or take other necessary measures in case quarantine pests are detected. - See the Attachments 2.
4	List of quarantine objects, for the Republic of Korea	- See the Attachment 1. (Article 12.)
5	The forbidden quarantine products for import (to concretize)	- See the Attachment 3. (Table : Plants and Plant Products Prohibited Entry into Korea)
6	The restrictions for import of import production (to concretize)	- At the present time, we don't have any import restriction measures against plant products imported from Russia.

I hope that this information provided would be helpful and also hope that through this opportunity, the NPPOs of Korea and Russia would achieve development in cooperations on quarantine issues.

Sincerely yours,



Jooseok MIN

Director
Export Management Division
Department of Plant Quarantine
Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency

Cc.: Mr. Alexander Masaltsev, Russian Embassy in Republic of Korea

- Attachment 1. Plant Protection Act.
2. Summary of Import Plant Quarantine
 3. Plants and Plant Products Prohibited Entry into Korea

PLANT PROTECTION ACT

Amended by Act No. 908, Dec. 30, 1961
Amended by Act No. 1772, Mar. 29, 1966
Act No. 2135, Aug. 4, 1969
Act No. 5021, Dec. 6, 1995
Act No. 5153, Aug. 8, 1996
Act No. 5758, Feb. 5, 1999
Act No. 5764, Feb. 5, 1999
Act No. 6696, May 13, 2002
Act No. 7136, Jan. 29, 2004
Act No. 7994, Sep. 27, 2006
Act No. 8852, Feb. 29, 2008
Act No. 8930, Mar. 21, 2008
Act No. 10018, Feb. 4, 2010

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to contribute to safety and improvement in agricultural and forestry production and to conserve the natural environment by providing for matters necessary in phytosanitary measures for imported and exported plants, as well as domestic plants, and matters necessary in control measures against pests injurious to plants.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The terms used in this Act shall be defined as follows: <Amended by Act No. 10018, Feb. 4, 2010>

1. The term "plant" refers to any of the following things, except pests under subparagraph 2:
 - (a) A seed plant, a fern, moss, or a mushroom;
 - (b) Seeds, fruits, or processed products of any of those under item (a) (excluding those specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as those processed to eliminate dormant pests);

2. The term "pests" refers to the followings:
 - (a) Microorganisms injurious to plants, such as fungi, slime molds, bacteria, and virus;
 - (b) Insects, mites, eelworms, snails, and other invertebrate animals, injurious to plants;
 - (c) Weeds (including seeds) specified and publicly notified by the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
3. The term "articles subject to phytosanitary measures" refers to plants, containers and packaging for containing or wrapping plants, pests, and soil specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "soil");
4. The term "regulated pests" refers to quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests, both of which are considered to severely harm plants if measures, such as disinfection and discarding, are not taken;
5. The term "quarantine pests" refers to the pests specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, among the following pests that have an unacceptable economic impact to bring about severe damage:
 - (a) Pests that have not yet been distributed in the Republic of Korea;
 - (b) Pests that have been distributed in the Republic of Korea, but against which preventive observations and other measures have been taken;
6. The term "regulated non-quarantine pests" refers to pests specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, among pests regulated in the Republic of Korea because they have inflicted too severe economic damage on plants for farming to accommodate;
7. The term "provisionally regulated pests" refers to pests that were discovered first in the course of the import quarantine process or that have been subject to the pest risk analysis under Article 6, and thus, against which provisional measures, such as disinfection and discarding, have been taken to the degree equivalent to measures against regulated pests;
8. The term "non-quarantine pests" refers to pests specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, except regulated pests and provisionally regulated pests;
9. The term "epidemiological investigation" refers to the following activities performed

to control pests in advance and prevent them from spreading where pests have existed or are likely to exist :

- (a) Activities for tracing sources of infection by pests;
- (b) Activities for discovering channels through which pests are introduced.

Article 3 (Phytosanitary Officer)

(1) The Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may appoint a phytosanitary officer to assign to carry out phytosanitary measures and pest control measures under this Act, while each local government may appoint a local public official as a phytosanitary officer.

(2) The qualifications for phytosanitary officers under paragraph (1), the procedure for selection of such officers, and other necessary measures shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 4 (Authority of Phytosanitary Officers)

(1) Each phytosanitary officer may inspect an article subject to phytosanitary measures, a parcel of land, storage, a warehouse, a place of business, a ship, a vehicle, an aircraft, or other thing, if it is suspected to carry regulated pests, provisionally regulated pests, or pests subject to pest control measures under Article 32 (3).

(2) Each phytosanitary officer may, if regulated pests, provisionally regulated pests, or pests subject to pest control measures under Article 32 (3) are detected, or a prohibited article under Article 10 (1) is discovered as a result of an inspection under paragraph (1), issue an order to the person who owns the article subject to phytosanitary measures, the parcel of land, the storage, the warehouse, the place of business, the ship, the vehicle, the aircraft, or other thing or the agent to whom the owner has delegated the authority for disposal (hereinafter referred to as "agent") to perform disinfection or discarding or to take other necessary measures.

(3) Each phytosanitary officer may, if he/she considers it necessary for an inspection under paragraph (1), enter a parcel of land, storage, a warehouse, a place of business, a ship, a vehicle, an aircraft, or other thing or ask questions to people concerned, and may also collect the minimum quantity of materials necessary for testing without compensation.

(4) Each phytosanitary officer shall, when he/she performs his/her duties pursuant to this Act, carry with him/her an identification certificate showing his/her authority and produce it to people concerned.

Article 5 (Plan for Development of Technology for Phytosanitary Measures)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall establish and implement a comprehensive plan for the development of technology for phytosanitary measures, including methods of prevention, diagnosis, and disinfection of pests.

(2) Matters necessary for the establishment and implementation of the plan for the development of technology for phytosanitary measures under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 6 (Pest Risk Analysis)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall assess the level of risks of pests, if pests are introduced into the Republic of Korea from a foreign country, in order to prevent economic losses on agricultural produce and the natural environment and analyze and assess risks of pests to prepare a scheme for lowering the level of risks (hereinafter referred to as "pest risk analysis").

(2) The method and procedure for pest risk analysis and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 7 (Safety Control of Articles subject to Phytosanitary Measures)

A person who imports an article subject to phytosanitary measures, transports it through the Republic of Korea, or stores it in the Republic of Korea shall transport or store the article in a safe manner, such as keeping it in a sealed container or receptacle in compliance with standards prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to prevent pests attached to on the article subject to phytosanitary measures from spreading.

Article 8 (Phytosanitary Certificate)

Any person who intends to import a plant and container and packaging in which the plant is wrapped or contained (hereinafter collectively referred to as "plant") shall submit a phytosanitary certificate issued by the governmental entity of an exporting country in the form of the phytosanitary certificate provided for in the International Plant Protection Convention: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply in any of the following cases:

1. Where a plant is imported from a country that does not have any governmental entity responsible for phytosanitary measures;
2. Where a plant is carried in accompanying luggage or imported by mail;
3. Where it is difficult to submit a phytosanitary certificate due to any other reason specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 9 (Ports of Importation)

No article subject to phytosanitary measures shall be imported through any place other than a port, harbor, airport, railroad station, or other place specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "port of importation").

Article 10 (Prohibition on Importation)

(1) None of the following articles (hereinafter referred to as "prohibited articles") shall be imported:

1. Plants specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, among plants produced in, dispatched from, or transported via an area in which pests anticipated as a result of pest risk analysis under Article 6, to cause severe damage to domestic plants if they are introduced into the Republic of Korea, are distributed (excluding consignments in simple transit defined by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries);
2. Pests: Provided, That pests that the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries recognizes, as a result of pest risk analysis, as unlikely to inflict economic damage on domestic plants shall be excluded herefrom;
3. Soil or plants with soil adhering thereto;
4. Containers and packaging of articles specified in subparagraphs 1 through 3.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a prohibited article may be imported in any of the following cases:

1. Where a person satisfies requirements specified by Presidential Decree to provide a prohibited article for testing, research, or an international exhibition recognized by the Government and obtains permission therefor from the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
2. Where a prohibited article at issue is a plant under paragraph (1) 1, but the exporting country has presented a risk management scheme with respect to the pests that inhabit the plant, and the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries recognizes, as a result of pest risk analysis with regard to the adequacy of the scheme, that the plant is unlikely to cause any damage to domestic plants;
3. Where a prohibited article is imported in order to secure agricultural genetic resources pursuant to the Act on the Preservation, Management and Utilization of Agricultural Genetic Resources.

(3) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may prescribe the method of importation, the method of follow-up management after importation or attach other necessary conditions with regard to articles that may be imported pursuant to paragraph (2) among prohibited articles.

Article 11 (Restriction on Importation)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may place a temporary restriction on importation of plants produced in, dispatched from, or transported via a specified area in a foreign country, if he/she finds that regulated pests have existed in the specified area and are likely to be introduced into the Republic of Korea or that a pest control emergency has occurred.

(2) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may demand an exporting country to conduct inspections and disinfection in growing areas and take other necessary measures for plants imported from the country in which regulated pests are distributed. In such cases, countries and plants subject to such demand shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(3) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may place restrictions on importation of plants from a country that has not conducted inspections and disinfection of growing areas nor has taken necessary measures in compliance with a demand under paragraph (2).

Article 12 (Inspection of Articles subject to Phytosanitary Measures)

(1) A person who imports an article subject to phytosanitary measures shall promptly file a declaration with the head of an agency responsible for phytosanitary measures, established within the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "phytosanitary authorities") and receive an inspection from a phytosanitary officer: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to cases where an article is subject to inspection under paragraph (2), (4), or (6).

(2) A phytosanitary officer may, if he/she suspects that an article subject to phytosanitary measures carries regulated pests and considers that the regulated pests are likely to spread, board a ship, a vehicle, or an aircraft prior to customs clearance to inspect the article subject to phytosanitary measures.

(3) The head of a post office that carries out customs clearance shall, if he/she receives a postal matter that contains, or is suspected to contain, an article subject to phytosanitary measures, notify the fact to the head of the phytosanitary authorities without delay.

(4) A phytosanitary officer shall inspect a postal matter in question upon receiving notice from the head of a post office pursuant to paragraph (3).

(5) A person who has received a postal matter that contains an article subject to phytosanitary measures without inspection under paragraph (4) shall file a report on the fact with the head of the phytosanitary authorities without delay, along with the postal matter, and shall receive an inspection conducted by a phytosanitary officer.

(6) A phytosanitary officer may conduct an inspection on wooden packing materials (referring to wooden materials used for propping up, protecting, or transporting consignments) to ensure whether such materials carry regulated pests or provisionally regulated pests or conform to requirements for importation.

Article 13 (Quarantine Growing and Inspection)

(1) If a phytosanitary officer finds, as a result of an inspection conducted pursuant to Article 12 on seeds for planting or multiplying, as specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, including seeds, seedlings, and bulbs (hereinafter referred to as "seeds") that it is difficult to determine whether regulated pests exist, he/she may order the owner or his/her agent to grow them in an isolated area and inspect the growing area or have the phytosanitary authorities grow all or some of such seeds in an isolated area and inspect them.

(2) Matters necessary for the method and procedure for quarantine growing and inspection under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 14 (Designation of Places of Inspection)

(1) An inspection by a phytosanitary officer under the main sentence of Article 12 (1) shall be conducted in a place designated by the head of the phytosanitary authorities (hereinafter referred to as "place of inspection").

(2) A person who intends to have a place of inspection designated shall satisfy the requirements prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with regard to facilities necessary for the inspection, etc.

(3) The procedure for and the method of designation of a place of inspection under paragraph (1) and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(4) A person who has a place of inspection designated shall maintain the place of inspection in compliance with standards prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food,

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for maintenance.

(5) A place of customs inspection under Article 173 of the Customs Act shall be deemed to have been designated as a place of inspection.

Article 15 (Cancellation, etc. of Designation of Places of Inspection)

(1) The head of the phytosanitary authorities may order a person who has a place of inspection designated to take corrective measures in any of the following cases:

1. Where the place of inspection fails to meet requirements for designation under Article 14 (2);
2. Where the person fails to observe standards for maintenance under Article 14 (4).

(2) The head of the phytosanitary authorities may cancel the designation of a place of inspection or issue an order to suspend the operation of a place of inspection for a specified period not exceeding six months in any of the following cases: Provided, That the designation shall be cancelled in cases under subparagraph 1:

1. If a person has a place of inspection designated by fraudulent or other wrongful means;
2. If a person fails to comply with an order to take corrective measures under paragraph (1);
3. If it is no longer necessary to maintain a place of inspection due to a decrease in imports of plants, etc. or any other reason.

(3) If the designation of a place of inspection is cancelled due to any reason under paragraph (2) 1 and 2, the person who had the place of inspection designated shall not be eligible to file an application for the designation of a place of inspection for one year from the date on which the designation is cancelled.

(4) The head of the phytosanitary authorities shall hold a hearing whenever he/she intends to cancel the designation of a place of inspection pursuant to paragraph (2).

(5) The guidelines and procedure for administrative dispositions under paragraph (2) and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 16 (Dispositions for Results of Inspection)

(1) A phytosanitary officer shall, if an article subject to phytosanitary measures falls under any of the following subparagraphs, order the owner or his/her agent to discard or return the article or to take other necessary measures:

1. A plant imported without an accompanying phytosanitary certificate under Article 8;

2. An article subject to phytosanitary measures, imported through any place other than a port of importation, in violation of Article 9;
 3. A prohibited article imported in violation of Article 10 (1): Provided, That articles imported pursuant to Article 10 (2) shall be excluded herefrom;
 4. A prohibited article that contravenes the method of importation, the method of follow-up management after importation, or other necessary conditions under Article 10 (3);
 5. A plant imported in violation of a restriction on importation under Article 11 (1) or (3);
 6. An article subject to phytosanitary measures, which has been imported without an inspection under Article 12 (1) or has passed such inspection by fraudulent or other wrongful means;
 7. An article subject to phytosanitary measures, which evaded an inspection under Article 12 (5) or has passed the inspection by fraudulent or other wrongful means;
- (2) If the owner of specified seeds or his/her agent fails to comply with an order to grow them in an isolated area pursuant to Article 13, a phytosanitary officer may order the owner or his/her agent to discard the seeds or to take other necessary measures: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to cases where a facility for quarantine growing is destroyed by a natural disaster or any other cause or event specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries occurs.
- (3) A phytosanitary officer may, if regulated pests or provisionally regulated pests are detected as a result of an inspection under Article 12 (1), (2), (4), (5), or (6) or 13, order the owner of the article subject to phytosanitary measures or his/her agent to conduct disinfection or discarding or to take other necessary measures.
- (4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) through (3), a phytosanitary officer may disinfect or discard an article subject to phytosanitary measures at his/her discretion in any of the following cases:
1. If the article falls under any of the followings and the phytosanitary officer concludes that disposing of the article directly is efficient and obtains consent of the owner or his/her agent thereto;
 - (a) An article subject to phytosanitary measures, imported by mail or carried in accompanying luggage;
 - (b) An article subject to phytosanitary measures, imported in a small quantity;

2. If an owner or his/her agent fails to comply with an order, issued pursuant to any provision of paragraphs (1) through (3), by the deadline specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;

3. If it is unclear who the owner or his/her agent is or his/her whereabouts is unknown and thus it is impossible to issue an order under any provision of paragraphs (1) through (3).

(5) A phytosanitary officer may, if he/she disinfected or discarded an article subject to phytosanitary measures at his/her discretion pursuant to paragraph (4), claim for the owner or his/her agent to pay expenses therefor.

(6) Matters necessary for claiming expenses for disinfection or discarding under paragraph (4) or (5) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 17 (Inspection Certificate)

(1) A phytosanitary officer shall issue an inspection certificate for an article subject to phytosanitary measures, only when he/she finds, as a result of an inspection under Article 12 that the article does not violate any provision of Articles 8 through 11 and does not carry regulated pests or provisionally regulated pests: Provided, That an inspection certificate shall be issued for an article subject to phytosanitary measures only upon a request of the person importing the article, if it is imported by accompanying luggage.

(2) Matters concerning the issuance of inspection certificates under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 18 (Inspection Method, etc.)

Methods of making declarations and inspections under Articles 4, 12, and 28, the guidelines for administrative dispositions for results of an inspection, inspection fees, and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 19 (On-Site Phytosanitary Measures)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may dispatch a phytosanitary officer to an exporting country to have the phytosanitary office take phytosanitary measures for plants to be imported from the country (hereinafter referred to as "on-site phytosanitary measures") in any of the following cases:

1. Where an exporting country requests the Republic of Korea to dispatch a phytosanitary officer to take phytosanitary measures within that country in order to

export its plants;

2. Where plants are to be imported pursuant to Article 10 (2) 2;

3. Where the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries considers it necessary to prevent the introduction of regulated pests on any other ground.

(2) The method of taking on-site phytosanitary measures under paragraph (1) and other matters necessary for on-site phytosanitary measures shall be prescribed and publicly notified by the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, applying the inspection method under Article 18 *mutatis mutandis*.

(3) As to plants accompanied by an inspection certificate indicating results of on-site phytosanitary measures under paragraphs (1) and (2), Articles 12 (2) and 13 shall not apply.

Article 20 (Approval for Inland Transit)

(1) Any foreign plant subject to phytosanitary measures may be transported inland only between ports of importation, if it is intended to transport such plant via the Republic of Korea.

(2) The owner of a foreign plant subject to phytosanitary measures or his/her agent shall, if he/she intends to transport such a plant inland by vehicle via the Republic of Korea, obtain approval for inland transit from the head of the phytosanitary authorities having jurisdiction over the port of departure of the inland transit, which shall be a port of importation.

(3) Upon receiving an application for inland transit of a foreign plant subject to phytosanitary measures pursuant to paragraph (2), the head of the phytosanitary authorities shall issue the applicant a letter of approval for inland transit, if he/she finds that the applicant has performed measures for safety control under Article 7 and the exterior of the vehicle in transit does not carry regulated and provisionally regulated pests.

(4) Matters concerning the application for approval for inland transit and the issuance of a letter of approval for inland transit under paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 21 (Transit Period)

A foreign plant subject to phytosanitary measures in inland transit with approval under Article 20 (2) (hereinafter referred to as "consignment in transit") shall arrive at the port of destination, which shall be another port of importation, within seven days from the date of issuance of the letter of approval for inland transit (hereinafter referred to as "transit

period"): Provided, That the head of the phytosanitary authorities may extend the transit period if he/she considers it necessary due to a natural disaster or any other unavoidable cause or event, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 22 (Reporting on Occurrence of Accident)

(1) A person who has obtained approval for inland transit under Article 20 (2) shall, if any problem occurs to the safety of the consignment in transit due to a natural disaster, a traffic accident, or other cause or event, promptly report it to the head of the phytosanitary authorities who approved the inland transit.

(2) Necessary matters concerning the method and procedure for reporting the occurrence of a problem in the safety of consignments in transit shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 23 (Investigation of Accidents and Measures therefor)

(1) The head of the phytosanitary authorities shall, upon receiving a report on the occurrence of a problem in the safety of a consignment in transit pursuant to Article 22 (1), promptly conduct an investigation into causes of the occurrence and whether regulated or provisionally regulated pests have spread or are likely to spread due to the problem: Provided, That if the area in which a problem in the safety occurred is outside the jurisdiction, a notice shall be given, without delay, to the head of the phytosanitary authorities having jurisdiction over the area to have him/her conduct an investigation.

(2) The head of the phytosanitary authorities shall, upon completion of an investigation pursuant to paragraph (1), take emergency measures for preventing pests from spreading and eradicating such pests, if he/she finds that regulated or provisionally regulated pests have spread or are likely to spread.

Article 24 (Prohibition against Smuggling of Consignments in Transit)

No person who has obtained approval for inland transit under Article 20 (2) shall smuggle the consignment in transit into the Republic of Korea.

Article 25 (Arrival Report)

(1) A person who has obtained approval for inland transit under Article 20 (2) shall, when the consignment in transit arrives at the port of destination which shall be a port of importation, promptly report the arrival to the head of the phytosanitary authorities having jurisdiction over the port of importation.

(2) Matters necessary for the method and procedure for the arrival report under paragraph

(1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 26 (Inspection of Consignments in Transit)

A phytosanitary officer may conduct inspections to ascertain the existence of any problem in the safety of a consignment in transit until the consignment is taken abroad, prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 27 (Order to Take Measures such as Disinfection and Discarding)

(1) A phytosanitary officer may order the owner of a consignment in transit or his/her agent to disinfect, discard, return, or remove the consignment in transit or to take other necessary measures in any of the following cases, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:

1. Where the consignment in transit fails to arrive at the port of transit destination, which shall be a port of importation, within the transit period;
2. Where it is found as a result of an investigation under Article 23 (1) that regulated or provisionally regulated pests have spread or are likely to spread;
3. Where the consignment in transit has been smuggled, in violation of Article 24;
4. Where it is found as a result of an inspection under Article 26 that there is a problem in the safety of the consignment in transit.

(2) A phytosanitary officer may disinfect or discard a consignment in transit at his/her discretion in any of the following cases:

1. Where the owner or his/her agent has failed to comply with an order issued pursuant to paragraph (1) during the period specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
2. Where it is unclear who the owner or his/her agent is or whereabouts of the owner or his/her agent is unknown and thus complying with an order issued pursuant to paragraph (1) is impossible.

(3) A phytosanitary officer may, when he/she disinfects or discards a consignment in transit at his/her discretion pursuant to paragraph (2), claim for the owner or his/her agent to pay expenses therefor.

(4) Matters necessary for claiming reimbursement of expenses incurred in disinfection or discarding under paragraph (3) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 28 (Inspection of Exported Plants, etc.)

A person who intends to export plants, etc. shall undergo an inspection conducted by a phytosanitary officer to ensure that the plants, etc. satisfy requirements of the importing country, and any plant, etc. that fails to pass the inspection shall not be exported: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to plants, etc. for which the importing country does not require a phytosanitary certificate.

Article 29 (Places of Inspection)

An inspection under Article 28 shall be conducted at the phytosanitary authorities or a place of inspection: Provided, That a person who intends to undergo an inspection may undergo the inspection at the growing area of the plants subject to inspection, if the person desires to undergo the inspection at the growing area and the phytosanitary officer confirms that the area is appropriate for the inspection.

Article 30 (Domestic Phytosanitary Measures)

If necessary for preventing pests that have been introduced into the Republic of Korea for the first time or have developed in some areas within the Republic of Korea, the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may take phytosanitary measures for specific plants and may order the owner of the plants or his/her agent to disinfect or discard them or to take necessary measures, such as refraining from movement. In such cases, plants and areas subject to phytosanitary measures and methods of phytosanitary measures shall be prescribed and publicly notified by the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 31 (Pest Control Measures)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or the Special Metropolitan City Mayor, each Metropolitan City Mayor, Do Governor, or Special Self-Governing Province Governor (hereinafter referred to as "Mayor/Do Governor") shall take pest control measures, if pests that infiltrate the Republic of Korea for the first time or pests that have already infiltrated some areas within the Republic of Korea are likely to spread to inflict severe damage on agricultural and forestry products or if pests are likely to impede exportation of agricultural and forestry products and thus he/she considers it necessary to take such pest control measures: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to cases where pest control measures, such as control measures against pests in forests, are taken pursuant to any other Act.

(2) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or each Mayor/Do Governor shall, whenever he/she takes pest control measures pursuant to paragraph (1),

give public notice of the following matters by not later than 14 days before starting pest control measures:

1. The area subject to pest control measures and the date and time of such measures;
2. The type of pests subject to control measures;
3. Details of pest control measures;
4. Other matters necessary for pest control measures.

Article 31-2 (Epidemiological Investigations)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may conduct an epidemiological investigation, if he/she considers it necessary for pest control measures under Article 31 (1).

(2) No one shall reject, interfere with, or evade, without justifiable grounds, an epidemiological investigation that the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries conducts pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) Details and methods of epidemiological investigations under paragraph (1), the organization of an investigative team, and other necessary matters concerning epidemiological investigations shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 32 (Plans for Pest Control Measures)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall prepare guidelines for the establishment of a plan for pest control measures, including basic matters concerning pest control measures, (hereinafter referred to as "basic guidelines for pest control measures") and notify each Mayor/Do Governor of the guidelines in order to ensure efficiency in pest control measures under Article 31.

(2) Each Mayor/Do Governor shall, upon receiving basic guidelines for pest control measures from the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, establish and implement a plan for pest control measures appropriate for his/her jurisdiction.

(3) Matters that shall be included in the basic guidelines for pest control measures and a plan for pest control measures under paragraphs (1) and (2) are as follows:

1. Basic guidelines for pest control measures:
 - (a) Basic direction setting for pest control measures;
 - (b) Types of pests to be subject to pest control measures;
 - (c) Guidelines for implementation of pest control measures and matters concerning the budget for pest control measures;

(d) Other matters necessary for the establishment and implementation of a plan for pest control measures;

2. The plan for pest control measures:

(a) Basic direction setting for pest control measures appropriate for characteristics of the locality;

(b) The area subject to pest control measures and the time schedule for pest control measures;

(c) Types of pests to be subject to pest control measures;

(d) Specific details of pest control measures and other matters necessary for pest control measures.

(4) When each Mayor/Do Governor establishes a plan for pest control measures pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3), he/she shall give public notice of details thereof without delay and report them to the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, while the same shall also apply to an amendment of such plan.

Article 33 (Preventive Observations of Development of Pests)

The Administrator of the Rural Development Administration, the Administrator of the Korea Forest Service, or each Mayor/Do Governor shall, if he/she considers that certain pests are not restrained to limited areas, but are spreading rapidly and extensively and so, are likely to inflict severe damage on agricultural and forestry products, research the current status of multiplication of the pests, weather conditions, and the growth of agricultural and forestry products and provide such information to people concerned.

Article 34 (Duty to Report)

The Administrator of the Rural Development Administration, the Administrator of the Korea Forest Service, the head of the phytosanitary authorities, or each Mayor/Do Governor shall, if he/she discovers a fact that causes him/her to consider it necessary to take pest control measures pursuant to Article 31 (1), report or notify the fact to the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or the competent Mayor/Do Governor.

Article 35 (Joint Pest Control Measures)

A Mayor/Do Governor may, if he/she considers it efficient to take pest control measures under Article 31 jointly with any of the following persons, take joint pest control measures within his/her jurisdiction in accordance with a plan for pest control measures under Article 32 (2):

1. A Si, a Gun, or an autonomous Gu;
2. A farmer, an agricultural enterprise, or a producers' organization under subparagraphs 2 through 4 of Article 3 of the Framework Act on Agriculture, Rural Community and Food Industry (hereinafter referred to as "farmer");
3. A pest control business entity under the Agrochemicals Control Act.

Article 36 (Details of Orders for Pest Control Measures)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or each Mayor/Do Governor may issue any of the following orders, if he/she considers it necessary for pest control measures under Article 31:

1. An order, issued to a person who grows plants that carry or are likely to carry pests subject to pest control measures, to place a restriction or prohibition on growing such plants;
2. An order, issued to the owner of plants that carry or are suspected to carry pests subject to pest control measures or his/her agent, to place a restriction or prohibition on transfer and movement of such plants;
3. An order, issued to the owner of plants that carry or are suspected to carry pests subject to pest control measures, or his/her agent, to disinfect or discard such plants;
4. An order, issued to the owner of goods, such as agricultural tools and machines and transportation means, or facilities, such as warehouses, that carry or are suspected to carry pests subject to pest control measures or his/her agent, to disinfect or discard such goods or such facilities.

(2) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or each Mayor/Do Governor may, if he/she considers it necessary to take urgent pest control measures under Article 31 (1), assign a phytosanitary officer to take measures similar to those under paragraph (1) 3 without giving public notice under Article 31 (2).

Article 37 (Liability for Expenses)

A Mayor/Do Governor may, when he/she takes joint pest control measures pursuant to Article 35, bear expenses for such measures at the basic subsidization rate under the Act on the Budgeting and Management of Subsidies: Provided, That a Mayor/Do Governor may, if he/she believes that taking pest control measures will bring significant benefits to beneficiaries, require beneficiaries to bear some of the expenses therefor, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 38 (Compensation for Losses)

(1) The State and the Special Metropolitan City, each Metropolitan City, Do, and Special Self-Governing Province may compensate a person for losses that the person sustains due to an order issued pursuant to Article 36, taking circumstances into consideration.

(2) A person who intends to receive compensation under paragraph (1) shall file an application with the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or the Mayor/Do Governor having jurisdiction over the location of the goods eligible for such compensation, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. In such cases, an application to the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall be filed through the Mayor/Do Governor having jurisdiction over the location of the goods.

(3) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or a Mayor/Do Governor shall, upon receiving an application under paragraph (2), make a decision as to whether to pay compensation in accordance with the criteria and procedure prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and shall promptly notify the applicant of the results of the decision.

Article 39 (Stocking up with, and Transfer of, Chemicals, etc.)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may secure chemicals necessary for carrying out pest control measures or require the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation under Article 3 of the Agricultural Cooperatives Act to secure such chemicals.

(2) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may transfer chemicals secured pursuant to paragraph (1) to local governments or farmers who will take pest control measures in accordance with a plan for pest control measures or pest control business entities under the Agrochemicals Control Act or subsidize some of the expenses incurred in purchasing chemicals required for taking pest control measures.

Article 40 (Registration of Business for Heat Treatment of Timber for Exportation or Importation, etc.)

(1) A person who intends to engage in a business for exterminating pests attached to timber and wooden packaging of goods, exported or imported, by applying heat (hereinafter referred to as "business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation") shall register the business with the head of the phytosanitary authorities, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(2) A person who intends to register a business for heat treatment of timbers for

exportation or importation in accordance with paragraph (1) shall have human resources, facilities and equipment specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(3) A person who runs a business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation with registration under paragraph (1) shall affix a mark after applying heat treatment in accordance with standards prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(4) Other matters necessary for the operation of a business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 41 (Cancellation of Registration, etc.)

(1) The head of the phytosanitary authorities may order a person who runs a business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation after registration under Article 40 (1) to take corrective measures, if the business fails to meet the requirements for registration under Article 40 (2).

(2) The head of the phytosanitary authorities may, if a person who runs a business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation after registration under Article 40 (1) falls under any of the following subparagraphs, cancel the registration or order the person to suspend the business completely or partially for a specified period not exceeding two years: Provided, That if a person falls under subparagraph 1, the registration shall be cancelled:

1. If the person registered the business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation by fraudulent or other wrongful means;
2. If the person ceases to run the business for one year or more;
3. If the person breaches standards for heat treatment or the duty to put a mark under Article 40 (3);
4. If the person violates an order to take corrective measures under paragraph (1).

(3) Guidelines for orders to take corrective measures under paragraph (1) and dispositions of business suspension under paragraph (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(4) The head of the phytosanitary authorities shall hold a hearing, if he/she intends to cancel the registration of a business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation pursuant to paragraph (2).

Article 42 (Honorary Phytosanitary Guards)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may commission farmers and executives and employees of consumers' organizations and agriculture-related producers' organizations as phytosanitary guards to authorize them to carry out monitoring, guidance and to increase awareness for the phytosanitary system so as to establish order in the phytosanitary system.

(2) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may reimburse honorary phytosanitary guards for expenses incurred in monitoring.

(3) Matters necessary for the qualification for honorary phytosanitary guards, the commissioning method and missions of such guards, details of expenses for monitoring, and the method of reimbursement for such expenses under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Article 43 (Reward Money)

The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may pay reward money to a person who files a report or a criminal complaint with the phytosanitary authorities or an investigative agency regarding a person who evaded an inspection under Article 12 (1), (2), (4), or (5) or 13 or regarding a person who passes an inspection by fraudulent or other wrongful means and a person who files a report with the head of the phytosanitary authorities on a serious outbreak of pests introduced from abroad, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 44 (Immunity from Liability)

No one may claim for a phytosanitary officer to pay compensation for a loss of goods, degradation of quality, damage from chemicals, and other similar damage that may be incurred as a consequence of disinfection, discarding, or any other necessary measure that a phytosanitary officer has conducted or taken to perform an order or his/her duties under any provision of Articles 4 (2), 16 (1) through (4), and 27 (1) and (2).

Article 45 (Subsidization for Facilities)

The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may subsidize, within budgetary limits, some of expenses incurred to a private individual or an organization in installing facilities for inspection, disinfection, or discarding of imported plants.

Article 46 (Delegation of Authority)

(1) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may delegate some of his/her authority under this Act to the head of the phytosanitary authorities or each

Mayor/Do Governor, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) Each Mayor/Do Governor may delegate some of his/her authority under this Act to the head of each Si, Gun, or autonomous Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 47 (Penal Provisions)

A person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs shall be punished by imprisonment with prison labor for not more than three years or by a fine not exceeding 20 million won:

1. A person who violates an order to conduct disinfection or discarding or to take any other necessary measure pursuant to Article 4 (2);
2. A person who imports plants without an accompanying phytosanitary certificate, in violation of Article 8;
3. A person who imports an article subject to phytosanitary measures through a place other than ports of importation, in violation of Article 9;
4. A person who imports a prohibited article in violation of Article 10 (1) (excluding persons who import such article in accordance with Article 10 (2));
5. A person who imports plants, in violation of a restriction on importation under Article 11;
6. A person who makes a false representation in filing a declaration under Article 12 (1), who imports an article subject to phytosanitary measures without receiving an inspection, or who passes an inspection by fraudulent or other wrongful means (excluding persons who imports such article in accompanying luggage);
7. A person who violates an order to conduct disinfection or discarding, return, or take other necessary measures under any provision of Article 16 (1) through (3);
8. A person who transports a foreign plant or prohibited article without approval for inland transit in violation of Article 20 (2);
9. A person who fails to submit a report on an occurrence of a problem in safety, in violation of Article 22;
10. A person who smuggles a consignment in transit into the Republic of Korea, in violation of Article 24;
11. A person who violates an order to conduct disinfection or discarding, return, remove, or take other necessary measures under Article 27 (1).

Article 48 (Penal Provisions)

A person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs shall be punished by

imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine not exceeding ten million won:

1. A person who refuses, interferes with, or evades an inspection under Article 4 (1);
2. A person who denies, interferes with, or evades access to land or another place or collection of materials for testing under Article 4 (3);
3. A person who breaches the method of importation, the method of follow-up management after importation, or any other necessary conditions imposed on an article that may be imported pursuant to Article 10 (3);
4. A person who rejects, interferes with, or evades a phytosanitary officer's disposition for disinfection or discarding under Article 16 (4);
5. A person who rejects, interferes with, or evades emergency pest control measures under Article 23 (2);
6. A person who refuses, interferes with, or evades a phytosanitary officer's inspection under Article 26;
7. A person who rejects, interferes with, or evades a phytosanitary officer's disposition of disinfection or discarding under Article 27 (2);
8. A person who exports an article without passing an inspection under Article 28 or who commits fraud or another wrongful act in passing an inspection to export an article;
9. A person who runs a business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation without registration of the business under Article 40.

Article 48-2 (Penal Provisions)

A person who rejects, interferes with, or evades an epidemiological investigation without justifiable grounds in violation of Article 31-2 (2) shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three million won.

Article 49 (Joint Penal Provisions)

(1) If the representative, an agent, an employee, or a servant of a legal entity commits a violation under Article 47 or 48 in connection with the business of the legal entity, not only shall such offender be punished accordingly, but the legal entity also shall be punished by the fine prescribed in the relevant provision: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to cases where the legal entity has not neglected to take reasonable care and supervision of the business to prevent such violation.

(2) If an agent, an employee, or a servant of a private individual commits a violation under Article 47 or 48 in connection with the business of the private individual, not only shall

such offender be punished accordingly, but the private individual also shall be punished by the fine prescribed in the relevant provision: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to cases where the private individual has not neglected to take reasonable care and supervision of the business to prevent such violation.

Article 50 (Fines for Negligence)

(1) A person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding ten million won:

1. A person who makes a false statement in response to a question under Article 4 (3);
2. A person who transports or stores an article subject to phytosanitary measures in violation of standards prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
3. A person who makes a false representation in filing a declaration under Article 12 (1) for an article subject to phytosanitary measures, imported in accompanying luggage, or who imports such article without undergoing an inspection, or who passes an inspection by fraudulent or other wrongful means;
4. A person who delays a declaration under Article 12 (1);
5. A person who evades an inspection under Article 12 (5) or who passed such inspection by fraudulent or other wrongful means;
6. A person who violates an order to grow seeds in an isolated area under Article 13;
7. A person who fails to file a report on arrival of a consignment in transit in violation of Article 25;
8. A person who rejects, interferes with, or evades phytosanitary measures under Article 30 or who violates an order to conduct disinfection or discarding or an order to take necessary measures, such as refraining from movement;
9. A person who violates an order to take pest control measures under Article 36 (1) or a phytosanitary officer's order to take measures under paragraph (2) of the same Act.

(2) Fines for negligence under paragraph (1) shall be imposed and collected by the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or each Mayor/Do Governor (hereinafter referred to as "imposing authority"), as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(3) Any person who is dissatisfied with the disposition of a fine for negligence under paragraph (2) may raise an objection to the imposing authority within 30 days from the date on which he/she is notified of the disposition.

(4) The imposing authority shall, upon receiving an objection under paragraph (3) from a

person subject to the disposition of a fine for negligence under paragraph (2), promptly notify the competent court, which in turn shall proceed to a trial on the fine for negligence pursuant to the Non-Contentious Case Litigation Procedure Act.

(5) If a fine for negligence imposed is not paid and an objection is not filed within the period prescribed in paragraph (3), such fine for negligence shall be collected in the same manner as delinquent national or local taxes are collected.

ADDENDA

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force one year after the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Transitional Measure concerning Dispositions, etc.)

An act done by or in relation to an administrative agency, such as the issuance or submission of various kinds of certificates, pursuant to a former provision as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed an act done by or to the administrative agency pursuant to the corresponding provision of this Act.

Article 3 (Transitional Measure concerning Businesses for Heat Treatment of Timber for Exportation or Importation)

A person who runs a business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation as at the time this Act enters into force shall file for registration of the business for heat treatment of timber for exportation or importation under Article 40 within three months after the date this Act enters into force.

Article 4 (Transitional Measure concerning Penal Provisions and Fines for Negligence)

An act committed before this Act enters into force shall be governed by a former provision in applying penal provisions and imposing fines for negligence.

Article 5 (Relationships with other Acts)

A citation of a provision of the former Plant Protection Act by any other Act or subordinate statute in force as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed a citation of the corresponding provision of this Act in lieu of the former provision, if such corresponding provision exists in this Act.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 10018, Feb. 4, 2010>

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

IMPORT PLANT QUARANTINE

- Main provisions for importing in Korea's Plant Protection Act. -

ARTICLE 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Act is to contribute to the safety and promotion of agriculture and forestry production and to protect natural environment by prescribing the necessary matters pertaining to the quarantine of import and export plants, and domestic plants and to control pests and diseases inflicting harms on plants.

ARTICLE 8. PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Any person intending to import plants or associated container and packaging for the plants should accompany a phytosanitary certificate which conforms to the phytosanitary certificate form as prescribed by International Plant Protection Convention and issued by a government authority of the exporting country. Nevertheless, this shall not be applicable to cases that fall under the following subparagraph:

1. in case of importing from a country that has no government authority responsible for plant quarantine;
2. in case of importing through hand luggage or mail; or
3. in other cases where it is difficult to accompany a phytosanitary certificate, of which are stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

ARTICLE 10. PROHIBITION OF IMPORT

1. Any items which fall under any of the following subparagraphs shall not be imported:
 - (1) Plants which are produced or sent from areas where pests as a result of pest risk analysis under Article 6, known to inflict serious damages on domestic plants upon introduction, or which have visited such areas (except for simple transit as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishries), and of which are specified in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture;
 - (2) Pests. - Except for those, as a result of pest risk analysis, approved by the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Korea to cause no economic damages on plants in Korea;
 - (3) Soil or plants attached with soil; and
 - (4) Containers or packaging of the items specified in the above subparagraphs from 1 through 3.

2. Notwithstanding the paragraph 1, prohibited items which fall under any of the following subparagraphs may be imported:
 - (1) In case a permission has been obtained from the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Korea by meeting the requirements prescribed by the Presidential Decree for the purpose of offering to a research or to an international exhibition approved by the Government;
 - (2) In case risk management options against pests that live in plants under paragraph 1 (1), are submitted by an exporting country, whereby its validity has been approved, and as a result of the pest risk analysis on the validity, it is approved cause no

damages to domestic plants; and

- (3) In case plants are imported in order to secure the agricultural genetic resources in accordance with Act on the Preservation, Management and Utilization of Agricultural Genetic Resources.

3. The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Korea may attach necessary conditions such as importation method, management method after importation and other matters needed to import prohibited items under paragraph 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE 12. INSPECTION OF ITEMS SUBJECT TO PLANT QUARANTINE

1. Any person importing items subject to plant quarantine inspection must without hesitation declare to the head of an agency responsible for plant quarantine inspection established in the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Korea (hereinafter referred to as “Plant Quarantine Inspection Agency”) and undergo inspection by a plant quarantine inspector. Nevertheless, this shall not be applicable, provided, that the inspection is carried out pursuant to paragraphs 2, 4 and 6.

2. The plant quarantine inspector may, if he or she suspects that a quarantine pest is present in an import item subject to plant quarantine inspection or believes that there is a concern for spread of the pest, enter the ship, vehicle or aircraft before the clearance inspect the item subject to plant quarantine inspection.

3. The head of postal service responsible for the execution of customs clearance procedure shall, upon receiving a postal package containing items subject to plant quarantine inspection or suspected of containing items subject to plant quarantine inspection, report immediately to

the Head of Plant Quarantine Inspection Agency.

4. The plant quarantine inspector shall inspect the concerned postal package upon receiving such report from the head of postal service under paragraph (3).

5. Any person receiving a postal package which contains items subject to plant quarantine inspection but did not undergo inspection, shall without hesitation report to the Head of Plant Quarantine Inspection Agency and undergo an inspection by a plant quarantine inspector.

6. A plant quarantine inspector can inspect wood packaging materials of import consignment as prescribed by the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for the presence of regulated pests or potential regulated pests, or for the compliance with import requirements.

ARTICLE 13. POST-ENTRY QUARANTINE

1. A plant quarantine inspector shall, in case it is deemed difficult, as a result of inspection carried out pursuant to Article 12, to confirm the presence of regulated pests in seeds for planting or for propagation including seeds, seedlings and bulbs, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as “Seeds”), order the owner or the agent to carry out post-entry quarantine and undergo inspection in the growing field, or may carry out post-entry quarantine inspection of all or some of the seeds at the Plant Quarantine Inspection Agency.

2. Necessary matters pertaining to the inspection method and procedure of post-entry quarantine under Paragraph 1 shall be established by the Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

ARTICLE 16. ACTIONS BASED ON THE INSPECTION RESULTS

1. A plant quarantine inspector shall order the owner or the agent to destroy, re-ship or to take necessary actions on plants subject to plant quarantine inspection which fall under any of the following subparagraphs:

- (1) Plants imported without accompanying a phytosanitary certificate under Article 8;
- (2) Plants subject to plant quarantine inspection which were imported, in violation of Article 9, through a port other than the port of entry;
- (3) Prohibited items imported in violation of paragraph 1 of Article 10. Nevertheless, items imported in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 10 shall be excluded;
- (4) Prohibited items which violated importation method, management method after importation other necessary conditions under paragraph 3 of Article 10;
- (5) Plants imported in violation of import restriction under paragraph 1 or 3 of Article 11;
- (6) Items subject to plant quarantine inspection which were imported without undergoing inspection under paragraph 1 of Article 12, or undergoing inspection using false or other unlawful means; and
- (7) Items subject to plant quarantine inspection which failed to undergo inspection under paragraph 1 of Article 12 or which were using false or other unlawful means.

2. A plant quarantine inspector may, with regard to a seed which is in violation of post-entry quarantine order under Article 13, give the owner or the agent an order to destroy or take other necessary actions. Nevertheless, in such cases as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries including destruction of post-entry quarantine facilities by the natural disaster, this may not be applicable.

3. A plant quarantine inspector may order the owner or agent to disinfect, destroy or take other necessary measures in case regulated pests or potential regulated pests are detected as a result of inspection pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5 or 6 of Article 12, or Article 13.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraphs 1 through 3, a plant quarantine inspector may disinfect or destroy items subject to plant quarantine inspection in case it falls under any of the following subparagraphs:

(1) In case of an item that falls under any of the following, which is deemed as effective for a plant quarantine inspector to handle it directly and obtained consent of the owner or agent;

A. an item subject to plant quarantine inspection which is imported by post or hand luggage; and

B. an item subject to plant quarantine inspection which is imported in small amount

(2) In case the owner or agent who has been given orders in accordance with provisions in paragraphs 1 through 3, fails to implement the order until the specified time period stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; and

(3) In case the owner or agent is not specified or his/her location is unknown and thus, the order under Paragraph 1 through 3 cannot be implemented.

5. In case a plant quarantine inspector disinfects or destroys the item subject to plant quarantine inspection in accordance with paragraph 4, the inspector may charge the owner or agent the necessary cost.

6. Matters necessary for charging the cost of disinfection or destruction under paragraphs 4 and 5 shall be stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Rules 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 QIA 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

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

Plants and Plant Products Prohibited Entry into Korea

- Related with Plant Protection Act, Article 4 and 12 –

- 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 Plant Protection Act and which were designated by the Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
1. Unhulled rice, chaff and rice straw, and their processed products (except hulled rice and unhulled rice mixed in hulled rice designated by Commissioner of QIA)	All (except Japan and Taiwan)	- <i>Ditylenchus angustus</i> - <i>Balansia oryzae-sativae</i>
2. All fresh fruits including vegetable fruits (except coconut palm, pineapple and immature banana), and green beans of Fabaceae	All (except followings : - Persimmon from U.S.A. (except Hawaii, Texas and Florida), Japan and New Zealand - Grape from U.S.A.(except Hawaii and Texas), Japan	- <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> - <i>Ceratitis quinaria</i> - <i>Ceratitis rosa</i> - <i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i> - <i>Bactrocera carambolae</i> - <i>Bactrocera correcta</i> - <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> species

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
	<p>and New Zealand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kiwi fruit(<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> and <i>A. deliciosa</i>) from U.S.A. (except Hawaii), Japan and New Zealand - Kiwi(<i>A. arguta</i>) from New Zealand - Grapefruit from U.S.A. (except Hawaii, Texas and Florida), Japan(except Kyushu island and southward) - Orange and lemon from U.S.A.(except Hawaii, Texas and Florida), Japan (except Kyushu island and southward) and New Zealand - Lime from U.S.A.(except Hawaii, Texas and Florida) - Citron from Japan (except Kyushu island and southward) - Sweet persimmon and pumpkin from Japan and New Zealand - Durian from Thailand - Cherry, tomato and strawberry from Japan 	<p>complex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Bactrocera halfordiae</i> - <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> - <i>Ceratitis quinaria</i> - <i>Ceratitis rosa</i> - <i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i> - <i>Bactrocera carambolae</i> - <i>Bactrocera correcta</i> - <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</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> - <i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> - <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> - <i>Bactrocera tuberculata</i> - <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> - <i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> - <i>Bactrocera umbrosa</i> - <i>Bactrocera zonata</i> - <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> - <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> - <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avocado from U.S.A. (except Hawaii, Texas and Florida) and New Zealand - Pomegranate from Iran(except Sistan and Baluchistan Province) and Uzbekistan - Blueberry from Nepal and Indonesia - Melon from U.S.A.(except Hawaii), Japan, Uzbekistan and New Zealand - Oriental melon from Japan and Uzbekistan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> - <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> - <i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i> - <i>Rhagoletis cingulata</i> - <i>Rhagoletis completa</i> - <i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i> - <i>Rhagoletis fausta</i> - <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> - <i>Rhagoletis suavis</i> - <i>Zonosemata electa</i> - <i>Anastrepha distincta</i> - <i>Anastrepha pseudoparallela</i> - <i>Anastrepha striata</i> - <i>Bactrocera cucumis</i> - <i>Bactrocera fraunfeldi</i> - <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> - <i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
		- <i>Carpomya pardalina</i>
3. Fruit and kernel of walnut(except shelled walnut)	<p><u>Asia</u> : Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, India, China, Turkey, Pakistan</p> <p><u>Europe</u> : All</p> <p><u>Africa</u> : All</p> <p><u>North America</u> : Canada, U.S.A., Mexico</p> <p><u>South America</u> : Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Peru</p> <p><u>Oceania and Pacific region</u> Australia, New Zealand</p> <p><u>Other region</u> : Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Kyrgystan, Georgia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia</p>	- <i>Cydia pomonella</i>
4. True potato seeds and tomato seeds	<u>Asia:</u> Afghanistan, China(only Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu,	<i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
	<p>Qinghai), India(only Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra)</p> <p>Europe: Belarus, Germany, Poland, Russia, UK(only England and Wales)</p> <p>Africa: Egypt, Nigeria</p> <p>North America: USA(only Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Wyoming)</p> <p>Central America: Costa Rica</p> <p>South America: Argentina, Chile, Peru, Venezuela</p> <p>Oceania: New Zealand</p>	
<p>5. Fresh vines, stems, leaves and fresh underground parts of <i>Ipomoea</i> spp., <i>Pharbitis</i> spp., <i>Calystegia</i> spp., <i>Dioscorea</i> and <i>Cuscuta</i> spp. and fresh underground parts of</p>	<p>Asia : Laos, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Brunei, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, China, Taiwan, Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, Philippines, Japan(only limited to Nansei, Ogasawara and Daito islands which located</p>	<p>- <i>Cylas formicarius</i></p> <p>- <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i></p>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
cassava	<p>below 30° North latitude), Maldives, Cocos island, Christmas island, Pescadores islands, British Indian Ocean Territory</p> <p><u>Africa</u> : All</p> <p><u>North America</u> : U.S.A., Mexico, West Indies</p> <p><u>South America</u> : Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Surinam, Peru, French Guiana, Paraguay</p> <p><u>Oceania and Pacific region</u> : Australia, Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, Hawaiian islands</p>	
6. Stems and leaves of <i>Hordeum</i> spp., <i>Triticum</i> spp., <i>Secale</i> spp., <i>Agrophyron</i> spp., <i>Triticosecale</i> spp.,and Their processed products (except processed products designated	<p><u>Asia</u> : Iraq, Israel, Iran, Turkey, Syria</p> <p><u>Europe</u> : All</p> <p><u>Africa</u> : Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia</p> <p><u>North America</u> : All(except West Indies)</p> <p><u>Oceania and Pacific region</u> :</p>	- <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
by Commissioner of QIA)	New Zealand Other region : Georgia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine	
7. Fresh vines, stems, leaves and fresh under ground parts of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea spp.</i>	All (except followings : - Fresh vines, stems and leaves of Solanaceae from Japan(except Hokkaido and Kyushu islands) - Fresh vines, stems and leaves of Ipomoea and fresh underground parts of Solanaceae and Ipomoea from Japan (except Hokkaido and Kyushu islands), U.S.A.(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) and	- <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> - Potato spindle tuber viroid - <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> - <i>Globodera pallida</i> - <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> - <i>Peronospora tabacina</i>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
	Australia(except the State of Victoria and West Australia)	
8. Fresh fruits of Solanaceae	<p><u>Asia</u> : Taiwan, Arab Emirate, Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Turkey, Yemen</p> <p><u>Europe</u> : All</p> <p><u>Africa</u> : Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia</p> <p><u>North America</u> : Guatemala, Mexico, U.S.A., Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Canada, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica</p> <p><u>South America</u> : Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela</p> <p><u>Oceania and Pacific region</u> : Australia</p> <p><u>Other region</u> : Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, Georgia</p>	- <i>Peronospora tabacina</i>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
<p>9. Plants for planting (excluding seeds) and fresh fruits (excluding <i>Prunus</i> spp.) including nursery stocks, scions and cuttings etc. of Pomoideae, <i>Prunus</i> spp. and <i>Rubus</i> spp.</p>	<p>All (except Japan and Taiwan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> - Apple proliferation phytoplasma - Plum pox virus
<p>10. Plants for planting (excluding seeds) including nursery stocks, scions and cuttings etc. of Rutaceae, <i>Cuscuta</i> spp. and <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i></p>	<p>Asia : China, India, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal, Yemen, Bhutan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Japan(Only limited to southern parts of latitude 27. 58' in Okinawa Prefecture and Kikaisima), Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Iran</p> <p>Africa : Mauritius, Réunion, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe,</p>	<p>- Citrus greening disease and its vector insects [<i>Diaphorina citri</i> and <i>Trioza erytreae</i>] from the region where citrus greening disease exists</p>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
	<p>Burundi, Cameroon, Tanzania, Central African Rep, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, Tunisia</p> <p><u>North America:</u> USA(only Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia and Virgin Islands), Mexico(only States of Yucatan, Nayarit, Jalisco, QunintanaRoo, Campeche, Colima, Sinaloa and Michoacan), Beliz, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica(only Los Chiles, San Carlos, Guatuso, Upala, La Cruz)</p> <p><u>South America:</u> Brazil</p> <p><u>Oceania and Pacific Region:</u> Papua New Guinea, East Timor</p>	
<p>11. Plants for planting (excluding seeds) including nursery stocks, scions and cuttings etc. of grape</p>	<p><u>Asia</u> : Taiwan</p> <p><u>Europe</u> : France, Germany, Italy, Serbia and Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Spain</p> <p><u>North and Central America</u> : U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica</p>	<p>- Grapevine flavescence Doree Phytoplasma</p> <p>- <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i></p>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
	<p><u>South America</u> : Argentina, Venezuela, Paraguay, Brazil</p>	
<p>12. Living and fresh underground parts of avocado, pineapple, litchi, <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>, loblolly pine, <i>Pinus elliottii</i>, garden bean, okra, watermelon, radish, balsam pear, red pepper, tomato, pumpkin, melon, leek, Cape Jasmine, cannas, tea plant, coffee, ginger, alfalfa, black pepper, sweet potato, sugarcane, soybean, corn, peanut(excluding shelled peanut seeds), betel nut palm, coconut, <i>Curcuma longa</i>, carrot, <i>Solanum nigrum</i>, <i>Musa</i> spp., Rutaceae, <i>Calathea</i> spp., <i>Beta</i> spp, <i>Dioscorea</i> spp, <i>Pyrus</i> spp. <i>Philodendron</i> spp., <i>Maranta</i> spp., <i>Stromanthe</i> spp.,</p>	<p><u>North America</u> : U.S.A., Canada, Mexico</p> <p><u>Central America</u> : All</p> <p><u>South America</u> : All</p> <p><u>Africa</u> : All</p> <p><u>Asia</u> : India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Brunei, Lebanon, Oman, Singapore, Yemen, China(restricted areas: Guangdong-Guangzhou, Maoming, and Shenzhen), Chinese Taipei</p> <p><u>Europe</u> : Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia</p> <p><u>Oceania and Pacific region</u> : Australia(except Tasmania), Palau, Guam, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Polynesia, Fiji, Hawaiian islands</p>	<p>- <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i></p> <p>- <i>Radopholus similis</i></p>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
<p><i>Ctenonthe</i> spp., <i>Persea</i> spp., <i>Sterelitzia</i> spp., <i>Jasminum</i> spp., <i>Rhapis</i> spp. and <i>Heliconia</i> spp. <i>Anubias</i> spp., <i>Agathis dammara</i>, <i>Staurogyne</i> spp., <i>Vallisneria</i> spp. <i>Livistona</i> spp., plants for planting(including cuttings and scions) of <i>Anthrrium</i> spp.</p>		
<p>13. Nursery stocks, wood and wood products of <i>Pinus</i> spp., <i>Larix</i> spp. and <i>Cedrus</i> spp.. (except processed wood designated by Commissioner of QIA)</p>	<p>Asia : Japan, China, Taiwan, Viet Nam</p> <p>North America : U.S.A., Canada, Mexico</p> <p>Europe: Portugal</p>	<p>- <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and its vector insects [<i>Monochamus alternatus</i> and <i>Monochamus carolinensis</i>] from where PWN exists</p> <p>- <i>Cronartium colesoporoides</i></p>
<p>14. Plans for planting such as nursery stocks, scions, cuttings (excluding seeds) and un-debarked wood of <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>, <i>Aesculus californica</i>, <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>, <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>,</p>	<p>Europe: Germany, Netherlands, UK, Spain, Belgium, France, Sweden, Italy, Demark, Norway, Ireland, Slovenia, Poland, Swiss</p> <p>North America: USA(only Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa</p>	<p>- <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i></p>

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
<p><i>Calluna vulgaris</i>,</p> <p><i>Camellia</i> spp.,</p> <p><i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>,</p> <p><i>Griseliria littoralis</i>,</p> <p><i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>,</p> <p><i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>,</p> <p><i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>,</p> <p><i>Lonicera hispidula</i>,</p> <p><i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>),</p> <p><i>Photinia fraseri</i>,</p> <p><i>Pieris formosa</i>,</p> <p><i>Pieris formosa</i>×<i>P. japonica</i>,</p> <p><i>P. floribunda</i>×<i>P. japonica</i>,</p> <p><i>Pieris japonica</i>,</p> <p><i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>,</p> <p><i>Quercus</i> spp.,</p> <p><i>Frangula californica</i>,</p> <p><i>Rhododendron</i> spp.,</p> <p><i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>,</p> <p><i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>,</p> <p><i>Trientalis latifolia</i>,</p> <p><i>Umbellularia californica</i>,</p> <p><i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>,</p> <p><i>Viburnum</i> spp,</p>	<p>Cruz, Sonoma, Alameda, Solano, Mendecino, Humboldt, Contra Costa, Lake, San Francisco county in the State of California, Curry county in the state of Oregon, and Nassau county in the state of New York)</p>	

Prohibited Plants or Plant Products	Countries or Regions from Which Prohibited	Major Concerned Pest for Prohibition
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus,</i> <i>Aesculus hippocastanum,</i> <i>Adiantum aleuticum,</i> <i>Adiantum jordanii,</i> <i>Castanea sativa,</i> <i>Fagus sylvatica,</i> <i>Frangula purshiana</i> (= <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>), <i>Kalmia spp.</i> <i>Laurus nobilis</i> <i>Magnolia doltsopa</i> <i>Parrotia persica</i> <i>Pieris spp.</i> <i>Salix caprea</i> <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> <i>Taxus baccata</i>		

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.