

Market Entry Requirement
Exporting of Plants and Plant Products to

1. **European Union (EU)**
2. **UK**
3. **United States (US)**
4. **Saudi Arab**
5. **Qatar**
6. **Japan**
7. **China**
8. **Malaysia**
9. **South Korea**
10. **India**

Market Entry Requirement

Exporting of Plants and Plant Products to European Union (EU)

1. Controlled and Prohibited Goods

(a) Prohibited plants and plant products in all regions of European Union:

Annex VI of [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2072](#) lists out the plants and plant products and other object which are prohibited to export from Bangladesh to EU. The list of prohibited goods is below:

Table: List of import prohibited plant and plant products in EU

SN.	Description
1.	Plants of <i>Abies</i> Mill., <i>Cedrus</i> Trew, <i>Chamaecyparis</i> Spach, <i>Juniperus</i> L., <i>Larix</i> Mill., <i>Picea</i> A. Dietr., <i>Pinus</i> L., <i>Pseudotsuga</i> Carr. and <i>Tsuga</i> Carr., other than fruit and seeds CN code: 0602 20 20, 0602 20 80, 0602 90 41, 0602 90 45, 0602 90 46, 0602 90 47, 0602 90 50, 0602 90 70, 0602 90 99, 0604 20 20, 0604 20 40
2.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. and <i>Quercus</i> L., with leaves, other than fruit and seeds CN Code: 0602 10 90, 0602 20 20, 0602 20 80, 0602 90 41, 0602 90 45, 0602 90 46, 0602 90 48, 0602 90 50, 0602 90 70, 0602 90 99, 0604 20 90, 1404 90 00
3.	Isolated bark of <i>Castanea</i> Mill. CN code: 1404 90 00, 4401 40 90
4.	Plants for planting of <i>Chaenomeles</i> Ldl., <i>Crateagus</i> L., <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L. and <i>Rosa</i> L., other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruits CN code: 0602 10 90, 0602 20 20, 0602 20 80, 0602 40 00, 0602 90 41, 0602 90 45, 0602 90 46, 0602 90 47, 0602 90 48, 0602 90 50, 0602 90 70, 0602 90 91, 0602 90 99
5.	Plants for planting of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L. and <i>Pyrus</i> L. and their hybrids, and <i>Fragaria</i> L., other than seeds CN code: ex 0602 10 90, 0602 20 20, 0602 90 30, 0602 90 41, 0602 90 45, 0602 90 46, 0602 90 48, 0602 90 50, 0602 90 70, 0602 90 91, 0602 90 99
6.	Plants of <i>Vitis</i> L., other than fruits CN code: 0602 10 10, 0602 20 10, 0604 20 90, 1404 90 00
7.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> L., <i>Fortunella</i> Swingle, <i>Poncirus</i> Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruits and seeds

	CN code: 0602 10 90, 0602 20 2, 0602 20 30, 0602 20 80, 0602 90 45, 0602 90 46, 0602 90 47, 0602 90 50, 0602 90 70, 0602 90 91, 0602 90 99, 0604 20 90, 1404 90 00
8.	Plants for planting of the family <i>Poaceae</i> , other than plants of ornamental perennial grasses of the subfamilies <i>Bambusoideae</i> and <i>Panicoideae</i> and of the genera <i>Buchloe</i> , <i>Bouteloua</i> Lag., <i>Calamagrostis</i> , <i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf., <i>Glyceria</i> R. Br., <i>Hakonechloa</i> Mak. ex Honda, <i>Hystrix</i> , <i>Molinia</i> , <i>Phalaris</i> L., <i>Shibataea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> Schreb., <i>Stipa</i> L. and <i>Uniola</i> L., other than seeds CN code: 0602 90 50, 0602 90 91, 0602 90 99
9.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L., seed potatoes CN code: 0701 10 00
10.	Plants for planting of stolon- or tuber-forming species of <i>Solanum</i> L. or their hybrids, other than those tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. as specified in entry 15 CN code: 0601 10 90, 0601 20 90, 0602 90 50, 0602 90 70, 0602 90 91, 0602 90 99
11.	Tubers of species of <i>Solanum</i> L., and their hybrids, other than those specified in entries 15 and 16 CN code: ex 0601 10 90, 0601 20 90, 0701 90 10, 0701 90 50, 0701 90 90
12.	Plants for planting of <i>Solanaceae</i> other than seeds and the plants covered by entries 15, 16 or 17 CN code: 0602 10 90, 0602 90 30, 0602 90 45, 0602 90 46, 0602 90 48, 0602 90 50, 0602 90 70, 0602 90 91, 0602 90 99
13.	Soil as such consisting in part of solid organic substances CN code: 2530 90 00, 3824 99 93
14.	Growing medium as such, other than soil, consisting in whole or in part of solid organic substances, other than that composed entirely of peat or fibre of <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L., previously not used for growing of plants or for any agricultural purposes CN code: 2530 10 00, 2530 90 00, 2703 00 00, 3101 00 00, 3824 99 93

(b) Prohibited plants and plant products in certain protected zone of EU

Annex IX of the [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2072](#) lists out the plants, plant products and other objects, whose introduction into certain protected zones is prohibited.

2. Import Requirements

(a) General rule:

Plant and plant products must be free from harmful organisms and comply with the relevant EU rules. Plant and plant products are subject to documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2130.

(b) Increased control for food safety ground

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/608 provides a list of certain foods of non-animal origin that are subject to the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures. Annex I of the regulation lists out certain third countries¹ that are subject to a temporary increase of official controls at border control posts and control points for food safety ground. Annex II of the regulation lists out certain third countries that are subject to special conditions for the entry into the Union due to contamination risk by mycotoxins, including aflatoxins, pesticide residues, pentachlorophenol and dioxins, and to microbiological contamination.

Increased Control on Bangladesh:

Foodstuffs containing or consisting of betel leaves (Piper betle) from Bangladesh is added in the list (SN. 3) on the ground of hazard of Salmonella. According to Article 11 of the regulation, each consignment of food and feed listed in Annex II shall be accompanied by an official certificate in accordance with the model set out in Annex IV ("official certificate"). For export foodstuffs containing or consisting of betel leaves (Piper betle) from Bangladesh, a official certificate according to the format provided in Annex IV of the regulation shall be attested.

(c) Special requirements for import:

Annex VII of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 lists the plants, plant products and other objects and their corresponding special requirements for importation into EU.

Annex X of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 lists plants, plant products and other objects that require special requirements for importation into certain protected zones.

3. Certificate

Phytosanitary Certificate is required to export to European Union according to section 71 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

The products for which Phytosanitary Certificate is mandatory listed in the Part B of Annex XI of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. Products for which Phytosanitary Certificate is not required listed in the part C of Annex XI of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072

The plant products for which phytosanitary certificate is not required are: Pineapples, fresh or dried (CN code 0804 30 00), Coconuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (CN code 0801 12 00, 0801

¹ A country that is not a member of the European Union as well as a country or territory whose citizens do not enjoy the European Union right to free movement, as defined in Art. 2(5) of the Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (Schengen Borders Code)

19 00), Durians (CN code 0810 60 00), Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried (CN code 0803 10 10, 0803 10 90, 0803 90 10, 0803 90 90).

4. Food Regulation and Standards

(a) Food law:

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law. The regulation applies at all stages of the food chain, from production, processing, transport and distribution to supply.

(b) Food Hygiene:

Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 lays down general rules for food business operators on the hygiene of foodstuffs, taking particular account of the following principles:

- primary responsibility for food safety rests with the food business operator;
- it is necessary to ensure food safety throughout the food chain, starting with primary production;
- it is important, for food that cannot be stored safely at ambient temperatures, particularly frozen food, to maintain the cold chain;
- general implementation of procedures based on the HACCP principles, together with the application of good hygiene practice, should reinforce food business operators' responsibility.
- guides to good practice are a valuable instrument to aid food business operators at all levels of the food chain with compliance with food hygiene rules and with the application of the HACCP principles;
- it is necessary to establish microbiological criteria and temperature control requirements based on a scientific risk assessment;
- it is necessary to ensure that imported foods are of at least the same hygiene standard as food produced in the Community or are of an equivalent standard.

(c) Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of pesticides

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 sets out the maximum residue levels for pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin. To check if there is any change in the Regulation, visit the link: [EUR-Lex - 02005R0396-20221214 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#). Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/128 amended the Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for benalaxyl, bromoxynil, chlorsulfuron, epoxiconazole and fenamiphos in or on certain products.

EU has developed a searchable database for MRLs, named EU pesticides database. One can find substances approved or non-approved in EU. Also, one can search by product's name and find the MRLs apply to the product. The database can be found in the link: [EU pesticides database](#).

(d) Contaminates

Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915 sets out maximum levels for certain contaminants in food.

(e) Microbiological Criteria

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 lays down the microbiological criteria for certain micro-organisms and the implementing rules to be complied with by food business operators when implementing the general and specific hygiene measures referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004

(f) Food additive

Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 lays down rules on food additives used in foods. According to the Article 5 of the regulation, "no person shall place on the market a food additive or any food in which such a food additive is present if the use of the food additive does not comply with this Regulation". Table 1 of the regulation lists out the foods in which the presence of an additive may not be permitted. Table 2 of the regulation lists out the foods in which the presence of a food color may not be permitted. The regulation also lays down the labeling requirements of food containing food additive.

Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 lays down rules on food enzymes used in foods, including such enzymes used as processing aids

Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 lays down rules on flavorings and food ingredients with flavoring properties for use in and on foods

(g) Labeling Requirement

Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 establishes the general principles, requirements and responsibilities governing food information, and in particular food labelling. Chapter IV Section 1 Article 9 states the list of mandatory particulars to be included in the food label.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 sets out the general and specific marketing standards for fruit and vegetables. Fruit and vegetables which fall under specific marketing standard of EU shall be labeled according to the Annex II of the regulation and fruit and vegetable which fall under general marketing standard shall be labeled according to the Annex I of the regulation.

Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 lays down the regulation on nutrition and health claims on food.
Commission Regulation (EU) No 432/2012 lists permitted health claims that can be made on foods.

(h) Marketing Standard

EU has two marketing standards for fruit and vegetables: general marketing standard and specific marketing standard. The fruit and vegetables that do not fall under the specific marketing standard shall maintain the specific marketing standard.

Article 4 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 exempts some products from marketing standard.

The products that shall maintained specific marketing standard of EU are:

- Apples;
- Citrus fruit;

- Kiwifruit;
- Lettuces, curled leaved and broad-leaved endives;
- Peaches and nectarines;
- Pears;
- Strawberries;
- Sweet peppers;
- Table grapes;
- Tomatoes;

The above maintained products shall maintain the specific marketing standard texted in Part B of Annex I of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011

Products not under specific marketing standards shall maintain general marketing standard texted in Part A of Annex I of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011.

The requirements for general marketing standards are covered in four different segments. They are:

- (1) *Minimum requirements*
- (2) *Minimum maturity requirements*
- (3) *Tolerance*
- (4) *Marking*

According to Article 3 of the regulation if products are in conformity with any applicable standards adopted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the products shall be considered as conformity to general marketing standard.

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Market Entry Requirement Exporting Plants and Plant Products to UK

1. Controlled and Prohibited Goods

According to Schedule 6 of The Plant Health (Phytosanitary Conditions) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020, Certain plants, plant products and other objects are prohibited to export from Bangladesh to United Kingdom (UK). To see the prohibited plants, plant products and other objects, visit the above website.

2. Import Requirements

Plants, plant products and other objects that are not prohibited under Schedule 6 of The Plant Health (Phytosanitary Conditions) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020, can be imported into UK after fulfilling certain requirements texted in Schedule 7 of The Plant Health (Phytosanitary Conditions) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020

3. Certificates

(a) Phytosanitary Certificate

Phytosanitary certificate is required for the plants, plant products and other objects listed in the Schedule 10 of The Plant Health (Phytosanitary Conditions) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020.

The following plants, plant products and other objects and other objects do not require Phytosanitary Certificate:

- Pineapple (fruits of *Ananas comosus*)
- Kiwi (fruits of *Actinidia* spp. Lindl)
- Coconut (fruits of *Cocos nucifera* L)
- Citrus (fruit and leaves of *Citrus* spp. L.)
- Kumquat (fruit of *Fortunella* spp. Swingle)
- Bitter orange (fruit of *Poncirus* L. Raf)
- Persimmon (fruit of *Diospyros* spp. L.)
- Durian (fruits of *Durio zibethinus* Murray)
- Cotton (bolls) (fruits (bolls) of *Gossypium* spp.)
- Curry leaves (leaves of *Murraya* spp.)
- Banana and plantain (fruits of *Musa* spp.)
- Mango (fruits of *Mangifera* spp. L.)
- Dates (fruits of *Phoenix dactylifera* L.)

- Passionfruit (fruits of *Passiflora* spp. L)
- Guava (fruits of *Psidium* spp.)
- any fruit and vegetables that are processed and packaged (for example, soups, salads, sandwiches, frozen material)

4. Food Regulation and Standards

(a) Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of Pesticides:

Retained Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 sets out the maximum residue limits permitted in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin. Residue Definition / Active Substance wise or commodity/code wise maximum residue limit can be found in the link: [Maximum Residue Level Search](#).

(b) Contaminants:

Retained Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 sets out the maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs.

(c) Microbiological Criteria:

Retained Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 sets out microbiological criteria for foodstuffs.

(d) Food additives:

Retained Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 lays down rules on food additives. Retained Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 lays down rules on food enzymes used in foods, including such enzymes used as processing aids. Retained Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 lays down rules on flavorings and food ingredients with flavoring properties for use in and on foods. Retained Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006

(e) Labelling Requirement:

Retained Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council sets the labelling requirements of UK. "Chapter IV: Mandatory Food Information" of the regulation has three sections which include content and presentation, detailed provisions on mandatory particulars and nutrition declaration. Also, fresh fruits and vegetables also need to maintain the General Marketing Standard (GMS) and Specific Marketing Standard (SMS) and must be labelled according to the requirements. Guidance documents on marketing standards can be found in the following link: [Fresh fruit and vegetable marketing standards](#)

Retained Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 sets out regulations on nutrition and health claims made on foods. Main chapters in this regulation include general principles, nutrition claims and health claims.

Retained Regulation (EU) No 432/2012 establishes list of permitted health claims that can be made on foods.

(f) Marketing Standards

The UK has two separate marketing standards for fresh fruit and vegetables. One is Specific Marketing Standard (SMS) and another one is General Marketing Standard (GMS). The detail requirements and guidance of marketing standards can be found on this website: [Fresh fruit and vegetable marketing](#)

standards. The marketing standards sets quality and labelling rules for growing, packing, distributing, importing and selling fresh fruit and vegetables.

The products that fall under specific marketing standard shall maintain the standard stipulated for the specific products. The products that fall under specific marketing standard are:

- Apples
- Table grapes
- Kiwi fruit
- Citrus fruit (including oranges, lemons and fruit that's easy to peel)
- Peaches and nectarines
- Pears
- Strawberries
- Lettuces (including curly green and broad leaves that are eaten uncooked in salads)
- Sweet peppers
- Tomatoes

GMS applies to most fresh fruit, vegetables, nuts, herbs and cultivated mushrooms, except those which must meet SMS. GMS products do not need to be graded into quality classes, but they must be:

- intact
- sound (for example, not rotten, severely bruised or severely damaged)
- clean (as is practically possible)
- free from pests (as is practically possible)
- free from damage caused by pests affecting the flesh (as is practically possible)
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of foreign smell or taste
- sufficiently developed or ripe but not overdeveloped or overripe

Find the requirements of GMS in the link: [full marketing standard for GMS products](#).

Market Entry Requirement

Exporting Plants and Plant Products to United States (US)

1. Controlled and Prohibited Goods:

Majority of fresh fruits and vegetables are not permitted to export from Bangladesh to United States. The plant and plant products that are permissible or not permissible to export United States can be found in the Agriculture Commodity Import Requirements (ACIR) database. To find product specific requirement, go to the website [Agriculture Commodity Import Requirements \(ACIR\) Database](#) , then select "Plants and Plant Products Not for Propagation", then select Bangladesh in "Enter Country" option and write commodity name. After clicking search button, product specific requirements will appear.

2. Import Requirement

(a) Country level approval:

No fruit or vegetable is authorized importation into the US unless the Administrator has determined that the risk posed by each quarantine pest associated with the fruit or vegetable can be reasonably mitigated by the application of one or more phytosanitary measures designated by the Administrator and the fruit or vegetable is imported into the US in accordance with, and as stipulated in, the permit issued by the Administrator (to Code of Federal Regulations (CRF), Title 7 Agriculture, Subtitle B, Chapter III, Part 319 Foreign Quarantine Notices, Section 319.56-4 Authorization of certain fruits and vegetables for importation).

(b) Establishment-level approval

Any facility (domestic and foreign) engaged in manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding food for consumption in the United States must register with Food and Drug Authority (FDA) ([Title 21, Chapter 9, Subchapter IV, Section 350d](#)). The registration process with FDA can be found in the link: [Food Facility Registration User Guide: Step-by-Step Instructions for Registration](#).

(c) Compliance with Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

The FSVP rule requires importers to perform risk-based foreign supplier verification activities to verify that:

- The food is produced in a manner that provides the same level of public health protection as section 418 (concerning hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls) or 419 (concerning standards for the safe production and harvesting of certain fruits and vegetables that are raw agricultural commodities (RACs) of the FD&C Act ([21 U.S.C. 350g](#) and [350h](#)), if applicable;
- The food is not adulterated under section 402 of the FD&C Act ([21 U.S.C. 342](#)); and
- The human food is not misbranded under section 403(w) of the FD&C Act ([21 U.S.C. 343\(w\)](#)) (concerning food allergen labeling).

3. Certificate

Phytosanitary Certificate is required according to [Section 319.75-9 inspection and phytosanitary certificate of inspection](#). According to the text "Any fruit, vegetable, or other plant product designated as a regulated article and grown in a country maintaining an official system of inspection for the purpose of determining whether such article is free from injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection from the plant protection service of such country at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States"

4. Food Regulation and Standards

(a) Maximum Residual Levels (MRLs) of Pesticides:

[CFR, Title 40, Chapter I, Subchapter E, Part 180, Subpart C](#) sets out tolerance limit for specific chemicals.

(b) Contaminants:

Under section 402(a)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act; 21 U.S.C. 342(a)(4)), a food shall be deemed adulterated if it has been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health. Based on this section FDA publish several guidelines for their stuffs. The guidelines can be used as reference documents for guidance on certain contaminants in food. The guidelines can be found in the links:

1. [Chapter 5 - Food, Colors, and Cosmetics - Sub Chapters 537 - 567](#)

2. [Chapter 5 - Food, Colors, and Cosmetics - Sub Chapters 570 - 590](#)

Some specific guidelines relation to certain contaminants are below:

Aflatoxins: [CPG Sec 555.400 Aflatoxins in Human Food](#)

Hard or Sharp Foreign Objects: [CPG Sec 555.425 Foods, Adulteration Involving hard or Sharp Foreign Objects](#)

Adulteration Involving Infestation and 1080 Rodenticide: [CPG Sec 555.450 Foods - Adulteration Involving Infestation and 1080 Rodenticide](#)

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's): [CFR 21, Sec. 109.30-Tolerances for polychlorinated biphenyls \(PCB's\)](#).

(c) Microorganism:

Under section 402(a)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act; 21 U.S.C. 342(a)(4)), a food shall be deemed adulterated if it has been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health. Based on this section FDA publish several guidelines for their stuffs. The guidelines can be used as reference documents for guidance on certain contaminants in food. The guidelines can be found in the links:

1. [Chapter 5 - Food, Colors, and Cosmetics - Sub Chapters 537 - 567](#)

2. [Chapter 5 - Food, Colors, and Cosmetics - Sub Chapters 570 - 590](#)

Some specific guidelines relation to certain microorganism are below:

1. Salmonella: [CPG Sec 555.300 Foods, Except Dairy Products - Adulteration with Salmonella](#)

2. *Listeria monocytogenes*: [CPG Sec 555.320 Listeria monocytogenes](#)

More information regarding microbial risk can be found in the link: [Microbial Risk, Food Safety and Inspection Service](#)

(d) Food Additives:

[CFR Title 21, Chapter I, Subchapter B \(Part 170-180\)](#) lays down the food additive regulation of USA.

(e) Product Standard:

There are several standards stipulated in the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR). The products standards include:

Cereal Flours and Related Products: [21 CFR, Part 137, Cereal Flours and Related Products](#)

Canned Fruits: [21 CFR, Part 145, Canned Fruits](#)

Canned Fruit Juices: [21 CFR, Part 146, Canned Fruit Juices](#)

Fruit Butters, Jellies, Preserves, and Related Products: [21 CFR, Part 150, Fruit Butters, Jellies, Preserves, and Related Products](#)

Fruit Pies: [21 CFR, Part 152, Fruit Pies](#)

Canned Vegetables: [21 CFR, Part 155, Canned Vegetables](#)

Vegetable Juices: [CFR, 21 CFR Part 156, Vegetable Juices](#)

Frozen Vegetables: [21 CFR, Part 158, Frozen Vegetables](#)

Cacao Products: [21 CFR, Part 163, Cacao Products](#)

Tree Nut and Peanut Products: [21 CFR Part 164, Tree Nut and Peanut Products](#)

Labelling Requirement:

[21 CFR Part 101 -- Food Labeling](#) lay down the labelling requirements of USA. [Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act of 2004 \(FALCPA\)](#) lays down labelling requirements food containing allergenic substances. According to the act eight major foods or food groups—milk, eggs, fish, Crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, and soybeans— account for 90 percent of food allergies.

Market Entry Requirement

Exporting Plants and Plant Products to Saudi Arab

1. Controlled and Prohibited Goods

Fresh plant products are permitted to export from Bangladesh to Saudi Arabia. For exporting processed plant products including frozen fruits and vegetables, establishments need to be registered by Saudi Food Safety Authority (SFDA). Currently, no Bangladeshi establishment is registered by SFDA. A list of approved establishments can be found in the following link: [List of exported food establishments to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | Saudi Food and Drug Authority \(sfda.gov.sa\)](#). According to article 7.1 of Conditions & Requirements for Importing Food to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia "The SFDA may require special conditions to be met by establishments processing food products of plant origin and other products and may allow import only from such establishments". Without establishment registration, processing food of plant origin, including frozen fruits and vegetables can be imported case-by-case basis and upon request from the importer. According to article 7.2 of Conditions & Requirements for Importing Food to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia "Import from establishments, which are not granted SFDA approval, shall only be permitted if the requirements stated in paragraph 1.2 under article 6, are met". Paragraph 1.2 under article 6 states that "Where any country fails to meet the eligibility requirements for entry into the "country list", SFDA may issue import permits for food products on a case-by-case basis and upon request from the importer. Such permits may entail the provision of attestations from a responsible official body in the country of export." The regulation can be found on the following link: [Conditions & Requirements for Importing Food to Saudi Arabia](#)

2. Import Requirement:

(a) Establishment registration:

Establishments exporting processed fruits and vegetables and establishments exporting grains and crops yields of shall be listed by Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA). SFDA may permit import from unapproved establishments on a case-by-case basis. A list of approved establishments can be found in the following link: [List of exported food establishments to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | Saudi Food and Drug Authority \(sfda.gov.sa\)](#). The guideline for Process for approving foreign competent control authorities and establishments interested in exporting food Products to the kingdom of Saudi Arab (KSA) can be found in the link: [Process for Approving](#).

3. Certificate:

(a) Phytosanitary certificate:

Phytosanitary certificate is mandatory for each consignment of fresh fruits, Vegetables, and grains (Article 4, Conditions & Requirements for Importing Food to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). The model phytosanitary certificate states that "the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing country and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the GCC countries, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests."

(b) Health certificate:

Health certificate is mandatory for each consignment of **processed fruits and vegetables, including frozen vegetables**. The format of model health certificate of Saudi Arabia can be found on the following link: [Conditions & Requirements for Importing Food to Saudi Arabia](#) . The conditions described in model health certificate of processed fruits and vegetables are:

- The processed fruits and vegetables are safe and fit for human consumption.
- The processed fruits and vegetables were handled at a registered establishment that has been subjected to inspections by the competent authority and implements a food safety management system based on HACCP principles or an equivalent system.
- The source of processed fruits and vegetables are from registered farm or collection center controlled by the competent authority in the country of origin.
- The processed fruits and vegetables shall be free from chemical and pesticides residue, or within allowable limits reference with the Gulf technical regulations (SFDA.FD 382/2019) "Maximum Permissible Limits for Pesticides in Agricultural and Foodstuffs Part 1 and Part 2".
- The processed fruits and vegetables shall be free from microbiological or within the limits in the technical regulation (GSO 1016) "Microbiological Criteria For Foodstuffs".
- The processed fruit and vegetables shall be in compliance with the Gulf technical regulations (GSO 123) "General requirements for fresh fruits and vegetables".
- The plants, plant products shall have been inspected by the official officer from the competent authority and found free the quarantine pests and non-quarantine pests.
- The processed fruits and vegetables are free from genetically modified materials or obtained through the use of modern biotechnology according to Gulf Standard GSO 2141.
- The processed fruits and vegetables have been traded, transported, stored and packaged according to the technical requirements of GSO 323.

(c) Supporting documentation for any label claim:

According to GCC Guide for Control on Imported Foods, supporting documentation for any labeled claims (nutrition claims, health claims, and other claims) is required. Nutrition and health claims for food shall only be acceptable if claim and wording thereof has been approved by internationally recognized scientific bodies. The guide can be found on the following link: [GCC Guide for Control on Imported Foods](#). According to [Guideline for Submitting a claim Evaluation Request of Health and Nutrition Claims](#) published by SFDA, Health (including functional claims) and nutritional claims used on food labels for advertising purposes are permitted if the claim complies with all the necessary requirements (including restrictions & warnings) listed in the national Standards /Technical Regulation list No. SFDA.FD 2333 "Requirements for Health and Nutrition Claims". Health and nutritional claims that are not mentioned on the list of unauthorized claims can be permitted if the requirements mentioned in this guide are completed and approved by the Saudi Food and Drug authority. The guide can be found in the link: <https://www.sfda.gov.sa/en/regulations/74218>. For approval of unauthorized claim, application needs to submit to SFDA. The guideline for application for health and nutrition claim can be found on the guideline titled "Application for Health and Nutrition Claim Evaluation" published SFDA. The guideline can be found on the following link: [Guideline for Submitting a claim Evaluation Request of Health and Nutrition Claims](#).

4. Food Regulation and Standards:

(a) Maximum Residues Levels (MRLs) of Pesticides:

Maximum level of pesticide residues must be within the limit set by "GSO 382: Maximum Limits of Pesticide Residues in Agricultural and Food Products". Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) published a notice named "Guidance 1418/ 14 Jan 2013 Mandatory Compliance with the Pesticide MRLs in Food", which recommended importers to accompany each shipment with test results, from laboratories which are internationally accredited and certified with ISO 17025, confirming its compliance with limits. The guidance can be found in the link: [Guidance 1418/ 14 Jan 2013 Mandatory Compliance with the Pesticide MRLs in Food](#)

(b) Food Additives:

Additives used in fruit and vegetable products shall not exceed the limits mentioned in the [GSO 2500:2022 - Additives Permitted For Use In Food Stuffs](#). The technical regulation is supplemented by [GSO 2500:2022/Amd1:2023 - Additives Permitted For Use In Food Stuffs](#)

(c) Contaminants:

Maximum level of contaminant in food must be within the limit set by "[GSO 193: Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed](#)"

(d) Microorganisms:

Maximum level of microorganism in food must be within the limit set by "[GSO 1016:2015 - Microbiological Criteria for Foodstuffs](#)"

(d) Product standards:

GCC Standardization Organization (GSO) has developed standard and technical regulation for plant and plant products. The technical regulations are mandatory to follow where standards are optional. For finding the technical regulations and standards, exporters are advised to consult with the website: [GCC Standardization Organization](#). Some of the standards or technical regulations related to plant products are below:

GSO 1989:2022 - Kiwi Fruit

GSO 640:2021 - Jam, Jellies, and Marmalade

GSO 2432:2021 - Ground Paprika Red Pepper (Paprika) - Specifications

GSO 2464:2021 - Fresh Okra Frozen

GSO 1134:2015 - Pear - Cold Storage

GSO 1975:2015 - Fresh Tomatoes

GSO 2131:2015 - Fresh Fruits and Vegetables - Avocado

GSO 2457:2015 - Pomegranates

GSO 464: 2014 - Fruits and Vegetables and Derived Products - Table Grapes

GSO 1927:2014 - Vegetables, Fruits and their Products - Guava
GSO 2399:2014 - Vegetables, Fruits and Derived Products - Longans
GSO 2401:2014 - Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and Products - Pineapple
GSO 2402:2014 - Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and Products - Papaya
GSO 2430:2014 - Sweet Cassava
GSO 2433:2014 - Baby Corn
GSO 2436:2014 - Vegetables, Fruits, and their Products - Turnip Brassica Rapa
GSO 2137:2011 - Dried Dill
GSO 2038:2010 - Vegetables, Fruits, and Derived Products - Fresh Figs
GSO 2040:2010 - Vegetables, Fruits and Derived Products - Fresh Spinach
GSO 2044:2010 - Cabbage
GSO 2045:2010 - Lettuce
GSO 1972:2009 - Limes
GSO 1987:2009 - Mango
GSO 1991:2009 - Bananas
GSO 6661:2009 - Fresh Vegetables and Fruits - Arrangements for Packing and Ground Transport
GSO Codex Stan 204:2008 - Fresh Fruits - Mangosteens
GSO Codex Stan 225:2008 - Fresh Vegetables - Asparagus
GSO 1862:2008 - Fresh Pineapples - Storage and Transport
GSO 1868:2008 - Frozen French Fried Potatoes
GSO 1878:2008 - Ginger
GSO Codex Stan 38:2007 - Edible Fungi and Fungus Products
GSO 1029:2000 - Fresh Potatoes
GSO 1033:2000 - Vegetable Marrow
GSO 1036:2000 - Beans
GSO 1037:2000 - Fresh Sweet Pepper
GSO 1038:2000 - Carrots
GSO 1039:2000 - Melons
GSO 466:1994 - Pears

GSO 124:1990 - General Requirements for Boxes of Fresh Vegetables and Fruits

GSO 150-1:2013/Amd 2:2022 - Expiration Dates for Food Products - Part 1: Mandatory Expiration Dates

GSO 1694:2005 - General Principles of Food Hygiene

GSO ISO 7558:2002 - Guide to the Prepacking of Fruits and Vegetables

GSO 123:1990 - General Requirements for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

GSO ISO 939:2023: Spices And Seasonings - Determination Of Moisture Content

GSO 1003:2022: Rice Grain

GSO 2500:2022: Additives Allowed For Use In Foodstuffs

GSO ISO 11746:2022: Rice - Estimation of The Biometric Characteristics Of Grains

GSO ISO 972:2015: Paprika and Red Chili Peppers, Whole or Ground (Powdered) – Specification

GSO ISO 6000:2011: Cabbage with A Ball Head - Open Storage

GSO 2044:2010: Cabbage

GSO CAC/RCP 5:2015: Code of Hygienic Practice on Dried Fruits And Vegetables Including Edible Fungi

(d) Labeling requirements:

The prepackaged food must maintain the labelling requirements set by GSO 9:2022 - Labelling of Pre-packaged Food Stuffs.

GSO 2406:2014 Guidelines on Labeling Of Food Products lays down the guideline for food labeling.

GSO 2282:2013 Labeling for Herbal Plants for Human Consumption sets out the labeling requirement for herbal plants.

Nutritional information provided in product's label must comply with the GSO 2233:2021 - Requirements of Nutritional Labeling.

Any nutrition and health claim on product's level must comply with the GSO 2333:2022 - Requirements for Health and Nutrition Claims on Food Products.

(e) Packaging and Marking Requirements:

All packages used for food packaging should be in accordance with the following standards:

GSO 839:2021 - Food Packages - Part 1: General Requirements

GSO 1863:2021 - Food packages - Part 2: Plastic package – General requirements

GSO 2545:2021 - Recycled Plastic Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food

GSO 2231:2012 - General Requirements for the Materials Intended to Come into Contact with Food

Market Entry Requirement

Exporting Plants and Plant Products to Qatar

1. Controlled and Prohibited Goods

Prohibited goods in Qatar related to plant are:

Table: Prohibited goods in Qatar

HS Code	Description
09082100	Mace, neither crushed nor ground
09082200	Mace, crushed or ground
12079100	Poppy seeds
12079910	Poppy
12079920	Hemp seeds
12113000	Coca leaf
12114000	Poppy straw
12119020	Black poppy
12119060	Cannabis sativa
12119081	Prepared chewable Indian paan (betel) not containing tobacco
12119091	
13021100	Opium
13021910	Hashish

Source: [Prohibited Goods in Qatar](#)

2. Import requirements

(a) Phytosanitary certificate is required for plant and plant products that are not processed. The phytosanitary certificate shall ensure that "plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures, and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing country and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests"

(b) Health certificate is required for processed food. The health certificate shall attest that the food products are safe and fit for human consumption, and the food product(s) was handled at an establishment that has been subjected to inspections by the competent authority and/or officially recognized body and implements a food safety management system based on HACCP principles or an equivalent system.

(c) Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) of Qatar has published a notification where certain products need additional certificate. To export GMO, genetically modified ingredients, organic foods, and food treated with radiation, a Certificate of Conformity (CoA) needs from a authorized company of Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) of Qatar. The notification can be found in the link: [Precautionary Requirements](#). The

requirements are updated time to time. To find the updated notification, visit the website: [Ministry of Public Health Qatar](#)

(d) Importer based in Qatar needs to register his food facility for import in the electronic system developed by Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). The system name is " Watheq". The online system for registration can be found in the link: [Request for registration of food facility \(imported and / or exported\)](#). Ministry of Public Health of Qatar published guideline related to food facility registration in its website. The guideline can be found in the link: [Watheq Users Guidebook](#). To get recent update, visit the website: [Ministry of Public Health Qatar](#)

(e) A food importer also needs to register his imported products through food importer registration system. The detail guideline how a food importer can register his product can be found in the link: [General Guideline for Registration of Food](#) . To get more information, visit the website: [Ministry of Public Health Qatar](#)

3. Certificates:

(a) Phytosanitary certificate

Phytosanitary certificate is required for plants and plant products not processed. According to Article 2 of Law No. 24 of 2005 Concerning Agricultural Quarantine 24 / 2005. The law can be found in the link: [Plant Quarantine Law](#). The format for phytosanitary certificate is published in [Food Import Guideline](#) developed by Ministry of Public Health of Qatar.

(b) Health certificate

Health certificate is required for processed food. The format for health certificate is published in [Food Import Guideline](#) developed by Ministry of Public Health of Qatar.

(c) Original country of origin certificate

Original country of origin certificate is required according to guideline for food import published by [Qatar Customs](#)

(d) Additional Certificate

To export GMO, genetically modified ingredients, organic foods, and food treated with radiation, a Certificate of Conformity (CoA) needs from a authorized company of Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) of Qatar. The notification can be found in the link: [Precautionary Requirements](#). The requirements are updated time to time. To find the updated notification, visit the website: [Ministry of Public Health Qatar](#)

4. Food Regulation and Standards

(a) Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of Pesticides:

Maximum Residue Levels of pesticides in food shall be within the limit set by [GSO 382:2021 - Maximum Limits Of Pesticide Residues In Agricultural And Food Products](#)

(b) Contaminants

The level of contaminants and toxin in food shall not exceed the limit set by [GSO 193:2021 - Contaminants and Toxins in Food And Feed](#)

(c) Food Additive

Additives used in fruit and vegetable products shall not exceed the limits mentioned in the [GSO 2500:2022 - Additives Permitted For Use In Food Stuffs](#). The technical regulation is supplemented by [GSO 2500:2022/Amd1:2023 - Additives Permitted For Use In Food Stuffs](#)

(d) Microorganisms:

Maximum level of microorganism in food must be within the limit set by [GSO 1016:2015 - Microbiological Criteria for Foodstuffs](#).

(d) Labeling requirements:

The prepackaged food must maintain the labelling requirements set by [GSO 9:2022 - Labelling of Pre-packaged Food Stuffs](#).

[GSO 2406:2014 Guidelines on Labeling Of Food Products](#) lays down the guideline for food labeling.

[GSO 2282:2013 Labeling for Herbal Plants for Human Consumption](#) sets out the labeling requirement for herbal plants.

Nutritional information provided in product's label must comply with the [GSO 2233:2021 - Requirements of Nutritional Labeling](#).

Any nutrition and health claim on product's level must comply with the [GSO 2333:2022 - Requirements for Health and Nutrition Claims on Food Products](#).

(e) Packaging and Marking Requirements:

All packages used for food packaging should be in accordance with the following standards:

[GSO 839:2021 - Food Packages - Part 1: General Requirements](#)

[GSO 1863:2021 - Food packages - Part 2: Plastic package – General requirements](#)

[GSO 2545:2021 - Recycled Plastic Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food](#)

[GSO 2231:2012 - General Requirements for the Materials Intended to Come into Contact with Food](#)

(f) Food standards

GCC Standardization Organization (GSO) has developed standard and technical regulation for plant and plant products. The technical regulations are mandatory to follow where standards are optional. For finding the technical regulations and standards, exporters are advised to consult with the website: [GCC Standardization Organization](#). Some of the standards or technical regulations related to plant products are below:

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GSO 640:2021 - Jam, Jellies, and Marmalade

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GSO 2464:2021 - Fresh Okra Frozen

GSO 1134:2015 - Pear - Cold Storage

GSO 1975:2015 - Fresh Tomatoes

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GSO 1927:2014 - Vegetables, Fruits and their Products - Guava

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GSO 2402:2014 - Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and Products - Papaya

GSO 2430:2014 - Sweet Cassava

GSO 2433:2014 - Baby Corn

GSO 2436:2014 - Vegetables, Fruits, and their Products - Turnip Brassica Rapa

GSO 2137:2011 - Dried Dill

GSO 2038:2010 - Vegetables, Fruits, and Derived Products - Fresh Figs

GSO 2040:2010 - Vegetables, Fruits and Derived Products - Fresh Spinach

GSO 2044:2010 - Cabbage

GSO 2045:2010 - Lettuce

GSO 1972:2009 - Limes

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GSO 150-1:2013/Amd 2:2022 - Expiration Dates for Food Products - Part 1: Mandatory Expiration Dates

GSO 1694:2005 - General Principles of Food Hygiene

GSO ISO 7558:2002 - Guide to the Prepacking of Fruits and Vegetables

GSO 123:1990 - General Requirements for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

GSO ISO 939:2023: Spices And Seasonings - Determination Of Moisture Content

GSO 1003:2022: Rice Grain

GSO 2500:2022: Additives Allowed For Use In Foodstuffs

GSO ISO 11746:2022: Rice - Estimation of The Biometric Characteristics Of Grains

GSO ISO 972:2015: Paprika and Red Chili Peppers, Whole or Ground (Powdered) – Specification

GSO ISO 6000:2011: Cabbage with A Ball Head - Open Storage

GSO 2044:2010: Cabbage

GSO CAC/RCP 5:2015: Code of Hygienic Practice on Dried Fruits And Vegetables Including Edible Fungi

Market Entry Requirement

Exporting of Plants and Plant Products to Japan

1. Controlled/Prohibited Goods

Certain plant and plant products are not permitted to export to Japan from Bangladesh. The import-prohibited plant and plant products into Japan from Bangladesh are listed in Annex 1. The list can also be found in the link: [List of the import prohibited plants \(Annexed Table 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act\)](#).

Quarantine pests which are prohibited to import into Japan can be found in the [Quarantine Pest List \(Annexed Table 1 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act\)](#).

2. Import Requirements

(a) Import of plant and plant products that require field inspection in exporting country

Some import permitted plant and plant products can be imported into Japan fulfilling the field inspection requirement set out for each country. The detail requirements for each country can be found in the link: [List of the Plants Subject to Field Inspection in Exporting Countries \(Annexed Table 1-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act\)](#) and the [Details of Requirements for Each of the Quarantine Pests](#)

(b) Import of plant and plant products that require specific phytosanitary measures

Some import permitted products can be imported fulfilling the specific phytosanitary condition set for each country. Country-wise specific measures can be found in the link: [List of the plants and other objects subject to specific phytosanitary measures to be carried out in exporting countries \(Annexed Table 1-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act\)](#) and the [details of the requirements for each of the quarantine pests](#)

3. Certificate

Phytosanitary certificate is required with each consignment of plant and plant products according to article 6 of Plant Protection Act (Act No. 151 of 1950). The act can be found in the link: [Plant Protection Act \(Act No. 151 of 1950\)](#). The products for which phytosanitary certificate is not required (including frozen and dried fruits and vegetables) can be found on Article 6 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act. The ordinance can be found in the link: [Enforcement Regulations of the Plant Protection Law \(Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 73 of Showa 25\)](#).

4. Food Regulation and Standards

(a) *Product standards*

Japan has specific product standards for cereals, beans, and vegetables and Frozen food. The standards can be found in the link: [Standards for Food-Specific Foods](#).

(b) *Maximum Residues Levels (MRLs) of Pesticides:*

Specifications and Standards for Foods, Additives, etc. (Ministry of Health and Welfare Notification No. 370 of 1959) sets out the undetectable pesticides residues as well as maximum limits of pesticides residues permitted in food products. The regulation can be found in the link: [Specifications and Standards for Foods, Additives, etc. \(Ministry of Health and Welfare Notification No. 370 of 1959\)](#).

Notice of enforcement of the regulation which time to time revised or sets new standard can be found in the link: [Enforcement notice](#).

Product specific Maximum Residues Limits (MRLs) can be found in the link: [Maximum Residues Limits \(MRLs\)](#)

(c) Contaminant:

[Specification Standards for Foods, Additives, etc. \(Ministry of Health and Welfare Notification No. 34, Showa 370\)](#) sets out the maximum level of Cesium (refers to cesium-134 and cesium-137 among radioactive substances). According to the categories of foods listed in the first column of the following table, the concentrations specified in the second column of the same table shall not be contained in the food:

Column 1	Column 2 (level of cesium-134 and cesium-137)
Mineral water (soft drinks made only from water))	10Bq/kg
Soft drinks containing tea as raw materials	10Bq/kg
Tea for drinking	10Bq/kg
Foods sold for the purpose of serving for eating and drinking infants (milk stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Ministerial Ordinance on Ingredient Standards of Milk and Dairy Products (Notification No. 52 of the Ministry of Health and Welfare Ordinance No. 52, Showa 26), dairy products stipulated in Paragraph 12 of the same Article, and foods made from these as main raw materials (hereinafter referred to as "milk, etc." in this table) Excluding those sold for the purpose of serving infants for eating and drinking.)	50Bq/kg
Foods other than the above (excluding milk, etc.))	100Bq/kg

Notification from the Director of the Environmental Health Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare sets out the Regulation of PCBs Remaining in Food [Regulation of PCBs Remaining in Food](#)

(d) Mycotoxins:

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According to the notification on Handling of foods containing aflatoxin , aflatoxins (the sum of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1, G2) in food shall not exceed 10 µg/kg.

(f) Labeling and Packaging Requirements:

Food Labeling Act (Act No. 70 of 2013) and Food Labeling Standards (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 10) stipulate the labeling requirements of Japan. Specially, chapter 3 of food labeling standard stipulates the labeling requirement of perishable goods.

Annex 1: List of import prohibited goods into Japan from Bangladesh

SL. No.	Description
1	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants: citrus (including <i>Murraya paniculata</i> (syn. <i>Murraya exotica</i>) and genera <i>Citrus</i>, <i>Fortunella</i> and <i>Poncirus</i> and hybrids of these genera) (excluding those listed in Appendix 4, 5, 10 and 58), <i>Bischofia javanica</i>, akee(<i>Blighia sapida</i>), <i>Azadirachta excelsa</i>, makamong (<i>Azalia xylocarpa</i>), avocado (<i>Persea americana</i>), <i>Sauropus androgynus</i>, <i>Alangium chinense</i>, plu (<i>Alangium salviifolium</i>), <i>Artabotrys siamensis</i>, <i>Artabotrys monteiroae</i>, <i>Alpinia mutica</i>, <i>Arenga w esterhoutii</i>, <i>Icacina senegalensis</i>, <i>Ixora javanica</i>, <i>Ixora macrothyrsa</i>, common fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>), <i>Ficus sycomorus</i>, <i>Ficus erecta</i>, <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>, <i>Irvingia malayana</i>, Burmese grape (<i>Baccaurea sapida</i>), <i>Ficus racemosa</i>, <i>Uvaria chamae</i>, <i>Uvaria grandiflora</i>, tayaw (<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>), <i>Elaeocarpus hygrophilus</i> (syn. <i>Elaeocarpus madopetalus</i>), palmyra palm (<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>), <i>Ficus pumila</i>, <i>Ficus septica</i>, <i>Rubus croceacanthus</i>, marble vine (<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (syn. <i>Bryonopsis laciniosa</i>)), <i>Ochreinauclea maingayi</i>, <i>Opilia amentacea</i>, strawberry (<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>), olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>), cacao (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>), cashew (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>), Indian laurel (<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>), <i>Capparis sepiaria</i>, <i>Capparis tomentosa</i>, <i>Trichosanthes cucumeroides</i> (syn. <i>Trichosanthes ovigera</i>), <i>Chionanthus parkinsonii</i> (syn. <i>Linociera parkinsoni</i>), <i>Xanthophyllum amoenum</i>, <i>Xanthophyllum flavescens</i>, hog plum (<i>Ximenia americana</i>), yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (syn. <i>Cascabela thevetia</i>, <i>Cerbera thevetia</i>, <i>Thevetia neriifolia</i>)), cucumber (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>), Manila tamarind (<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>), cushaw pumpkin (<i>Cucurbita argyrosperma</i> (syn. <i>Cucurbita mixta</i>)), <i>Gnetum gnemon</i>, <i>Gmelina elliptica</i>, <i>Gmelina philippensis</i>, orangeberry (<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>), Icacoplum (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>), formosa palm (<i>Arenga tremula</i> var. <i>engleri</i> (syn. <i>Arenga engleri</i>)), <i>Zehneria liukiuensis</i>, <i>Kedrostis hirtella</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 74), <i>Coccinia grandis</i> (syn. <i>Coccinia indica</i>, <i>Cephalandra indica</i>), <i>Arenga tremula</i>, <i>Cordia myxa</i>, <i>Cordia pinnata</i>, carambola (<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>), <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 66), pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i>), sugar palm (<i>Arenga pinnata</i> (syn. <i>Arenga saccharifera</i>)), <i>Saba comorensis</i>, saba nut (<i>Saba senegalensis</i>), salak (<i>Salacca edulis</i>), <i>Toddalia asiatica</i>, santol (<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i> (syn. <i>S. nervosum</i>, <i>S. indicum</i>)), <i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i> (syn. <i>Citrofortunella mitis</i>, <i>Citrus x microcarpa</i>, <i>Citrus mitis</i>), <i>Turpinia ternata</i>, <i>Neolitsea sericea</i>, watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (syn. <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)), <i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>, <i>Schoepfia fragrans</i>, <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 67), <i>Celtis tetrandra</i>, Tahitian chestnut (<i>Inocarpus fagifer</i>), <i>Machilus thunbergii</i>, <i>Dillenia obovata</i>, <i>Desmos chinensis</i>, <i>Tetractomia majus</i>, Alexandrian laurel (<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>), <i>Flacourtia indica</i> (syn. <i>F. ramontchi</i>), <i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>, white mulberry (<i>Morus alba</i>), ridge gourd (<i>Luffa acutangula</i>) (excluding those listed in Appendix 75), tomato</p>

	<p>(including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>), <i>Solanum arcanum</i>, <i>Solanum c heesmaniae</i>, <i>Solanum chilense</i>, <i>Solanum galapagense</i>, <i>Solanum peruvianum</i>, <i>Solanum pimpinel lifolium</i>), limeberry (<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>), <i>Nauclea orientalis</i> (syn. <i>Sarcocephalus cordatus</i>), bilimbi (<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus</i>), date palm (<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>), Jamaica cherry (<i>Muntingia calabura</i>), bitter gourd (balsam pear) (<i>Momordica charantia</i>), <i>Sarcocephalus latifolius</i> (syn. <i>Nauclea esculenta</i>, <i>Nauclea latifolia</i>), bitter bean (<i>Parkia speciosa</i>), <i>Haematostaphis barteri</i>, <i>Viburnum japonicum</i>, <i>Baccaurea racemosa</i>, <i>Baccaur ea ramiflora</i>, papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 1, 11 and 12)), <i>Ficus virgate</i>, <i>Litsea japonica</i>, <i>Paramignya andamanica</i>, <i>Parinari anamensis</i>, calabash tree (<i>Crescentia cujete</i>), Néré (<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>), loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>), betel palm (<i>Areca catechu</i>), <i>Fagraea ceilanica</i>, <i>Fagraea racemosa</i>, <i>Ficus eligodon</i>, <i>Ficus ottoniifolia</i>, <i>Ficus grossularioides</i>, <i>Ficus concatian</i>, <i>Ficus hispida</i>, <i>Ficus benjamina</i>, <i>Physalis minima</i>, feijoa (<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> (syn. <i>Acca sellowiana</i>)), <i>Flacourtia rukam</i>, <i>Breynia racemosa</i> (syn. <i>Breynia reclinata</i>), <i>Breonia chinensis</i> (syn. <i>Cephalanthus chinensis</i>, <i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>), tagat tagyi (<i>Heynea trijuga</i> (syn. <i>Walsura intermedia</i>)), sponge gourd (<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (syn. <i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i>)) (excluding those listed in Appendix 76), summer squash (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 68)), okshit (<i>Aegle marmelos</i>), <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>, <i>Holigarna kurzii</i>, <i>Ehretia dicksonii</i> (syn. <i>Ehretia dicksonii</i> var. <i>japonica</i>), quince (<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>), <i>Mammea siamensis</i>, <i>Myxopyrum smilacifolium</i>, <i>Microcos tomentosa</i> (syn. <i>G rewia paniculata</i>), <i>Lycianthes biflora</i>, melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> (syn. <i>Bryonia collosa</i>)), Singapore almond (<i>Terminalia catappa</i>), <i>Momordica balsamina</i>, <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> (syn. <i>Morinda elliptica</i>), <i>Cinnam omum yabunikkei</i> (syn. <i>Cinnamomum japonicum</i>, <i>Cinnamomum tenuifolium</i>), red bayberry (<i>Myrica rubra</i>), bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (syn. <i>Lagenaria leucantha</i>) (excluding those listed in Appendix 69)), <i>Baccaurea motleyana</i>, rambutan (<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>), longan (<i>Euphoria longana</i> (syn. <i>Dimocarpus longan</i>) (excluding those listed in Appendix 77)), apple (<i>Malus</i>), lichi (<i>Litchi chinensis</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 13, 14 and 71)), <i>Lepisanthes tetraphylla</i>, <i>Lepisanthes rubiginosa</i>, wampee (<i>Clausena lansium</i> (syn. <i>Clausena wampi</i>)), <i>Bouea</i>, <i>Diospyros</i>, <i>Carissa</i>, <i>Elaeagnus</i>, <i>Coffea</i>, <i>Prunu s</i>, <i>Capsicum</i>, <i>Passiflora</i>, <i>Solanum</i>, <i>Ziziphus</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 63), <i>Spondias</i>, <i>Musa</i> (excluding immature banana), <i>Psidium</i>, <i>Artocarpus</i>, <i>Annona</i>, <i>Malpighia</i>, <i>Hylocereus</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 52 and 55 and yellow pitahaya (<i>Hylocereus megalanthus</i> (syn. <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i>))), <i>Garcinia</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 40), <i>Vitis</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 32 and 54)), <i>Syzygium</i>, <i>Mangifera</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 15 to 17, 36, 48, 50, 57 and 61), <i>Eugenia</i>, <i>Lansium</i>, <i>Licania</i>, <i>Rollinia</i>, Sapotaceae</p>
2	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and underground parts) and cut flowers, cut branches and fruits of plants for consumption and ornament of the following plants: Cucurbitaceae</p>

	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants:</p> <p>hondala (<i>Adenia hondala</i>), African custard-apple (<i>Annona senegalensis</i>), <i>Ficus erecta</i>, black nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), common bean (kidney bean) (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>), <i>Ficus pumila</i>, Mexican husk tomato (<i>Physalis philadelphica</i> (syn. <i>Physalis ixocarpa</i>)), cashew (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>), <i>Capsicum frutescens</i>, pigeon pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>), <i>Solanum capsicoides</i> (syn. <i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i>), passion fruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>), tamarillo (<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i> (syn. <i>Pionandra betacea</i>, <i>Solanum betaceum</i>, <i>Solanum insigne</i>)), carambola (<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>), cowpea (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (including <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> var. <i>sesquipedalis</i>)), sweet orange (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>), <i>Strychnos spinosa</i>, scarlet eggplant (<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>), African eggplant (<i>Solanum anguivi</i>), <i>Solanum sessiliflorum</i>, <i>Solanum trilobatum</i>, <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>, <i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>, <i>Solanum mauritanum</i>, <i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>, <i>Tetrastigma leucostaphylum</i> (syn. <i>Tetrastigma lanceolarium</i>), sweet pepper (chili pepper, Shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>), tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>), <i>Solanum arcanum</i>, <i>Solanum cheesmaniae</i>, <i>Solanum chilense</i>, <i>Solanum galapagense</i>, <i>Solanum peruvianum</i>, <i>Solanum pimpinellifolium</i>), eggplant (<i>Solanum melongena</i>), jujube (<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> (syn. <i>Ziziphus vulgaris</i>, <i>Ziziphus sativa</i>)), papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 1, 11 and 12)), guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>), hyacinth bean (<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (syn. <i>Dolichos lablab</i>)), Singapore almond (<i>Terminalia catappa</i>), <i>Solanum erianthum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum verbascifolium</i>), <i>Hylocereus</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 52 and 55, and excluding yellow pitahaya (<i>Hylocereus megalanthus</i> (syn. <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i>))), <i>Mangifera</i> (excluding those listed in Appendix 15 to 17, 36, 48, 50, 57 and 61), Cucurbitaceae (excluding those listed in Appendix 18)</p>
3	<p>Live vines, stems, leaves, tuberous roots and other underground portions of the following plants:</p> <p><i>Stictocardia tiliifolia</i>, <i>Pharbitis</i>, <i>Ipomoea</i>, <i>Calystegia</i></p>
4	<p>Rice plants, rice straw (including rice straw bags, mats, and other rice straw goods similar thereof (excluding those listed in Appendix 29)), unhulled rice and rice hull.</p>
5	<p>Live plants and plant parts (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:</p> <p><i>Aeglopsis chevalieri</i>, <i>Atalantia missionis</i>, <i>Calodendrum capensis</i>, limeberry (<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>), <i>Clausena indica</i>, x <i>Citroncirus webberi</i>, tabog (<i>Swinglea glutinosa</i>), wood apple (<i>Feronia limonia</i>), <i>Severinia buxifolia</i>, <i>Balsamocitrus dawei</i>, <i>Microcitrus australasica</i>, <i>Microcitrus australis</i>, wampee (<i>Clausena lansium</i> (syn. <i>Clausena wampi</i>)), <i>Toddalia</i></p>

GB 19300-2014 National Food Safety Standard - Nut and seed foods

GB 2714-2015: National Food Safety Standard Pickled vegetables

GB 14891.3-1997 Hygeinic standard for irradiated dried nuts and Preserved fruits

Market Entry Requirement

Exporting Plants and Plant Products to Malaysia

1. Controlled and Prohibited Goods:

Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 2023 of Malaysia has listed the products which are prohibited or can be imported under certain conditions.

- First schedule (page no. 26) of the order absolutely prohibits the good for import into Malaysia. No plant or plant products are prohibited to import into Malaysia.
- Part I of the Second Schedule (page no. 30) of the order prohibits goods, except under an import license.
- Part I of the Third Schedule (page no. 64) prohibits goods, except in the manner provided for in column (5) of Part I of the Third Schedule
- Part III of the Third Schedule (page no. 206) prohibits goods, except in the manner provided for goods controlled under the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 [Act 686] and in the manner provided for in column (5) of Part III of the Third Schedule
- Part I of the Fourth Schedule (page no. 215) prohibits goods, except conforming to the Malaysian Standard or other standards approved by the Malaysian authorities and in the manner provided for in column (5) of Part I of the Fourth Schedule.

The order is dynamic and amended time to time. To find the latest version of the order, visit the website: [Royal Malaysian Customs Department](#)

Certain plants and plant products are restricted to import into Malaysia for phytosanitary risk. The products are:

- any plant of any species of Hevea; plant, other than those belonging to the species of Hevea, from the American Tropics or from any other country in which the South American Leaf Blight (*Microcyclus ulei* (P. Henn.) Arx.) is present;
- any plant *Theobroma cacao* L. (cacao), *Cocos nucifera* (coconut), *Elaeis guineensis* (oil palm), or any scheduled plant which is known to be a host of the cacao swollen shoot virus complex, lethal yellowing, kaincope, cadang-cadang or any virus or serious disease;
- dangerous pests set out in the Fourth Schedule of [Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981](#).

The mentioned plant can be imported into Malaysia according to procedure lays down in the Rule 6, Rule 7, Rule 8, and Rule 9 of the [Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981](#).

2. Import requirements:

(a) Phytosanitary certificate is required for plant and plant products.

(b) To import from certain countries treatment is required for the products contained in the nine schedule of [Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981](#) to ensure the products are free from khapra beetle. Bangladesh is listed in these countries. Hence, the following products would require treatment if exported from Bangladesh:

1. Peas and beans - seeds and meal
2. Cashew nuts
3. Groundnut - seeds and cake
4. Maize - seeds, meal and dried cobs
5. Rice - milled and bran
6. Sesame - seeds and cake
7. Wheat - bran and seeds
8. Spices
9. Tapioca - flour, chips and pearls
10. Sorghum - grain
11. Gunny sacks

(* This does not apply to plants that are chilled, preserved or hermetically sealed.)

Countries that require treatment other than Bangladesh are: India, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey, Thailand, Philippines, Burma, Indonesia, Morocco, Sri Lanka.

(c) Certain plant products need to be accompanied by health certificate with certificate of analysis. The products are Acid-Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein (HVP), Groundnut (raw e.g. shelled or de-shelled), Processed groundnuts (roasted etc in "kernel" form are exempted from this requirement). The notification can be found in the link: [Additional Certificate for Food Import](#). For the updated notifications visit the website: [Food Safety Information System of Malaysia](#)

Requirements for Acid-Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein (HVP):

- Health Certificate (HC) Issued by Competent Authority (CA) of the exporting country
- The HC must contain an attestation for the specific parameter that is 3MCPD. Maximum level of 3MCPD is 1.0 mg/kg
- If the HC does not contain attestation, Certificate of Analysis (CoA) shall be provided. CoA shall be issued by an accredited laboratory recognized by the Competent Authority (CA) of the exporting country.
- If not accompanied, Hold, Test and Release (TUL)

Requirements for groundnut and processed groundnut

- Health Certificate (HC) Issued by Competent Authority (CA) of the exporting country.
- Certificate of Analysis (CoA) issued by an accredited laboratory recognized by the Competent Authority (CA) of the exporting country. The parameter is Aflatoxins. Maximum level of Aflatoxins is 15 µg/kg
- If not accompanied, Hold, Test and Release (TUL)

(d) Import permit is required for fresh chili, fresh betel Leaf, fresh durian fruit and fresh potatoes. The notifications for the import permit can be found in the links:

[Notification of Import Permit Requirements \(Import Permit, IP\) For Importing Fresh Potatoes From All Countries](#)

[Notification of Import Permit Requirements \(Import Permit, IP\) for Importing Fresh Chili, Fresh Betel Leaf and Fresh Durian Fruit](#)

Malaysia notified the measures to World Trade Organization (WTO). The notification can be found in the links: [New Import Requirements for Importation of Betel Leaves \(Fresh Leaves\), Chillies \(Fresh\) and Durian \(Fresh Fruits\) into Malaysia](#)

(e) Certain products under HS code 10, 11, and 12 specified in the notification shall be free from Khapra Beetle and accompanied by PC. The notification can be found in the link: [G/SPS/N/MYS/48](#).

For further information visit the official portal of [Agriculture Department Malaysia](#)

3. Certificate:

(a) Phytosanitary certificate is mandatory for importation of any plants into Malaysia according to Rule 5 of [Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981](#).

(b) Health certificate is required for Acid-Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein (HVP), Groundnut (raw e.g. shelled or de-shelled), Processed groundnuts (roasted etc in "kernel" form are exempted from this requirement). Detail requirements for health certificate mentioned in import requirements section.

4. Food Regulation and Standards:

(a) Maximum Residue levels (MRLs) of Pesticide:

The sixteenth Schedule of the Food Regulation 1981 sets out maximum residual level permitted in foods. According to the regulation no 41, no person shall import, prepare for sale or sell any food— (a) containing pesticide residue in a proportion greater than the proportion of pesticide residue limit. If the pesticide is not found in the schedule, Codex Alimentarius shall be followed. If the limit cannot be found in the sixteenth schedule or Codex Alimentarius, the limit is less than 0.01 milligram. The regulation can be found in the link: [Schedules of Food Regulation 1985](#)

(b) Contaminants

Table I of [Fourteenth schedule of the Food Regulation 1981](#) sets out maximum permitted proportion of metal contaminant in specified food. To get any update of the schedule visit the website of [Food Safety and Quality Division](#)

Table IA of [Fourteenth schedule of the Food Regulation 1981](#) sets out the maximum permitted proportion of arsenic (as) in specified food. To get any update of the schedule visit the website of [Food Safety and Quality Division](#)

Table IC of [Fourteenth schedule of the Food Regulation 1981](#) sets out maximum permitted proportion of tin (sn) in specified food. To get any update of the schedule visit the website of [Food Safety and Quality Division](#)

Table ID of [Fourteenth schedule of the Food Regulation 1981](#) sets out maximum permitted proportion of mercury (hg) in specified food. To get any update of the schedule visit the website of [Food Safety and Quality Division](#)

Table IE of [Fourteenth schedule of the Food Regulation 1981](#) sets out maximum permitted proportion of cadmium (cd) in specified food. To get any update of the schedule visit the website of [Food Safety and Quality Division](#)

(c) Mycotoxins:

[Fifteenth schedule of the Food Regulation 1981](#) sets out the microorganisms and their toxins in foods. To get any update of the schedule visit the website of [Food Safety and Quality Division](#)

(d) Food Additive:

Part V of [Food Regulation 1985](#) sets out the requirements for food additive and nutrient. To get any update of the Regulation visit the website of [Food Safety and Quality Division](#)

(e) Product Standard and Specification:

[Food Regulation 1985](#) sets out the food standards and labeling requirements of certain plant products. The products include:

Cereal, Cereal Product, Starch and Bread (Regulation 42-75)

Malt and Malt Extract (Regulation 76-78)

Vegetables and vegetables products (Regulation 209-222)

Fruit and Fruit products (Regulation 225-245)

Nut and nut product (Regulation 252-259)

Tea, Coffee, Chicory and Related Product (Regulation 260-273)

Cocoa and Cocoa Product (Regulation 274-281).

To get any update of the Regulation visit the website of [Food Safety and Quality Division](#)

(f) Packaging and Labelling Requirements:

Part IV of [Food Regulation 1985](#) sets out the labelling requirements for food in Malaysia. To get any update of the Regulation visit the website of [Food Safety and Quality Division](#)

Market Entry Requirement

Exporting plants and plants products to South Korea¹

1. Controlled and Prohibited Goods:

Majority of plant and plant products are prohibited to export from Bangladesh to South Korea. Article 10 of [Plant Quarantine Act of South Korea](#) restricts import of plant and plant products from countries which are not permissible to export to South Korea. The prohibited plant and plant products can be found in the link: [Prohibited Plant Products](#).

Some plants and plants products are only permitted from selected countries. The products list with permissible country can be found in the link: [Permissible to import from selected countries](#).

2. Import Requirement

The prohibited plant and plant products can be imported if in case risk management options against pests that live in plants under Article 10, paragraph 1 (1) of [Plant Protection Act \(law.go.kr\)](#), 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.

3. Certificate

Phytosanitary certificate is mandatory according to Article 8 of [Plant Protection Act \(law.go.kr\)](#). The goods which are subject to plant quarantine can be found on in the link: [Products subject to plant quarantine](#). The products which do not need require phytosanitary certificate, such as frozen food are texted in Article 10 of Enforcement Rules of the Plant Protection Act. The enforcement regulation can be found in the link: [Plant Protection Act Enforcement Regulations \(law.go.kr\)](#).

4. Food Regulation and Standards

(a) Maximum Residues Levels (MRLs) of Pesticides:

Subsection 7 of Sec. 3 of Chapter 2 of [Food code](#) specifies the Maximum Residual Limits for Pesticides. Annex 4 of Food Code list out the maximum residues limit for each pesticide.

(b) Contaminants:

Subsection 5 of Sec. 3 of Chapter 2 of [Food code](#) specifies the limit for chemical contaminants.

(c) Mycotoxins:

Subsection 4 of Sec. 3 of Chapter 2 of [Food code](#) specifies the limit for Bacteria and Foodborne Pathogens.

¹ some webpages are in Korean Language but automatic google translated website is available upon clicking the link.

(d) Food Additive:

Food Additives Code specifies the allowable limit, specifications and permitted food additives in food.

(e) Product Standards and Specification:

Chapter 5 of Food code specifies the standards and specifications for each food product. The products related to plant covered by Chapter 5 are:

1.	Cocoa Products or Chocolates
2.	Processed Cocoa Products
3.	Teas
4.	Coffee
5.	Spice Products
6.	Processed Agricultural Foods
7.	Starch Products
8.	Wheat Flour Products
9.	Processed Peanut or Nut Products
10.	Cereals
11.	Parboiled Rice
12.	Other Processed Agricultural Products

(f) Packaging and Labelling Requirements:

Act On Labeling And Advertising Of Foods and Enforcement Regulations of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foodstuffs, etc. (law.go.kr) set out the labelling requirements of South Korea. Ministry of Food and Drug Safety Notice No. 2021-116, 2021. 12. 30., sets out labeling requirements of certain food products including coca products, sugar, among others. Standards and Specifications for Utensils, Containers and Packages(No. 2021-76) establishes standards for the manufacturing methods of utensils, containers and packages and specifications for utensils, containers and packages and their raw materials.

Market Entry Requirement

Exporting Plants and Plant Products to India

1. Controlled and Prohibited Goods

Director General of Foreign Trade of India has published the import prohibited and restricted goods in India in its website. The import prohibited goods can not be imported into India. Some import prohibited goods can be imported into India if it maintains the conditions mentioned in the policy. The list of import prohibited goods can be found in the link: [Import Prohibited Goods](#).

Some products are restricted to import into India if not licensed or authorized by Director General of Foreign Trade of India. Imported restricted goods can be found in the link: [Import Restricted Goods](#).

The list of import prohibited and restricted goods is dynamic and updated time to time. To find the latest list, visit the website: [Import Restricted Goods in India](#).

In phytosanitary ground, Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 has prohibited import of plants/planting materials from certain countries. However, Bangladesh is not present in the prohibition list and hence can freely export to India. To find the latest consolidated version, visit the website: [Plant Quarantine \(Regulation of Import into India\)](#)

2. Import Requirements

(a) Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 lays down rules and regulation regarding import of plant and plant products. Schedule V, VI, VII detailed out the requirements for import against each plant and plant material. The requirements of the schedules are:

- Schedule-V (require additional declarations and special conditions by authorized institutions);
- Schedule-VI (require additional declarations and special conditions); and
- Schedule-VII (require phytosanitary certificate with general conditions)

The regulation can be found in the website: [Plant Quarantine \(Regulation of Import into India\)](#)

(b) According to Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011 a license from Food Safety and Standards Authority in India is required for all importers importing food items including food ingredients and additives for commercial use. Schedule 1 of the regulation listed the food businesses which require license from Food Safety and Standards Authority in India. The regulation can be found in the link: [Food Safety and Standards Authority in India](#)

3. Food standard and Regulation

(a) *Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of Pesticides:*

Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins And Residues) Regulations, 2011 sets out the maximum level of pesticides residues permitted in agriculture commodities. To get the update of the regulation, visit the website: [Food Safety and Standards Authority in India](#)

(b) Contaminants and Toxins

Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins And Residues) Regulations, 2011 sets out the maximum level of pesticides residues permitted in agriculture commodities. To get the update of the regulation, visit the website: Food Safety and Standards Authority in India

(c) Microorganism

Appendix "B" of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 sets out the maximum level of microorganism permitted in agricultural products. To get the update of the regulation, visit the website: Food Safety and Standards Authority in India

(d) Product Standards

Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 sets out product standards for fruits and vegetables products, including thermally processed fruits (canned/bottled/flexible packaged/aseptically packed), thermally processed fruit salad/cocktail/mix, thermally processed curried vegetables (soups), fruit/vegetables juices, and others. To get the update of the regulation, visit the website: Food Safety and Standards Authority in India

(e) Labelling and packaging requirements

Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulation, 2018 sets out the general requirements of packaging materials for food products. Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020 sets out the labelling requirements for pre-packed products. Article 6 of Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations, 2017 sets out the standards for packaging and labelling requirements for imported foods. Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claiming) Regulations, 2018 sets out the requirements for claims, including nutrition claim, health claim, prohibited claim. To get update of the regulations, visit the website: Food Safety and Standards Authority in India