

MAF BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND
IMPORTING COUNTRIES PHYTOSANITARY
REQUIREMENTS
SINGAPORE

Status: **Approved**

Date: **06 April 2011**

Amendment Record

Amendment No.	Date:	Nature of Amendment:	Approved by:
1.	7 March, 2001	Issue of EPS.	SCO
2.	14 February 2003	Renaming and reformatting of standard. Amendment to Section 2.5 re MPLs.	WJH
3.	20 June 2003	Reissue of ICPR	WJH
4.	19 February 2005	Amendment of MAF contact details Section 1.1 and 1.2. Minor reformatting of document. Inclusion of requirements for Growing Media, refer Section 3.5	WJH
5.	27 March 2007	Amendment of MAF contact details Section 1.1	SW
6.	17 September 2009	Advice to exporters regarding the conditions under which a consignment may be prohibited or other measures taken. (Amended Control of Plants Act 2007) Addition of phytoplasmas and weeds to quarantine pest list. (Amended Control of Plants Act 2007) Addition of non-quarantine pests. (Amended Control of Plants Act 2007) Update of contact details for Singapore. (Amended Control of Plants Act 2007) Commodity classes requiring import	GI

		permits. (Amended Control of Plants Act 2007) Addition of requirements for organic fertilizers of plant origin. (Amended Control of Plants Act 2007)	
7.	24 March 2010	Clarification of import conditions for seed for sowing. Singapore Agriculture Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) correspondence 4.3.2010. Clarification of import requirements for fresh fruit and vegetables and cut flowers and foliage. Singapore AVA regulations 2010 (website).	GI
8.	29 July 2010	Addition of the import requirements for <i>Cymbidium</i> spp. accompanied by potting medium. Correspondence AVA June 2010. Refer section 4.31	GI
9.	11 August 2010	Clarification of MPL's for listed quarantine pests. MAF Inspection on arrival conditions. AVA 2010	GI
10	12 November 2010	Clarification of import permits. Section 2.2.2 Clarification of import requirements for Whole plants (Section 3.3.3), Tissue Culture (Section 3.3.4), Seeds, Grains & Nuts (Section 3.4.1) and Growing Media (Section 3.5). Addition of import requirements for Fresh & Dried Herbarium specimens. Section 4.6	VK
11	06 April 2011	Clarification that an import permit is not required for Seeds, Grains and Nuts for sowing (Section 3.4.1 and Section 4.4.1).	CB

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Compliance with this standard is not to be taken as a guarantee that any particular goods will be granted access to any overseas market.

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1 General Information

1.1 For enquires about this standard email the Plant Exports Group:

plantexports@maf.govt.nz

To help Plant Exports process your email please record in the subject line of your email descriptive keywords which are relevant to your enquiry i.e. ICPR enquiry-Country-specific details.

For urgent enquiries phone, fax or email the Plant Exports Group

- Telephone: 0800 008 333 (selecting option 3, then option 4) Fax : 64 4 894 0733; or
- Email: PlantExports

1.2 Scope

As there are no New Zealand legislative requirements for certification of exported plant products, the technical phytosanitary requirements are determined by the importing country for plant produce being imported into their country. In this respect, ICPRs are MAF's summary of the importing country's legal requirements and thus forms a basis upon which export phytosanitary certification is provided.

Where an importing country operates on the basis of issuing import permits to their importers, the import permit conditions take precedence over any technical conditions contained in the MAF ICPR for that country.

This standard specifies Singapore's phytosanitary import requirements for plant products being exported from New Zealand. If a commodity or commodity group is not identified within this ICPR exporters should contact:

- Singapore directly to ascertain requirements
- or
- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ). (Plant Exports)

Please note, the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements, for a commodity not identified within an ICPR, is undertaken on a cost recovery basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports Fees and Charges is available on <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/exports/plants/fees>

Users of this document are strongly advised to review all sections of the ICPR for the determination of a commodity's phytosanitary requirements.

1.3 Phytosanitary Legislation

The following legislation controls the importation of plants and plant materials into Singapore:

- Control of Plants Act - Importation Rules (updated 2007)

2 General Requirements

2.1 Prohibitions

No commodities are specifically prohibited entry into Singapore from New Zealand.

NOTE: Where a consignment of a regulated product is imported;

- without a phytosanitary certificate
- or the consignment is found to be infested with a non-quarantine pest
- or the consignment is found to be infested with a pest (other than a regulated pest) which is not native to Singapore and is determined to be potentially damaging to plants or plant ecosystems in Singapore

The Singapore authorities may prohibit the consignment or allow entry under terms and conditions determined by the Singapore authorities.

2.2 Phytosanitary Import Permits

2.2.1 Singapore has stopped issuing advance hard copy import permits, Permits to entry will be issued on arrival.

2.2.2 The import permit is in the form of the Cargo Clearance Permit (CCP). All the stipulated import health requirements have to be fulfilled before the CCP is approved. The CCP is valid for two weeks and a fee of S\$11 is levied per permit – Current as of 16/11/2010

2.2.3 Phytosanitary import permits are required for the importation of the following commodity classes from New Zealand and will be issued on arrival:

1. All living Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Nematoda and micro-organisms
2. All living modified organisms
3. All biological control agents
4. Organic fertilizers.

2.2.3 Phytosanitary import permits are not required for the importation of the following commodity classes from New Zealand:

- fresh fruit and vegetables
- fresh cut flowers and foliage
- grains, spices and other stored products
- nursery stock
- tissue culture

2.2.4 Phytosanitary import permits and general conditions of import may be requested from:

Plant Regulatory Branch - Plant Health
Agri & Food and Veterinary Authority
Sembawang Research Station
Lorong Chencharu

Singapore 769194
Tel: 67519842/843
Email: ava_phytosanitary@ava.gov.sg
Website

[http://www.ava.gov.sg/AgricultureFisheriesSector/ImportExportTran
sOfPlants/](http://www.ava.gov.sg/AgricultureFisheriesSector/ImportExportTran
sOfPlants/)

Operating Hours
Mon - Thu
8.30am - 1.00pm
2.00pm - 6.00pm
Fri
8.30am - 1.00pm
2.00pm - 5.30pm
Sat
8.30am to 12.30pm
Sun and Public Holidays
Closed

2.3 Phytosanitary Certificates

2.3.1 Phytosanitary certificates are required to accompany the following commodity classes from New Zealand:

- Nursery stock
- Seed for sowing
- Mushroom spawn
- Tissue culture

The phytosanitary certificate shall be issued not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment.

2.3.2 Phytosanitary certificates are not required to accompany the following commodity classes from New Zealand:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables
- Fresh cut flowers
- Grains, spices and other stored products

2.4 Quarantine Pests - Regulated Pests and Non-Quarantine Pests Part 1 (Quarantine Pests - Regulated Pests)

Bacteria

<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> sub. sp. <i>nebraskense</i> = <i>Corynebacteriur nebraskense</i>	Leaf freckles and wilt
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> sub. sp. <i>sepedonicum</i> = <i>Corynebacteriur sepedonicum</i>	Bacteria ring rot
<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> = <i>Corynebacteriurn flaccumfaciens</i>	Bean wilt
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	Leaf spot/blight
<i>Xanthomonas ampelina</i>	Bacterial blight (grapes)
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cassavae</i>	Cassava bacterial necrosis
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	Common bacterial blight

Fungi

<i>Aecidium cantensis</i>	Deforming rust
<i>Angiosorus solani</i> (<i>Thecophora solani</i>)	Thecophora potato smut
<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i> (<i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i>)	Ascochyta blight
<i>Cercospora elaeidis</i>	Freckle
<i>Claviceps gigantea</i>	Ergot, Horse's tooth
<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i> (<i>Drechslera zeicola</i>)	Charred ear mould
<i>Colletotrichum coffeanum</i>	Coffee berry disease
<i>Crinipellis perniciosus</i> (<i>Marasmius perniciosus</i>)	Witches broom
<i>Cryptosporella eugeniae</i>	Dieback
<i>Deuterophoma tracheiphila</i> (<i>Phoma tracheiphila</i>)	Mal secco
<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> var. <i>caulivora</i>	Stem canker
<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>	Powdery mildew
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>elaedis</i>	Fusarium wilt
<i>Fusarium xylarioides</i> (<i>Gibberella xylarioides</i>)	Tracheomycosis
<i>Hemileia coffeicola</i>	Powdery rust, grey leaf rust
<i>Marasmiellus cocophilus</i>	Lethal bole
<i>Microcyclus ulei</i>	South American leaf blight
<i>Moniliophthora roreri</i> (<i>Monilia roreri</i>)	Pod rot, watery pod rot
<i>Mycena citricolor</i> (<i>Omphalia flavida</i>)	American leaf spot
<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> var. <i>difformis</i>	Black sigatoka
<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>	Blue mould
<i>Phaeolus manihotis</i>	Root rot
<i>Phoma exigua</i> var. <i>fourata</i> (<i>Phoma exigua</i> var. <i>exigua</i>)	Gangrene
<i>Phiomopsis theae</i>	Stem canker
<i>Phyrenotrichopsis omnivorum</i>	Texas root rot
<i>Polyscytalium pustulans</i> (<i>Oospora pustulans</i>)	Skin spot
<i>Puccinia pittieriana</i>	Common rust
<i>Puccinia psidii</i>	Guava rust
<i>Sphaceloma arachidis</i>	Scab
<i>Sphaceloma manihoticola</i>	Super elongation
<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	Black wart, black scab
<i>Trachysphaera fructigena</i>	Trachysphaera pod rot
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i>	Verticillium wilt
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	Verticillium wilt

Insects

<i>Acanthosellides obtectus</i>	Bean bruchid
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	West Indian fruit fly
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>	South American fruit fly
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Mexican fruit fly
<i>Anastrepha</i> spp.	Fruit fly
<i>Antestiopsis</i> spp.	Antestia bug
<i>Antliomomus vestitus</i>	Peruvian cotton boll weevil
<i>Antliomomus grandis</i>	Mexican cotton boll weevil
<i>Aonidomytilus albus</i>	Cassava scale
<i>Bactrocera tyroni</i>	Queensland fruit fly
<i>Bathycoella thalassina</i>	Cocoa bug
<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>	Pea pod weevil
<i>Caliotlirips masculinus</i>	Thrips
<i>Ceratitis rosa</i>	Natal fruit fly

<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly
<i>Chaetanaphotrips orchidii</i>	Banana rust thrip
<i>Chrysomplialus aonidium</i>	Florida red scale
<i>Coclaenomenodera elaeidis</i>	Leaf miner
<i>Coclaenomenodera elaeidis</i>	Leaf miner
<i>Diatrea abbreviatus</i>	Sugarcane root stalk borer
<i>Distantiella theobroma</i>	Cocoa capsid
<i>Epilaclina varivestis</i>	Mexican bean beetle
<i>Euscepes postfaciatus</i>	West Indian sweet potato weevil
<i>Helopeltis bergrothi</i>	Helopeltis bug
<i>Hercinothrip bicinctus</i>	Banana thrip
<i>Hypsipyla robusta</i>	Stem borer
<i>Rynchophorus phoenicis</i>	African palm weevil
<i>Leguminivora glycinivorella</i>	Soybean pod borer
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Colorado potato beetle
<i>Leptopharsa heveae</i>	Lace bug
<i>Leptopharsa gibbicarina</i>	Lace bug
<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>	Coffee leaf miner
<i>Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus</i>	Rice water weevil
<i>Melittomma insulare</i>	Wood borer
<i>Menalonium sp.</i>	Mirid bug
<i>Noorda albizonalis</i>	Red banded caterpillar
<i>Oryctes boas (Oryctes monoceros)</i>	Rhinoceros beetle
<i>Pachymerus lacerdae</i>	Kernel borer
<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i>	Kernel borer
<i>Pimelephila ghesquierii</i>	Palm moth
<i>Planococcus kenyae</i>	Kenya mealy bug
<i>Prostephanus truncatus</i>	Large grain borer
<i>Pseudotheraptus wayi</i>	Coreid bug
<i>Quadraspidotus perniciosus</i>	San Jose scale
<i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i>	South American palm weevil
<i>Sacadodes pyralis</i>	False pink boll worm
<i>Sahlbergella singularis</i>	Cocoa capsid
<i>Sesamia cretica</i>	Durra/sorghum stalk borer
<i>Sophronica ventralis</i>	Berry borer
<i>Stenoma decora</i>	Cocoa shoot
<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	Khapra beetle
<i>Xyleborus ferrugineus</i>	Black twig borer

Mites

<i>Aceria guerreronis (Eryophyes guerreronis)</i>	Coconut mite
<i>Monochellus tanajoa (Ononychelie tanajoe)</i>	Cassava green mite
<i>Oligonychus peruvianus (Homonychus peruvianus)</i>	Cassava mite

Nematodes

<i>Anguina agrostis</i>	Seed gall nematode
<i>Anguina graminis</i>	Seed gall nematode
<i>Anguina tritici</i>	Seed gall nematode
<i>Aphasmatylenchus straturatus</i>	
<i>Aphelenchoides arachidis</i>	Testa nematode
<i>Aphelenchoides blastophorus</i>	Stem and bulb nematode

<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	Bud & leaf spring dwarf
<i>Aphelenchoides liliium</i>	Bud nematode
<i>Bursaphelenchus lignicolus</i>	Pine wilt nematode
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	Potato rot nematode
<i>Ditylenchus myceliophagus</i>	Mushroom nematode
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	Cyst nematode
<i>Globodera rostochienesis</i>	Golden nematode, Potato cyst nematode
<i>Hemicycliophora arenaria</i>	Sheath nematode
<i>Heterodera avenae</i>	Oat cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera cacti</i>	Cactus cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera cajani</i>	Cashew cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera carrotae</i>	Cyst carrot
<i>Heterodera cruciferae</i>	Crucifer cyst
<i>Heterodera cyperi</i>	Cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera fici</i>	Fig cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera geottingiana</i>	Pea cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera longicaudata</i>	Cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera oryzicola</i>	Rice cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera sacchari</i>	Sugarcane cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera schactii</i>	Sugarbeet cyst
<i>Heterodera sorghi</i>	Sorghum cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera vignae</i>	Pea cyst nematode
<i>Heterodera zaeae</i>	Corn cyst nematode
<i>Hirschmanniella miticausa</i>	Taro nematode
<i>Hirschmanniella spinicaudata</i>	Rice root tip nematode
<i>Hoplolaimus colombus</i>	Lance nematode
<i>Hoplolaimus indicus</i>	Lance nematode
<i>Hoplolaimus pararobustus</i>	Lance nematode
<i>Longidorus attenuatus</i>	Needle nematode
<i>Macroposthonia xenoplex</i>	Ring nematode
<i>Meloidogyne africana</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne baurensis</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne brevicauda</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne coffeicola</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne decalineata</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne exigua</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne graminis</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne indica</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne inornata</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne mali</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne megadora</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne naasi</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne oteifae</i>	Root knot nematode
<i>Merlinius brevidens</i>	
<i>Nacobbus aberrans</i>	False root knot
<i>Pratylenchus fallax</i>	Lesion nematode
<i>Pratylenchus neglectus</i>	California root lesion nematode
<i>Pratylenchus thornei</i>	Thorn's root lesion nematode
<i>Pratylenchus zaeae</i>	Corn root lesion nematode
<i>Punctodera punctata</i>	Grass cyst nematode
<i>Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus</i> (= <i>Bursaphelenchus cocophilus</i>)	Red ring nematode
<i>Scutellonema bradys</i>	Yam rot nematode
<i>Trichodorus viruliferus</i>	Stubby root nematode

Xiphinema index

Dagger nematode

Phytoplasmas

Phytoplasmas of apple
Phytoplasmas of banana
Phytoplasmas of cassava
Phytoplasmas of coconut

Phytoplasmas of grape
Phytoplasmas of grape

Phytoplasmas of oil palm
Phytoplasmas of papaya
Phytomonas staheli
Phytomonas sp
Spiroplasma citri
Spiroplasma kunkelii

Flat limb
Cameroon marbling disease
Witches broom
Lethal yellowing Coconut Awka diseases
Grapevine Flavescence doree
Pierce's disease = *Xylella fastidiosa*
Leaf mottle
Papaya bunchy top
Sudden wither
Maize leaf blight/Leaf scald
Stubborn disease
Corn stunt, Grassy root

Viruses and virus like organisms

African cassava mosaic virus
Anthocyanosis of cotton
Arabis mosaic virus
Artichoke Italian latent virus
Blister spot virus (coffee)
Brown streak virus of papaya
Cacao swollen shoot virus
Corn and maize stunt virus
Cotton leaf crumple virus
Cotton leaf curl virus
Cotton leaf mosaic virus
Cotton leaf mottle virus
Dwarf virus (rice)
Dwarf virus (sugarcane)
Grapevine chrome mosaic virus
Grapevine corky bark associated virus
Grapevine fanleaf virus
Grape leafroll virus
Grape leaf virus
Rice Hoja blanca virus
Marginal chlorosis virus of groundnut
Mosaic virus (maize)
Mosaic virus (papaya)
Mosaic virus (rubber)
Mosaic virus (sweet potato)
Peach rosette mosaic virus of grape
Phloem necrosis virus (tea)
Rayado fino virus of tea
Rice transitory yellowing virus
Rice yellow mottle virus
Rupestris stem pitting associated virus
Soybean ringspot virus
Stem pitting virus (grape)
Stenosis, small leaf (cotton)

Streak virus (maize)
 Sweet potato yellow dwarf virus
 Sweet potato feathery mottle virus
 Terminal stunt (cotton)
 Tomato spotted wilt virus
 Waialua disease (papaya)
 Wrinkled stunt and witches broom rice virus
 Yellow vein banding virus (cocoa)

Disease of unknown etiology

Awka (coconut)
 Bristle tip (coconut)
 Coconut wilt
 Frog's skin (cassava)
 Head droop (coconut)
 Kerala wilt (coconut)
 Leaf mottle (coconut)
 Leaf scorch (coconut)
 Little leaf (coconut)
 Mango malformation disease
 Thatipaka wilt (coconut)
 Cotton terminal stunt graft transmissible pathogen

Weeds

<i>Rottboellia</i> spp.	Itchgrass
<i>Striga</i> spp.	Witchweed

Part II Non-quarantine pests

Fungi

<i>Cochliobolus eragrotidis</i>	Leaf spot
<i>Coleosporium plumeri</i>	Rust
<i>Cylindrocladium spathiphylli</i>	Root rot
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	Fusarium wilt
<i>Ganoderma boninense</i>	Basal stem rot
<i>Marasmius inoderma</i>	Root rot
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> (= <i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i>)	Stem & Collar rot, seedling root rot, damping off
<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Southern blight/wilt, crown and root rot, stem cankers
<i>Ustilina zonata</i>	Charcoal stump rot

Insects

<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	White fly
<i>Brontispa longissima</i>	Hispid beetle
<i>Contarinia maculipennis</i>	Blossom midge
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	Hibiscus mealy bug
<i>Neolithocolletis pentadesma</i>	Leaf miner
<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i>	Rhinoceros beetle
<i>Plesispa reichei</i>	Coconut leaf beetle

<i>Quadrastichus</i> spp.	Gall wasps
<i>Rhesala</i> spp.	Raintree webworm
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	Melon thrips

Nematodes

<i>Discocriconemella</i> spp.	Ring nematode
<i>Hemicycliophora</i> spp.	Sheath nematode
<i>Meloidogyne arenaria</i>	Peanut root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne graminicola</i>	Rice root knot nematode
<i>Meloidogyne hapla</i>	Northern root knot nematode
<i>Pratylenchus brachyurus</i>	Lesion nematode
<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>	Lesion nematode
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i>	Lesion nematode

Weeds

<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	Dodders
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2.5 Maximum Pest Limits (MPLs)

Please note; for all commodities exported to Singapore either requiring, or where the exporter elects to request, a MAF phytosanitary certificate, the following levels have been set by MAF to facilitate exports while still meeting the importing country's minimum requirements for specified quarantine pests and soil.

Quarantine pests* specified by Singapore	0.5%
Soil (for all plant products excluding seed for sowing)	
25g/600unit	

*Quarantine pests for Singapore include organisms identified within:

- quarantine pests section of this ICPR (section 2.4)
- additional declarations
- phytosanitary import permit

2.6 Inspection on Arrival

All imported consignments are subject to inspection on arrival at premises pre-approved by Agri & Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) for the detection of the specified quarantine pests (refer section 2.4 Part 1.).

2.7 Sampling Rates (On arrival)

Not specified by Singapore.

2.8 Ports of Entry

Not restricted.

2.9 Transit Requirements

Not specified by Singapore.

3 Commodity Class Requirements

3.1 Fruit and Vegetables

3.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required unless stated otherwise in section 4.1.

Post-entry inspection – at premises pre-approved by AVA for the following specified quarantine pests;

Anastrepha fraterculus

Anastrepha ludens

Anastrepha obliqua

Bactrocera tyroni

Ceratitis capitata

Ceratitis rosa

Chrysomphalus aonidium

Quadraspidotus perniciosus

Note: All quarantine pests, including the quarantine pests listed above, are actionable for Singapore.

Note: Where an exporter elects to request a MAF phytosanitary certificate for fresh fruit & vegetables being exported to Singapore, all quarantine pests (refer section 2.4 Part 1.) are actionable at the 0.5% MPL

3.1.2 Frozen Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

3.1.3 Dried Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

3.2 Cut Flowers and Foliage

3.2.1 Fresh Cut Flowers

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Post-entry inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA

3.2.2 Fresh Foliage and Branches

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required. Post-entry inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA

3.2.3 Dried Cut Flowers

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.
Post-entry inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA

3.3 Nursery Stock

3.3.1 Budwood and cuttings

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit required unless specified in section 4.1.
Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.3.2 Bulbs/tubers/corms/rhizomes etc.

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit required unless specified in section 4.1.
Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.3.3 Whole plants

Plants without growing media

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required. Post-entry Inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA.

Plants with growing media

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. Treatment is applicable to growing media only.. Growing media must be treated prior to planting. Treatment details must be identified upon the phytosanitary certificate. Post-entry Inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA.

Additional declaration:

“Media is free of plant parasitic nematodes”

Treatment:

3% Carbofuran granules (direct application: 30gm per square metre)

Or other equivalent measures such as;

Methyl bromide fumigation at 130gm per cubic for 48 hours

Or

steam sterilization at 121°C for 30 minutes

3.3.4 Tissue culture

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit not required unless specified in section 4.1. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. Growing containers must be transparent. Post-entry Inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA.

Additional declaration:

“Parental stock has been indexed against quarantine viruses” – Singapore will provide the list of viruses.

3.4 Seeds, Grains and Nuts

3.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing

Conditions: (apply to all except bananas, cocoa, cassava, citrus, coconut, coffee, cotton, maize, oilpalm, pineapple, rice, rubber, sugar cane and tea)

Import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

Post-entry inspection – at premises pre-approved by AVA.

Import permit fee is payable on arrival.

If the seeds are arriving via parcel post, arrange to have the seeds delivered to the office listed below. Upon receipt the seeds will be inspected by AVA officers and the consignee will pay the import permit fee. Please note that the original phytosanitary certificate must accompany the parcel.

Office Location:

Plant Health Centre,
Sembawang Research Station,
Lorong Chencharu, Singapore 769194.

3.4.2 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Consumption

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Post-entry inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA for the following specified quarantine pests;

Trogoderma granarium, *Prostephanus truncatus*, *Acanthosellides obtectus*, *Bruchus pisorum*, *Epilachna varivestis*, *Sophronica ventrallis*

3.4.3 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Processing

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Post-entry inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA for the following specified quarantine pests;

Trogoderma granarium, *Prostephanus truncatus*, *Acanthosellides obtectus*, *Bruchus pisorum*, *Epilachna varivestis*, *Sophronica ventrallis*

3.5 Growing Media

Conditions:

Refer to the following url <http://www.ava.gov.sg/NR/rdonlyres/1FB21A62-549B-4673-81ED-E9B18E4312BA/13192/attach18plant6.pdf>

Note: Treatment is only required if growing media is tested positive for parasitic nematodes.

Where treatment is required, the details of the treatment must be identified upon the phytosanitary certificate.

3.5.1 Growing Media for Planting Purposes

Sphagnum Moss

Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. Product shall be packed into an air permeable bag. Post-entry Inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA.

Additional declaration:

The peat moss is certified free from or tested to be free from plant parasitic nematodes.

Treatment

Dry heat

Temperature: 121°C

Duration: 2 hours

Other Conditions: Medium to be spread in layers not more than 13mm

Or

Steam

Temperature: 121°C

Duration: 30 minutes

Other Conditions: Medium to be spread in layers not more than 50mm

Or

Methyl Bromide

Dosage: 240 gm per cubic metre

Duration: 24 hours

Other Conditions: Product to be spread in layers not more than 30cm

Bark

Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate and additional declaration required. Product shall be packed into an air permeable bag. Post-entry Inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA.

Additional declaration:

The peat moss is certified free from or tested to be free from plant parasitic nematodes.

Treatment

Dry heat

Temperature: 121°C

Duration: 2 hours

Other Conditions: Medium to be spread in layers not more than 13mm

Or

Steam

Temperature: 121°C

Duration: 30 minutes

Other Conditions: Medium to be spread in layers not more than 50mm

Or

Methyl Bromide

Dosage: 240 gm per cubic metre

Duration: 24 hours

Other Conditions: Product to be spread in layers not more than 30cm

3.5.2 Growing Media for Scientific Testing Purposes

Sphagnum Moss

Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

Other conditions:

Product must be sterilized in autoclaves (121°C at 103.4kPa for 30 minutes) after the end of the project.

Responsible institution or organisation needs to provide an assurance procedure to AVA and identify responsible personnel who will implement the conditions stated above.
AVA will conduct an audit to ensure the requirement is implemented.

Bark

Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

Other conditions:

Product must be sterilized in autoclaves (121°C at 103.4kPa for 30 minutes) after the end of the project.

Responsible institution or organisation needs to provide an assurance procedure to AVA and identify responsible personnel who will implement the conditions stated above.

AVA will conduct an audit to ensure the requirement is implemented.

3.6 Packing Material

Conditions:

Requirements not specified by Singapore.

3.7 Micro-organisms, microbiological and laboratory specimens

Conditions:

Permission for import must be granted by Singapore.

4 Commodity Specific Requirements

4.1 Fruit and Vegetables

4.1.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.1.1

4.1.2 Frozen Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.1.2

4.1.3 Dried Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.1.3

4.2 Cut Flowers and Foliage

4.2.1 Fresh Cut Flowers

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.2.1

4.2.1 Fresh Foliage and Branches

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.2.2

- 4.2.2 Dried Cut Flowers
Conditions:
Refer Section 3.2.3

4.3 Nursery Stock

- 4.3.1 Whole Plants
Conditions:
Refer Section 3.3.1

Cymbidium spp. Orchid

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required. If accompanied by potting medium, the medium has to be certified free from plant parasitic nematodes and endorsed as such on the phytosanitary certificate.

- 4.3.2 Budwood and Cuttings
Conditions:
Refer Section 3.3.2

- 4.3.3 Bulbs, corms, rhizomes and tubers (for propagation)
Conditions:
Refer Section 3.3.3

- 4.3.4 Tissue Culture
Conditions:
Refer Section 3.3.4

4.4 Seeds, Grains and Nuts

- 4.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing
Conditions: (apply to all except bananas, cocoa, cassava, citrus, coconut, coffee, cotton, maize, oilpalm, pineapple, rice, rubber, sugar cane and tea)

Import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required.

Post-entry Inspection – at premises pre-approved by the Singapore Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA). Import permit fee is payable.

If the seeds are arriving via parcel post, arrange to have the seeds delivered to the office listed below. Upon receipt the seeds will be inspected by AVA officers and the consignee will pay the import permit fee. Please note that the original phytosanitary certificate must accompany the parcel.

Office Location:

Plant Health Centre,
Sembawang Research Station,
Lorong Chencharu, Singapore 769194.

- 4.4.2 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Consumption
Conditions:
Refer Section 3.4.2

4.4.3 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Processing

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit and phytosanitary certificate not required.

Post-entry inspection – At premises pre-approved by AVA for the following specified quarantine pests;

Trogoderma granarium, *Prostephanus truncates*, *Acanthosellides obtectus*, *Bruchus pisorum*, *Epilachna varivestis*, *Sophronica ventralis*

4.5 Growing Media

Conditions:

Refer Section 3.5

4.6 Miscellaneous

Mushroom spawn

Conditions:

Phytosanitary import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. Treatment must be identified upon the phytosanitary certificate.

Treatment:

Dry heat

Temperature: 121°C

Duration: 2 hours

Other Conditions: Medium to be spread in layers not more than 13mm

Or

Steam

Temperature: 121°C

Duration: 30 minutes

Other Conditions: Medium to be spread in layers not more than 50mm

Or

Methyl Bromide

Dosage: 130gm per cubic metric

Duration: 48 hours

Other Conditions: Medium to be spread in layers not more than 30cm

Organic fertilisers of plant origin

Conditions:

Importers have to seek prior approval from AVA for the import of organic fertilisers of plant origin. Information on the plant materials used, the endemic pests and diseases associated with these plant materials and the manufacturing process must be provided for AVA to conduct an Import Risk Analysis (IRA). Permission to import will be granted if the risk is considered acceptable.

Fresh & Dried Herbarium specimens

Hevea spp

Conditions:

Import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate and treatment required. Treatment details must be endorsed on the phytosanitary certificate. Post-entry inspection at premises pre-approved by AVA.

Treatment

Dipping

Chemical: 0.1% a.i. fenamiphos + 0.1% a.i. benomyl + 0.1% a.i. chlorothalonil
(Other equivalence may also be acceptable)

Duration: 20min

All other plant species of Fresh & Dried Herbarium specimens

Conditions:

Import permit not required. Phytosanitary certificate required. Post-entry - inspection at premises pre-approved by AVA.