REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORT OF PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF, ETC., TO NORWAY

set forth by Order in Council of October 30, 1964, pursuant to Act of March 14, 1964, on measures to prevent plant diseases and pests (The Plant Diseases Act).

§ 1.

Definitions

Place of cultivation: The place where the plants or parts of plants have been cultivated (farm or nursery).

Country of cultivation: The country where the place of cultivation is situated, during the last season of growth prior to despatch or delivery.

Consignment: The quantity of a group of commodities (nursery products, fruit, vegetables, etc.) which are despatched or transferred from an exporter to a recipient.

§ 2.

Supervision

Supervision, to ensure that the measures laid down in these regulations are observed, is vested in the Norwegian Plant Inspection Service and the Customs Service, or anyone else authorised for this purpose by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Norwegian Plant Inspection Service may demand that a consignment of goods be kept back by the Customs Authorities for a period of up to 48 hours, so that an inspection of said goods may be undertaken. Furthermore, the Norwegian Plant Inspection Service may for the same purpose demand that a consignment of goods, that has passed through the Customs be held back for a period of up to 48 hours in the importer's warehouse.

§ 3.

Prohibition on imports

It is prohibited to import into the country:

(a) Parts of plants and plants that have been attacked by pests and plant diseases, as set out in Appendix 1 (cf. also § 4).
(b) Plants and parts of plants as set out in Appendix 2.
(c) Plants and parts of plants as set out in Appendix 3 from places of cultivation which are not considered to be free from the San José scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus), cf. § 4A, section 5.
(d) Living pests and cultures of plant diseases mentioned in Appendix 1.
(e) Soil, compost, and animal manure which do not satisfy the requirements of § 4C (apart from soil accompanying the plants, cf. § 7, last sentence).

The Ministry of Agriculture may permit import of material for use by scientific institutions.

§ 4.

Import on special conditions

A. Plants and parts of plants for cultivation and propagation.

1. Plants must have been under phyto-sanitary supervision during the period of growth for the season previous to import, and must have been found free from the bacteria, fungi, and pests mentioned in Appendix 1, and with regard to viruses satisfy the requirements mentioned in Appendix 1.

2. Colorado beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata) and Japanese beetle (Popilla japonica) must not have occurred at the place of cultivation or within a distance of at least 5 kilometres away from the cultivation place during the course of the two previous years.

3. The place of cultivation shall have been inspected in accordance with the recognised methods, and found free of the nematodes mentioned in Appendix 1.

4. The existence of potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum) must not have been proved at the place of cultivation or within a distance of at least one kilometre therefrom in the course of the twelve preceding years.

5. The place of cultivation shall be free from the San José scale (Quadraspidiotus perniciosus) and must furthermore not lie within the so-called protection zones for the San José scale. In countries where such protection zones have not been established, the San José scale shall not have occurred at the place of cultivation or at a distance of at least five kilometres therefrom in the course of the two previous years. This applies only to plants and parts of plants which are regarded as host plants to the San José scale. For a list of these, see Appendix 3.
6. The plants or parts of plants shall prior to despatch be examined by the exporting country’s official plant inspection service, which by issuing a certificate confirms that the consignment fulfils the requirements of these regulations.

7. Consignments subject to § 4A must not be made available before the Norwegian Plant Inspection Service has checked and accepted the certificates.

8. For imports of seed potatoes the importer must have prior permission from the Ministry of Agriculture, which may impose certain conditions for import.

B. Plants and parts of plants which are not intended for cultivation or propagation:
(a) Potatoes for food, feed, or technical use.
(b) Fresh (not tinned) fruit and berries: Apricots, raspberries, apples, peaches, strawberries, cherries, including morelloes, plums, pears, red currants, black currants, gooseberries, grapes, and citrus fruits.
(c) Fresh (not tinned) vegetables: Unwashed vegetables with their roots, as well as edible onions, aubergines, tomatoes, melons, cauliflower, winter celery, fennel, winter lettuce, and lettuce.
(d) Other products: Cut chrysanthemums, carnations, and roses.

These may be imported on the following conditions:
1. With regards to potatoes the importer must secure in advance an import permit from the Ministry of Agriculture. Apart from this, import of potatoes is subject to the terms stated in § 4A, sections 2—7.
2. Prior to despatch plants or parts of plants shall be examined by the official plant inspection service of the exporting country, and found free from the bacteria, fungi, and pests mentioned in Appendix 1.
3. Every consignment shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the official plant inspection service of the exporting country. During the period October 1 — March 30 certificates are not required for winter celery, cauliflower, fennel, winter lettuce, and lettuce. The date of despatch from the exporting country shall be decisive.

C. Soil, etc.
For the import of soil, compost, and animal manure the importer
must in advance secure a permit from the Ministry of Agriculture, which may state the terms of import.

§ 5.

Phyto-sanitary certificates

The certificate shall be in accordance with the international standard (Rome, 1951) and shall be couched in one of the following languages: Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, German, or French. The certificate shall be completed in full, in legible writing, and signed by the plant inspection service of the exporting country. The examination of the goods shall be undertaken at the earliest 14 days prior to despatch. The original certificate shall accompany the consignment, and two copies of the certificate shall be sent directly to the Norwegian Plant Inspection Service, Oslo, so that the Plant Inspection Service is in receipt of the copies before the consignment reaches this country.

When the plants or parts of plants are not grown in the country dispatching them, a copy of the original health certificate, attested by the official plant inspection service of the country of despatch, shall accompany every consignment. Furthermore, the consignment shall be accompanied by special attestations from the inspection service of the country of despatch, stating that during storage or repacking no change in the consignment has occurred which has resulted in its contravening the provisions of these regulations.

§ 6.

Places of importation

Plants or parts of plants subject to § 4, Section A, shall be routed through one of the importation places listed below, viz.:

Oslo, Hamar, Tønsberg, Kristiansand S, Stavanger, Bergen, Alesund, Trondheim, Bodø, Vadso.

Claims for the refund of any expenses incurred by the Plant Inspection Service with regard to consignments of plants which have arrived at other places of import, may be made according to regulations laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture.

§ 7.

Packing, etc.

The use of grass, hay, straw, and lucerne for packing and wrapping of plants or parts of plants imported from abroad is prohibited.
The same applies to the use of sacks and other previously used packing of woven material. As far as possible plants and parts of plants imported shall be free of soil.

§ 8.

Plant consignments which fail to observe the necessary requirements

Consignments of plants or parts of plants which do not fulfil the requirements laid down in these regulations shall be kept back at the place of import.

A consignment of goods which lacks the required phyto-sanitary certificate, or for which the certificate is incomplete, cannot be handed over to the recipient, be deposited in bonded warehouses or private transit stores, or be passed through the Customs before a special permit from the Norwegian Plant Inspection Service has been obtained.

(With regard to passing through the Customs at frontiers, see § 9, section 2.)

In each case the Ministry of Agriculture will decide what action is to be taken with regard to plant consignments involving deficiencies, and may decide that such consignments shall be destroyed, or returned.

The expenses incurred in carrying out measures taken in this connection shall not accrue to the Ministry of Agriculture.

§ 9.

Exceptions

1. These regulations do not apply to transit consignments, which are to be re-exported without clearance or products bound for use on board ships, provided that the consignment is not intended for storage in bonded or private warehouses.

2. Consignments requiring a certificate may be cleared by frontier customs stations without showing certificates, as it is assumed that these certificates will be submitted at their destination. For goods under § 4A this applies only when the consignments have been or will be sealed.

3. The following plants or parts of plants carried by travellers as personal luggage or removals from Denmark, Finland, and Sweden, are exempt from the regulations in § 4A:

   Pot-plants
Herbaceous decorative plants (cultivated or wild)
Up to 5 kilos of bulbs or tubers

4. Exemption from these provisions is also granted to up to 5 kilos of potatoes, fruits, berries, and species of vegetable mentioned under § 4B, and up to 25 cut carnations, roses, and chrysanthemums carried by travellers.


§ 10.

Border trade

For certain consignments of plants from the border areas in Sweden to neighbouring areas in Norway, the Ministry of Agriculture may issue special regulations.

§ 11.

Various provisions

1. The Ministry of Agriculture may decide that imported plants and parts of plants shall be disinfected, or that other precautions shall be undertaken, and that plants and parts of plants for cultivation or propagation shall be cultivated in quarantine.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture may issue detailed regulations for the carrying out and supervision of the observance of these provisions and may also grant exemptions from them.

§ 12.

Levy

In order to cover the expenses of inspecting imports in accordance with these regulations a duty shall be paid which until further notice shall be fixed at one-quarter per cent of the import value for the import of any species of goods covered by these regulations. The duty payable shall, however, not be less than NKr. 10. The duty shall be paid to the Customs Authorities, and shall be collected according to the same rules as those of the Customs duty.

§ 13.

Infringement of these regulations is punishable in pursuance of
the Act of 14 March 1964 on measures to prevent plant diseases and pests (The Plant Diseases Act).

§ 14.

Coming into force

These regulations shall come into force on 1 January 1965. At the same time previous import regulations are to be revoked, viz.:

Order in Council of 11 January 1946 as amended on 29 October 1948, Section 2 (ban on the import of Douglas fir and Weymouth pine).


Order in Council of 27 June 1947 (ban on the import of certain plants from countries where the Colorado beetle occurs).

The Ministry of Agriculture's letter of 26 August 1947, as amended by the Ministry of Agriculture's letter of 3 November 1962 (import of plants, etc., from Belgium and The Netherlands).


Order in Council of 26 October 1956, section 2 (import of pine plants).

Order in Council of 26 October 1956, section 3 (import of potatoes).

The Ministry of Agriculture's regulations of 1 March 1957 (import of plants from West Germany).


The Ministry of Agriculture's letter of 4 April 1963, II (import of chrysanthemum plants).

## Appendix 1.

### PLANT DISEASES AND PESTS PROHIBITED IMPORTED INTO NORWAY

**Causes — Diseases or Pests**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific nomenclature</th>
<th>Important host plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bacteria:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corynebacterium sepedonicum</td>
<td>Potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erwinia amylovora</td>
<td>Kernel-fruit trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudomonas mors-prunorum</td>
<td>Stone-fruit trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudomonas caryophylli</td>
<td>Carnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudomonas solanacearum</td>
<td>Potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fungi:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascochyta chrysanthemi</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atropellis piniphila</td>
<td>Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratocystis fagacearum</td>
<td>Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratocystis ulmi</td>
<td>Elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercospora pini-densiflorae</td>
<td>Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli</td>
<td>Fir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cronartium quercuum</td>
<td>Pine, oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elytroderma deformans</td>
<td>Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoxylon pruinatum</td>
<td>Asp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycosphaerella lariic-leptolepis</td>
<td>Larch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycosphaerella populorum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Septoria musiva)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peridermium harknessii</td>
<td>Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peridermium stalactiforme</td>
<td>Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physalospora laricina</td>
<td>Larch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytophthora fragariae</td>
<td>Strawberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poria weirii</td>
<td>Conifers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puccinia horiana</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sclerotium cepivorum</td>
<td>Onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchytrium endobioticum</td>
<td>Potato</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pests:**

| Diarthronomyia chrysanthemi              | Chrysanthemum         |
| Ditylenchus dipsaci                      | Onion                 |
| Epichorista ionephela                    | Chrysanthemum, carnation |
| Eriosoma lanigerum                       | Trees and bushes      |
Appendix 1.

**Pests:**
Heterodera rostochiensis
Hyphantria cunea
Leptinotarsa decemlineata
Photoriamae operculate
Pissodes strobi
Popilla japonica
Prodenia litura
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus
Rhagoletis pomonella
Tortrix pronubana

**Important host plants**
- Potato and tomato
- Trees and bushes
- Potato and tomato
- Potato
- Fir and pine
- Trees and bushes
- Chrysanthemums and other
  herbaceous plants
- Trees and bushes
- Apple
- Carnation

**Viruses:**

Viruses prohibited imported into Norway
(Tolerance margin\(^*\)) 0 %

Applicable to plants or parts of plants for cultivation or propagation.

- Potato leaf roll virus
- Plum pox virus
- Rubus stunt virus
- Black currant reversion virus
- Phloem necrosis virus
- Chrysanthemum stunt virus

**Tolerance margins\(^*\) for viruses not mentioned above:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Virus</th>
<th>Tolerance margin per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seed potatoes</td>
<td>All showing visible symptoms and all vector-transferable</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other plants for cultivation or propagation</td>
<td>All showing visible symptoms and all vector-transferable</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^*\) By tolerance margin is meant the number of infected plants which may be permitted in a field inspection, expressed as a percentage of the total number of the plant variety in the plot.
# Appendix 2.

## PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS PROHIBITED IMPORTED INTO NORWAY

### Species of plant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Detailed specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berberis (Berberis vulgaris)</td>
<td>Common berberis (B. vulgaris) with its varieties and hybrids, including all berberis plants grafted thereon, from all countries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Deciduous trees:

- **Ordinary chestnut (Castanea spp.)**
- **Asp and Poplar (Populus spp.)**
- **Oak (Quercus spp.)**

Plants (including cuttings, grafts, and other severed branches, but not fruits and seed) from North and South America.

- **Elm (Ulmus)**

Plants (including cuttings, grafts, and other severed branches, but not fruit and seed) from all countries. (See also under Timber.)

### Conifers:

Plants (including cuttings, grafts and other severed branches, but not seeds) from all countries outside Europe.

### Timber:

- All timber with bark from North and South America.
- Timber with bark from trees of the elm family from all countries.
Appendix 3.

LIST OF HOST PLANTS FOR THE SAN JOSE SCALE

(Quadraspidiotus perniciosus)

Woody plants of the following species are regarded as host plants for the San José scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acer</th>
<th>Maple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contoneaster</td>
<td>Medlar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crategus</td>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydonia</td>
<td>Quince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evenymus</td>
<td>Guelder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus</td>
<td>Beech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglans</td>
<td>Walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum</td>
<td>Privet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malus</td>
<td>Apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrus</td>
<td>Pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus</td>
<td>Poplar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus</td>
<td>Stone fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribes</td>
<td>Red currant, black currant, gooseberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa</td>
<td>Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix</td>
<td>Willow, sallow, osier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbus</td>
<td>Rowan, azelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringa</td>
<td>Lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilia</td>
<td>Lime-tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus</td>
<td>Elm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>