

Guidelines for Import Declaration of Imported Food, etc.

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February 2026



**Ministry of Food and
Drug Safety**

Imported Food Safety Policy Bureau

Imported Food Inspection Management Division

Guideline/Guidance Establishment & Revision Checklist

Title

Easy Guide to Import Declaration of Imported Food, etc (Guidance for Industry)

Please check the appropriate boxes below.

Decision-making on whether to newly register guideline/guidance	Is there any previously registered guideline/guidance containing the similar contents with to-be-initiated one?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
	If you answer “Yes” to the above, please consider preferably the revision on the existing guideline/guidance. Nevertheless, if the establishment of new guideline/guidance is necessary, please provide the rationale below. (Rationale: _____)		
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Guideline/Guidance Category	Does it present detailed internal standards or procedures to ensure consistency in administrative affairs? (For public officials)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guideline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
	Does it explain a law or administrative rule in an easy-to-understand manner for industry or represent the current position of an administrative agency on specific civil affairs affecting the industry? (For industry)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guidance <input type="checkbox"/> No	
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<p>I have confirmed the above.</p> <p>February 9, 2026</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Prepared by</p> <p>Confirmed by</p> <p>(Director)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Seong Mi Kim</p> <p>Cheolhui Kim</p> </div> </div>			

**Easy Guide to Import Declaration of Imported Food, etc
(Guidance for Industry)**

This guideline is intended to provide an easy-to-understand explanation of import declarations for imported food, etc. or to describe the position of the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety regarding such import declarations.

This guideline is not legally binding as the word "should" used herein does not impose any obligations. Besides, since this guide is written based on valid regulations as of February 9, 2026, its interpretation and application may vary if necessitated by revision of relevant laws, etc.

※ "Guideline for Industry" is a document published to help applicants understand statutes or administrative rules more easily or to describe the official position of an administrative agency regarding specific civil affairs (Article 2 of the Regulations on the Management of Guidelines, etc. of the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety).

※ If you have any comments or inquiries regarding this guideline, please contact the Import Inspection Division, Imported Food Safety Policy Bureau, Ministry of Food and Drug Safety.

Phone Number: 043-719-2211 (Foods, etc), 2215 (Foods, etc), 2231 (Fishery Products), 2221 (Livestock Products)

Fax Number: 043-719-2200

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I Import Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc.

1 What Are Import Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc.?

Where a business entity intends to import (including filing an import declaration by proxy) food, etc. for the purpose of sale or for the purpose of using them for business, he/she shall file an import declaration of the relevant imported food, etc. with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

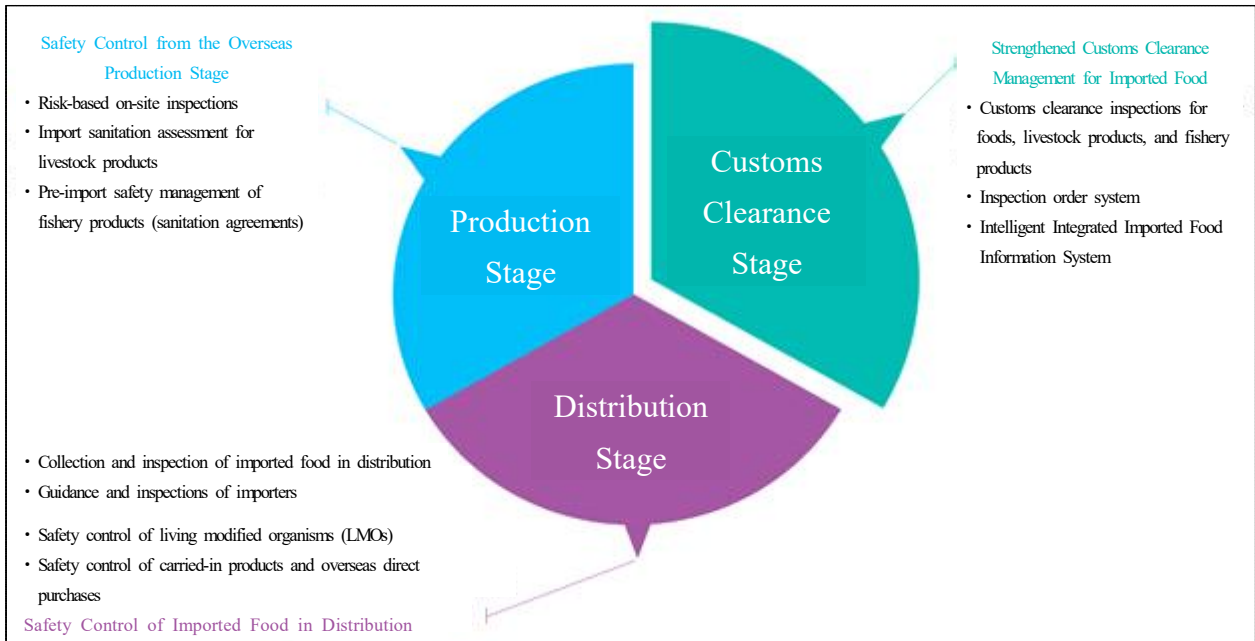
* Relevant provision: Article 20 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control

The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall require a relevant public official or inspection officer, or inspection agency to conduct necessary inspections before customs clearance formalities for imported food, etc.

* Relevant provision: Article 21 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control

- Imported food, etc.* imported into Korea is managed under a three-tier safety control system pursuant to the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, comprising the following: ① registration of foreign food facilities and on-site inspections prior to importation; ② inspections at the customs clearance (import) stage (document review, on-site inspection, laboratory inspection, and random sampling inspection); and ③ collection and inspection at the distribution stage.

* Foods, food additives, apparatus, and containers and packages as defined under Article 2 of the Food Sanitation Act imported into the Republic of Korea from abroad, health functional foods under Article 3 of the Health Functional Foods Act, and livestock products under Article 2 of the Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act.

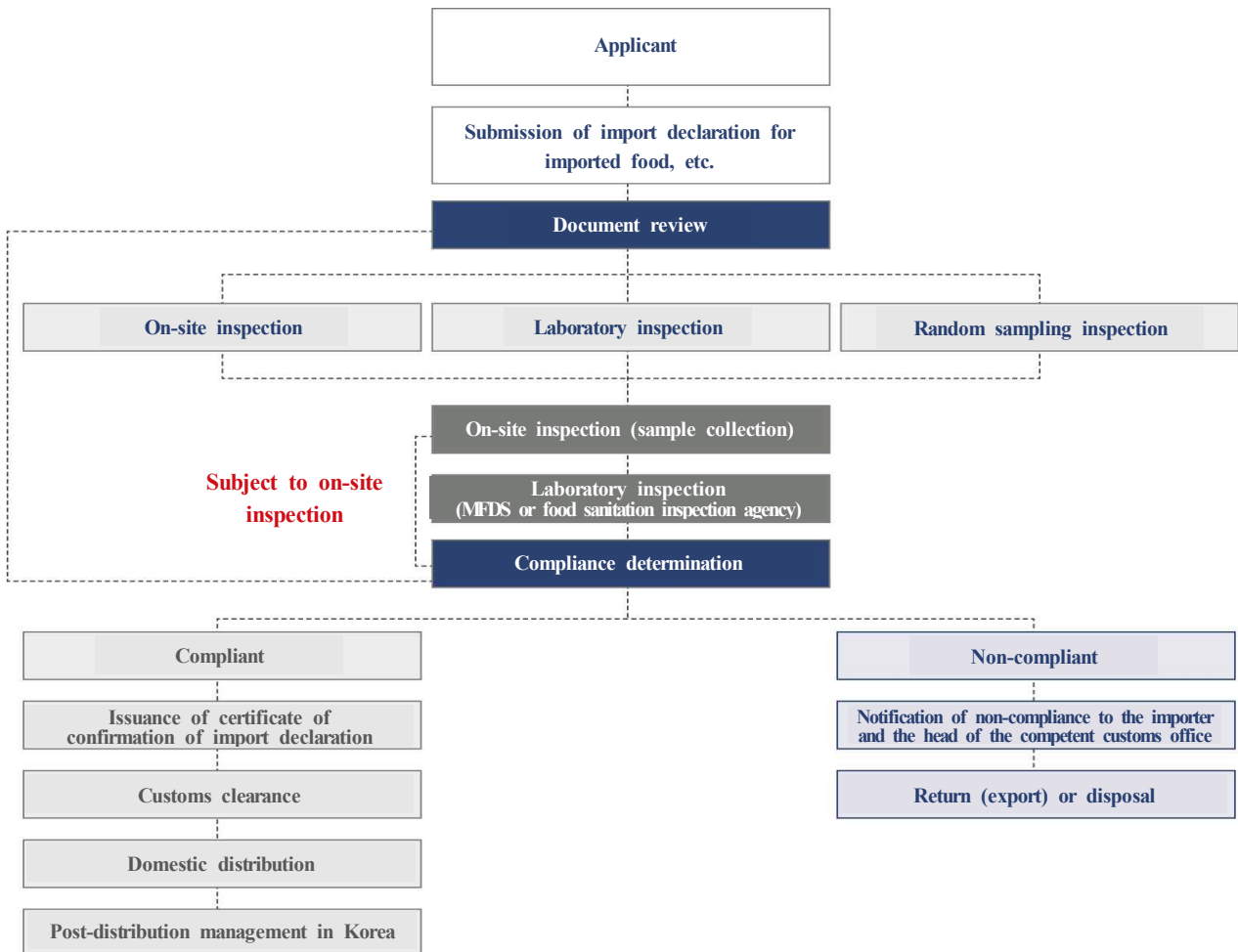


※ Imported Food, etc. Exempt from Import Declaration (Appendix 8-2 of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control)

No.	Description
1	Imported food, etc. for official use imported by foreign embassies, legations, consulates, or other equivalent institutions located in Korea, or imported food, etc. for personal consumption imported by officials belonging to such institutions and their family members
2	Imported food, etc. recognized as being for personal consumption, including those carried by travelers or imported through international mail or international express cargo (excluding cases imported through a registered online purchasing agent for imported food, etc.)
3	Imported food, etc. clearly identified as product samples or advertising materials imported without compensation
4	Fishery products caught or harvested through joint fishing operations with vessels of the relevant country in foreign exclusive economic zones and frozen or processed on Korean vessels
5	Machinery and accessories attached to and used in manufacturing or processing facilities of food manufacturing and processing businesses, food additive manufacturing businesses, container and packaging manufacturing businesses, livestock product processing businesses, meat packaging and processing businesses, or health functional food manufacturing businesses
6	Non-edible raw materials used for manufacturing food additives
7	Imported food, etc. directly used by the government or local governments
8	Imported food, etc. used or consumed in accordance with their intended purposes as ship supplies, aircraft supplies, or vehicle supplies within the relevant means of transportation, which are not regarded as imports by the Commissioner of the Korea Customs Service * Article 239 subparagraph 1 of the Customs Act
9	Foods for persons with congenital metabolic disorders imported without compensation
10	Raw materials used for manufacturing utensils or containers and packages
11	<p>Other imported food, etc. recognized by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety as posing no sanitary risk*</p> <p>Imported Food, etc. Recognized by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety as Posing No Risk of Sanitary Hazards (Article 4 of the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strings, trays, and cup holders used solely for transportation or as supports for other containers 2. Utensils or containers used for decorative purposes only (limited to those that cannot be used as food utensils or containers and that bear a clear and indelible warning label in a conspicuous location stating that they may be harmful to the human body if used as food utensils or containers) 3. Emergency rations that have received type approval and inspection under Article 18 of the Ship Safety Act 4. Imported food, etc. declared for importation by operators of bonded exhibition sites under Article 154 of the Customs Act for promotional or tasting purposes at exhibitions or similar events as exhibition items or gifts; provided that, in the case of gifts, such items are clearly marked as being provided without compensation 5. Utensils or containers and packages manufactured domestically, exhibited at overseas exhibitions or fairs, and then re-imported into Korea

2 Inspection Procedures and Methods for Imported Food, etc.

Inspection procedures for imported food, etc.



Types and methods of inspection for imported food, etc.

Inspection type	Processing period	Inspection method
Document review	2 days	Inspection to determine compliance by reviewing import declaration documents and other relevant documents
On-site inspection	3 days	Inspection to determine compliance comprehensively based on the characteristics, condition, taste, odor, color, labeling, packaging condition, and laboratory inspection history of the product
Laboratory inspection	10 days (livestock products: 14 days)	Inspection conducted using physical, chemical, or microbiological methods
Random sampling inspection	5 days (livestock products: 14 days)	Inspection conducted using physical, chemical, or microbiological methods in accordance with a sampling plan

3 Same Company and Same Imported Food, etc.

Pursuant to Annexes 9 and 10 of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, imported food, etc. imported for the first time is subject to laboratory inspection. Thereafter, where imported food meeting the conditions for the same company and same imported food, etc. is re-imported under the same conditions, it is subject to document review (or on-site inspection).

* However, such products may be selected for random sampling inspection and may also become subject to laboratory inspection where standards and specifications are newly established or strengthened, or where overseas hazard information exists.

Criteria for same company and same imported food (Annex 10 of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control)

Category	Criteria for same company and same imported food
Foods (excluding agricultural, forestry, and fishery products)	Products re-imported within 5 years* after undergoing laboratory inspection at the time of the first importation, <u>where the country of manufacture, foreign food facility, manufacturing method, and names of raw materials are identical</u>
Food additives	Products re-imported within 5 years* after undergoing laboratory inspection at the time of the first importation, <u>where the country of manufacture, foreign food facility, product name, manufacturing method, and names of raw materials are identical</u>
Agricultural and forestry products	Products re-imported within 5 years* after undergoing laboratory inspection at the time of the first importation, <u>where the country of production, product name, exporter, and packaging location are identical</u>
Fishery products	Products re-imported within 5 years* after undergoing laboratory inspection at the time of the first importation, <u>where the country of production, product name, exporter, and foreign food facility are identical</u>
Utensils or containers and packages	Products re-imported within 5 years* after undergoing laboratory inspection at the time of the first importation, <u>where the country of manufacture, foreign food facility, material, and base color are identical</u>
Health functional foods	Products re-imported within 5 years* after undergoing laboratory inspection at the time of the first importation, <u>where the country of manufacture, foreign food facility, product name, manufacturing method, ingredients, and mixing ratio of the main ingredients are identical</u>
Livestock products	Meat, raw milk, and edible eggs: Products re-imported within 5 years* after undergoing laboratory inspection at the time of the first importation, <u>where the country of production, item, and foreign establishment (manufacturing/processing facility) are</u>

Category	Criteria for same company and same imported food
	<u>identical.</u> Other livestock products: Products re-imported within 5 years* after undergoing laboratory inspection at the time of the first importation, <u>where the country of production, foreign establishment (manufacturing/processing facility), processing method, and names of raw materials are identical</u>

* The five-year period shall be calculated from the date of issuance of the certificate of confirmation of import declaration following the laboratory inspection conducted at the time of the first importation. However, where a random sampling inspection is conducted for key inspection items designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, the period shall be calculated from the date of issuance of the certificate of confirmation of import declaration following such random sampling inspection.

4 Inspection Order System

- A system under which importers are required to undergo laboratory inspections conducted by testing and inspection agencies designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety and may file an import declaration only when the imported food is found compliant, for imported food with a high rate of non-compliance or for which concerns regarding hazards have been raised domestically or internationally (Article 22 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control).

* Where imported food subject to an inspection order is declared for importation, an inspection report for the relevant product shall be submitted.

- Imported food subject to inspection orders

- Imported food, etc. in which substances falling under Chapter 2. Common Standards and Specifications for General Foods, 3. Standards and Specifications for General Foods, 8) (1) ① of the Food Code, or pharmaceutical ingredients such as erectile dysfunction drugs, anti-obesity drugs, antidiabetic drugs, and their analogues falling under 10) (1) thereof, have been detected or are likely to be detected
- Imported food, etc. in which additives that are chemically synthesized substances not listed in the Food Additives Code have been detected or are likely to be detected
- Imported food, etc. designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety as subject to inspection orders due to repeated non-compliance identified through import inspections under Article 21 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control or access, inspection, and collection under Article 25 thereof
- Other imported food, etc. designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety as subject to inspection orders where concerns regarding hazards have been raised domestically or internationally

* Detailed information on the designation status of inspection orders is available on the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety website (<https://www.mfds.go.kr>) > News & Notice > Notices.

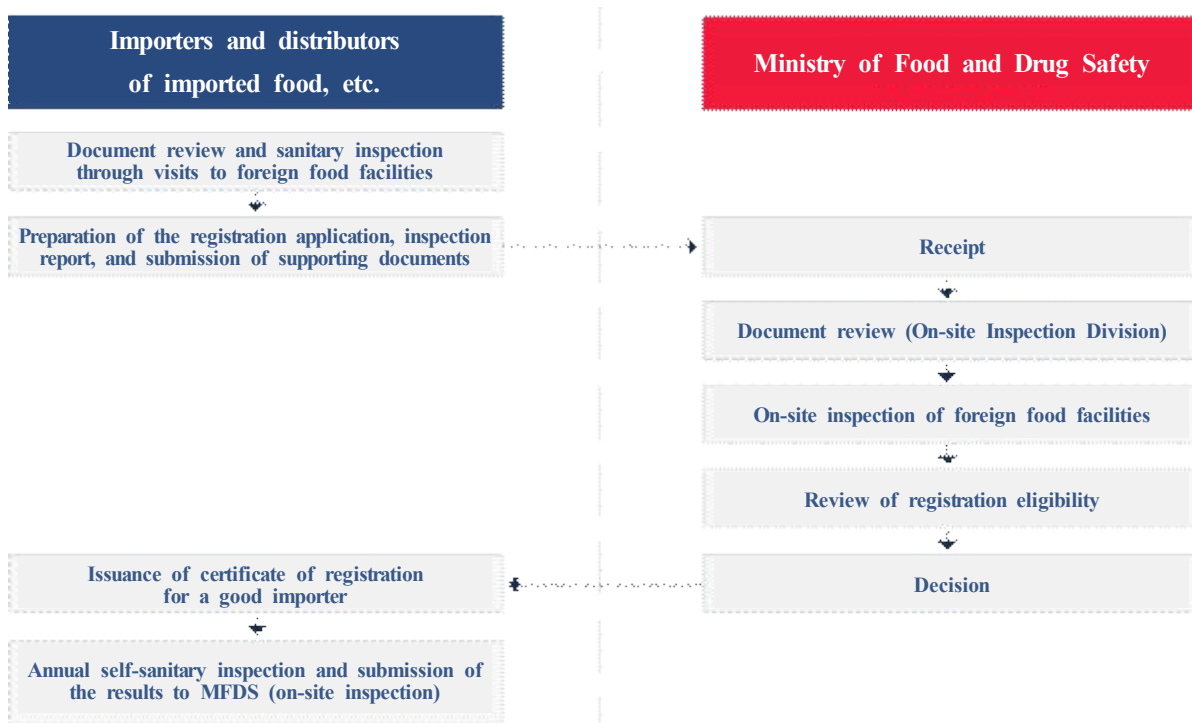
5 What Is a Good Importer?

- A good importer refers to an imported food, etc. import and sales business that inspects and registers the sanitary control status of a foreign food facility or foreign establishment in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety pursuant to Article 7 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control.

Any person who intends to file an import declaration may inspect the status of sanitary control of a foreign food facility according to standards prescribed by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety to ensure the safety of the relevant imported food, etc. and any person who has conducted such inspection may register such facility as a good importer with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety.

* Relevant provision: Article 7 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control

- Benefits for good importers
 - Exemption from random sampling inspection under Annex 9 of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control
 - Disclosure of the name of the good importer and registered products on the website
 - Permission to display the good importer mark
- Application procedure



6 Planned Import Expedited Customs Clearance System

A system intended to facilitate expedited customs clearance for products whose safety has been secured over a long period of time.

- Applications for annual planned imports of imported food, etc. are accepted by the 15th day of the month preceding the month in which the planned import begins. For products issued with a planned import confirmation certificate, document review and on-site inspection are exempted at the time of import declaration, and a certificate of confirmation of import declaration is issued immediately upon declaration.

* However, where laboratory inspection or random sampling inspection is required due to hazard information, etc., the same procedures applicable to general import declarations shall apply.

Eligible for application

- Products registered by good importers

- Products imported by a manufacturing/processing entities (including a food additive manufacturing entities) or a distribution-specialized sales business entities, including:

a. Raw materials for acquiring foreign currency

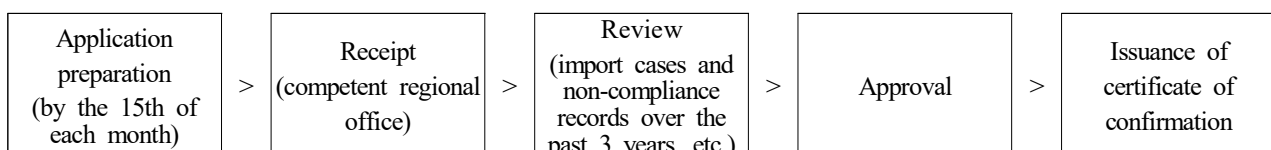
b. Flavoring substances imported as raw materials for manufacturing the importer's products

c. Food ingredients for refining or processing

d. Imported food, etc. (excluding fishery products) recognized by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety as having ensured safety

e. Imported food, etc. accompanied by overseas test or inspection reports

Application procedure



Precautions when filing an import declaration

- For products issued with a planned import confirmation certificate, "Exemption from document review or on-site inspection" shall be indicated as "Yes" at the time of import declaration.

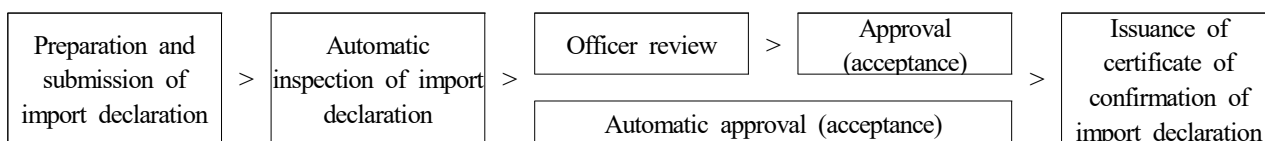
- For products registered by good importers, the registration number shall additionally be declared (entered).

*서류검사 또는 현장검사 생략 대상 여부	<input type="radio"/> 예 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 아니오 자년도 계획수입 신청 및 승인된 업소에 한해 기재하여 주시기 바랍니다.(구제적인 사항은 신고기관에 문의)
*기능성표시일반식품 여부	<input type="radio"/> 예 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 아니오
전자위생증명서발급번호	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Q"/> <input type="button" value="초기화"/>
*우수수입업소 등록번호	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Q"/> <input type="button" value="초기화"/>

7 Import Food Electronic Review 24 (SAFE-i24)

- A system that automatically inspects and accepts import declarations for foods that are repeatedly imported and considered to pose a low risk of hazards.
 - An automated review system in which all procedures from the receipt of an import declaration to acceptance are inspected through a rule-based algorithm system, and import declarations determined to be compliant are automatically accepted without a separate approval process.

Electronic review (e-review) procedure



Products subject to automatic acceptance of import declarations

- Automatic acceptance of import declarations applies where a re-imported product subject to document review* requires no additional on-site, laboratory, or random sampling inspection and the result of the e-review is compliant.

* Annex 9 related to Article 30 of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control: Inspection Methods for Imported Food, etc.

※ However, where the result of the e-review is found non-compliant, automatic acceptance of the import declaration shall not apply, and the import food inspection officer shall conduct a re-examination procedure (the same as the existing document review procedure).

Note

- Detailed information, including precautions for preparing import declarations related to SAFE-i24, is available on the Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) website under Notice - Statutes and Regulations - SAFE-I24.

Precautions

- All imported food, etc. shall be declared truthfully at the time of import declaration.
- Even after automatic acceptance of an import declaration, administrative disposition may be imposed where the declared information is found to differ from the actual products or to have been falsely declared.

II Preparation of Import Declaration

1 Import Declaration of Imported Food, etc.

□ Import declarations for imported food, etc. shall be filed using the “Import Declaration of Imported Food, etc.” prescribed in Form 25 of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, and may be submitted electronically through the Korea Customs Service electronic customs clearance system (UNI-PASS)*.

* Korea Customs Service electronic customs clearance system: <https://unipass.customs.go.kr>

■ 수입식품안전관리 특별법 시행규칙 [별지 제25호서식] <개정 2024. 6. 14.> 정부24(www.gov.kr)에서도 신청할 수 있습니다.

수입식품통의 수입신고서

(4쪽 중 1쪽)

신고시기	A: 본신고 [] B: 사전신고 []	접수번호	
신고제품구분	1: 농·임산물 [] 2: 수산물 [] 3: 축산물 [] 4: 가공식품 [] 5: 식품첨가물 [] 6: 기구 또는 용기·포장 [] 7: 건강기능식품 []	처리기간	식품류·건강기능식품: 서류검사 2일, 현장검사 3일, 무작위표본검사 5일, 정밀검사 10일 (정균수시험대상 10일, 식품조식처리식품 14일, 가온보존시험대상 15일) 축산물: 서류검사 2일, 현장검사 3일, 무작위표본검사 14일 (조제품을 제외한 냉장보관 축산물 7일(리스테리아 또는 다이옥산-검사대상 10일)), 정밀검사 14일 (가온보존시험대상 15일)
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제조 가공업자	사업자등록번호 상호 업종 주소	성명 여가H 등록·신고)번호	
수입신고 대행업자	사업자등록번호 상호 주소	성명 등록번호	
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소미기간	년 월 일(제조일)부터	년 월 일까지	
생산국(제조국)		수출국	
해역제조업소 (축산물: 해역제조업소 (포장채취·가공장))	등록번호 주소	회사명	
도축장 (축산물만 해당함)	등록번호 주소	회사명	
수출업소	주소	회사명	
포장장소	등록번호	주소	
선적일	년 월 일	선적항	
일할일	년 월 일	선명(기명)	국내도착항
검사(반입)장소	보관업 등록번호	상호 성명 주소	(☐ - -)
반입일	년 월 일		
검사기관	이력번호(수입신고기 및 수입제지번호) 해당사항 유전자변형식품 표시 여부 표시함 [], 표시하지 않음 [], 해당 없음 [] 유기식품 여부 예 [], 아니오 [] 식품조식처리 여부 관제품 표시 [], 합표조사 [], 해당 없음 [] 주조사실부착방식 식품 여부 예 [], 아니오 [] 건강기능식품 기능성분 규격 적용 필요성 제품 [], 최종 제품 [], 해당 없음 [] 사량 고령화·저당당 식품 해당 여부 예 [], 아니오 [], 해당 없음 [] 기능성 표시 일반식품 여부 예 [], 아니오 [] 서류검사 또는 현장검사 생단 대상 여부 예 [], 아니오 [] 세프포장 여부 예 [], 아니오 [] 우수수입업소 등록번호		

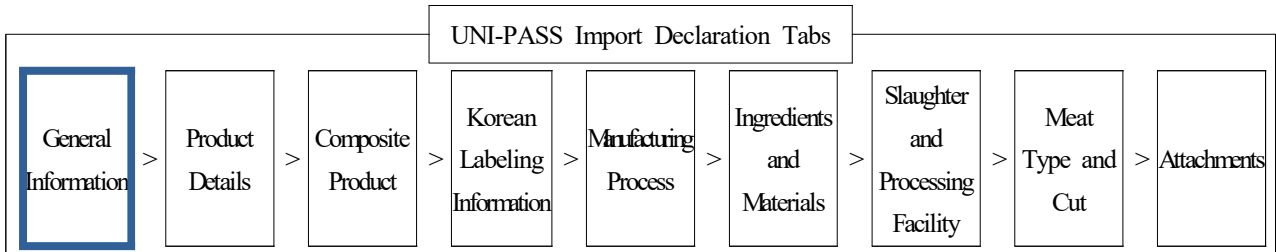
* 수입식품안전관리 특별법, 제20조 및 같은 법 시행규칙 제27조제1항에 따라 위와 같이 신고합니다.

년 월 일
(서명 또는 인)

신고인

OO지방식품의약품안전청장 귀하 210mm x 297mm(백상지(80g/㎡) 또는 중질지(80g/㎡))

2 Preparation of Import Declaration through UNI-PASS



[For inquiries related to UNI-PASS import declarations, including cases where products, raw materials, or foreign food facilities cannot be searched, or where error notifications occur after preparation of the import declaration of imported food, etc., please contact ☎ 1811-6496.]

Basic information



[Declaration information]

- Declaration type: Regular declaration (filed after entry into a bonded storage area), pre-arrival declaration (filed up to 5 days before the scheduled date of arrival)
- Product category: Agricultural and forestry products, fishery products, livestock products, processed foods, food additives, utensils or containers and packages, and health functional foods
- Declaration agency: Inspection agency having jurisdiction over the bonded storage area into which the products are brought (see Appendix)

Applicant

[Declaration information]

- Enter the information of the person actually filing the application on behalf of the importer (import cargo owner) or the import declaration agent of imported food, etc. by proxy (inspection progress notifications are provided via mobile phone and email).

Import declaration agent and importer (import cargo owner)

[Declaration information]

- Enter the importer and import declaration agent registered with the MFDS pursuant to Article 15, etc. of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control.

Foreign food facility, foreign establishment, and packaging location

The screenshot shows the MFDS website interface for searching foreign food facilities, establishments, and packaging locations. It includes search filters for '등록번호' (Registration Number), '회사명' (Company Name), and '주소' (Address). Below the search bar, there are red notices: '신고제물구분에 '농수산물' 일 경우 더 이상 추가 되는 물품 기재합니다.' (In case of 'Agriculture and Forestry Products', no more items should be listed), '신고제물구분에 '육산물' 일 경우에는 해외직접장 정보를 기재하고 그 외에는 해외제조업소 정보를 기재합니다.' (In case of 'Meat Products', list information on foreign direct processing plants; for others, list information on foreign manufacturing plants), and '해외제조업소, 해외직접장 코드 미입력 시 식품의약품안전처 신고지령번호로 문의 바랍니다.' (If codes for foreign manufacturing plants or direct processing plants are not entered, please inquire with the Korea Food & Drug Administration using the reporting number).

[Declaration information]

- Foreign food facilities (packaging locations and foreign establishments) registered with the MFDS pursuant to Articles 5 and 12 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control shall be declared, and declarations cannot be filed if such facilities are not registered.
- Registration of foreign food facilities (packaging locations) may be applied for through the “Imported Food Information Maru” (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) website. For detailed procedures, refer to the “Guidelines for Registration of Foreign Food Facilities.”
- Products subject to declaration
 - Foreign food facilities: Fishery products, processed foods, food additives, utensils or containers and packages, and health functional foods
 - Foreign establishments: Livestock products
 - Packing locations: Agricultural and forestry products

Exporter

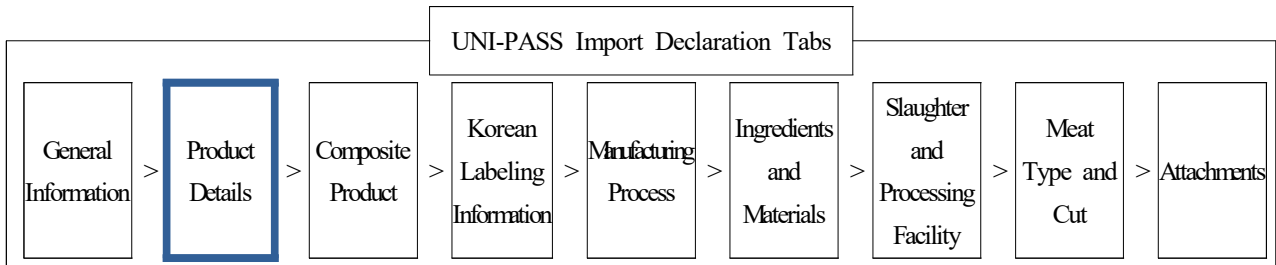
The screenshot shows the MFDS website interface for searching exporters. It includes search filters for '*업소코드' (Business Code), '*회사명' (Company Name), and '*주소' (Address). Below the search bar, there are red notices: '신고제물구분에 '농수산물', '육산물', '유산물' 일 경우 물품 기재주어 그 외 더 이상 기재합니다.' (In case of 'Agriculture and Forestry Products', 'Meat Products', or 'Dairy Products', list items; for others, list items), and '수출업소 코드를 미입력 시 식품의약품안전처 신고지령번호로 문의 바랍니다.' (If the export plant code is not entered, please inquire with the Korea Food & Drug Administration using the reporting number).

[Declaration information]

- Enter the exporter registered with the MFDS.
- If the exporter is not registered, an application for registration of a foreign exporter may be submitted through the Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) website (for inquiries: ☎ 1811-6496).
- Products subject to declaration
 - Agricultural and forestry products, livestock products, and fishery products

Norway, Russia, Thailand, and Ecuador, the issuance number of the electronic certificate may be entered, in which case the electronic certificate may replace the original paper certificate.

- Product condition: Enter information related to the imported food subject to declaration, including packaging type and product form.
- ※ Accurately enter the product condition applicable to the declared products for the application of specifications by food type.
- Remarks on import declaration: Enter any information to be communicated to the inspection officer regarding the declared products, such as initial import records, in addition to labeling information.
- ※ Precaution: Do not enter information intended for the inspection officer in the “Other Information for Korean Label” field.
- Whether the product is unpackaged: indicate whether the declared product is unpackaged
- Whether the product is a health functional food for children: indicate whether the declared product falls under health functional foods for children
- Application of health functional food standards: indicate whether the declared product is a raw material or a final product



Common product information

[Declaration information]

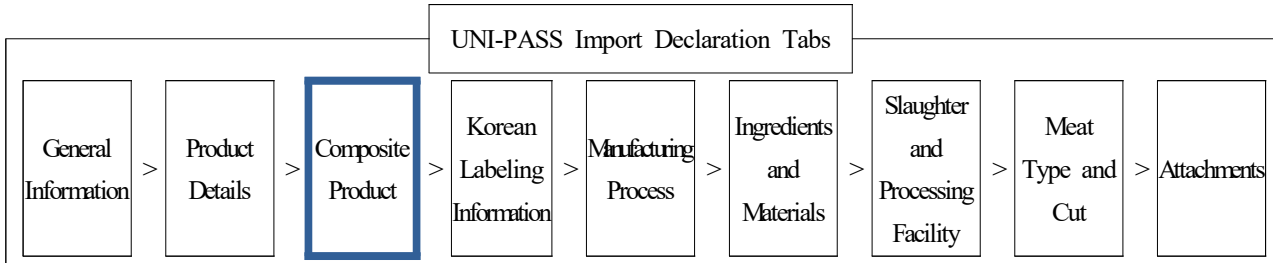
- Product type

- Processed foods (including processed livestock products): Enter the food type in accordance with the Food Code.
- Agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fishery products, and food additives: Search for and declare the applicable product name for the relevant product.
- Health functional foods: Where the product contains a single nutrient or functional ingredient, search for and declare the applicable name. However, where the product consists of two or more nutrients or functional ingredients, declare the applicable product category among “Multi-nutrient Products,” “Multi-functional Products,” or “Nutrient/multi-functional Products.”

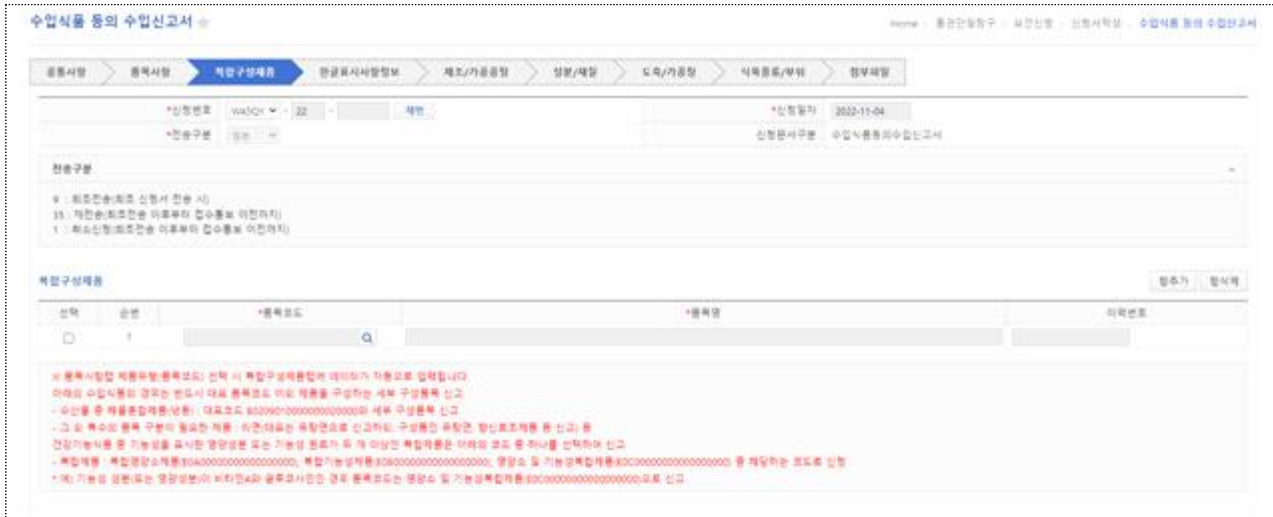
- Representative traceability number: Mandatory for “beef” and “pork” among livestock products.

- HS Code: A representative HS code is automatically entered when the product type is selected; however, where it differs from the relevant product, it shall be changed and declared accordingly.

※ For livestock products or foods of animal origin, it is necessary to confirm the countries (regions) and products eligible for import in accordance with the Countries (Regions) Authorized to Export Livestock Products or Foods of Animal Origin and Import Sanitary Requirements.

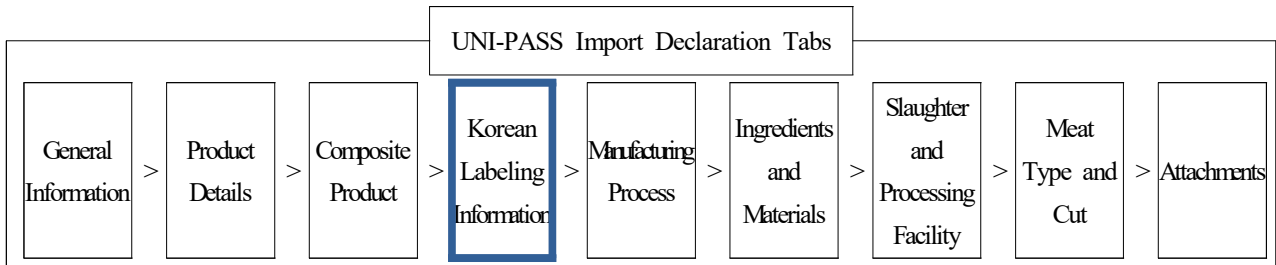


Composite products



[Declaration information]

- Enter products consisting of two or more items (products consisting of a single item do not need to be separately entered).
 - Example 1) In the case of mixed seafood (fishery products), enter the constituent fishery products (e.g., shrimp, clam meat).
 - Example 2) In the case of ramen, enter constituent items such as fried noodles, sauce, and seasoning preparations (where fried noodles are entered under “Product Details,” enter the remaining constituent items other than fried noodles).
 - Example 3) In the case of a health functional food consisting of Vitamins A and C, enter “Multi-nutrient Products” under “Product Details” and enter both “Vitamin A” and “Vitamin C” as constituent items.
- Items entered under “Product Details” are automatically entered under “Composite Products,” and additional items may be entered by selecting “Add Row.”



Korean labeling information

[Declaration information]

- Accurately enter the information so that it fully matches the Korean labeling information shown in the actual product photographs of the imported food subject to declaration.
- By selecting “Add Row,” select and enter each labeling item in the order shown on the Korean label, and enter the labeling title and labeling details so that they match the actual Korean labeling information.
- Use the preview function to confirm that the entered information matches the actual Korean labeling information.
- Where the “Load Previous Declaration” function is used, be sure to check whether information from the previously declared product, such as the manufacturing date and use-by period, has been updated.

※ Precautions

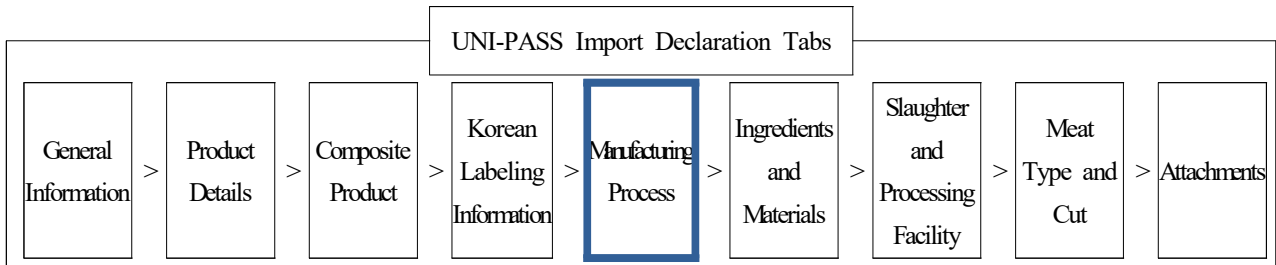
① “Genetically Modified Food” labeling: Enter in the “Genetically Modified Food” field.

② Allergen labeling: Enter in the “Allergen” field.

However, precautionary allergen statements regarding possible cross-contamination shall be entered in the “Other” field.

(Example: This product is manufactured in a facility that also processes eggs and soybeans, which may trigger allergic reactions in sensitive individuals)

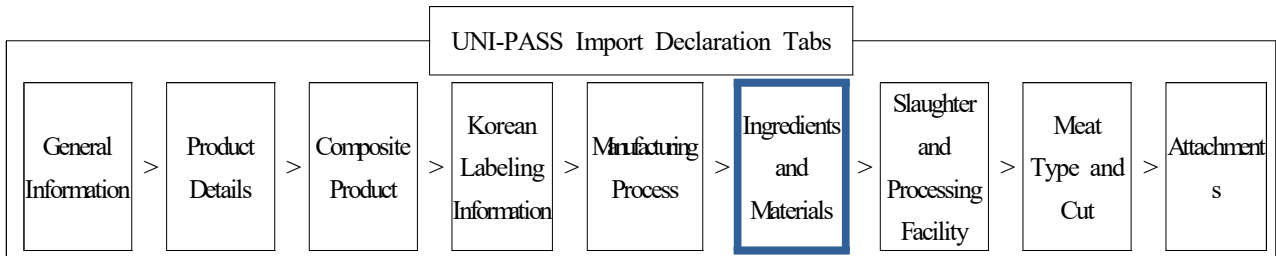
③ “Other” field: Enter items not included in the labeling item selection list (e.g., warnings, return and exchange information, precautions, cooking instructions, etc).



Manufacturing process

[Declaration information]

- Enter the manufacturing/process documentation for the product subject to declaration.
 - Enter the information based on documents such as the manufacturing process description issued by the manufacturer.
 - Certain processes are mandatory depending on the food type; therefore, please check accordingly.
 - Where an extraction process is involved, enter the extraction solvent used in the process.

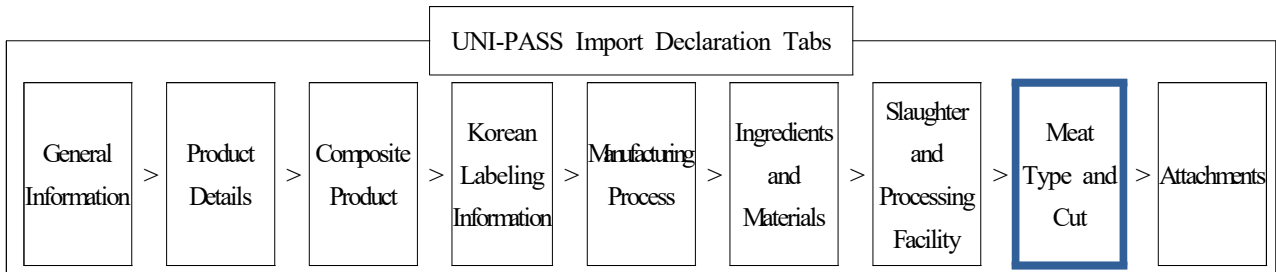


□ Ingredients/materials



[Declaration information]

- Enter the raw materials and materials for the product subject to declaration.
 - For raw materials, enter all raw materials used in manufacturing and processing based on documents such as the ingredient list issued by the manufacturer, according to the stage at which the ingredients are added.
 - Where food additives subject to usage limits are used among the raw materials, the mixing ratio shall be entered.
 - ※ However, where the food additive is a sub-ingredient of a raw material, enter: ① the ratio occupied within the parent ingredient corresponding to the processed food (including processed livestock products), rather than the ratio occupied in the declared product; and ② the product type of the parent ingredient under the Food Code.
- Raw material codes are composed of single ingredients. Where a raw material consists of a mixture of two or more ingredients, select “Register Mixed Ingredient” and enter the information accordingly.
 - For mixed ingredients, separate code registration is not required, and the name may be freely entered when “Register Mixed Ingredient” is selected (provided that at least two or more raw materials are entered as sub-ingredients).
- Where the raw material code to be entered does not exist, an application for a raw material code may be submitted through the Imported Food Information Maru website.



Meat type/cut (livestock products only)

수입식품 등의 수입신고서

공통사항 > 품목사항 > 계량구분 > 한글표시사항정보 > 제조/가공공정 > 성분/재질 > 도축/가공장 > **식육종류/부위** > 첨부파일

*입항번호: W152Y 132 | *입항일자: 2022-11-04
 *계량구분: 일반 | 신고문서구분: 수입식품등의수입신고서

한송구분

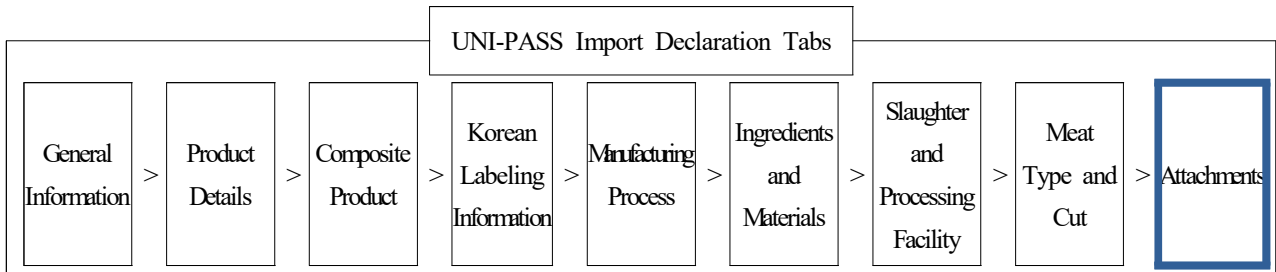
9 : 최종전송(최초 신청서 전송 시)
 15 : 재전송(최초전송 이후부터 접수종료 이전까지)
 1 : 취소신청(최초전송 이후부터 접수종료 이전까지)

식육종류/부위

선택	No	식육종류	코드/부위명	품목코드	품목명	수량	승인량
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	소고기	SPO2 통살	801010100000002ASAA	소고기(냉동정육(냉동정육)소고기(통살/지육))		

[Declaration information]

- Enter the cut name, quantity, and weight for each cut of the livestock product (meat) subject to declaration.



□ Attachments

수입서류를 통해 수입신고서 (중국어)

공통서양 > 품목서양 > 복합구성제품 > 원산지서양정보 > 제조/가공공정 > 영양/해독 > 조식/가공장 > 식육공통/부위 > **표무서양**

수입신고서

제조/가공공정

영양/해독

조식/가공장

식육공통/부위

표무서양

1. 수입신고서

2. 제조/가공공정

3. 영양/해독

4. 조식/가공장

5. 식육공통/부위

6. 원산지서양정보

7. 복합구성제품

8. 원산지서양정보

9. 원산지서양정보

10. 원산지서양정보

11. 원산지서양정보

[Declaration information]

- Attach the documents required for import declarations pursuant to Article 27 (1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control under the appropriate categories.

3 Documents Required for Import Declaration

- Documents required to be prepared together with the “Import Declaration of Imported Food, etc.” when filing an import declaration pursuant to Articles 20 and 21 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control (hereinafter referred to as the “Imported Food Act”).

Category	Relevant provision	Required documents
Documents to Be Submitted	Article 27 (1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Packaging bearing Korean labeling or documents containing Korean labeling information ①-2 Photograph of imported food, etc. ② Test/inspection report issued by an overseas testing and inspection agency (where a person subject to laboratory inspection intends to apply Article 21 (3) of the Imported Food Act) ③ Identity preservation certificate, government certificate, or test/inspection report (where foods subject to labeling of genetically modified foods, etc. are not labeled as genetically modified foods, etc.) ④ Statement explaining the basis for establishing or extending the use-by period (for imported food, etc. under an original equipment manufacturing (OEM) arrangement) ⑤ Export plan (for imported food, etc. intended for acquiring foreign currency) ⑥ Copy of business license, permit, or approval document, or copy of product manufacturing report (for products intended for acquiring foreign currency or manufacturing the importer’s products, excluding cases verifiable electronically) ⑦ Health certificate or inspection certificate (for fishery products from countries having agreements under relevant statutes and regulations) ⑧ Export health certificate (for livestock products or foods of animal origin) ⑨ Government certificate related to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), dioxin residue test report, and documents posted on the MFDS website ⑩ In addition to documents ① through ⑨ above, the following documents deemed necessary by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Government certificate issued by the producing country stating that the raw materials were derived from healthy ruminants not infected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) b. Dioxin residue test report (where heat-treated salt is imported) c. Other documents posted on the MFDS website by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety in accordance with hazard information
	Administrative Rules Related to Imported Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Returned products: Statement of reasons for return, statement of non-compliance issued by the importing country, product manufacturing

	(including the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc.)	report (excluding cases verifiable electronically), and export processing plan ② Products intended for acquiring foreign currency: Export processing plan ③ Products for research and investigation: Research and investigation plan
Documents to Be Retained	Annex 8, 2. item (z) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control	Supporting documents posted on the MFDS website (to be retained for two years from the date of import declaration; however, where the remaining use-by period exceeds two years, such documents shall be retained until the end of the use-by period)

* The above list is a summary of the relevant provisions. Please refer to the applicable provisions for detailed information.

“A list of documents required to be submitted at the time of import declaration” is available on the MFDS website. Please make sure to check the website accordingly.

* Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) > Safety Information > Information Related to Import Inspection > Submission of Certificates



Import Declaration Procedures by Product Type

1 General Information

◆ Confirmation of laboratory inspection items and inspection instructions prior to import declaration

- Through Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) > Safety Information > Information Related to Import Inspection > Inspection Instructions at the Customs Clearance Stage, it is possible to check key inspection items and inspection instructions based on hazard information, etc. on a semiannual basis (January and July each year).

◆ Fees for laboratory inspection

- Fees for inspections are imposed in accordance with the Regulation on Fees for Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry (private testing and inspection agencies operate separate fee schedules).
- * Simulated fee calculations by product type are available through Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) > Customer Support > Information on Inspection Fees.
- Products exempt from inspection fees

Annex 15 (Fees) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control

4. Inspection of imported food, etc.

b. Inspection fee waiver

- 1) Imported food, etc. falling under subparagraph 2 (c) 4) of Annex 9 ☞ Imported food, etc. purchased through purchased by proxy
- 2) Imported food, etc. falling under subparagraph 2 (d) of Annex 9 (applicable only to cases inspected by the head of the Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety) ☞ Products subject to random sampling inspection
- 3) Imported food, etc. falling under subparagraph 3 (a) 4) of Annex 9 (applicable only to cases inspected by the head of the Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety) ☞ Products initially imported below the minimum import quantity and subsequently declared for import in quantities exceeding the minimum import quantity after laboratory inspection
- 4) Imported food, etc. falling under subparagraph 1 (c) of Annex 10 ☞ Imported food, etc. for which the head of a Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety determines that laboratory inspection is necessary based on the results of an on-site inspection
- 5) Imported food, etc. falling under subparagraph 2 (a) of Annex 10 ☞ Imported food, etc. for which issues have been raised based on domestic or international food safety information

◆ Sample collection quantity for laboratory inspection

- The sample collection quantities by category are as follows. Where the quantity or weight of the imported food, etc. declared for import is equal to or less than the required sample collection quantity, the relevant import declaration may be rejected.

Annex 12 (Quantity of Imported Food, etc. Subject to Collection without Compensation) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control

1. Products subjected to collection and quantity for collection
 - (a) Food
 - 1) Processed food: 600 (g or ml) (however, 200 g for capsules)
 - 2) Fried food: Additional 1 kg
 - 3) Natural products
 - a) Grains, legumes, and other natural products: 1-3 kg
 - b) Vegetables: 1-3 kg
 - c) Fruits: 3-5 kg
 - d) Fishery products: 0.3-4 kg
 - (b) Food additives
 - 1) Quantity required for inspection of Food Additives Code in accordance with Article 7 of the Food Sanitation Act
 - a) Solids: 200 g
 - b) Liquids: 500 (g or ml)
 - c) Gas: 1 kg
 - 2) Test for arsenic and heavy metal content: 50 (g or mL)
 - (c) Utensils or containers/packaging
Quantity required for inspection of standards and specifications of utensils or containers/packaging in accordance with Article 9 of the Food Sanitation Act
 - (d) Health functional food
 - 1) Liquid products: 600 (g or ml)
 - 2) Tablets, capsules, powders, granules, and pills: 200 (g or ml)
 - 3) Other health functional food: 400 (g or ml)
 - 4) Raw materials or ingredients
 - a) Natural products: 1 kg
 - b) Ingredients: 500 g
 - (e) Livestock products:
 - 1) Meat and packaged meat: 500 g
 - 2) Raw milk: 500 ml
 - 3) Edible eggs: 20
 - 4) Processed meat products: 500 (g or ml)
 - 5) Dairy products: 500 (g or ml)
 - 6) Processed egg products: 200 (g or ml)

2. Collection Method

- (a) The collection quantity refers to the sum of the weight or volume per sample. Collection shall be made within the range of the quantity collected per test sample required for inspection. Provided, That if it is difficult to subdivide or collect due to contamination resulting from sample collection, the minimum packaging unit may be collected even when the collection quantity is exceeded.
- (b) Where two or more samples are collected, their containers, or packaging and the dates of manufacture, shall be identical.
- (c) Where additional samples are needed for final confirmation, etc. during analysis, additional samples may be collected.
- (d) In the event of adding test items as a suspicious substance is likely to be present, or where there are two or more livestock or food testing/inspection agencies designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety under Article 6 of the Act on Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry, or two or more testing/inspection agencies prescribed by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister pursuant to the proviso to paragraph 4 of the same Article, the collection that exceeds the collection quantity can be made.
- (e) Where the livestock products to be collected is less than the collection quantity criteria, the minimum quantity required for inspection can be collected.
- (f) Where pesticide residue inspection, radioactivity inspection, and foreign matter inspection are added, 1 kg can be additionally collected. Provided, That, for dried vegetables and leached tea, 0.3 kg can be additionally collected for the pesticide residue test.
- (g) Where a food irradiation test is added, an additional 0.2 kg can be collected. Provided, That, for sauces and food mixed with two or more raw materials subject to food irradiation test according to the standards and specifications determined and publicly notified by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety under Article 7 of the Food Sanitation Act, an additional 0.6 kg can be collected, and for raw mushrooms, grains, and legumes, an additional 1 kg can be collected.
- (h) Where the volume and microbiological test, etc. are required, collection can be made by adding the quantity required for the volume and microbiological test, etc. prescribed by the standards and specifications under Article 7 of the Food Sanitation Act, Article 14 of the Health Functional Foods Act and Article 4 of the Livestock Products Sanitation Control Act, even if the collection exceed the collection quantity.
- (i) Test samples of meat for microbiological tests shall include surface meat.
- (j) Where bacteria test items for food and health functional food are included, six samples can be collected considering chemical/physical tests.
- (k) Where bacteria test items for sterilized bottled/canned and retort livestock products are included, at least six samples shall be collected, and 800 (g or ml) or more can be collected.

2 Procedures for Import Declaration of Agricultural Products

◆ For the item or type in the import declaration of imported food, etc., enter the applicable item name for the relevant agricultural product.

- As item names distinguish the part of the agricultural product (e.g., root, leaf) and storage condition (e.g., dried, fresh, frozen), select and declare the applicable item accordingly.
- Where no appropriate item exists, contact the Imported Food Inspection Division of the relevant regional office where the import declaration will be filed and request creation of a new item.

◆ Pesticide inspections for agricultural products are conducted for the items specified in the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc. and the Food Code.

- In the case of agricultural products subject to initial laboratory inspection (including random sampling inspection), pesticides specified in Section 8.7.1.2.2. of the Food Code shall be inspected pursuant to Article 13 (2) 1 of the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc. (514 types of pesticides). * Refer to [Appendix 3].

◆ Importation of 27 agricultural products from 15 prefectures in Japan is prohibited

Region (Prefecture)	Prohibited Products
Fukushima	Leafy vegetables, head-forming leafy vegetables, turnips, bamboo shoots, ostrich fern, Japanese apricots, yuzu, chestnuts, rice, mushrooms, kiwifruit, Japanese horseradish, Korean angelica tree shoots, five-leaf aralia, royal fern, bracken, soybeans, adzuki beans, spikenard shoots
Chiba	Leafy vegetables, leafy-stem vegetables, tea leaves, mushrooms, bamboo shoots
Tochigi	Spinach, Brassica leafy greens, tea leaves, mushrooms, Korean angelica tree shoots, bamboo shoots, chestnuts, ostrich fern, prickly ash, five-leaf aralia, royal fern, bracken
Gunma	Spinach, Brassica leafy greens (kakina), tea leaves, mushrooms, five-leaf aralia, Korean angelica tree shoots
Ibaraki	Spinach, Brassica leafy greens, parsley, tea leaves, mushrooms, bamboo shoots, five-leaf aralia
Miyagi	Mushrooms, ostrich fern, bamboo shoots, royal fern, five-leaf aralia,

	buckwheat, soybeans, rice, bracken, Korean angelica tree shoot
Iwate	Mushrooms, Siberian ginseng, buckwheat, soybeans, royal fern, bracken, water parsley, and bamboo shoots
Nagano	Mushrooms and Siberian ginseng
Saitama	Mushrooms
Yamanashi	Mushrooms
Aomori	Mushrooms
Shizuoka	Mushrooms
Kanagawa	Tea leaves
Niigata	Siberian ginseng (<i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i>)
Yamagata	Mushrooms (Wild)

3 Procedures for Import Declaration of Fishery Products

◆ Enter the relevant fishery product item name or product type in the import declaration for imported food, etc.

- Since item classifications for fishery products distinguish storage conditions (e.g. dried, fresh, frozen) and processing forms (e.g. meat, fillet, boiled), the import declaration shall be filed using the applicable item classification.
- If there is no appropriate item classification, contact the Imported Food Inspection Center of the competent Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety where the import declaration will be filed and request the creation of a new item classification.

◆ Countries that have concluded agreements on fishery products and countries authorized to export foods subject to special sanitation control shall submit a health certificate together with the import declaration.

- Countries with agreements (12 countries as of January 2026): China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Russia, Ecuador, Chile, Norway, the Philippines, Peru, Argentina, and Spain
- Countries authorized to export foods subject to special sanitation control (28 countries): France, Japan, Peru, the Philippines, Chile, Uruguay, Iceland, Ecuador, Singapore, Russia, Micronesia, the United States, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, China, the Republic of South Africa, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Panama, Argentina, Fiji, the Falkland Islands, Spain, and Sri Lanka

◆ Fishery products from eight prefectures in Japan are prohibited from importation.

- Eight prefectures subject to the import ban on Japanese fishery products: Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, and Chiba.
- Eight prefectures requiring submission of a certificate of origin and a radioactivity test report for Japanese fishery products: Hokkaido, Tokyo Metropolis, Kanagawa, Aichi, Mie, Ehime, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima.
- Submission of a certificate of origin for Japanese fishery products: Japanese fishery products from prefectures other than the above 16 prefectures

4 Procedures for Import Declaration of Livestock Products

◆ Import products only from countries authorized for importation

- Pursuant to Article 11 (3) of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, livestock products may be imported only from countries authorized for importation. Authorized countries and applicable products can be confirmed in the “Countries (Regions) Authorized to Export Livestock Products or Foods of Animal Origin and Import Sanitary Requirements” (MFDS Notice).

◆ File an import declaration by bill of lading (B/L) unit at the time of importation

- Pursuant to item (e) of the instructions for completing the import declaration for imported food, etc. in Form 25] of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, import declarations for livestock products shall be filed by bill of lading number (B/L No.) unit at the time of importation.

◆ Item classifications for meat products

- Pursuant to Article 7 (Scope of Recognition for Same Company and Same Imported Food, etc.), paragraph (1), subparagraph 3 of the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc., meat product item classifications include beef, beef by-products, pork, pork by-products, chicken, chicken by-products, turkey meat, duck meat, lamb and mutton, goat meat, rabbit meat, deer meat, horse meat, and other meat products.

5**Procedures for Import Declaration of Processed Foods
(Food Additives and Health Functional Foods)**

◆ The same imported food, etc. shipped on the same vessel by the same importer shall be declared under a single import declaration.

- Separate import declarations shall be prepared where the vessel name or date of entry differs.
- Where the same imported food, etc. imported on the same vessel are associated with multiple cargo management numbers, manufacturing dates (or use-by dates), or packaging units, the total quantity, net weight, and taxable value for each cargo management number and manufacturing date shall be separately entered in page 3 (“Product Details - Product Information” in the UNI-PASS import declaration) of the import declaration for imported food, etc. ([Form 25] of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control).

◆ Raw materials and manufacturing processes shall be declared accurately based on materials issued by the manufacturer, etc.

- Raw materials and manufacturing processes entered in the import declaration are used during document review to verify compliance with the “Food Code,” etc.; therefore, they shall be declared accurately.
- Raw materials that are not listed in the “Food Code,” the “Food Additives Code,” etc. may not be imported; therefore, they shall be verified before importation.
- * Lists of ingredients permitted for use in foods can be found in [Annexes 1 through 3] of the “Food Code,” and lists of permitted food additives and conditions of use can be found in the “Food Additives Code.”

◆ The same imported food, etc. from the same company having the same manufacturing date (or use-by date where no manufacturing date is available) as products found to be non-compliant through laboratory inspection (or random sampling inspection) shall be deemed non-compliant products.

- Where a product identical to a product found non-compliant as a result of laboratory inspection (or random sampling inspection) is re-imported, and such product is the same imported food, etc. from the same company with the same product name and manufacturing date (or use-by date where no manufacturing date is available), it shall be subject to a non-compliance disposition
- * Relevant provision: [Annex 9] 3. (c) 7) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control.

◆ Confirm whether the product is subject to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) regulations and prepare the required documents

- Pursuant to the “Notice on Prohibited Imported Food, etc.” (MFDS Notice No. 2025-62, effective September 1, 2025), foods using ruminants and ruminant by-products as raw materials are prohibited as follows:

Country	Prohibited products
<p>United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Israel, Canada, the United States, and Brazil</p>	<p>○ Foods and food additives using ruminants and ruminant by-products as raw materials (excluding milk, dairy products, and collagen casings)</p> <p>- However, the following products and foods using such products as raw materials may be imported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Processed tallow products: where a certificate issued by the government of the exporting country is submitted certifying that the tallow used as a raw material contains no more than 0.15% insoluble impurities 2) Gelatin and collagen: where a certificate issued by the government of the exporting country is submitted certifying that they are derived from hides, skins, and bones 3) Dicalcium phosphate: where a certificate issued by the government of the exporting country is submitted certifying that it does not contain protein or fat (excluding cases where slaked lime is used as a raw material) <p>* Import requirements, including the required documents pursuant to Article 27 (1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, shall be separately confirmed.</p>

6**Procedures for Import Declaration of Utensils and Containers/Packages**

◆ For utensils and containers/packages, the material of the part directly contacting food shall be declared

- Materials shall be declared in accordance with the material classifications specified in the “Standards and Specifications for Utensils and Containers/Packages.” Where synthetic resin products, metal products, etc. are coated or plated, the applicable material code for such material shall be declared.
- Natural products such as “palm leaves” and “banana leaves” shall be declared as “natural material.”
- Where there is no applicable material code to be declared, contact the system help desk (☎ 1811-6496).

◆ Utensils and containers/packages with the same material may be declared under a single import declaration even if the colors differ

- Where utensils and containers/packages have the same country of manufacture, manufacturer, importer, and material, but differ only in color or model name, the representative product name shall be entered on page 1, and each base color (pattern) or product name shall be entered in the relevant column on page 3 (“Product Details - Product Information” in the UNI-PASS import declaration).
- Utensils and containers/packages with the same material may be declared under a single import declaration even if the colors differ. However, if even one color is found not to comply with the applicable standards and specifications, the relevant import declaration shall not be accepted.

IV Frequently Asked Questions on Import Declaration

1 Import Declaration and Inspection

Q I would like to import and sell food products from overseas. Are there any qualification requirements?

A

The business of importing and selling imported food, etc. (foods, food additives, utensils, containers/packages, health functional foods, and livestock products imported into Korea from overseas) is classified as an “imported food, etc. import and sales business.” The registration procedures are as follows:

- 1) Appropriate facilities meeting the requirements under Article 14 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control shall be provided.

Facility Standards for Imported Food, etc. Import and Sales Business

- An independent office for business activities shall be provided. However, where business activities are not hindered, the office may be shared with another office. In cases where the business is conducted in the form of electronic commerce or mail-order sales under subparagraphs 1 and 2 of Article 2 of the Act on Consumer Protection in Electronic Commerce, etc., and purchasers do not directly visit the office, a building intended for residential use under the Building Act may be used as the office.
- A warehouse capable of hygienically storing imported food, etc. shall be provided. In such cases, the storage warehouse may be installed or leased at a location different from the registered place of business.
- Notwithstanding the above, where imported food, etc. is not sold directly to consumers, a separate storage warehouse is not required.

- 2) Sanitation education (4 hours of initial training) shall be completed through a sanitation education institution designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety.

* In-person or online education is available through: Korea Food Industry Association (1577-3869, <http://www.kfia21.or.kr>); Korea Health Functional Food Association (1661-2371, <http://edu.khsa.or.kr>); Korea Food Safety Association (02-2051-7006, <http://safetyfoodedu.or.kr>).

- 3) The “Application for Business Registration” Form 17] of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control), together with the required documents, may be submitted either by visiting the competent Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety having jurisdiction over the business location or online through Food Safety Korea (www.foodsafetykorea.go.kr) → Integrated Civil Petition Window → search “Imported Food” → Application for Registration of Imported Food, etc. Import and Sales Business → File Application

* Registration as a member of Food Safety Korea is required.

Q**How can I file an import declaration?****A**

A business entity importing imported food, etc. shall submit an import declaration for imported food, etc. ([Form 25]) pursuant to Article 27 of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, together with the relevant documents (including electronic documents, where applicable), to the head of the competent Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety having jurisdiction over the customs clearance location of the imported food, etc.

Import declarations may be filed through the Korea Customs Service UNI-PASS portal (<https://unipass.customs.go.kr>) after user registration (Membership Registration → Company and Representative → User Registration → Identity Verification and Business Registration Number Verification → Company Information → Code and Service Application → SMS Application → Request for Approval), and then selecting the “Single Window” menu.

Q**Is it necessary to declare all ingredient mixing ratios when filing an import declaration?****A**

The mixing ratios of main ingredients (raw materials used to determine the product type of the imported product) and food additives for which standards for use are established shall be declared. However, an import declaration may be filed without stating the mixing ratios (100%) of all raw materials.

* The content of raw materials for which the mixing ratio may be omitted may be declared as “0”.

However, where verification is required during the inspection process, including for the application of standards and specifications or labeling standards, supporting documents for the mixing ratios of the relevant ingredients may be requested.

Q**How should an import declaration be filed where only part of the raw material information is indicated on the export country label?****A**

Where only some of the raw materials actually used in the product are indicated on the product label in accordance with the labeling regulations, etc. of the exporting country, all raw materials used in the manufacture and processing of the product shall be declared accurately based on supporting documents issued by the manufacturer, such as raw material verification documents.

Q**Can products related to BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) be imported?****A**

The importation of foods (including health functional foods) and food additives using ruminants and ruminant by-products as raw materials from 36 countries* with a history of BSE outbreaks is prohibited (excluding milk, dairy products, and collagen casings).

36 Countries with a History of BSE Outbreaks

United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Israel, Canada, the United States, and Brazil

However, processed tallow products, gelatin, collagen, dicalcium phosphate, and foods using such products as raw materials may be imported where a government certificate issued by the exporting country is submitted for each importation.

In addition, where ruminants and ruminant by-products used as raw materials are produced in countries without a history of BSE outbreaks, importation is permitted where a government certificate issued by the exporting country (including certificates issued by relevant organizations or associations and notarized by a public authority, or self-issued documents notarized by a public authority) is submitted for each importation.

Import requirements, including required documents, may be confirmed in Article 27 (1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control and “Food Safety Korea (www.foodsafetykorea.go.kr) > Food Safety > Imported Food > Import Declaration and Inspection > Submission of Certificates” or “Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) > Safety Information > Information Related to Import Inspection > Submission of Certificates.”

Q**Is an import declaration required when importing foods for the recognition of functional ingredients of health functional foods?****A**

Imported food, etc. used for research and investigation purposes is subject to document review, including products imported in certain quantities for research and investigation purposes in order to obtain recognition as health functional foods, raw materials, or ingredients pursuant to Article 14 (2) and Article 15 (2) of the Health Functional Foods Act.

Therefore, where foods are imported for the recognition of functional ingredients of health functional foods, the intended use may be declared as “for research and investigation purposes” in the import declaration. In such cases, a “description of the manufacturing method of the product and a research and investigation plan including the research and investigation period and ingredient mixing ratios” shall be submitted at the time of filing the import declaration.

Q**What should be declared as the intended use where raw materials are imported for the manufacture of the importer’s products?****A**

“Raw materials for manufacturing the importer’s products” means “imported food, etc. directly imported or imported on a consignment basis for the manufacture of the importer’s products” or “imported food, etc. imported as raw materials for products commissioned for manufacture or processing by a business entity that distributes and sells foods, etc. under its own brand without directly manufacturing or processing such foods, etc.”

Where raw materials are imported for the manufacture of the importer’s products, the intended use shall be declared as “for manufacturing the importer’s products” in the import declaration. In such cases, manufacturing/processing entities shall file the import declaration for the establishment that actually manufactures or processes the relevant products using the imported raw materials after customs clearance in Korea.

Raw materials for manufacturing the importer’s products are subject to distribution management by the head of the business licensing (registration/reporting) authority having jurisdiction over the location of the importer’s place of business to ensure that such raw materials are used for the intended purpose.

Q

Where imported health functional foods are to be repackaged into smaller units and sold after customs clearance, may they be declared as raw materials for manufacturing the importer's products?

A

Where imported health functional foods in bulk packaging are merely repackaged into smaller units and sold after customs clearance in Korea, such products are not regarded as raw materials for manufacturing the importer's products. Therefore, they shall be declared and inspected as products for sale.

Q

Is an import declaration required for plates used for decorative purposes?

A

Products intended solely for decorative use rather than for food use are not subject to import declaration, provided that the following statement is clearly indicated in an easily visible location in a manner that remains legible throughout the product's life cycle: "This product may not be used as a food utensil or container, and may be harmful to the human body if used as a food utensil or container."

Q

Is it necessary to declare all materials of food utensils?

A

When preparing an import declaration for utensils or containers/packages, the material code and material name of the part that directly contacts food or food additives shall be entered.

The material name shall be declared using the terminology listed in the Standards and Specifications for Utensils and Containers/Packages.

Q

How much sample quantity is required for the initial laboratory inspection of food utensils?

A

[Annex 12] of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control prescribes the subjects and collection quantities for free collection of imported food, etc.

In the case of utensils or containers/packages, the quantity is prescribed as "the amount necessary for testing under the Standards and Specifications for Utensils and Containers/Packages pursuant to Article 9 of the Food Sanitation Act." Therefore, the required sample quantity may vary depending on the material, size of the sample, test items, etc.

Q**What items are inspected when imported food is imported for the first time?****A**

In general, where imported food, etc. is imported for the first time, key inspection items designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety are applied.

Key inspection items for imported foods may be confirmed through “Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) > Safety Information > Information Related to Import Inspection > Inspection Instructions at the Customs Clearance Stage (search ‘key’).

Q**What is the cost of the initial laboratory inspection?****A**

For an initial laboratory inspection, the inspection shall be commissioned to a private food-specialized testing and inspection agency, and the inspection fee shall be paid directly to the relevant testing and inspection agency.

* The preferred private food-specialized testing and inspection agency shall be indicated in the import declaration, and designated testing and inspection agencies may be confirmed on the MFDS website (<http://www.mfds.go.kr> > Policy Information > Testing and Inspection Agencies > Designation Status of Testing and Inspection Agencies).

Laboratory inspection fees are charged separately for each test item.

- Where testing is commissioned to a Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety, testing fees are disclosed in the “Regulation on Fees for Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry” (MFDS Notice).

- In the case of private food-specialized testing and inspection agencies, testing fees are determined by each agency; therefore, please contact the relevant testing and inspection agency directly.

Where there are test items that cannot be tested by private testing and inspection agencies, testing may be commissioned to a Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety. Whether testing is available according to the test items (products) handled by private testing and inspection agencies and cases where testing may be commissioned to a Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety may be confirmed through “Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) > Notice > Announcement.”

Q

If the product name of an imported processed food is changed as described in [Case 1], or if certain raw materials are changed as described in [Case 2], is the product subject to a new laboratory inspection?

A

Imported food, etc. imported for the first time is subject to laboratory inspection. Imported food, etc. re-imported after passing a laboratory inspection is subject to document review where it satisfies the conditions for the same imported food, etc. from the same company.

[Case 1] Where the processed food being declared for import has the same country of manufacture, manufacturer, manufacturing method, and raw material names as a product that has already passed a laboratory inspection and been cleared through customs, it may be recognized as the same imported food from the same company even if the product name is different.

[Case 2] Where the raw material names of a food that has undergone laboratory inspection are changed, the product does not fall under the same imported food, etc. from the same company and is therefore subject to laboratory inspection.

* For the conditions for the same imported food from the same company, please refer to “I.3. Same Imported Food, etc. from the Same Company” in this guidance document.

Q

I received a notice of non-compliance as a result of a laboratory inspection. May I request a re-inspection?

A

Pursuant to Article 23 of the Food Sanitation Act, where a business entity that has received a notice of non-compliance objects to the inspection result, it may request a re-inspection by attaching test reports issued by at least two domestic or overseas testing agencies recognized by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, where the same inspection items have been tested for products identical to the inspected product (limited to products manufactured or produced on the same day, at the same business facility, and through the same manufacturing process) and the test results differ from the originally notified inspection result.

However, inspection items for which inspection results may change over time (foreign matter, microorganisms, mycotoxins, pesticide residues, and residues of veterinary drugs) are excluded from re-inspection.

Q

Can products with a history of non-compliance in laboratory inspections be imported again?

A

Where foods, etc. are re-imported after having been subject to a non-compliance disposition as a result of a laboratory inspection, random sampling inspection, or collection inspection during distribution, importation is permitted where the products pass laboratory inspections conducted up to five times in total in accordance with the following criteria:

- 1) Re-importation within one year from the date of the non-compliance disposition: selected as subject to laboratory inspection on a random basis
- 2) Re-importation after one year from the date of the non-compliance disposition: conducted based on the number of import declarations filed

However, where imported food, etc. (excluding agricultural, forestry, and fishery products; utensils or containers/packages; and meat, raw milk, and edible eggs among livestock products) that has been subject to a non-compliance disposition as a result of a laboratory inspection or random sampling inspection is re-imported, and the imported food, etc. satisfies all conditions for the same imported food, etc. from the same company (including the product name) and has the same manufacturing date (or use-by date where there is no manufacturing date), it shall be deemed non-compliant.

2 Required Documents

Q

Are there any required documents that must be submitted at the time of filing an import declaration?

A

Where the imported food falls under the required documents specified in the subparagraphs of Article 27 (1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control and the foods subject to certificate submission announced in “Food Safety Korea (www.foodsafetykorea.go.kr) > Food Safety > Imported Food > Import Declaration and Inspection > Submission of Certificates” or “Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) > Safety Information > Information Related to Import Inspection > Submission of Certificates,” the relevant documents shall be submitted at the time of filing the import declaration.

In addition, pursuant to subparagraph 2 (z) of [Annex 8] of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, documents recognized by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety as requiring confirmation by business entities in order to ensure the safety of imported food, etc. are also announced on the above MFDS websites. Business entities importing the relevant imported food, etc. shall retain the relevant documents for two years from the date of filing the import declaration. However, where the remaining use-by date exceeds two years, such supporting documents shall be retained until the expiration of the use-by date of the imported food, etc.

As the required documents may differ depending on the raw materials used in the product, the product form, and the country of manufacture, please make sure to check the above regulations and notices posted on Food Safety Korea.

Q

How should the prepared documents be submitted?

A

When filing an import declaration through the Korea Customs Service UNI-PASS portal (<https://unipass.customs.go.kr>), documents may be submitted as attached files together with the import declaration. However, where original documents such as health certificates are required to be submitted, they shall be submitted by mail, etc. to the competent Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety having jurisdiction over the bonded storage area into which the relevant imported food has been brought.

Q**Are there specific products for which photographs must be submitted?****A**

Photographs shall be submitted at the time of filing an import declaration for all imported food products.

(However, products imported for acquiring foreign currency, for manufacturing the importer's products, for research and investigation purposes, and other imported food, etc. designated and posted on the MFDS website by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety are excluded.)

The submitted photographs shall be taken in natural color, allow the date of photographing to be identified, and be submitted in a condition that can be clearly recognized by anyone

Scope of Photograph Submission

- ① Photograph of the front side of the product (In the case of utensils and containers/packages, photographs showing the material and color of the surface that comes into contact with food)
- ② Principal display panel of the minimum retail unit (product name and content quantity)
- ③ Export country labeling information of the minimum retail unit, including the manufacturer, raw material names, manufacturing date (or packaging date) or use-by date, and labeling information indicated in the import declaration form*
 - * Labeling for private brand products, genetically modified foods, organic foods, halal-certified imported foods, whether food irradiation treatment has been applied, etc.
- ④ Korean labeling information or photographs of Korean labels attached to the product
 - * Where Korean labeling is exempted, such as for products imported for manufacturing the importer's products, acquiring foreign currency, or research and investigation purposes, export country labeling information may be attached instead.

Q**Is there a prescribed form for documents issued by the manufacturer?****A**

Where documents issued by the manufacturer are required to be submitted, there is no separately prescribed form. However, in addition to the certified information, the documents shall include the name of the issuing manufacturer (including its address), the issuer (including position title), date of issuance, and contact information (e-mail address, telephone number, etc.).

Q**What documents are required for exemption from labeling of genetically modified foods, etc.?****A**

Where foods, etc. are declared for importation and the products do not indicate that they are genetically modified foods, etc. pursuant to the “Labeling Standards for Genetically Modified Foods, etc.” with respect to soybeans, corn, cotton, canola, sugar beet, alfalfa, and foods manufactured or processed using such materials, the original of one of the following supporting documents shall be submitted at the time of filing the import declaration:

1) Identity Preservation Certificate

- A document certifying that the product was managed separately from genetically modified foods, etc. during handling processes such as seed purchase, production, manufacturing, storage, sorting, transportation, and shipment

2) Government Certificate

- A certificate recognized by the government of the producing country or exporting country as having equivalent effect to an identity preservation certificate

3) Test report issued by a testing and inspection agency* proving that the product is not subject to labeling as a genetically modified food, etc.

- * Limited to testing and inspection agencies designated, or deemed designated, pursuant to Articles 6 and 8 of the Act on Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry

In addition, for processed foods, an original certificate directly issued by the manufacturer certifying that the product was manufactured using raw materials managed separately from genetically modified foods, etc. is recognized as an identity preservation certificate. The following three types of certificates are accepted:

- 1) A certificate issued by the manufacturer stating that the raw materials or products used were separately managed
- 2) A certificate issued by the manufacturer stating that genetically modified DNA (or protein) was not detected in the raw materials used (a copy of the test report may be submitted)
- 3) A certificate issued by the manufacturer stating that genetically modified DNA (or protein) was not detected in the final product (the original test report may be submitted)

Q**What documents are required when filing an import declaration for organic foods?****A**

Where overseas-produced organic foods are imported for sales or business purposes, “Yes [√]” shall be checked in the “whether the product is an organic food, etc.” section of the import declaration for imported food, etc., and the supporting documents required for recognition as an organic food shall be submitted.

* Legal basis: Article 23-2 of the Act on the Promotion of Environment-Friendly Agriculture and Fisheries and the Management and Support of Organic Foods, etc. and Article 22 of the Enforcement Rule thereof

Products Subject to Import Declaration as Organic Foods

- ① Equivalency-recognized products: processed organic foods certified in accordance with the organic regulations of countries that have entered into equivalency recognition agreements with Korea (the United States, the EU, the United Kingdom, and Canada)
- ② Products certified under domestic legislation: organic foods certified pursuant to the Act on the Promotion of Environment-Friendly Agriculture and Fisheries (organic agricultural products, organic livestock products, organic fishery products, and processed organic foods)

1) Equivalency-recognized products

- A copy of the organic certificate issued by a certification body of the agreement country (the United States, the EU, the United Kingdom, or Canada), an electronic import certificate issued through the electronic import certification system (NAQS Import Certificate)

2) Products certified under domestic legislation

- A copy of the certificate issued by a certification body designated by the National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service and the original transaction certificate, or an electronic transaction certificate issued through the Environment-Friendly Agricultural Product Certification

※ For inquiries regarding organic certification, please contact the Environment-Friendly Agricultural Product Certification (<https://www.enviagro.go.kr/>) or the National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service (☎ 054-429-4183).

Q**What documents are required when importing foods manufactured using ruminants as raw materials from countries without a history of BSE outbreaks?****A**

Foods (including health functional foods) and food additives manufactured or processed using ruminants and ruminant by-products produced in countries without a history of BSE outbreaks may be imported where the original of a “government certificate issued by the exporting country certifying that raw materials from countries with a history of BSE outbreaks were not used, or that raw materials not infected with BSE in countries without a history of BSE outbreaks were used (including certificates issued by relevant organizations or associations and notarized by a public authority, or self-issued documents notarized by a public authority)” is submitted

Q

What documents are required when importing foods manufactured using bovine hide-derived or bovine bone-derived gelatin produced in countries with a history of BSE outbreaks?

A

Where gelatin or collagen derived from bovine hides (raw hides and leather of cattle) or bovine bones produced in countries with a history of BSE outbreaks, and foods (including health functional foods) and food additives manufactured or processed using such materials, are imported, importation is permitted where either a “government certificate issued by the exporting country” or a “quarantine certificate for collagen and gelatin agreed upon pursuant to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs*” containing the following certified information is submitted.

*Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (<https://www.qia.go.kr>) > Animal Quarantine > Status of Approved Quarantine Certificates by Country > search “collagen” or “gelatin”

36 Countries with a History of BSE Outbreaks

United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Israel, Canada, the United States, and Brazil

【Bovine Hide-Derived Gelatin and Collagen (including foods, etc. manufactured or processed using such materials)】

- ① Produced in a manner preventing contamination by pathogens of contagious animal diseases
- ② The cattle used for the production of the gelatin and collagen passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections conducted by the government of the exporting country

【Bovine Bone-Derived Gelatin and Collagen (including foods, etc. manufactured or processed using such materials)】

- ① Produced in a manner preventing contamination by pathogens of animal infectious diseases
- ② The cattle used for the production of the gelatin and collagen passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections conducted by the government of the exporting country
- ③ Brains, eyes, spinal cords, skulls, and vertebral columns from cattle over 30 months of age at the time of slaughter, and tonsils and distal ileum from cattle of all ages, were not used.
- ④ The bovine bones underwent all of the following processes, or procedures having an equivalent or greater infectivity reduction effect:
 - 1) degreasing, 2) acid demineralization, 3) acid or alkaline treatment, 4) filtration, 5) sterilization (at 138°C for at least 4 seconds) or equivalent or more effective treatment capable of reducing infectivity (such as high-pressure heat treatment)
- ⑤ Certification that the gelatin and collagen were produced in manufacturing facilities approved pursuant to the “Import Sanitary Requirements for Collagen and Gelatin” (MAFRA Notice)

Q**What documents are required when importing foods from Japan?****A**

For all foods produced or manufactured in Japan and imported into Korea, either a certificate of origin (for regions other than the following 13 prefectures) or the original of a government certificate including a radioactivity test report (for the following 13 prefectures*) shall be submitted for each importation.

* 13 prefectures (partially different for fishery products): Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Miyagi, Kanagawa, Tokyo, Nagano, Yamagata, Niigata, and Shizuoka

Certificates of origin shall state quantities separately by manufacturing date, and radioactivity test reports shall be attached separately for each manufacturing date.

Q**What documents are required when filing an import declaration for raw materials for manufacturing the importer's products?****A**

A copy of the business license or other authorization document, or a copy of the product manufacturing report (excluding cases where such information can be confirmed electronically), shall be submitted.

3 Livestock Products

Q

Are there separate import requirements for livestock products?

A

Livestock products shall be products originating from countries authorized for importation pursuant to the “Countries (Regions) Authorized to Export Livestock Products and Import Sanitary Requirements,” and may be imported only from foreign establishments registered with the MFDS.

* Countries and products authorized for importation may be confirmed through “MFDS Website (www.mfds.go.kr) → Policy Information → Food Policy Information → Countries Authorized to Export Livestock Products.”

* Whether a foreign establishment is registered may be confirmed through “Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) → Safety Information → Search Product and Company → Search Company (Manufacturing/Processing/Export Establishments).”

Q

Are there any supporting documents required when filing an import declaration for livestock products?

A

When filing an import declaration for livestock products, an “export health certificate” issued by the government of the exporting country in accordance with the form, etc. agreed upon with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall be attached. Pursuant to Article 9 of the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc., the “export health certificate” shall be the original document (including duplicates).

The status of agreements on “export health certificates” may be confirmed through “MFDS Website (www.mfds.go.kr) → Policy Information → Food Policy Information → Status of Agreements on Export Health Certificates for Livestock Products.”

Q**I would like to import processed meat products as samples. Is an import declaration required?****A**

Pursuant to Article 27-2 and [Annex 8-2] 3. of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control regarding imported food, etc. for which import declarations may be exempted, import declarations are not required where the products fall under “imported food, etc. that are clearly identified as samples of goods or advertising materials brought without compensation.

Accordingly, where samples are imported not for business purposes, it can be demonstrated that they are brought without compensation, and the relevant products are clearly marked as samples or advertising materials and are finally recognized as such by the Korea Customs Service, the products are exempt from import declaration pursuant to the above provisions.

For other matters related to quarantine of imported livestock products, please contact the Animal Quarantine Division of the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency.

Q**May imported livestock products be repartitioned and sold?****A**

The current “Food Code” Chapter 2. 4. 3) (12) provides that “packaged livestock products shall not be repartitioned and sold except in the following cases, and where the products are livestock products subject to labeling, products without labeling shall not be purchased or sold.”

- ① Where a meat sales business entity or instant meat sales processing business entity cuts or repartitions packaged meat for sale
- ② Where an instant meat sales processing business entity manufactures processed meat products (excluding canned or bottled products) or repartitions and sells them

Therefore, where packaged livestock products do not fall under the above cases, repartitioning and sale are prohibited, and the products shall be sold in the minimum retail unit declared pursuant to Article 20 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control and Article 27 of the Enforcement Rule thereof.

Q**How should livestock products imported under multiple bills of lading (B/L NO) be declared?****A**

Pursuant to Article 20 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control and Article 27 of the Enforcement Rule thereof, a person intending to file an import declaration shall submit the “Import Declaration Form for Imported Food, etc.” in [Form 25] to the head of the competent Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety having jurisdiction over the customs clearance area for the imported food, etc.

Pursuant to item (g) of the instructions for completing the Import Declaration Form for Imported Food, etc. in [Form 25] of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, import declarations for livestock products shall be filed by bill of lading (B/L NO) at the time of importation, and separately by product and item category.

For reference, pursuant to subparagraph 4 (g) of [Annex 10] Criteria for Classification of Imported Food, etc. of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, the criteria for the “same imported food, etc. from the same company” for livestock products are prescribed as follows: meat, raw milk, and edible eggs are those having the same producing country, item category, and foreign establishment (manufacturer/processing facility), while other livestock products are those having the same producing country, foreign establishment (manufacturing/processing facility), processing method, and raw material names.

In addition, pursuant to Article 7 (Scope of Recognition of the Same Imported Food, etc. from the Same Company) (1) 3 of the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc. , item categories for meat include beef, beef by-products, pork, pork by-products, chicken, chicken by-products, turkey meat, duck meat, lamb and mutton, goat meat, rabbit meat, deer meat, horse meat, and other meats.

4 Fishery Product

Q

Where salt is added during the processing of fishery product raw materials [Case 1], or food additives are used [Case 2], are the products regarded as fishery products?

A

“Processed foods*” means foods manufactured, processed, or packaged by adding foods or food additives to food raw materials (agricultural, forestry, livestock, fishery products, etc.), transforming such materials to the extent that their original form can no longer be recognized (such as grinding or cutting), mixing such transformed materials together, or adding foods or food additives to such mixtures.

* Food Code Chapter 1. General Provisions > 3. Definitions

[Case 1] Where sea salt or other salts falling under Food Code Chapter 5. Standards and Specifications by Food Type > 13-6. Salt are simply mixed with fishery product raw materials intended for importation, the products may be imported as simple fishery products.

* The mixing ratio shall be indicated.

[Case 2] Where food additives under the Food Additives Code are used in the manufacturing, processing, or packaging of fishery product raw materials intended for importation, the products shall be declared for importation as processed foods.

Q

Where the species of the fishery products intended for importation is the same but the type (processing form) is different, may the previously registered species code be used?

A

Where the fishery products intended for importation are identical to previously registered species and forms, the previously registered species code may be used. However, where the species is the same but the processing form is different, a new species code shall be registered.

Previously registered species codes may be searched through “Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr> > Statistical Information > Statistics > General Statistics).”

Q**What is the procedure for registering a new species of imported fishery products?****A**

The competent Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety (or Imported Food Inspection Center) comprehensively reviews the Korean name, English name, scientific name, HSK code, etc. of the actual product and determines whether a new species code should be established.

In order to newly register the relevant species code, it shall first be confirmed that the product is an animal-origin fishery raw material permitted for use in foods. Thereafter, where the head of the Regional Office prepares the [Form 10] Application Form for Registration of a New Species of Imported Fishery Products of the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc. and reports it to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a new species code shall be established.

Conditions for Animal-Origin Fishery Raw Materials Permitted for Use in Foods

The relevant material shall be listed in [Annex 1] Raw Materials Permitted for Use in Foods of the Food Code, or information on catch volume, evidence of edibility, scientific names and synonyms, etc. shall be confirmed through internationally recognized organizations (such as Fisheries & Aquaculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FishBase of WorldFish, and the World Register of Marine Species). However, raw materials specified in [Annex 2] and escolar are excluded.

Q**In the case of countries having sanitary agreements with Korea, may imports be made only from registered foreign food facilities?****A**

Where the exporting country of the fishery products intended for importation is a country that has entered into a sanitary agreement*, import declarations and customs clearance are permitted only for fishery products manufactured, processed, or packaged at foreign food facilities registered with the inspection agency of the exporting country pursuant to the relevant sanitary agreement notices.

* Countries having sanitary agreements for fishery products (12 countries, as of January 2026): Russia, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Ecuador, Chile, Norway, the Philippines, Peru, Argentina, and Spain

Registered foreign food facilities may be confirmed through “Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr> > Safety Information > Search Product and Company > Search Company (Manufacturing/Processing/Export Establishments)).”

* Please note that registration of foreign food facilities falls under the jurisdiction of the government authority of the exporting country.

Q

What types of special sanitary control foods (fishery by-products) are permitted for importation?

A

Pursuant to the Food Code and the Notice on Import Sanitary Requirements, etc. for Foods Subject to Special Sanitation Control, the following items are currently managed as special sanitary control foods (fishery by-products):

Foods Subject to Special Sanitation Control (Fishery By-products)

- ① Frozen edible fish heads [limited to cod (*Gadus morhua*, *Gadus ogac*, *Gadus macrocephalus*), southern hake (*Merluccius australis*), tunas, and toothfish (*Dissostichus eginoides*, *Dissostichus mawsoni*)]
- ② Edible portions of frozen edible fish heads [all fish species excluding puffer fish]
- ③ Frozen edible fish viscera [limited to livers and roe of all fish species (excluding puffer fish liver and roe), salted pollack intestines, and milt]
- ④ Frozen edible mollusk viscera [limited to squid nidamental glands]

Q

Where a product is a fishery by-product not managed as a food subject to special sanitation control, may it still be imported?

A

Where the product does not fall under frozen edible fish heads or frozen edible fish viscera specified in the Food Code and the Notice on Import Sanitary Requirements, etc. for Foods Subject to Special Sanitation Control, even if it is a raw material permitted for use in foods under the Food Code and is classified as a fishery product, it is classified as fish waste* under the Harmonized System (HS) classification system of the World Customs Organization and therefore may not be imported for edible purposes. Accordingly, the import declaration shall be rejected pursuant to the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc.

* Heads, viscera (excluding fish liver and roe), tails, etc. removed during the processing of fish flesh portions of fishery products.

Q**What is the procedure for permitting the importation of foods subject to special sanitation control (fishery by-products)?****A**

“Foods subject to special sanitation control” require special sanitary management because they are not managed as edible foods in the exporting country. Therefore, importation is permitted only for authorized exporting countries and products, and import declarations shall be filed together with an export health certificate issued by the government of the exporting country in accordance with the form, etc. agreed upon with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety.

In addition, pursuant to Article 10-2 (1) of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, where the government of an exporting country requests import authorization, an Import Sanitation Assessment shall be conducted for each food subject to special sanitation control with respect to the sanitary management status, etc. of the exporting country. The procedure is as follows:

- * Import Sanitation Assessment procedure: request for import authorization by the government of the exporting country → dispatch of questionnaire → review of responses → on-site inspection of the sanitary management status of the exporting country → determination of whether importation is permitted → amendment of the notice on import sanitary requirements and consultation on the export health certificate form → registration of foreign food facilities

Q**What documents shall be submitted when filing an import declaration for imported fishery products?****A**

In order to import imported food, etc. subject to import declaration, the import declaration for imported food, etc. and relevant documents (Korean labeling information, health certificates, etc.) shall be submitted to the head of the competent Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety having jurisdiction over the customs clearance area for the imported foods pursuant to Article 20 (1) of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control and Article 27 (1) of the Enforcement Rule thereof.

Relevant Documents

- ① Mandatory documents
 - import declaration, Korean labeling information
- ② Countries having sanitary agreements and foods subject to special sanitation control
 - health certificate or inspection certificate
- ③ Fishery products from Japan
 - certificate of origin, radioactivity test certificate
- ④ Products for acquiring foreign currency and for manufacturing the importer’s products, etc.
 - export plan, copy of business license or other authorization document, copy of product manufacturing report

Q**Are there any documents required when importing fishery products from Japan?****A**

Since the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident in Japan in March 2011, the Korean government has required Japanese government certificates (production area and radioactivity testing) for fishery products of Japanese origin (fishery products and simply processed fishery products produced, manufactured, or processed in Japan).

Fishery products from the following eight prefectures*, including Fukushima, are prohibited from importation. For fishery products from the following eight prefectures**, the original radioactivity test certificate and certificate of origin shall be submitted, while for fishery products from all other prefectures, a certificate of origin shall be submitted.

* Fukushima, Tochigi, Iwate, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Chiba, Gunma, and Aomori

** Kanagawa, Tokyo, Hokkaido, Ehime, Kumamoto, Mie, Kagoshima, and Aichi

Q**What products are subject to issuance of a conditional certificate of confirmation of import declaration?****A**

Pursuant to Article 31 (1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, imported food, etc. prescribed therein (such as live, fresh, or refrigerated fishery products) may be issued a certificate of confirmation of import declaration subject to conditions, such as prohibiting use or sale before confirmation of inspection results or before supplementation of violations, pursuant to the latter part of Article 21 (1) of the same Act.

However, fishery products falling under Article 31 (5) of the same Act and each subparagraph of Article 14 (3) of the Regulation on Declaration and Inspection of Imported Food, etc. are excluded from eligibility for issuance of a conditional certificate of confirmation of import declaration.

- ① Fishery products recognized as likely to cause a food sanitation hazard as a result of on-site inspection pursuant to [Annex 9] 2. (c) 1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control
- ② Puffer fish for which a certificate of origin has been attached, but which are suspected to have been caught in waters other than the East Sea, Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, and East China Sea
- ③ Fishery products falling under [Annex 3] subparagraphs 2 and 4 pursuant to Article 31 (5) 2 of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control
- ④ Live fish, frozen products, and dried products

Q**What inspection items are applied at the customs clearance stage for imported fishery products?****A**

Matters concerning inspection items and standards for imported fishery products are prescribed in the Food Code. During laboratory inspections and random sampling inspections, tests are conducted not only for heavy metals (total mercury, methylmercury, lead, cadmium), radioactivity (cesium, iodine), shellfish toxins (paralytic shellfish poison, diarrhetic shellfish poison), microorganisms (aerobic plate count, coliforms, etc.), puffer fish toxin, veterinary drugs, carbon monoxide, histamine, and benzo[a]pyrene, but also for additional items where domestic or overseas hazard information arises.

Key inspection items for imported fishery products may be confirmed through “Imported Food Information Maru (<https://impfood.mfds.go.kr>) > Safety Information > Information Related to Import Inspection > Inspection Instructions at the Customs Clearance Stage (search ‘key’).”

Q**How is net content testing conducted for imported frozen fishery products?****A**

Ice glazing is a method used to preserve frozen fishery products by preventing dehydration and freezer burn. However, because cases of abuse, such as excessive ice glazing for the purpose of increasing net content, have occurred, net content testing is conducted to verify compliance.

Net content testing is conducted by collecting samples pursuant to “[Chapter 7. Sampling and Handling Methods]” of the Food Code and in accordance with “[Chapter 8. General Test Methods > 1.3 Test Methods for Net Content in Foods > C.7) Net Content of Frozen Fishery Products].”

5**Labeling Information****Q**

Can an importer's trademark be indicated on imported foods?

A

According to the Standard of Unfair Labeling or Advertising Content of Foods, etc., labeling or advertising using trademarks, logos, etc. of a person other than the consignor of foods, etc. manufactured under an original equipment manufacturing (OEM) arrangement pursuant to Article 18 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control is prescribed as "unfair labeling or advertising."

Therefore, indicating the trademark of the consignor (importer or seller) on products that do not fall under imported foods, etc. manufactured under an original equipment manufacturing (OEM) arrangement is not permitted.

Q

Where the name of the manufacturer in the exporting country is indicated in a foreign language (the language of the exporting country) on imported foods, is it necessary to indicate the name of the manufacturer on the Korean labeling sticker?

A

In the case of imported foods to which Korean labeling information is attached by sticker, the business name of the imported food sales business and the name of the manufacturer of the relevant imported food shall be indicated on the Korean labeling information.

However, where the name of the manufacturer is already indicated in a foreign language on the imported food itself, indication of the manufacturer name on the Korean labeling sticker may be omitted.

Q

Shall the nutrition labeling of imported foods be indicated on the Korean labeling information exactly as shown on the export country label of the product?

A

Nutrient values indicated by the exporting country on imported foods may differ from those indicated in accordance with Korean labeling standards because labeling standards, test methods, etc. may differ from those of Korea.

Therefore, where imported foods are intended to be sold in Korea, nutrition labeling shall comply with the domestic requirements under the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods and the Labeling Standards of Foods, Etc.

Q

Where raw materials are imported for research and development purposes, is Korean labeling information required to be attached?

A

Korean labeling information is required for foods intended for sale to consumers. Therefore, in the case of foods imported into Korea for research and investigation purposes, Korean labeling information may be omitted.

Q

Where a manufacturing number is indicated on the imported alcoholic beverage product itself, may the Korean labeling information state “Manufacturing Number: separately indicated on the product”?

A

Where the manufacturing number or bottling date is indicated on the imported alcoholic beverage product itself in a manner that consumers can verify without damaging the packaging material, the Korean labeling information shall specify the location where the manufacturing number or bottling date is- indicated. Accordingly, rather than stating “separately indicated on the product,” it is preferable to clearly indicate the labeling location in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Q

Where only the “year and month” of the manufacturing date are indicated on imported foods, may the date be indicated as the first day of the relevant month?

A

Where only the “year and month” are indicated for the use-by date on imported food, etc. as labeled in the exporting country, the “day” in the “year-month-day” format is prescribed to be indicated as the first day of the relevant month indicated on the product.

Since indicating the “day” of the manufacturing date as the first day of the relevant month is considered not to pose any safety concerns, where only the “year and month” of the manufacturing date are indicated on imported foods, the manufacturing date may be indicated as the first day of the relevant month.

Q

In what cases may “No Preservatives” or “No Added Preservatives” be indicated on foods, etc.?

A

Pursuant to the usage standards under the “Food Additives Code,” such labeling may be used where one or more preservatives among the 13 permitted preservatives* may be used in the relevant foods, etc., but were not used and are not detected in the final product.

On the other hand, such labeling may not be used for foods, etc. in which none of the 13 preservatives are permitted to be used

Example 1) “Sauces,” for which preservatives may be used, may bear a “No Preservatives” label.

Example 2) “Noodles,” for which none of the 13 preservatives are permitted, may not bear a “No Preservatives” label.

* Sodium dehydroacetate; sorbic acid and its salts (potassium, calcium); benzoic acid and its salts (sodium, potassium, calcium); p-hydroxybenzoates (methyl, ethyl); and propionic acid and its salts (sodium, calcium)

Q

Shall raw materials for manufacturing the importer's products also bear a "High Caffeine Content" label?

A

Foods, etc. used as raw materials and supplied for use in food manufacturing and processing businesses, food additive manufacturing businesses, livestock product processing businesses, and health functional food manufacturing businesses may bear only the following labeling information:

- * a) product name, b) name and address of the place of business, c) manufacturing date, use-by date, or best-by date, d) storage method, e) allergenic substances among precautions for consumer safety, f) net content, raw material names and content (health functional foods only), g) the words "Health Functional Food" (health functional foods only), and h) information on functionality under Article 3 subparagraph 2 of the Health Functional Foods Act (health functional foods only)

Foods containing high levels of caffeine are required to bear a "High Caffeine Content" label. However, since foods, etc. used as raw materials and imported for use in food manufacturing and processing businesses, etc. may bear only the labeling information prescribed above, the "High Caffeine Content" label may be omitted.

Q

Where an allergenic substance is listed as the sixth raw material of a composite raw material, shall allergen labeling be provided?

A

Where a composite raw material is used, the name (or food type) of the composite raw material shall be indicated, and the names of at least five raw materials or components, excluding water, shall be listed in parentheses in descending order of predominance.

In addition, the following substances are recognized as allergenic substances*. Where the final product contains any raw materials falling under 1) through 3), a separate allergen statement distinguishable from the background color shall be provided near the raw material information, and all allergenic substances used as raw materials shall be listed regardless of the amount contained in the product.

Allergen

Eggs (limited to poultry eggs), milk, buckwheat, peanuts, soybeans, wheat, mackerel, crab, shrimp, pork, peach, tomato, sulfites (limited to cases where sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is present in the final product at 10 mg/kg or more as a result of addition), walnuts, chicken, beef, squid, shellfish (including oysters, abalone, and mussels), and pine nuts.

- 1) Foods, etc. using allergens as raw materials
- 2) Foods, etc. using raw materials obtained by extraction or other processing methods from the foods, etc. referred to in item 1)
- 3) Foods, etc. using as raw materials, etc. containing the items referred to in 1) and 2)

For composite raw materials, at least five raw material names or component names shall be listed in descending order of predominance. Although raw materials beyond the fifth raw material are not subject to mandatory raw material labeling, allergens shall nevertheless be indicated where they are present in the final product.

Appendix 1 Matters with which Business Entities Should Comply

Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control [Annex 8]

1. Common Requirements

- (a) Deleted <December 1, 2023>
- (b) Deleted <June 9, 2023>
- (c) Business entities that hire employees shall establish a plan for sanitation training and conduct the training for employees engaged in business every quarter (if an employee receives the training on behalf of the business entity pursuant to Article 17 of the Act, the employee can provide sanitation training), and the results shall be recorded and retained for one year.
- (d) No person shall refuse, interfere with, or evade inspections conducted pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Act for the purpose of accepting an import declaration.

2. Matters to be observed by importers and sellers of imported food, etc.

- (a) He/she shall keep the statements of transactions and details with records of product name, date of sale, place of sale, sales volume, date of import, bill of lading number (for imported beef, the traceability number), country of manufacture, country of export, name of manufacturer, and statement of contents, which record the name of the product, etc. of imported food, etc. for two years from the date of importation and shall keep statements of transactions of the food, etc. whose expiry date is two years or longer from the date of importation must until its expiry date. Provided, That if he/she register for traceability under Article 23 of the Act, it is construed that he/she have registered/kept statements of transactions.
- (b) He/she shall keep for two years from the date of issue the import declaration confirmation certificate issued by the head of the Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety and the declaration certificate of imported food, etc. issued by the head of the customs office under Article 248 of the Customs Act shall.
- (c) Where there is a change in the traceability registration of imported food, etc., he/she shall report it within one month from the date of occurrence of the reason for the change.
- (d) Where he/she intend to import and sell imported food, etc. packed with toys, etc., the toys and imported food, etc. shall be packaged separately, and the toy, etc. shall meet the safety standards of the inspection under Article 5 (3) of the Electrical Appliances and Consumer Products Safety Control Act. Provided, That cases where toys, etc. are used for storage and consumption of imported food, etc. are excluded.
- (e) Imported food, etc. whose expiry date has passed shall not be subdivided, transported, displayed, or stored for the purpose of sale, and it shall not be sold.
- (f) Imported food, etc. with damaged packaging or containers shall not be sold, or transported

or displayed for sale.

- (g) If he/she is responsible for decomposition, deterioration, destruction, expiration, etc. of imported food, etc., he/she shall make an exchange.
- (h) Where he/she import and sell imported food, etc. subject to the labeling of genetically modified food, etc. under Article 12-2 of the Food Sanitation Act, but not labeled as genetically modified food, etc., he/she shall keep for two years from the date of importation of the product one of the following: a certificate of classification, a certificate recognized as having an equivalent effect by the government of the country of origin, or the test/inspection reports from a domestic and foreign testing/inspection agency designated or construed to be designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety (if the original has been submitted at the time of import declaration, a copy or electronic file of the original shall be kept).
- (i) Where he/she obtains or discovers information on public health risks of imported food, etc., he/she must notify the fact to the relevant authorities and take necessary measures to prevent harm immediately.
- (j) Where he/she receives complaints from consumers, such as the detection of foreign matters, he/she shall record and keep the information for two years and keep the foreign matters and the evidence presented by the consumer (referring to photos, relevant food, etc.) for six months. Provided, That he/she may keep foreign matters or the evidence (excluding photos) that are likely to rot or deteriorate for two months.
- (k) He/she shall not import or sell the food (including food additives and utensils, containers and packages) and livestock products that is temporarily prohibited until risk assessment is completed under Article 15 (2) of the Food Sanitation Act and Article 33-2 (2) of the Livestock Products Sanitation Control Act.
- (l) Where imported food, etc. has problems with safety and functionality (functionality is applicable only to health functional foods) or is of poor quality, he/she must recall the product themselves and keep the record for two years.
- (m) Where he/she transports imported food, etc. that he/she distributes and sells him/herself, he/she shall comply with each of the following subparagraphs:
 - 1) He/she shall frequently wash and disinfect transport vehicles to keep them clean.
 - 2) He/she shall maintain the storage temperature for imported foods that must be refrigerated or frozen.
- (n) When importing health functional foods, he/she shall keep certification documents (limited to cases where there is a certificate of approval) and the labeling of functionality and the certificate of pre- review of advertisement pursuant to Articles 14 (2) and 15 (2) of the Health Functional Foods Act.
- (o) Where he/she imports and sells health functional food, he/she shall not sell the product by educing speculation, such as offering sales gifts or prizes.
- (p) Where an importer of health functional food becomes aware of any hazard (including an

adverse event) suspected to have occurred due to functional health food, he/she shall report the fact without delay to an agency designated and publicly notified by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety and take necessary safety measures.

(q) Deleted <Apr. 25, 2019>

(r) Deleted <Apr. 25, 2019>

(s) Deleted <Apr. 25, 2019>

(t) If a business entity who imports livestock products intends to convert refrigerated products to frozen products, he/she shall report the name of the converted item, weight, storage condition, expiry date (referring to the expiry date of refrigerated products and freezing conversion products), the location of the conversion facility, the date of conversion to frozen products, the date of completion of conversion, and the import declaration confirmation number of imported food, etc. (including electronic declarations) and shall comply with the following:

- 1) Labeling livestock products subject to freezing conversion in compliance with the livestock product labeling standards under Article 4 of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Food
- 2) Reporting the details of any change in the matters to be declared concerning the conversion to frozen product without delay
- 3) The conversion to frozen product shall be carried out within 10 days from the date of report, and the date of completion of the conversion shall not exceed the expiry date of refrigerated products.

(u) Deleted <Nov. 18, 2019>

(v) When supplying frozen meat or frozen packaged meat to a group meal service center, he/she may use a separate storage device for defrosting or refrigerated transportation if the nutritionist or cook of the group meal service center requests defrosting. In such cases, the product shall be labeled with information on thawing, such as the label to indicate the product is being thawed, the person who requested thawing, the start time of thawing, and the person who thawed.

(w) He/she shall not commit an act in violation of Article 20 (2) 1 of the Act by providing money, valuables or entertainment to related public officials, etc. who inspect imported food, etc. pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Act.

(x) He/she shall not request the related public officials, etc. who inspect imported food, etc. to peruse the import declaration form of another business entity or provide a copy or reproduction thereof pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Act.

(y) Where he/she requests an inspection related to the declaration of imported food, etc. to an inspection agency that inspects imported food, etc. pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Act, he/she shall not commit an act in violation of Article 20 (2) 1 of the Act by providing money, valuables or entertainment other than inspection fees.

(z) He/she shall keep for two years from the date of import declaration of the imported

food, etc. the certifying documents that the Minister of Food and Drug Safety posted on the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety's website as required to be verified by business entities to ensure the safety of raw materials, manufacturing processes, etc. of imported food, etc. Provided, That if the expiry date of imported food, etc. is left for two years or more, the relevant certification documents shall be kept until the expiry date of imported food, etc.

- (aa) Imported food, etc. for which a conditional import declaration confirmation certificate has been issued pursuant to Article 31 (1) shall be stored separately from other foods, etc. until the inspection result is notified, or the fulfillment of supplementary matters is confirmed.
- (bb) Agricultural products and forest products declared for import as imported food, etc. pursuant to Article 20 of the Act shall not be sold as herbal medicines under Article 2 (5) of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act.

3. Matters to be observed by import declaring agents and online purchasing agents for imported food, etc.

- (a) He/she shall keep records of the product name, importer, date of import, place of import, quantity, weight, bill of lading number, country of manufacture, country of export, and name of the exporting company and maintain for at least two years from the date of import.
- (b) He/she shall not commit an act in violation of Article 20 (2) 1 of the Act by providing money, valuables or entertainment to related public officials, etc. who inspect imported food, etc. pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Act.
- (c) He/she shall not request the related public officials, etc. who inspect imported food, etc. to peruse the import declaration form of another business entity or provide a copy or reproduction thereof pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Act.
- (d) Where he/she requests an inspection related to the declaration of imported food, etc. to an inspection agency that inspects imported food, etc. pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Act, he/she shall not commit an act in violation of Article 20 (2) 1 of the Act by providing money, valuables or entertainment other than inspection fees.
- (e) Deleted <Apr. 25, 2019>
- (f) Pursuant to Article 25-3 (1) of the Act, online purchasing agents for imported food, etc. shall not arrange the purchase of imported food, etc. containing raw materials or ingredients designated as subject to domestic entry prohibition.

4. Matters to be observed by storage business entities of imported food, etc.

- (a) He/she shall keep records of the product name, importer, date of import, quantity, weight, bill of lading number, date of import, date of shipment of imported food, etc. and maintain for at least two years from the date of import.

- (b) He/she must affix the label with consignment ID information on imported food, etc. so that it can be identified and separated and maintain the label so that it does not fall off during the storage period.
- (c) Imported food, etc. shall be stored in a separate space from industrial products or in separation with partitions, etc. Provided, That if it is difficult to separate or store in partition, he/she shall wrap the products or package separately to prevent cross-contamination with other industrial products and dust and must store them separately from substances harmful to the human body and dangerous substances.
- (d) They shall store imported food, etc. whose expiry date has passed or that was determined as inadequate in a separate place or by affixing a clearly identifiable label to distinguish it from general goods.
- (e) Imported food, etc. shall be stored at an appropriate distance from the floor, walls and ceiling.
- (f) Imported food, etc. for which the storage temperature has been prescribed shall be stored in accordance with the storage temperature.
- (g) When a related public official, etc. enters, inspects, or collects, the business entity or an employee shall observe.
- (h) Imported food, etc. that is undergoing import inspection or determined inadequate shall not be brought into the country.
- (i) Where imported food, etc. on a single import declaration is stored separately in two or more places, the storage address and quantity of the products to be stored separately shall be specified in the column for consignment ID information under item (b).

Appendix 2 Imported Food Inspection Departments and Jurisdictional Areas

□ Headquarters – Imported Food Safety Policy Bureau

Division	Location	Scope of Duties
Imported Food Policy Division	187 Osongsaengmyeong 2-ro, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establishment of comprehensive plans and improvement of the regulatory system for imported food, etc. safety control · Enactment and amendment of statutes and notices related to imported food, etc. safety control · Matters concerning education orders and sanitation education for imported food business entities · Overall coordination of business registration for imported food, etc.
On-site Inspection Division		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establishment of comprehensive plans for on-site safety control of manufacturers in exporting countries exporting foods, etc. to the Korea · Inspections on sanitary and safety conditions related to livestock product imports · Overall coordination of risk assessments for imported fishery products · Registration and management of foreign good manufacturer, good importers, foreign food facilities, and foreign establishments
Imported Food Inspection Division		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establishment and coordination of inspection plans for imported food, etc. · Coordination and management of inspection operations, including designation of inspection items for imported food, etc. based on hazard information · Operation of the inspection order system for imported food business entities
Imported Food Distribution Safety Division		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establishment and operation of distribution plans for imported food, etc. · Selection of imported food, etc. subject to traceability system · Establishment and management of collection and inspection plans for imported food, etc. · Overall coordination of enforcement plans, recall, foreign matter investigations, and administrative sanctions for imported food, etc. · Overall coordination of inspection operations for overseas foods, etc. directly purchased by consumers
Digital Import Safety Planning Team		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establishment and operation of the Integrated Imported Food Information System

□ Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety

Regional office	Inspection department	Location	Jurisdictional area
Seoul Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety	Import Management Division	212 Mokdongjungang-ro, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul	Seoul; Goyang-si, Uijeongbu-si, Namyangju-si, Paju-si, Guri-si, Pocheon-si, Yangju-si, Dongducheon-si, Gapyeong-gun, and Yeoncheon-gun in Gyeonggi-do (excluding areas under the jurisdiction of inspection centers)
	Gangneung Imported Food Inspection Center	2nd Floor, Business Incubation Center, Gangneung Yeongdong University, 357 Gongje-ro, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do	Gangwon-do
	Gimpo Imported Food Inspection Center	Room 111, Gimpo Terminal, Gyeongin Port, 36 Arayuk-ro, Gochon-eup, Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do	Gimpo-si and Ganghwa-gun, Incheon Metropolitan City
Busan Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety	Import Management Division	4th Floor, Busan Government Complex, 222 Geoje-daero, Yeonje-gu, Busan	Busan Metropolitan City, Ulsan Metropolitan City, and Gyeongsangnam-do (excluding areas under the jurisdiction of inspection centers)
	North Port Imported Food Inspection Center	13th Floor, Nuri-en, 11 Jayupyeonghwa-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan	Busan North Port (excluding Sinseondae Pier, Gamman Pier, and Singamman Pier), Jung-gu, Dong-gu, Busanjin-gu, and Nam-gu (Uam-dong and Gamman 2-dong)
	Shinseondae Imported Food Inspection Center	1st Floor, Korea Express Container Terminal, 294 Sinseon-ro, Nam-gu, Busan	Sinseondae Pier, Gamman Pier, and Singamman Pier in Busan Metropolitan City; Nam-gu (excluding Uam-dong and Gamman 2-dong)
	Yongsan Imported Food Inspection Center	5th Floor, Yongsan Office Building of the National Pension Service, 358 Cheongun-ro, Mulgeum-eup, Yongsan-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	Yongsan-si; Ulsan Metropolitan City (Ulju-gun, Samnam-eup, and Samdong-myeon); Gimhae-si (Jillye-myeon, Saengnim-myeon, and Sangdong-myeon)
	New Port	2nd Floor, Busan New Port	Busan New Port; Gangseo-gu

Regional office	Inspection department	Location	Jurisdictional area
	Imported Food Inspection Center	Branch Office, Busan Port Authority, 96-87 Sinhang-ro, Gangseo-gu, Busan	(excluding Daejeo-dong) in Busan Metropolitan City; Changwon-si; Gimhae-si (excluding Jillye-myeon, Saengnim-myeon, and Sangdong-myeon)
	Tongyeong Imported Food Inspection Center	1st Floor, Building No. 6, College of Marine Science, 2 Tongyeonghaean-ro, Tongyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	Tongyeong-si, Geoje-si, Sacheon-si, Jinju-si, Hapcheon-gun, Geochang-gun, Goseong-gun, Namhae-gun, Sancheong-gun, Uiryeong-gun, Changnyeong-gun, Hadong-gun, Haman-gun, and Hamyang-gun
	Gamcheon Port Imported Food Inspection Center	Room 1103, 1st Floor, Building Hall of the International Fish Market, 35 Wonyang-ro, Seo-gu, Busan	Gamcheon Port
Gyeongin Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety	Import Management Division	47 Gwanmun-ro, Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	Anyang-si, Uiwang-si, Ansan-si, Siheung-si, Gunpo-si, Gwacheon-si, Gwangmyeong-si, and Seongnam-si
	Michuhol Imported Food Inspection Center	113 Sukgol-ro, Michuhol-gu, Incheon	Incheon Metropolitan City (excluding Yeonsu-gu and Namdong-gu) and Bucheon-si
	Gwangju Imported Food Inspection Center	4th Floor, Royal Plaza, 900 Hoean-daero, Gwangju-si, Gyeonggi-do	Gwangju-si, Yeosu-si, Icheon-si, Yangpyeong-gun, and Hanam-si
	Incheon International Airport Imported Food Inspection Center	Room 411, 47 Gonghang-ro 424beon-gil, Jung-gu, Incheon	Incheon International Airport
	Pyeongtaek Imported Food Inspection Center	11th Floor, Marine Center, 73 Pyeongtaekhangman-gil, Poseung-eup, Pyeongtaek-si, Gyeonggi-do	Pyeongtaek-si; Hwaseong-si (excluding Dongtan); and Anseong-si (Iljuk-myeon and Juksan-myeon)
	Incheon Port Imported Food	9th Floor, Michuhol Tower, Incheon Technopark, 12	Yeonsu-gu and Namdong-gu in Incheon Metropolitan City

Regional office	Inspection department	Location	Jurisdictional area
	Inspection Center	Gaetbeol-ro, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon	
	Yongin Imported Food Inspection Center	Room 401, Hwiseong Building, 6-10 Hanbora 1-ro 10beon-gil, Giheung-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do	Yongin-si, Suwon-si, Hwaseong-si (Dongtan), Osan-si, and Anseong-si (Iljuk-myeon and Juksan-myeon)
Daegu Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety	Food Safety Management Division	405 Seongseo-ro, Dalseo-gu, Daegu	Daegu Metropolitan City and Gyeongsangbuk-do
Gwangju Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety	Food Safety Management Division	39 Cheomdangwagi-ro 176beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju	Gwangju Metropolitan City, Jeollabuk-do, Jeollanam-do, and Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (excluding areas under the jurisdiction of inspection offices)
	Gwangyang Imported Food Inspection Center	2nd Floor, Gwangyang Port Free Trade Zone Administration Office, 18-42 Hangman 8-ro, Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do	Gwangyang-si, Suncheon-si, Yeosu-si, Goheung-gun, Gokseong-gun, Gurye-gun, Boseong-gun, Hwasun-gun, and Namwon-si in Jeollabuk-do
	Gunsan Imported Food Inspection Center	Room 102, 1st Floor, Dodream Center, 558 Daehak-ro, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do	Jeollabuk-do (excluding Namwon-si) and Seochon-gun in Chungcheongnam-do
Daejeon Regional Office of Food and Drug Safety	Chenonan Imported Food Inspection Center	4th Floor, 48 Buldang 14-ro, Seobuk-gu, Cheonan-si, Chungcheongnam-do	Daejeon Metropolitan City, Sejong Special Self-Governing City, Chungcheongbuk-do, and Chungcheongnam-do (excluding Seochon-gun)

Appendix 3 Pesticide Testing Items for Agricultural Products

No.	Item	No.	Item
1	2,6-DIPN (2,6-Diisopropylnaphthalene)	258	Tetradifon
2	Acetochlor	259	Tetramethrin
3	Acrinathrin	260	Thifluzamide
4	Alachlor	261	Thiometon
5	Aldrin and Dieldrin	262	Thionazin
6	Allidochlor	263	Tolclofos-methyl
7	Ametryn	264	Triadimefon
8	Anilofos	265	Tri-allate
9	Aramite	266	Triazophos
10	Aspon	267	Tridiphane
11	Atrazine	268	Trifloxystrobin
12	Azaconazole	269	Triflumizole
13	Benfluralin	270	Trifluralin
14	Benfuresate	271	Vinclozolin
15	Benodanil	272	Zoxamide
16	Benzoylprop-ethyl	273	Trimethacarb
17	BHC	274	Benzyladenine, 6-Benzyl aminopurine
18	Lindane	275	Abamectin
19	Bifenox	276	Acephate
20	Bifenthrin	277	Acetamiprid
21	Boscalid	278	Aldicarb
22	Bromobutide	279	Allethrin
23	Bromophos-methyl	280	Ametoctradin
24	Bromophos-ethyl	281	Amisulbrom
25	Bromopropylate	282	Amitraz
26	Bupirimate	283	Azamethiphos
27	Buprofezin	284	Azinphos-methyl
28	Butachlor	285	Azoxystrobin
29	Butafenacil	286	Benalaxyl
30	Butralin	287	Bendiocarb
31	Butylate	288	Bensulide
32	Carbaryl	289	Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl
33	Carbophenothion	290	Benzobicyclon
34	Carboxin	291	Benzoximate
35	Carfentrazone-ethyl	292	Bistrifluron
36	Chinomethionat	293	Bioresmethrin
37	Chlorbenside	294	Bitertanol
38	Chlorbufam	295	Bixafen
39	Chlordane-trans	296	Bromacil
40	Chlorethoxyfos	297	Butocarboxim
41	Chlorfenapyr	298	Cafenstrole
42	Chlorfenson	299	Carbaryl
43	Chlorflurenol-methyl	300	Carbendazim
44	Chlornitrofen	301	Thiophanate-methyl
45	Chlorobenzilate	302	Carbetamide
46	Chloropropylate	303	Carbofuran
47	Chloroneb	304	Furathiocarb
48	Chlorothalonil	305	Carpropamide
49	Chlorpropham	306	Chlorantraniliprole
50	Chlorpyrifos	307	Chlorfenvinphos
51	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	308	Chlorfluzuron

No.	Item	No.	Item
52	Chlorthal-dimethyl	309	Chloridazone
53	Chlorthion	310	Chlorobenzuron
54	Chlorthiophos	311	Chlorotoluron
55	Chlozolate	312	Chloroxuron
56	Cinmethylin	313	Chromafenozide
57	Clomazone	314	Clofentezine
58	Coumaphos	315	Clomeprop
59	Cyanophos	316	Clothianidin
60	Cyflufenamid	317	Crotoxyphos
61	Cyfluthrin	318	Crufomate
62	Cyhalofop-butyl	319	Cyanazine
63	Cyhalothrin	320	Cyantraniliprole
64	Cypermethrin	321	Cyazofamid
65	Cyprazine	322	Cyclaniliprole
66	Cyprodinil	323	Cycloate
67	DDT	324	Cycloprothrin
68	Deltamethrin	325	Cyenopyrafen
69	Tralomethrin	326	Cyflumetofen
70	Desmetryn	327	Cymoxanil
71	Dialifor	328	Cyproconazole
72	Diallate	329	Daimuron
73	Diazinon	330	Disulfoton
74	Dichlobenil	331	Demeton-S-methyl
75	Dichlofenthion	332	Demeton-S-methyl-sulfone
76	Dichlofluanid	333	Dichlorvos
77	Dichlormid	334	Trichlorfon
78	Diclobutrazol	335	Diclosulam
79	Diclofop-methyl	336	Diflubenzuron
80	Dicloran	337	Dimethoate
81	Dicofol	338	Dinotefuran
82	Dicrotophos	339	Diuron
83	Diethatyl-ethyl	340	Dodine
84	Diethofencarb	341	Emamectin
85	Difenoconazole	342	Esprocarb
86	Diflufenican	343	Ethaboxam
87	Dimepiperate	344	Ethiofencarb
88	Dimethachlor	345	Etofenprox
89	Dimethametryn	346	Etrimfos
90	Dimethenamid	347	Famoxadone
91	Dimethipin	348	Fenamiphos
92	Dimethomorph	349	Fenazaquin
93	Dimethylvinphos	350	Fenhexamid
94	Diniconazole	351	Fenoxaprop-ethyl
95	Dinitramine	352	Fenoxycarb
96	Dioxathion	353	Fenpyroximate
97	Diphenamid	354	Fensulfothion
98	Diphenylamine	355	Fentrazamide
99	Dithiopyr	356	Ferimzone
100	Edifenphos	357	Flonicamid
101	Endosulfan	358	Fluazinam
102	Endrin	359	Flubendiamide
103	EPN	360	Fludioxonil
104	Epoxiconazole	361	Flufenacet
105	EPTC	362	Flufenoxuron
106	Etaconazole	363	Fluometuron
107	Ethalfuralin	364	Fluopicolide
108	Ethion	365	Flupoxam

No.	Item	No.	Item
109	Ethofumesate	366	Flupyradifurone
110	Ethoprophos	367	Fluridone
111	Ethychlozate	368	Flusulfamide
112	Etoxazole	369	Fluthiacet-methyl
113	Etridiazole	370	Flutolanil
114	Fenamidone	371	Flutriafol
115	Fenarimol	372	Fluxametamide
116	Fenbuconazole	373	Fomesafen
117	Fenchlorphos	374	Forchlorfenuron
118	Fenclorim	375	Fosthiazate
119	Fenfuram	376	Hexaconazole
120	Fenitrothion	377	Hexaflumuron
121	Fenobucarb	378	Hexazinone
122	Fenothiocarb	379	Imazalil
123	Fenoxanil	380	Imibenconazole
124	Fenpropathrin	381	Imicyafos
125	Fenpropimorph	382	Imidacloprid
126	Fenpyrazamine	383	Inabenfide
127	Fenson	384	Ipfencarbazone
128	Fenthion	385	Iprovalicarb
129	Fenvalerate	386	Isoproturon
130	Fipronil	387	Isoxaben
131	Flamprop-isopropyl	388	Isoxathion
132	Fluacrypyrim	389	Lenacil
133	Fluazifop-butyl	390	Lepimectin
134	Fluchloralin	391	Linuron
135	Flucythrinate	392	Lufenuron
136	Fluensulfone	393	Malaoxon
137	Flufenpyr-ethyl	394	Malathion
138	Flumetralin	395	Mandestrobin
139	Flumioxazin	396	Mandipropamid
140	Fluopyram	397	Mecarbam
141	Fluorochloridone	398	Mefenacet
142	Fluquinconazole	399	Mefentrifluconazole
143	Flusilazole	400	Mephosfolan
144	Flutianil	401	Mesotrione
145	Fluvalinate	402	Metaflumizone
146	Fluxapyroxad	403	Metamifop
147	Fonofos	404	Metamitron
148	Formothion	405	Metconazole
149	Halfenprox	406	Methabenzthiazuron
150	Heptachlor	407	Methamidophos
151	Heptenophos	408	Methiocarb
152	Hexythiazox	409	Methomyl
153	Indanofan	410	Thiodicarb
154	Indoxacarb	411	Methoxyfenozide
155	Ipconazole	412	Metobromuron
156	Iprobenfos	413	Metolcarb
157	Iprodione	414	Metominostrobin
158	Isazofos	415	Metrafenone
159	Isofenphos	416	Mevinphos
160	Isofenphos-methyl	417	Monocrotophos
161	Isoprocarb	418	Napropamide
162	Isopropalin	419	Neburon
163	Isoprothiolane	420	Nitenpyram
164	Isopyrazam	421	Norea (Noruron)
165	Isotianil	422	Norflurazon

No.	Item	No.	Item
166	Isoxadifen-ethyl	423	Novaluron
167	Kresoxim-methyl	424	Ofurace
168	Leptophos	425	Omethoate
169	Mefenpyr-diethyl	426	Orysastrobin
170	Mepanipyrim	427	Oryzalin
171	Mepronil	428	Oxadiargyl
172	Metalaxyl	429	Oxamyl
173	Methidathion	430	Oxathiapiprolin
174	Methoprotryn	431	Oxaziclomefone
175	Methoxychlor	432	Oxycarboxin
176	Methyl trithion	433	Oxydemeton-methyl
177	Metolachlor	434	Pebulate
178	Metribuzin	435	Pencycuron
179	MGK-264	436	Penoxsulam
180	Molinate	437	Phenmedipham
181	Monolinuron	438	Phenothrin
182	Myclobutanil	439	Phorate
183	Nitrothal-isopropyl	440	Phosfolan
184	Nonachlor	441	Phoxim
185	Nuarimol	442	Picarbutrazox
186	Ortho-phenyl phenol	443	Picolinafen
187	Oxadiazon	444	Piperophos
188	Oxadixyl	445	Probenazole
189	Oxyfluorfen	446	Promecarb
190	Paclobutrazol	447	Propamocarb
191	Parathion	448	Propaquizafop
192	Parathion-methyl	449	Propargite
193	Penconazole	450	Propoxur
194	Pendimethalin	451	Proquinazid
195	Penflufen	452	Prosulfocarb
196	Pentachlorobenzonitrile	453	Pydiflumetofen
197	Penthiopyrad	454	Pyflubumide
198	Pentoxazone	455	Pymetrozine
199	Permethrin	456	Pyraclonil
200	Perthane	457	Pyraclostrobin
201	Phenthoate	458	Pyraziflumid
202	Phosphamidon	459	Pyrazolate
203	Phosalone	460	Pyrazoxyfen
204	Phosmet	461	Pyribencarb
205	Phthalide, Fthalide	462	Pyribenzoxim
206	Picoxystrobin	463	Pyributicarb
207	Piperonyl butoxide	464	Pyridaben
208	Pirimicarb	465	Pyridaphenthion
209	Pirimiphos-ethyl	466	Pyridate
210	Pirimiphos-methyl	467	Pyrifluquinazon
211	Pretilachlor	468	Pyrimidifen
212	Prochloraz	469	Pyrimisulfan
213	Procymidone	470	Pyriofenone
214	Prodiamine	471	Pyriproxyfen*
215	Profenofos	472	Pyroquilon
216	Profluralin	473	Quinoclamine
217	Prohydrojasmon	474	Saflufenacil
218	Prometon	475	Secbumeton
219	Prometryn	476	Sedaxane
220	Propachlor	477	Sethoxydim
221	Propanil	478	Simazine
222	Propazine	479	Spinetoram

No.	Item	No.	Item
223	Propetamphos	480	Spinosad
224	Propham	481	Spiroclufen
225	Propiconazole	482	Spirotetramat
226	Propisochlor	483	Sulfentrazone
227	Propyzamide	484	Sulfoxaflor
228	Prothiofos	485	Sulprofos
229	Pyracarbolid	486	Tebufenozide
230	Pyraclufos	487	Tebufloquin
231	Pyraflufen-ethyl	488	Tebuthiuron
232	Pyrazophos	489	Teflubenzuron
233	Pyridalyl	490	Tepraloxymid
234	Pyrifenox	491	Terbufos
235	Pyrifitalid	492	Terbutylazine
236	Pyrimethanil	493	Tetraniliprole
237	Pyriminobac-methyl	494	Thenylchlor
238	Quinalphos	495	Thiabendazole
239	Quinoxifen	496	Thiacloprid
240	Quintozene	497	Thiamethoxam
241	Quizalofop-ethyl	498	Thiazopyr
242	Silafluofen	499	Thidiazuron
243	Simeconazole	500	Thiobencarb
244	Simetryn	501	Tiadinil
245	Spiromesifen	502	Tolfenpyrad
246	Spiroxamine	503	Triafamone
247	Sulfotep	504	Triazamate
248	Tebuconazole	505	Tribufos
249	Tebufenpyrad	506	Tricyclazole
250	Tebupirimfos	507	Triflumuron
251	Tecnazene	508	Triforine*
252	Tefluthrin	509	Triticonazole
253	Terbacil	510	Valifenalate
254	Terbumeton	511	Uniconazole
255	Terbutryn	512	Vamidothion
256	Tetrachlorvinphos	513	Vernolate
257	Tetraconazole	514	XMC