

Proposed revision of List of the plants subject to Specific Phytosanitary Measures to be carried out in Exporting Countries (Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act)

Note: Underlined countries, plants, quarantine pests or requirements will be added. Strikethrough countries, plants or quarantine pests will be deleted.

Common requirements

The plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of an exporting country to certify that the plants have been inspected and are considered to be free from quarantine pests.

Item No	Region/countries	Plants	Quarantine pests	Requirements
1	<u>[Latin America] Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Brazil, French Guiana, Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras, Mexico</u>	Fresh fruits of the following plants: <u>Pouteria obovata, abiu (Pouteria caimito), apricot (Prunus armeniaca), common fig (Ficus carica), persimmon (Diospyros), Campomanesia xanthocarpa, kiwi fruit (Actinidia (including A. deliciosa, A. chinensis)), Chrysophyllum gonocarpum, carambola (Averrhoa carambola), cherry (including Prunus avium, P. cerasus, others), pomegranate (Punica granatum), sapodilla (Manilkara zapota (=Achras zapota)), Ziziphus joazeiro, Zuelania guidonia, plum (Prunus domestica), pear (Pyrus), loquat (Eriobotrya japonica), feijoa (Feijoa sellowiana), grape (Vitis vinifera) (excluding those listed in Appendix 1 in this table), round kumquat (Fortunella japonica), mango (Mangifera indica (excluding those listed in Appendix 43, 51 and 53 in The Annexed Table 2 of the Ordinance for enforcement of the Plant Protection Law)), peach</u>	<u>Anastrepha fraterculus (South American fruit fly)</u>	<u>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "the required additional declaration".</u> <u>In accordance with the work plan developed by the NPPO of the exporting country and approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan(*), the fruits of the plants must be subject to one of the undermentioned phytosanitary measures under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>.</u> <u>EITHER</u> <u>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined as a result of negative trapping or negative trapping following bait sprays, that <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> does not occur and the situation can be maintained</u> <u>OR</u> <u>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with appropriate treatment (e.g. fumigation treatment, heat treatment or cold treatment) against</u>

		<p>(<u>Prunus persica</u>), Singapore almond (<u>Terminalia catappa</u>), apple (<u>Malus</u>), <u>Coffea</u>, <u>Spondias</u>, <u>Psidium</u>, <u>Annona</u>, <u>Syzygium</u>, Citrus (excluding those listed in Appendix 2 in this table and in Appendix 39 in The Annexed Table 2 of the Ordinance for enforcement of the Plant Protection Law), <u>Eugenia</u>,</p> <p><u>Appendix</u> <u>1 grape shipped from Mexico (excluding Chiapas state) directly to Japan</u> <u>2 Citrus shipped from Mexico (excluding Chiapas state) directly to Japan</u></p>		<p><u>Anastrepha fraterculus</u> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> Describe additional declarations in accordance with the approved work plan.</p> <p>* The work plan must fulfill requirements on ANNEX1 or ANNEX2. The existing work plans approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan are listed in ANNEX3.</p>
2	<p>[Latin America] Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia</p>	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants: <u>watermelon (Citrullus lanatus (syn. Citrullus vulgaris))</u>, <u>bottle gourd (Lagenaria siceraria (syn. Lagenaria leucantha))</u>, <u>Cucurbita</u>, <u>Cucumis</u></p>	<p><u>Anastrepha grandis</u> (South American cucurbit fruit fly)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p>In accordance with the work plan developed by the NPPO of the exporting country and approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan(*), the fruits of the plants must be subject to one of the undermentioned phytosanitary measures under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <u>Anastrepha grandis</u></p> <p><u>EITHER</u></p> <p>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined as a result of negative trapping or negative trapping following bait sprays, that <u>Anastrepha grandis</u> does not occur and the situation can be maintained</p> <p><u>OR</u></p>

				<p><u>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with appropriate treatment (e.g. fumigation treatment, heat treatment or cold treatment) against <i>Anastrepha grandis</i> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated</u></p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> Describe additional declarations in accordance with the approved work plan.</p> <p><u>* The work plan must fulfill requirements on ANNEX1 or ANNEX2.</u></p>
3	<p><u>[Latin America] El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, Honduras, Mexico</u></p>	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants: <u>persimmon (Diospyros), cashew (Anacardium occidentale), passion fruit (Passiflora edulis), pomegranate (Punica granatum), pear (Pyrus), feijoa (Feijoa sellowiana), rose apple (Syzygium jambos (syn. Eugenia jambos)), mamey apple (mammee apple) (Mammea americana), quince (Cydonia oblonga), mango (Mangifera indica), peach (Prunus persica), Spondias purpurea, manzano peppers (Capsicum pubescens), Casimiroa, Coffea, Psidium, Annona, Citrus (excluding lime and lemon)</u></p>	<p><u><i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Mexican fruit fly)</u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p><u>In accordance with the work plan developed by the NPPO of the exporting country and approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan(*), the fruits of the plants must be subject to one of the undermentioned phytosanitary measures under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>.</u></p> <p><u>EITHER</u></p> <p><u>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined as a result of negative trapping or negative trapping following bait sprays, that <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> does not occur and the situation can be maintained</u></p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p><u>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with appropriate treatment (e.g. fumigation treatment, heat treatment or cold treatment) against <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting</u></p>

				<p>country has designated</p> <p><i>The required additional declaration:</i> <u>Describe additional declarations in accordance with the approved work plan.</u></p> <p>* <u>The work plan must fulfill requirements on ANNEX1 or ANNEX2. The existing work plans approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan are listed in ANNEX3.</u></p>
4	<p><u>[Latin America] Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Surinam, Nicaragua, West Indies, Panama, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Honduras, Mexico</u></p>	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants: <u>almond (Prunus dulcis (syn. P. amygdalus, P. communis)), acerola (including Malpighia emarginata, M. glabra), carambola (Averrhoa carambola), sapodilla (Manilkara zapota (=Achras zapota)), jaboticaba (Plinia cauliflora (syn. Eugenia cauliflora, Myrcia jaboticaba)), plum (Prunus salicina), pear (Pyrus), loquat (Eriobotrya japonica), Maya nut (Brosimum alicastrum), mango (Mangifera indica (excluding those listed in Appendix 43, 51 and 53 in The Annexed Table 2 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Plant Protection Law)), Pouteria, Diospyros, Spondias, Psidium, Syzygium, Eugenia</u></p>	<p><u>Anastrepha obliqua (West Indian fruit fly)</u></p>	<p><u>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</u></p> <p><u>In accordance with the work plan developed by the NPPO of the exporting country and approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan(*), the fruits of the plants must be subject to one of the undermentioned phytosanitary measures under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>.</u></p> <p><u>EITHER</u></p> <p><u>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined as a result of negative trapping or negative trapping following bait sprays, that <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> does not occur and the situation can be maintained</u></p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p><u>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with appropriate treatment (e.g. fumigation treatment, heat treatment or cold treatment) against <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated</u></p>

				<p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> Describe additional declarations in accordance with the approved work plan.</p> <p>* The work plan must fulfill requirements on ANNEX1 or ANNEX2. The existing work plans approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan are listed in ANNEX3.</p>
5	<p><u>[North America]</u> United States of America (Florida state only). <u>[Latin America]</u> West Indies, French Guiana</p>	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants: <u>akee (Blighia sapida), acerola (including Malpighia emarginata, M. glabra), persimmon (Diospyros), icaco plum (Chrysobalanus icaco), carambola (Averrhoa carambola), sapodilla (Manilkara zapota (=Achras zapota)), jaboticaba (Plinia cauliflora (syn. Eugenia cauliflora, Myrcia jaboticaba)), caimito (Chrysophyllum cainito), plum (Prunus salicina), kumquat (oval) (Fortunella margarita), pear (Pyrus), loquat (Eriobotrya japonica), mango (Mangifera indica), peach (Prunus persica), Singapore almond (Terminalia catappa), apple (Malus), Spondias, Psidium, Annona, Syzygium, Citrus (excluding lime and lemon), Eugenia</u></p>	<p><u>Anastrepha suspensa</u> (Caribbean fruit fly)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p><u>In accordance with the work plan established by the NPPO of the exporting country and approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan(*), the fruits of the plants must be subject to one of the undermentioned phytosanitary measures under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <u>Anastrepha suspensa</u>.</u></p> <p><u>EITHER</u></p> <p>1. <u>The fruits of the plants must have been produced in areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined as a result of negative trapping or negative trapping following bait sprays, that <u>Anastrepha suspensa</u> does not occur and the situation can be maintained</u></p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>2. <u>The fruits of the plants must be treated with appropriate treatment (e.g. fumigation treatment, heat treatment or cold treatment) against <u>Anastrepha suspensa</u> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated</u></p>

				<p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> Describe additional declarations in accordance with the approved work plan.</p> <p>* The work plan must fulfill requirements on ANNEX1 or ANNEX2. <u>The existing work plans approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan are listed in ANNEX3.</u></p>
6	<p><u>[North America]</u> United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada, <u>[Latin America]</u> El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, <u>[Oceania]</u> New Zealand</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed) and cut flowers and branches and leaves, leafy vegetables and fruits for consumption and ornament of the following plants: alfalfa (Medicago sativa), sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas (including Ipomoea batatas var. edulis)), field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis), broad bean (Vicia faba), tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum), beet (including garden beet, red beet, sugar beet) (Beta vulgaris (including var. altissima, var. rapa, var. rubra)), corn(Zea mays), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), northern white cedar (Thuja occidentalis), Raphanus sativus var. sativus, sunflower (Helianthus annuus), lettuce (Lactuca sativa), Lycium, Capsicum, Solanum, Physalis</p>	<p><u>Bactericera cockerelli</u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) and (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p>(i) The plants are grown at a place of production or a production site (including a growing facility) where the control against Bactericera cockerelli is carried out.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(ii) The plants are found to be free from Bactericera cockerelli by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if eggs are not present externally on the leaves and larvae and adults feed externally on the leaves, stems or fruits are not present. If Bactericera cockerelli is detected through the inspection, the plants are subjected to an appropriate treatment aiming at eradicating this pest. Details of treatment schedule should be included on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 6 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>

7	<p>[Asia] India, China (excluding Hong Kong), Nepal, Mongolia, [Middle East] Afghanistan, Israel, Iran, Turkey, Lebanon, [Europe] Azerbaijan, Armenia, Italy, Uzbekistan, Austria, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Czech, Germany, Norway, Hungary, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Poland, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, [Africa] Algeria, Morocco</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed) and cut flowers and branches and leaves, leafy vegetables and fruits for consumption and ornament of the following plants: <u>treacle-mustard (Erysimum cheiranthoides), parsley (Petroselinum crispum (syn. P. sativum, P. hortense)), field penny-cress (Thlaspi arvense), Chenopodium album, jimsonweed (Datura stramonium), Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense), wild radish (Raphanus raphanistrum), field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis), onion (Allium cepa), beet (including garden beet, red beet, sugar beet) (Beta vulgaris (including var. altissima, var. rapa, var. rubra)), Capsella bursa-pastoris, carrot (Daucus carota (including Daucus carota var. sativa)), Senecio vulgaris, Raphanus sativus var. sativus, Ambrosia artemisiifolia (including Ambrosia artemisiifolia var. elatior), Brassica, Solanum</u></p>	<p><u>Bactericera nigricornis</u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) and (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p>(i) The plants are grown at a place of production or a production site (including a growing facility) where the control against Bactericera nigricornis is carried out</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(ii) The plants are found to be free from <i>Bactericera nigricornis</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if eggs are not present externally on the leaves and larvae and adults feed externally on the leaves, stems or fruits are not present. If <i>Bactericera nigricornis</i> is detected through the inspection, the plants are subjected to an appropriate treatment aiming at eradicating this pest. Details of treatment schedule should be included on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 7 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
8	<p>[Middle East] Israel, Iran, Turkey, [Europe] Italy, Cyprus, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Slovakia, Czech, Portugal, Malta, [Africa] Algeria, Egypt, Canary Islands</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) and cut flowers and branches and leaves, leafy vegetables for consumption and ornament of the following plants: <u>celery (Apium graveolens (including var.</u></p>	<p><u>Bactericera trigonica</u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) and (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p>(i) The plants are grown at a place of production or a production site</p>

		<p>graveolens, var. dulce, var. rapaceum), <u>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</u> (including <u>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</u> var. <u>elator</u>), <u>Daucus</u></p>		<p>(including a growing facility) where the control against <i>Bactericera trigonica</i> is carried out.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(ii) <u>The plants are found to be free from <i>Bactericera trigonica</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if eggs are not present externally on the leaves and larvae and adults feed externally on the leaves are not present. If <i>Bactericera trigonica</i> is detected through the inspection, the plants are subjected to an appropriate treatment aiming at eradicating this pest. Details of treatment schedule should be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.</u></p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p> <p><u>Fulfills item 8 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
9	<p>[Asia] <u>India,</u></p> <p>[Middle East] <u>Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey,</u></p> <p>[Europe] <u>Italy, Uzbekistan, Greece, Kyrgyz Republic, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, France,</u></p> <p>[Africa] <u>Algeria, Egypt, Canary Islands, Sudan, Tunisia, Namibia, Morocco, Libya, South African Republic,</u></p> <p>[North America] <u>United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,</u></p> <p>[Latin America] <u>Jamaica, Puerto</u></p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed) and cut flowers and branches and leaves, leafy vegetables for consumption and ornament of the following plants:</p> <p><u>red orache (<i>Atriplex rosea</i>), alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), spreading wallflower (<i>Erysimum repandum</i> (syn. <i>Cheirinia repanda</i>)), salad rocket (<i>Eruca vesicaria</i> (syn. <i>Eruca sativa</i>)), red-stemmed filaree (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>), trifoliolate orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>), phlox (<i>Gilia minutiflora</i>), shasta daisy (<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>), <u>Melilotus indicus</u>, <u>Russian-thistle (<i>Salsola pestifer</i> (syn. <i>Salsola kali</i> subsp.</u></u></p>	<p><u><i>Circulifer tenellus</i> (beet leafhopper)</u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) and (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p>(i) The plants are grown at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) where the control against <i>Circulifer tenellus</i> is carried out.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(ii) <u>The plants are found to be free from <i>Circulifer tenellus</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if eggs are not present externally in the leaves and stems and larvae and adults feed externally on the leaves are not present.</u></p>

	<p>Rico, Mexico, <u>[Oceania]</u> Hawaiian Islands</p>	<p><u>ruthenica</u>)), london rocket (<u>Sisymbrium irio</u>), <u>calamondin orange (x Citrofortunella microcarpa</u> <u>(=Citrus x microcarpa)), black pigweed</u> <u>(Trianthema portulacastrum), horseradish</u> <u>(Armoracia rusticana (syn. Cochlearia</u> <u>armoracia)), radish (Raphanus sativus), shortpod</u> <u>mustard (Hirschfeldia incana), onion (Allium</u> <u>cepa), Tidestromia lanuginosa, sweet pepper</u> <u>(chili peppers, shishito pepper, bell pepper)</u> <u>(Capsicum annuum), tomato(including</u> <u>Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum</u> <u>lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S.</u> <u>chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S.</u> <u>pimpinellifolium)), Fumaria capreolata, carrot</u> <u>(Daucus carota (including Daucus carota var.</u> <u>sativa)), wild mustards (Sinapis arvensis), tumble</u> <u>mustard (Sisymbrium altissimum), Funastrum</u> <u>hirtellum, chinchweed (Pectis papposa), spinach</u> <u>(Spinacia oleracea), Monolepis nuttalliana,</u> <u>Lepidium lasiocarpum, Chenopodium, Alyssum,</u> <u>Brassica, Linum, Cistus, Tamarix, Fortunella,</u> <u>Lycium, Zygophyllum, x Citroncirus, Cleome,</u> <u>Tropaeolum, Rosa, Zinnia, Amaranthus,</u> <u>Geranium, Beta, Petunia, Matthiola, Citrus</u></p>		<p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 9 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for</u> <u>Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
10	<p><u>[North America]</u> United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada, <u>[Latin America]</u> El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico, <u>[Oceania]</u> Guam</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: <u>common bean (kidney bean) (Phaseolus</u> <u>vulgaris), quinoa (Chenopodium quinoa), sweet</u> <u>potato (Ipomoea batatas (including Ipomoea</u></p>	<p><u>Diabrotica</u> <u>undecimpunctata</u> <u>(spotted cucumber</u> <u>beetle)</u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) and (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the <u>phytosanitary certificate must include "the required additional</u> <u>declaration".</u> (i) The plants are grown at a place of production or a place of</p>

		<p>batatas var. edulis), watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (syn. <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)), soybean (<i>Glycine max</i>), tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (= <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>), <i>S. arcanum</i>, <i>S. cheesmaniae</i>, <i>S. chilense</i>, <i>S. galapagense</i>, <i>S. peruvianum</i>, <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i>)), eggplant (<i>Solanum melongena</i>), potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>), groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>), <i>Cucurbita</i>, <i>Cucumis</i></p>		<p>production/ a production site (including a plant growth facility) / a field where the control against <i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i> is carried out.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(ii) The plants are found to be free from <i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if larvae feed on the roots and adults feed on leaves are not present.</p> <p><i>The required additional declaration:</i> <i>Fulfills item 10 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</i></p>
11	<p>[Africa] South African Republic, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil, Peru, [Oceania] Australia, New Zealand</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: <u>alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), strawberry (<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>), sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (including <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> var. <i>edulis</i>)), potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>), velvet bean (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>), peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>), groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>), <i>Rubus</i>, <i>Trifolium</i>, <i>Vitis</i>, <i>Salix</i></u></p>	<p><u><i>Naupactus leucoloma</i></u> <u>(whitefringed weevil)</u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) and (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "the required additional declaration".</p> <p>(i) The plants are grown at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) where the control against <i>Naupactus leucoloma</i> is carried out.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(ii) The plants are found to be free from <i>Naupactus leucoloma</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if larvae feed on the roots and adults feed on leaves are not present.</p> <p><i>The required additional declaration:</i> <i>Fulfills item 11 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</i></p>

12	<p>[Europe] Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Estonia, Austria, Croatia, Kosovo, Switzerland, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Hungary, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Belgium, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Luxembourg, Russia,</p> <p>[North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,</p> <p>[Oceania] New Zealand</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:</p> <p>large cranberry, american cranberry (<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>), peppermint (<i>Mentha x piperita</i>), sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), European raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus</i>), Taxus, Fragaria, Larix, Thuja, Tsuga, Picea, Euonymus, Corylus, Beta, Pinus, Abies</p>	<p><u>Otiorhynchus ovatus</u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) and (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p>(i) The plants are grown at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) where the control against Otiorhynchus ovatus is carried out.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(ii) The plants are found to be free from Otiorhynchus ovatus by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if larvae feed on the roots and adults feed on leaves are not present.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p> <p><u>Fulfills item 12 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
13	<p>[Middle East] Iran, Turkey,</p> <p>[Europe] Ireland, Albania, Andorra, Italy, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Estonia, Austria, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Greece, Croatia, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Turkmenistan, Hungary, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Belgium, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal, Former Yugoslav Republic of</p>	<p>Logs of the following plants:</p> <p>Ulmus</p>	<p><u>Scolytus multistriatus</u> (smaller European elm bark beetle)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p>The plants are found to be free from <i>Scolytus multistriatus</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if entrance and exit holes are not present on the bark surface and larvae, pupae and adults are not present in galleries under the bark. If <i>Scolytus multistriatus</i> is detected through the inspection, the plants are subjected to an appropriate treatment aiming at eradicating this pest. Details of treatment schedule should be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the</p>

	<p>Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Luxembourg, Russia,</p> <p>[Africa] Algeria, Egypt,</p> <p>[North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,</p> <p>[Latin America] Chile, Mexico,</p> <p>[Oceania] Australia, New Zealand</p>			<p><u>treatment stated.</u></p> <p><i>The required additional declaration:</i> <i>Fulfills item 13 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</i></p>
14	<p>[Asia] India,</p> <p>[Middle East] Iran, Turkey,</p> <p>[Europe] Ireland, Azerbaijan, Albania, Armenia, Andorra, Italy, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Croatia, Georgia, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Belgium, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal, Monaco, Moldova, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Romania, Luxembourg, Russia</p>	<p>Logs of the following plants: <u>Ulmus</u></p>	<p><u>Scolytus scolytus</u> (large elm bark beetle)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p><u>The plants are found to be free from <i>Scolytus scolytus</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if entrance and exit holes are not present on the bark surface and larvae, pupae and adults are not present in galleries under the bark. If <i>Scolytus scolytus</i> is detected through the inspection, the plants are subjected to an appropriate treatment aiming at eradicating this pest. Details of treatment schedule should be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.</u></p> <p><i>The required additional declaration:</i> <i>Fulfills item 14 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</i></p>
15	<p>[Asia] Mongolia,</p> <p>[Europe] Italy, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) and cut flowers and branches and leaves, leafy</p>	<p><u><i>Trioza apicalis</i></u> (carrot psyllid)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) and (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional</i></p>

	<p>Ireland), <u>Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Finland, France, Belarus, Poland, Latvia, Russia</u></p>	<p>vegetables for consumption and ornament of the following plants: <u>dill (Anethum graveolens), parsley (Petroselinum crispum (syn. P. sativum, P. hortense)), cumin (Cuminum cyminum), coriander (Coriandrum sativum), celery (Apium graveolens (including var. graveolens, var. dulce, var. rapaceum)), carrot (Daucus carota (including Daucus carota var. sativa)), caraway (Carum carvi)</u></p>		<p><u>declaration".</u></p> <p>(i) The plants are grown at a production site (including a growing facility) where the control against <i>Trioza apicalis</i> is carried out.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(ii) The plants are found to be free from <i>Trioza apicalis</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if eggs are not present externally on the leaves and larvae and adults feed externally on the leaves are not present. If <i>Trioza apicalis</i> is detected through the inspection, the plants are subjected to an appropriate treatment aiming at eradicating this pest. Details of treatment schedule should be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 15 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
16	<p>[Europe] Ireland, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), [Oceania] New Zealand</p>	<p>Plant materials for using of planting or mulch (fallen leaves, leaf mold, humus and etc.) originated from the following plants: mountain doghobble (<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>), common bilberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>), English ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), horse-chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), english holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), giant sequoia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), cherimoya (<i>Annona cherimola</i>), Podocarpus salignus, sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>), river lomatia (<i>Lomatia</i></p>	<p><i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>The plant material must be disinfected by heat treatment* at 71 degrees Celsius or higher for 75 minutes or longer to ensure freedom from <i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i>. Details of treatment schedule must be included on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p>

		myricoides), Pieris, Michelia, Gevuina, Quercus, Rhododendron, Drimys, Fagus, Magnolia, Liriodendron		<p><u>Fulfills item 16 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p> <p>* An alternative heat treatment schedule may be accepted if the same effect or greater is secured. An alternative heat treatment schedule proposed by an exporting country needs to be evaluated by the NPPO of Japan in advance under bilateral technical consultation.</p>
17	<p>[Europe] Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), British Channel Islands, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovenia, Serbia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Finland, France, Belgium, Poland, Lithuania,</p> <p>[North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada</p>	<p>Plant materials for using of planting or mulch (fallen leaves, leaf mold, humus and etc.) originated from the following plants:</p> <p>spike witch hazel (Corylopsis spicata), <u>tanoak (Notholithocarpus densiflorus (syn. Lithocarpus densiflorus))</u>, Hydrangea seemannii, Adiantum, Pieris, Vancouveria, Arctostaphylos, Arbutus, Distylium, Taxus, Leucothoe, Chimaphila, Rhus, Umbellularia, Erica, Michelia, Dryopteris, Olea, Acer, Photinia, Betula, Viburnum, Torreya, Larix, Garrya, Calluna, Kalmia, Empetrum, Rubus, Cistus, Hedera, Nerium, Cinnamomum, Carpinus, Castanea, Griselinia, Clematis, Rhamnus, Calycanthus, Ceanothus, Gevuina, Laurus, Ceratonia, Quercus, Prunus, Castanopsis, Smilax, Tilia, Cotoneaster, Choisya, Gaultheria, Symphoricarpos, Lonicera, Ribes, Vaccinium, Sequoia, Zenobia, Tsuga, Rhododendron, Camellia, Clintonia, Trientalis, Trachelospermum, Picea, Pseudotsuga, Pyracantha, Loropetalum, Aesculus, Fraxinus, Pistacia, Pittosporum, Drimys, Nothofagus,</p>	<p><i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (Sudden oak death)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>The plant material must be disinfected by heat treatment* at 71 degrees Celsius or higher for 75 minutes or longer to ensure freedom from <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>. Details of treatment schedule must be included on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.</p> <p><i>The required additional declaration:</i></p> <p><u>Fulfills item 17 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p> <p>* An alternative heat treatment schedule may be accepted if the same effect or greater is secured. An alternative heat treatment schedule proposed by an exporting country needs to be evaluated by the NPPO of Japan in advance under bilateral technical consultation.</p>

		Euonymus, Ulmus, Sambucus, Populus, Syringa, Corylus, Cercis, Rosa, Parakmeria, Parrotia, Alnus, Annona, Mahonia, Chamaecyparis, Andromeda, Schima, Physocarpus, Fuchsia, Fagus, Heteromeles, Maianthemum, Pinus, Lithocarpus, Hamamelis, Comus, Berberis, Osmanthus, Magnolia, Manglietia, Ilex, Abies, Salix, Ardisia, Osmorhiza, Eucalyptus, Daphniphyllum, Liriodendron, Malus, Linnaea		
18	<p>[Middle East] Iran, Turkey,</p> <p>[Europe] Ireland, Albania, Italy, Ukraine, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Croatia, Switzerland, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, Portugal, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Russia,</p>	<p>Logs and live plants, plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit), cut flowers and branches of the following plants:</p> <p><u>Zelkova carpinifolia, Ulmus</u></p>	<p><u><i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> subsp. <i>novo-ulmi</i></u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u><i>the required additional declaration</i></u>".</p> <p>The plants are found to be free from <u><i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> subsp. <i>novo-ulmi</i></u> by inspection (including visual inspection and laboratory testing of any suspicious symptoms) prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if the symptoms such as yellowing and wilting of leaves on individual branches, dieback of branches and brown or purplish brown streaking of the wood under the bark of branches and trunk are not present and bark beetle vectors of <u><i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> subsp. <i>novo-ulmi</i></u> such as <u><i>Scolytus</i> spp.</u> and <u><i>Hylurgopinus</i> spp</u> are not present.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p> <p><u>Fulfills item 18 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
19	<p>[Asia] India, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan, China (excluding Hong</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:</p>	<p><u><i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citulli</i></u> (Bacterial</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the</p>

	<p>Kong), [Middle East] Israel, [Europe] Italy, Turkey, Greece, Serbia, Hungary, [Africa] Nigeria, South African Republic, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Costa Rica, Brazil, [Oceania] Australia, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam</p>	<p>cucumber (<u>Cucumis sativus</u>), watermelon (<u>Citrullus lanatus</u> (syn. <u>Citrullus vulgaris</u>)), <u>Cucurbita maxima</u>, wax gourd (<u>Benincasa hispida</u>), <u>Cucurbita moschata</u>, summer squash (<u>Cucurbita pepo</u>), melon (<u>Cucumis melo</u>), <u>bottle gourd</u> (<u>Lagenaria siceraria</u> (syn. <u>Lagenaria leucantha</u>))</p>	<p><u>fruit blotch</u></p>	<p>phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p><u>EITHER</u></p> <p><u>(i) Phytosanitary field inspection:</u> <u>The parent plants are grown from seeds disinfected against this pest or known to be free from this pest</u></p> <p><u>AND</u> <u>The parent plants and fruits at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) are found to be free from <u>Acidovorax avenae</u> subsp. <u>citrulli</u> by inspection, including laboratory testing of any suspicious symptoms, carried out during fruit maturity stage before harvesting.</u></p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p><u>(ii) Laboratory test:</u> <u>A sample of 30,000 seeds randomly drawn from the lot in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures is tested by</u></p> <p><u>EITHER</u> <u>an appropriate genetic method such as LAMP assay or PCR assay</u></p> <p><u>OR</u> <u>grow-out method</u></p> <p><u>AND found to be free from <u>Acidovorax avenae</u> subsp. <u>citrulli</u>.</u></p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 19 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
20	[Europe] Sweden, Spain, Germany,	Live plants and plant parts for planting	<i>Candidatus Liberibacter</i>	<u>(1) Live plants and plant parts for planting</u>

	<p>Norway, Finland, France, [Africa] Morocco, Canary Islands, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, [Oceania] New Zealand</p>	<p>(excluding seeds and fruits): tomatillo (<u>Physalis ixocarpa</u>), <u>Capsicum frutescens</u>, tamarillo (<u>Cyphomandra betacea</u> (syn. <u>Pionandra betacea</u>, <u>Solanum insigne</u>)), <u>cape gooseberry</u> (<u>Physalis peruviana</u>), <u>celery</u> (<u>Apium graveolens</u> (including var. <u>graveolens</u>, var. <u>dulce</u>, var. <u>rapaceum</u>)), <u>Solanum elaeagnifolium</u>, <u>bitter nightshade</u> (<u>Solanum dulcamara</u>), tobacco (<u>Nicotiana tabacum</u>), <u>sweet pepper</u> (<u>chili peppers</u>, <u>shishito pepper</u>, <u>bell pepper</u>) (<u>Capsicum annuum</u>), <u>tomato</u> (including <u>Lycopersicon esculentum</u> (= <u>Solanum lycopersicum</u>), <u>S. arcanum</u>, <u>S. cheesmaniae</u>, <u>S. chilense</u>, <u>S. galapagense</u>, <u>S. peruvianum</u>, <u>S. pimpinellifolium</u>), <u>chinese desert-thorn</u> (<u>Lycium barbarum</u>), <u>eggplant</u> (<u>Solanum melongena</u>), <u>carrot</u> (<u>Daucus carota</u> (including <u>Daucus carota</u> var. <u>sativa</u>)), <u>potato</u> (<u>Solanum tuberosum</u>)</p> <p>Seeds for planting of the following plants: <u>carrot</u> (<u>Daucus carota</u> (including <u>Daucus carota</u> var. <u>sativa</u>)),</p>	<p>solanacearum</p>	<p>(excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) and (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p>(i) The plants are grown at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) where the control against vectors of <u>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</u> is carried out.</p> <p>AND (ii) The plants are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay during the growing season or before the export and found to be free from <u>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</u>.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 20 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p> <p>(2) Seeds for planting of carrot(*): <u>Seed test or heat treatment in accordance with either of the following specific requirement must be conducted in either exporting country or Japan. If seed test or heat treatment will be conducted in exporting country, the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "the required additional declaration".</u></p> <p><u>EITHER</u> <u>A sample of 10,000 seeds randomly drawn from lot is tested by an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay and found to be free from <u>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</u>.</u></p> <p><u>OR</u> <u>The seeds are treated with hot water at a minimum temperature of</u></p>
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				<p>50°C for at least 20 minutes or with dry heat at a minimum temperature of 50°C for at least 72 hours to ensure freedom from <i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</i>. Details of treatment schedule must be included on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p> <p><u>For seed treatment:</u> <u>The seeds in the lot were disinfected by heat treatment specified in "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" on the certificate to ensure freedom from Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum.</u></p> <p><u>For seed test:</u> <u>A sample of 10,000 seeds in the lot was tested by PCR and found to be free from Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum.</u></p> <p>* The Annexed Table 2 of Notification from the Director of Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau for import plant quarantine on seeds and seedlings</p>
21	<p><u>[Asia]</u> Republic of Korea, China, <u>[Middle East]</u> Turkey, <u>[Europe]</u> Italy, Greece, Spain, Slovenia, France, Portugal, <u>[Latin America]</u> Chile, <u>[Oceania]</u> New Zealand</p>	<p><u>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) and pollen of the following plants:</u> <u>kiwi fruit (Actinidia (including A. deliciosa, A. chinensis)), Actinidia argute, Actinidia kolomikta</u></p>	<p><i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> <u>pv. actinidiae biovar3</u></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p><u>(i) Pollen</u> <u>Pollens originates from flowers collected from orchard(s) where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined that <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> biovar3 does not occur and the situation can be maintained.</u></p> <p><u>AND</u> <u>Pollens in this consignment has tested negative or non-viable for <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> biovar3 using an appropriate</u></p>

				<p>genetic method such as PCR assay.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>(ii) Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding pollens, seeds and fruits)</u></p> <p>The plant originates from area(s) where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined that <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> biovar3 does not occur and the situation can be maintained.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p> <p><i>Fulfills item 21 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</i></p>
22	<p><u>[Asia]</u> Pakistan, Malaysia, <u>[Middle East]</u> United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, <u>[Europe]</u> Italy, Cyprus, Spain, France, <u>[Africa]</u> Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, <u>[North America]</u> United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), <u>[Latin America]</u> Venezuela, Mexico, <u>[Oceania]</u> New Zealand</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:</p> <p>sesame (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>), horseradish (<i>Armoracia rusticana</i> (syn. <i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>)), celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i> (including var. <i>graveolens</i>, var. <i>dulce</i>, var. <i>rapaceum</i>)), madagascar periwinkle (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (syn. <i>Vinca rosea</i>)), carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i> (including <i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativa</i>)), Poncirus, Fortunella, Citrus</p>	<p><i>Spiroplasma citri</i> (stubborn disease of citrus)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>In their leafing stage the plants are tested by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Spiroplasma citri</i>.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p> <p><i>Fulfills item 22 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</i></p>
23	<p><u>[Asia]</u> Taiwan, <u>[Middle East]</u> Iran, Turkey,</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) of the</p>	<p><i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Pierce's disease of</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary</p>

	<p>[Europe] Italy, France, <u>North America</u> United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada, <u>Latin America</u> Argentina, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico</p>	<p>following plants: <u>Aesculus x hybrida, avocado (Persea americana), sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), redbud (Cercis canadensis), french mulberry (Callicarpa americana), flowering dogwood (Cornus florida), mugwort (Artemisia douglasiana), white alder (Alnus rhombifolia), peppervine (Ampelopsis arborea), common fig (Ficus carica), maidenhair tree (Ginkgo biloba), frogfruit (Lippia nodiflora (syn. Phyla nodiflora)), Westringia fruticosa, Murray red gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis), blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus), brittlebush (Encelia farinosa), cut-leaved cranesbill (Geranium dissectum), olive (Olea europaea), sweet marjoram (Origanum majorana (syn. Majorana hortensis)), partridge pea (Chamaecrista fasciculata), trifoliolate orange (Poncirus trifoliata), western sycamore (Platanus racemosa), french broom (Genista monspessulana), redbud (Cercis occidentalis), peruvian pepper (Schinus molle), Bidens pilosa, mirror plant (Coprosma repens), white sage (Salvia apiana), black sage (Salvia mellifera), crape myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica), jacaranda (Jacaranda mimosifolia), Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica), English ivy (Hedera helix), common oleander (Nerium oleander), goldenrod (Solidago fistulosa), southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora), oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus), loblolly pine (Pinus taeda), white mulberry (Morus alba), heavenly bamboo (Nandina domestica), madagascar periwinkle</u></p>	<p>grapevines)</p>	<p>certificate must include "<u>the required additional declaration</u>".</p> <p>In their leafing stage the plants are tested by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay and found to be free from <u>Xylella fastidiosa</u>.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 23 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
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		<p><u>(Catharanthus roseus (syn. Vinca rosea)), Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia), creeping buttercup (Ranunculus repens), pistachio (Pistacia vera), green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), Japanese beech (Fagus crenata), pecan (Carya illinoensis), toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia), jojoba (Simmondsia chinensis), Polygala myrtifolia, cheeseweed (Malva parviflora), white horehound (Marrubium vulgare), shrubby althea (Hibiscus syriacus), sweet gum (Liquidambar styraciflua), yaupon holly (Ilex vomitoria), California walnut (Juglans californica), ashe juniper (Juniperus ashei), tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera), Mexican hat flower (Ratibida columnaris), Spanish broom (Spartium junceum), red mulberry (Morus rubra), Metrosideros, Erodium, Acer, Rubus, Fortunella, Veronica, Coffea, Quercus, Prunus, Vaccinium, Vinca, Pyrus, Ulmus, Sambucus, Baccharis, Vitis, Citrus, Salix, Hemerocallis</u></p>		
24	<p>[Asia] India, China (excluding Hong Kong),</p> <p>[Middle East] Afghanistan, Israel, Iran, Turkey,</p> <p>[Europe] Italy, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Croatia, Slovenia, Czech, Germany, France, Belarus, Belgium, Poland, Malta, Russia,</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:</p> <p><u>sweet pepper (chili peppers, Shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), potato (Solanum tuberosum), Petunia,</u></p>	<p><i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>(i) For seeds:</p> <p>The parent plants or the seeds harvested from the parent plants are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>. <u>For seed test, a sample of 4,600 seeds randomly drawn from lot in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures is</u></p>

	<p>[Africa] Egypt, <u>Ghana</u>, Nigeria, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Costa Rica, Chile, <u>Dominican Republic</u>, Venezuela, Peru, [Oceania] <u>Australia</u>, New Zealand</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: avocado (<i>Persea americana</i>), cape gooseberry (<i>Physalis peruviana</i>), marmalade bush (<i>Streptosolen jamesonii</i>), <i>Solanum rantonnetii</i>, jerusalem cherry (<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>), <i>Solanum jasminoides</i>, sweet pepper (chili peppers, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>), <u>tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (=Solanum lycopersicum), <i>S. arcanum</i>, <i>S. cheesmaniae</i>, <i>S. chilense</i>, <i>S. galapagense</i>, <i>S. peruvianum</i>, <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i>))</u>, potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>), pepino (<i>Solanum muricatum</i>), Calibrachoa, Cestrum, Dahlia, Brugmansia, Petunia</p>		<p><u>divided and tested as sub-samples of no more than 400 seeds for RT-PCR assay.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants randomly drawn from lot are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay during the growing season or prior to export and found to be free from <i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 24 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
25	<p>[Asia] China (excluding Hong Kong), [Middle East] Syria, [Europe] Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Austria, Netherlands, Cyprus, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, <u>Lithuania</u>, [Africa] <u>Canary Islands</u>, South African Republic, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants: <u>tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (=Solanum lycopersicum), <i>S. arcanum</i>, <i>S. cheesmaniae</i>, <i>S. chilense</i>, <i>S. galapagense</i>, <i>S. peruvianum</i>, <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i>))</u>, Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Chrysanthemum segetum, black nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), <i>Echium creticum</i>, <i>Echium humile</i>, tree tobacco (<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>), thorn-apple (<i>Datura innoxia</i> (syn. <i>Datura</i></p>	<i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>(i) For seeds: The parent plants or the seeds harvested from the parent plants are tested by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>. <u>For seed test, a sample of 4,600 seeds randomly drawn from lot in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures is divided and tested as sub-samples of no more than 250 seeds for ELISA or sub-samples of no more than 400 seeds for RT-PCR assay.</u></p>

	<p>[Latin America] Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Mexico</p>	<p>meteloides)), Chenopodium murale, Conyza albida, london rocket (Sisymbrium irio), Taraxacum vulgare, Diplotaxis erucooides, <u>tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), Bassia scoparia (syn. Kochia scoparia), potato (Solanum tuberosum), Piptatherum multiflorum, larger bindweed (Calystegia sepium), pepino (Solanum muricatum), Calendula arvensis, Moricandia arvensis, Heliotropium europaeum, Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium, Plantago, Onopordum, Rumex, Coronopus, Convolvulus, Malva, Sonchus, Amaranthus</u></p>		<p>OR</p> <p>(ii) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):</p> <p>The plants randomly drawn from lot are tested by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay during the growing season or prior to export and found to be free from <i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p> <p><u>Fulfills item 25 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
26	<p>[Europe] Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Denmark, Germany, France,</p> <p>[Africa] Mali,</p> <p>[North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,</p> <p>[Latin America] Costa Rica</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:</p> <p><u>tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)),</u></p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:</p> <p>Gloxinia (Seemannia) gymnostoma, Gloxinia (Seemannia) nematanthodes, Gloxinia (Seemannia) purpurascens, Columnea erythrophaea, <u>tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S.</u></p>	<p><i>Columnea latent viroid</i></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>(i) For seeds:</p> <p>The parent plants or the seeds harvested from the parent plants are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Columnea latent viroid</i>. <u>For seed test, a sample of 4,600 seeds randomly drawn from lot in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures is divided and tested as sub-samples of no more than 400 seeds for RT-PCR assay.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>(ii) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding</p>

		<p><u>arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium</u>), <i>Nematanthus wettsteinii</i>, <i>Brunfelsia undulata</i></p>		<p>seeds and fruits):</p> <p>The plants randomly drawn from lot are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay during the growing season or prior to export and found to be free from <i>Columnea latent viroid</i>.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p> <p><u>Fulfills item 26 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
27	<p>[North America] Canada, [Latin America] Mexico</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:</p> <p><u>tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (=Solanum lycopersicum), <i>S. arcanum</i>, <i>S. cheesmaniae</i>, <i>S. chilense</i>, <i>S. galapagense</i>, <i>S. peruvianum</i>, <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i>)</u>), Heartleaf Nightshade (<i>Solanum cardiophyllum</i>)</p>	<i>Mexican papita viroid</i>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>The plants randomly drawn from lot are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay during the growing season or prior to export and found to be free from <i>Mexican papita viroid</i>.</p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u></p> <p><u>Fulfills item 27 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
28	<p>[Asia] Indonesia, [Middle East] Israel, [Europe] Italy, Austria, Netherlands, Croatia, Slovenia, Germany, Finland, France, Belgium, Poland, [Africa] Ghana, Tunisia, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:</p> <p><u>Tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (=Solanum lycopersicum), <i>S. arcanum</i>, <i>S. cheesmaniae</i>, <i>S. chilense</i>, <i>S. galapagense</i>, <i>S. peruvianum</i>, <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i>)</u>),</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding</p>	<i>Tomato apical stunt viroid</i>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>(i) For seeds:</p> <p>The parent plants or the seeds harvested from the parent plants are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Tomato apical stunt viroid</i>. <u>For seed test, a sample of 4,600 seeds randomly drawn from lot in accordance with</u></p>

		<p>seed and fruit) of the following plants: marmalade bush (<i>Streptosolen jamesonii</i>), <i>Solanum rantonnetii</i>, jerusalem cherry (<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>), <i>Solanum jasminoides</i>, <u>tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (=Solanum lycopersicum), <i>S. arcanum</i>, <i>S. cheesmaniae</i>, <i>S. chilense</i>, <i>S. galapagense</i>, <i>S. peruvianum</i>, <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i>)), <i>Cestrum</i>, <i>Brugmansia</i></u></p>		<p><u>the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures is divided and tested as sub-samples of no more than 400 seeds for RT-PCR assay.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>(ii) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants randomly drawn from lot are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay during the growing season or prior to export and found to be free from <i>Tomato apical stunt viroid</i></p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 28 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
29	<p>[Asia] India, [Europe] United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Slovenia, Czech, Finland, France, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Mexico</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants: <u>tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (=Solanum lycopersicum), <i>S. arcanum</i>, <i>S. cheesmaniae</i>, <i>S. chilense</i>, <i>S. galapagense</i>, <i>S. peruvianum</i>, <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i>)), <i>Petunia</i>,</u></p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>, <u>tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (=Solanum lycopersicum), <i>S. arcanum</i>, <i>S. cheesmaniae</i>, <i>S. chilense</i>, <i>S. galapagense</i>, <i>S. peruvianum</i>, <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i>)), dwarf periwinkle (<i>Vinca minor</i>), <i>Verbena</i>, <i>Petunia</i></u></p>	<i>Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid</i>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>EITHER</p> <p>(i) For seeds: The parent plants or the seeds harvested from the parent plants are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid</i>. <u>For seed test, a sample of 4,600 seeds randomly drawn from lot in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures is divided and tested as sub-samples of no more than 400 seeds for RT-PCR assay.</u></p> <p>OR</p>

				<p>(ii) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):</p> <p>The plants randomly drawn from lot are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay during the growing season or prior to export and found to be free from <i>Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid</i></p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 29 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>
30	<p>[Asia] Thailand, [Europe] Netherlands, [North America] Canada</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants: <u>sweet pepper (chili peppers, Shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum),</u></p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: <u>Tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), sweet pepper (chili peppers, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum)</u></p>	<p><i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>(i) For seeds:</p> <p>The parent plants or the seeds harvested from the parent plants are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i>. <u>For seed test, a sample of 4,600 seeds randomly drawn from lot in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures is divided and tested as sub-samples of no more than 400 seeds for RT-PCR assay.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>(ii) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):</p> <p>The plants randomly drawn from lot are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay during the growing season or prior to export and found to be free from <i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i></p> <p><u>The required additional declaration:</u> <u>Fulfills item 30 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for</u></p>

				<u>Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u>
31	[Latin America] Mexico	<p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:</p> <p><u>tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)</u></p>	<i>Tomato planta macho viroid</i>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>the required additional declaration</i>".</p> <p>The plants randomly drawn from lot are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay during the growing season or prior to export and found to be free from <i>Tomato planta macho viroid</i>.</p> <p><i>The required additional declaration:</i></p> <p><u>Fulfills item 31 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</u></p>

ANNEX1: The required items of the work plan for the exportation of fresh fruits produced in the designated area

The work plan for the exportation of fresh fruits of host plants produced in the area(s) where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined that the targeted fruit fly does not occur and the situation is maintained (hereinafter referred to as "designated area(s)") should include the undermentioned requirements.

(1) Characterization of the work plan

- The name of targeted fruit fly species
- The designated area(s) certified under this work plan (detailed maps showing the boundaries, host area locations, and, where necessary, buffer zones)
- The name of fruits

(2) Roles and responsibilities of the NPPO of exporting countries and organizations involved

Responsibilities of the NPPO of exporting countries and official delegation of responsibilities assigned to the organizations involved to implement the work plan

(3) The establishment and maintenance of the designated area(s) by the NPPO of the exporting country

- 1) The name of administrative district of the designated area(s) and buffer zones
- 2) Trapping procedures in the designated area(s) and its buffer zone
 - A Type of traps and attractants
 - B Trap deployment (placement), trap mapping and the density (number of traps per area)
 - C Trap servicing (maintaining and refreshing the traps) during the period of trapping
 - D Trap inspection (frequency of regular checking of the traps for fruit flies)
- 3) Controls on the movement of host plants into the designated area(s)
 - Domestic restrictions to control the movement of host plants of target fruit fly species
- 4) Response to the detection of the targeted fruit fly during trap inspection
 - A Documentations and record keeping of trapping
 - (a) number and sex of flies caught
 - (b) presence of eggs and their fertility in the case where female adult(s) is caught
 - (c) maturity of fruits in the designated area where fruit fly is detected
 - (d) climatic conditions (temperature, day/night ratio, humidity/rainfall data)
 - (e) previous history of trap catches in the designated area where fruit fly is detected
 - (f) proximity of trap to any preferred host plants
 - B Corrective measures
 - (a) increase in the density of traps in the surrounding area
 - (b) fruit sampling in the surrounding areas where a targeted fruit fly is detected

(c) bait spray for a certain period

C Suspension and recommencement of certification of fruit from the designated area when a targeted fruit fly is detected

- Criteria for suspension when an outbreak of the targeted fruit fly occurs
- Requirements for recommencement of certification of fruit from the designated area

D Reporting to the NPPO of Japan

Immediate reporting to Japan of the detection of fruit fly by traps, any change in the status in the designated area and corrective actions

(4) Packing facility and packing

1) Designation and maintenance of packing facility by the NPPO of the exporting country

A Requirements of the area where the packing facility is located

Packing facility needs to be in the area where the targeted fruit fly does not occur or where pest control such as ground bait spray is applied

B Requirement of packing facility

Fruits destined for Japan must be packed only on clearly marked line(s) under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country to ensure that no mixing occurs with fruits from non-designated areas.

2) Requirement of boxes and labeling and/or stamping

- Measures to prevent possible infestation (e.g. sealed boxes, trailers or containers, screening ventilation opening) if necessary.
- The fruits must be made it clear that the fruits are for Japan
- A label or a stamp including identification information on orchard number, area number or production state must be clearly visible and placed on each tray or box.

(5) Export inspection by the NPPO of the exporting country

1) Inspection method

- Fruits sampled in the export inspection must be dissected and be found free of the targeted fruit fly

2) Response to the detection of a targeted fruit fly in the export inspection

- The NPPO of the exporting country must immediately notify the NPPO of Japan and suspend certification of fruit from the designated area until the cause of the detection is clarified by the investigation.
- Recommencement of certification of fruits from the designated area to Japan must be subject to consultations between the NPPO of the exporting country and the NPPO of Japan

(6) Additional Declaration on Phytosanitary Certificate

Additional declarations required must be included on the Phytosanitary Certificate

(7) Overland shipment and storage at a seaport and an airport of embarkation

- Transportation containers must be secured to prevent possible contamination

- Fruits destined for Japan must be segregated in such a manner that they do not become mixed with fruits for other countries and domestic market
- (8) Response to the detection of the targeted fruit fly in the import inspection by the NPPO of Japan
- All shipments in transit to Japan from the same designated area shall be re-exported to the exporting country or to a third country.
 - The NPPO of the exporting country must suspend certification of fruits from the designated area until of the detection is clarified by the investigation.
 - Resuming the exportation of fruits from the designated area to Japan must be subject to consultations between the NPPO of the exporting country and the NPPO of Japan

(9) Amendment of the provisions of the work plan

Amendment of the provisions of the work plan must be subject to consultations between the NPPO of the exporting country and the NPPO of Japan.

ANNEX2: The required items of the work plan for the exportation of fresh fruits treated with appropriate treatment against the targeted fruit fly at the designated facility in the exporting country

The work plan for the exportation of fresh fruits treated with appropriate treatment against the targeted fruit fly at the facility which the NPPO of the exporting country has designated should include the undermentioned requirements.

(1) Characterization of the work plan

- The name of targeted fruit fly species
- Area(s) and targeted fruit to which the phytosanitary measures (treatment) under the work plan are applied

(2) Roles and responsibilities of the NPPO of exporting countries and organizations involved

Responsibilities of the NPPO of exporting countries and official delegation of responsibilities assigned/authorized to the organizations involved to implement the work plan

(3) The designation of the treatment facility

Requirements of facilities, containers or ships used for treatment which the NPPO of the exporting country designates (hereinafter referred to as "designated treatment facilities")

- Designated treatment facilities must contain capacities to sustain the stated treatment schedules
- Measures to prevent possible infestation (e.g. screening ventilation opening)
- The list of designated treatment facilities must be provided to the NPPO of Japan

(4) Method of treatment and treatment schedule

The appropriate treatment methods and schedules against the targeted quarantine pest should be described. The treatment must be implemented under the

supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country.

(5) Packing facility and packing

1) Designation and maintenance of packing facility by the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country

- Fruits destined for Japan must be packed only on clearly marked line(s) under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country to ensure that no mixing occurs with untreated fruit.
- Measures to prevent possible infestation.
- The list of designated packing facilities must be provided to the NPPO of Japan

2) Requirement of boxes and labeling and/or stamping

- Measures to prevent possible infestation (e.g. sealed boxes, trailers or containers, screening ventilation opening) if necessary.
- The fruits must be made it clear that the fruits are for Japan
- A label or a stamp including information to be able to identify that the fruits are treated must be clearly visible and placed on a tray or a box.

(6) Export inspection by the NPPO of the exporting country

Inspection method

- Fruits sampled in the export inspection must be dissected and be found free of the targeted fruit fly

(7) Response to the detection of the targeted fruit fly from the treated fruits

- The NPPO of the exporting country must suspend certification of fruit from the designated treatment facility until the cause of the detection is clarified by the investigation
- The NPPO of the exporting country must investigate and clarify the cause, and make every effort for improvement.
- The NPPO of the exporting country must immediately inform the NPPO of Japan of detection of the fruit fly and corrective actions
- Resuming the exportation of fruits from the designated treatment facility to Japan must be subject to consultations between the NPPO of the exporting country and the NPPO of Japan

(8) Additional Declaration on Phytosanitary Certificate

The treatment details (e.g. treatment date, conditions), packing facility identity, and containers seal numbers or ship warehouses, must be included in the appropriate section in Phytosanitary Certificate

(9) Over-land shipment and storage at a seaport and an airport of embarkation

- Transportation containers must be secured to prevent possible contamination
- Fruits destined for Japan must be segregated in such a manner that they do not become mixed with fruits for other countries and domestic market

(10) Response to the detection of the targeted fruit fly in the import inspection

- The NPPO of the exporting country must immediately suspend all certification procedures
- The NPPO of the exporting country must investigate and clarify the cause, and make every effort for improvement.
- Resuming the exportation of fruits from the designated area to Japan must be subject to consultations between the NPPO of the exporting country and the NPPO of Japan

(11) Amendment of the provisions of the work plan

Amendment of the provisions of the work plan must be subject to consultations between the NPPO of the exporting country and the NPPO of Japan.

ANNEX3: The existing work plans approved by Director of Plant Protection Division of Japan

(1) The fresh fruits of grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*), orange (*Citrus sinensis*), mandarin (*Citrus reticulata*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) are produced in the fruit fly free area in Sonora, Chihuahua, Baja California Sur and north of Sinaloa which the NPPO of the exporting country has determined as the targeted fruit fly species do not occur and the situation can be maintained

Work plan for the certification of fresh fruits from the fruit fly free area of Sonora, Chihuahua, Baja California sur and North of Sinaloa in Mexico to Japan (No.de oficio B00.01.03.01.01.11632 dated November 15, 2006)

(2) The fruits of Mango (*Mangifera indica*) are produced in Mexico (except Chiapas)

Work plan for the exportation of Mango from Mexico to Japan with Hot water treatment (No.de oficio B00.01.01.01.03-09570 dated November 22, 2010)

Addendum to work plan for the exportation of Mango from Mexico to Japan with hot water treatment. Forced hot air treatment (No.de oficio B00.01.01.02-02054 dated February 26 2008)

(3) The fresh fruits of Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*) and orange (*Citrus sinensis*) produced in Mexico (except Chiapas)

Work plan for the exportation of citrus from Mexico to Japan (No.de oficio B00.01.01.02-0623 dated June 5 2008)

(4) Fresh fruits of Grapefruit produced at areas in Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Michoacan, Veracruz, Campeche and Yucatan in Mexico where the NPPO of Mexico has determined as a result of negative trapping or negative trapping following bait sprays, hat the targeted fruit fly species do not occur and the situation can be maintained.

Treatment manual establish by plant health institutions from Japan and Mexico (No.de oficio.B00.01.01.02.02-07813 dated August 9th 2012)

(5) Fresh fruits of Grapefruit, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, pomelos, oroblanco and carambola (*Averrhoa carambola*) produced at areas in Florida where the NPPO of USA has determined as a result of negative trapping or negative trapping following bait sprays, that the targeted fruit fly species do not occur and the situation can be maintained

Protocol for the exportation of fresh fruits from Florida to Japan (August 2012)

(6) Fresh fruits of grapefruit, oranges, oroblanco, tangelos, tangerines, mangoes, pomelos, and/or other fresh fruits (excluding sour lemons, *Citrus limon*) produced in Florida which are known to host caribflies are treated with methyl bromide fumigation treatment or cold treatment for the targeted fruit fly species
Protocol for the exportation of fresh fruits from Florida to Japan (August 2012)