

# 植物防疫所

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[ホーム](#) > [Other Languages](#) > 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) and the Details of Requirements for each of the Quarantine Pests

## 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) and the Details of Requirements for each of the Quarantine Pests

Last updated 28 April, 2021

### 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.

**Note:** This table is applicable from 28 April, 2021.

Item No	Region/countries	Plants	Quarantine pests	Requirements
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1	<p>[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</p>	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants: Pouteria obovata, abiu (Pouteria caimito), apricot (Prunus armeniaca), yellow pitahaya (Hylocereus megalanthus (syn. Selenicereus megalanthus)), common fig (Ficus carica), Campomanesia xanthocarpa, kiwi fruit (Actinidia deliciosa, A. chinensis), passion fruit (Passiflora edulis), Chrysophyllum gonocarpum, tamarillo (Cyphomandra betacea (syn. Pionandra betacea, Solanum insigne)),carambola (Averrhoa carambola), cherry (including Prunus avium, P. cerasus, others), pomegranate (Punica granatum), sapodilla (Manilkara zapota (= Achras zapota)), Ziziphus joazeiro, Zuelania guidonia, plum (including Prunus domestica, Prunus salicina), 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), peach (Prunus persica), Singapore almond (Terminalia catappa), apple (Malus), Diospyros, Rubus (excluding those listed in Appendix 3 in this table), Coffea, Vaccinium (excluding those listed in Appendix 4 in this table), Spondias, Psidium, Annona, Syzygium, Citrus (excluding those listed in Appendix 2 in this table and excluding lime and lemon), Eugenia</p> <p>Appendix  1 Grape shipped from Mexico (excluding Chiapas state) and is not moved through areas listed in item 1 of the Annexed Table 2-2.  2 Citrus shipped from Mexico (excluding Chiapas state) and is not moved through areas listed in item 1 of the Annexed Table 2-2.  3 Rubus shipped from Mexico (excluding Chiapas state) and is not moved through areas listed in item 1 of the Annexed Table 2-2.  4 Vaccinium shipped from Mexico (excluding Chiapas state) and is not moved through areas listed in item 1 of the Annexed Table 2-2.</p>	<p>Anastrepha fraterculus (South American fruit fly)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from Anastrepha fraterculus. The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g. date, temperature, time) are made on the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate based on the work plan.</p> <p>The work plan which describes the following specific requirements must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF, Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD approves it.</p> <p>Either</p> <p>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specified areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined with the appropriate procedure that Anastrepha fraterculus does not occur and such status can be properly maintained.</p> <p>or</p> <p>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate treatment against Anastrepha fraterculus at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated.</p>
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2	[Latin America] Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia	Fresh fruits of the following plants: watermelon ( <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (syn. <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> )), bottle gourd ( <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (syn. <i>Lagenaria leucantha</i> )), Cucurbita, Cucumis	<i>Anastrepha grandis</i> (South American cucurbit fruit fly)	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <i>Anastrepha grandis</i>.</p> <p>The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g.date, temperature, time) are made on the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate based on the work plan.</p> <p>The work plan which describes the following specific requirements must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF, Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD approves it.</p> <p>Either</p> <p>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specified areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined with the appropriate procedure that <i>Anastrepha grandis</i> does not occur and such status can be properly maintained.</p> <p>or</p> <p>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate treatment against <i>Anastrepha grandis</i> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated.</p>
3	[Latin America] El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, Honduras, Mexico	Fresh fruits of the following plants: cashew ( <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> ), passion fruit ( <i>Passiflora edulis</i> ), pomegranate ( <i>Punica granatum</i> ), pear ( <i>Pyrus</i> ), feijoa ( <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> ), rose apple ( <i>Syzygium jambos</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia jambos</i> )), mamey sapote ( <i>Pouteria sapota</i> ), mamey apple (mammee apple) ( <i>Mammea americana</i> ), quince ( <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> ), mango ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> ), peach ( <i>Prunus persica</i> ), <i>Spondias purpurea</i> , manzano peppers ( <i>Capsicum pubescens</i> ), <i>Diospyros</i> , <i>Casimiroa</i> , <i>Coffea</i> , <i>Psidium</i> , <i>Annona</i> , <i>Citrus</i> (excluding lime and lemon)	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Mexican fruit fly)	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>.</p> <p>The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g. date, temperature, time) are made on the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate based on the work plan.</p> <p>The work plan which describes the following specific requirements must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF, Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD approves it.</p> <p>Either</p> <p>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specified areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined with the appropriate procedure that <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> does not occur and such status can be properly maintained.</p> <p>or</p> <p>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate treatment against <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated.</p>

<p>4</p>	<p>[Latin America] Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Surinam, Nicaragua, West Indies, Panama, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Honduras, Mexico</p>	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants: almond (<i>Prunus dulcis</i> (syn. <i>P. amygdalus</i>, <i>P. communis</i>)), acerola (<i>Malpighia emarginata</i>(syn:<i>M. glabra</i>, <i>M. puniceifolia</i>), carambola (<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>), sapodilla (<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (= <i>Achras zapota</i>)), jaboticaba (<i>Plinia cauliflora</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia cauliflora</i>, <i>Myrcia jaboticaba</i>)), plum (including <i>Prunus domestica</i>, <i>Prunus salicina</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus</i>), loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>), Maya nut (<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>), mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), <i>Pouteria</i>, <i>Diospyros</i>, <i>Spondias</i>, <i>Psidium</i>, <i>Syzygium</i>, <i>Eugenia</i></p>	<p><i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> (West Indian fruit fly)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>. The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g.date, temperature, time) are made on the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate based on the work plan. The work plan which describes the following specific requirements must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF, Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD approves it.</p> <p>Either</p> <p>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specified areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined with the appropriate procedure that <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> does not occur and such status can be properly maintained.</p> <p>or</p> <p>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate treatment against <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>[North America] United States of America (Florida state only), [Latin America] West Indies, French Guiana</p>	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants: akee (<i>Blighia sapida</i>), acerola (<i>Malpighia emarginata</i> (syn:<i>M. glabra</i>, <i>M. puniceifolia</i>), icaco plum (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>), carambola (<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>), sapodilla (<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (= <i>Achras zapota</i>)), jaboticaba (<i>Plinia cauliflora</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia cauliflora</i>, <i>Myrcia jaboticaba</i>)), caimito (<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>), plum (including <i>Prunus domestica</i>, <i>Prunus salicina</i>), kumquat (oval) (<i>Fortunella margarita</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus</i>), loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>), mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>), Singapore almond (<i>Terminalia catappa</i>), apple (<i>Malus</i>), <i>Diospyros</i>, <i>Spondias</i>, <i>Psidium</i>, <i>Annona</i>, <i>Syzygium</i>, <i>Citrus</i> (excluding lime and lemon), <i>Eugenia</i></p>	<p><i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Caribbean fruit fly)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>. The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g. date, temperature, time) are made on the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate based on the work plan. The work plan which describes the following specific requirements must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF, Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD approves it.</p> <p>Either</p> <p>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specified areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined with the appropriate procedure that <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> does not occur and such status can be properly maintained.</p> <p>or</p> <p>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate treatment against <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated.</p>

6	<p>[North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada, [Latin America] Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, [Oceania] New Zealand, Norfolk Island (Australia)</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 (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (including <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> var. <i>edulis</i>)), field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>), broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>), tamarillo (<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i> (syn. <i>Pionandra betacea</i>, <i>Solanum insigne</i>)), tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>), beet (including garden beet, red beet, sugar beet) (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (including var. <i>altissima</i>, var. <i>rapa</i>, var. <i>rubra</i>)), corn (<i>Zea mays</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>), northern white cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>), <i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i>, sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>), <i>Lycium</i>, <i>Capsicum</i>, <i>Solanum</i>, <i>Physalis</i></p>	<p><i>Bactericera cockerelli</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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants are found to be free from <i>Bactericera cockerelli</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 cockerelli</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>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 6 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</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, Belgium, Poland, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, [Africa] Algeria, Tunisia, 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: treacle-mustard (<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>), parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (syn. <i>P. sativum</i>, <i>P. hortense</i>)), field penny-cress (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>), <i>Chenopodium album</i>, jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>), Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>), onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>), beet (including garden beet, red beet, sugar beet) (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (including var. <i>altissima</i>, var. <i>rapa</i>, var. <i>rubra</i>)), <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>, carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i> (including <i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativa</i>)), <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>, <i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i>, <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> (including <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> var. <i>elatior</i>), <i>Brassica</i>, <i>Solanum</i></p>	<p><i>Bactericera nigricornis</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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>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>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 7 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>

8	<p>[Middle East] Israel, Iran, Turkey,          [Europe] Italy, Cyprus, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Slovakia, Czech, Hungary, France, Portugal, Malta,          [Africa] Algeria, Egypt, Canary Islands, Tunisia, Morocco</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: celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i> (including var. <i>graveolens</i>, var. <i>dulce</i>, var. <i>rapaceum</i>), <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> (including <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> var. <i>elatior</i>), <i>Daucus</i></p>	<p><i>Bactericera trigonica</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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:          Fulfills item 8 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
9	<p>[Asia] India,          [Middle East] Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey,          [Europe] Italy, Uzbekistan, Greece, Kyrgyz Republic, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, France,          [Africa] Algeria, Egypt, Canary Islands, Sudan, Tunisia, Namibia, Morocco, Libya, South African Republic,          [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,          [Latin America] Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Mexico,          [Oceania] Hawaiian Islands</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:          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>), <i>Melilotus indicus</i>, Russian-thistle (<i>Salsola pestifer</i> (syn. <i>Salsola kali</i> subsp. <i>ruthenica</i>)), london rocket (<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>), calamondin orange (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i> (= <i>Citrus x microcarpa</i>)), black pigweed (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>), horseradish (<i>Armoracia rusticana</i> (syn. <i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>)), radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>), shortpod mustard (<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>), onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>), <i>Tidestromia lanuginosa</i>, sweet pepper (chili peppers, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</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>), <i>Fumaria capreolata</i>, carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i> (including <i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativa</i>)), wild mustards (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>), tumble mustard (<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>), <i>Funastrum hirtellum</i>, chinchweed (<i>Pectis papposa</i>), spinach (<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>), <i>Monolepis nuttalliana</i>, <i>Lepidium lasiocarpum</i>, <i>Chenopodium</i>, <i>Alyssum</i>, <i>Brassica</i>, <i>Linum</i>, <i>Cistus</i>, <i>Tamarix</i>, <i>Fortunella</i>, <i>Lycium</i>, <i>Zygophyllum</i>, <i>x Citroncirus</i>, <i>Cleome</i>, <i>Tropaeolum</i>, <i>Rosa</i>, <i>Zinnia</i>, <i>Amaranthus</i>, <i>Geranium</i>, <i>Beta</i>, <i>Petunia</i>, <i>Matthiola</i>, <i>Citrus</i></p>	<p><i>Circulifer tenellus</i>          (beet leafhopper)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:          Fulfills item 9 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>

10	<p>[North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,</p> <p>[Latin America] El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico,</p> <p>[Oceania] Guam</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:</p> <p>common bean (kidney bean) (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>), quinoa (<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>), sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (including <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> var. <i>edulis</i>)), 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><i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i> (spotted cucumber 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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants are found to be free from xby 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>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 10 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
11	<p>[Africa] South African Republic,</p> <p>[North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands),</p> <p>[Latin America] Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil, Peru,</p> <p>[Oceania] Australia, New Zealand</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:</p> <p>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></p>	<p><i>Naupactus leucoloma</i> (whitefringed weevil)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>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>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 11 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
12	<p>[Europe] Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Estonia, Austria, Republic of North Macedonia, Croatia, Kosovo, Switzerland, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Hungary, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poland, 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>), <i>Taxus</i>, <i>Fragaria</i>, <i>Larix</i>, <i>Thuja</i>, <i>Tsuga</i>, <i>Picea</i>, <i>Euonymus</i>, <i>Corylus</i>, <i>Beta</i>, <i>Pinus</i>, <i>Abies</i></p>	<p><i>Otiorhynchus ovatus</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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants are found to be free from <i>Otiorhynchus ovatus</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>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 12 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>

13	<p>[Middle East] Iran, Turkey,                  [Europe] Ireland, Albania, Andorra , Italy, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Estonia, Austria, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Republic of North Macedonia, Greece, Croatia, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Turkmenistan, Hungary, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poland, Portugal, Moldova, Romania, Luxembourg, Russia,                  [Africa] Algeria, Egypt,                  [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,                  [Latin America] Chile, Mexico,                  [Oceania] Australia, New Zealand</p>	<p>Logs of the following plants:                  Ulmus</p>	<p><i>Scolytus multistriatus</i>                  (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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</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 treatment stated.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 13 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
14	<p>[Asia] India,                  [Middle East] Iran, Turkey,                  [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:                  Ulmus</p>	<p><i>Scolytus scolytus</i>                  (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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 14 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>

15	[Asia] Mongolia, [Europe] Italy, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Estonia, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Finland, France, Belarus, Poland, Latvia, Russia	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: dill ( <i>Anethum graveolens</i> ), parsley ( <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (syn. <i>P. sativum</i> , <i>P. hortense</i> )), cumin ( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ), coriander ( <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> ), celery ( <i>Apium graveolens</i> (including var. <i>graveolens</i> , var. <i>dulce</i> , var. <i>rapaceum</i> )), carrot ( <i>Daucus carota</i> (including <i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativa</i> )), caraway ( <i>Carum carvi</i> )	<i>Trioza apicalis</i> (carrot psyllid)	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>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>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 15 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
16	[Europe] Ireland, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), [Latin America] Chile, [Oceania] New Zealand	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 myricoides</i> ), Pieris, Michelia, Gevuina, Quercus, Rhododendron, Drimys, Fagus, Magnolia, Liriodendron	<i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plant material must be disinfested by heat treatment at 71 degrees Celsius or higher for 75 minutes or longer to ensure to be free 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>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 16 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>

17	<p>[Asia] Viet Nam,                  [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, Portugal, Lithuania, Luxembourg,                  [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:                  spike witch hazel (<i>Corylopsis spicata</i>), tanoak (<i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i> (syn. <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>)), <i>Hydrangea seemannii</i>, <i>Lophostemon confertus</i>, <i>Adiantum</i>, <i>Pieris</i>, <i>Vancouveria</i>, <i>Arctostaphylos</i>, <i>Arbutus</i>, <i>Distylium</i>, <i>Taxus</i>, <i>Leucothoe</i>, <i>Chimaphila</i>, <i>Rhus</i>, <i>Umbellularia</i>, <i>Erica</i>, <i>Michelia</i>, <i>Dryopteris</i>, <i>Olea</i>, <i>Acer</i>, <i>Photinia</i>, <i>Betula</i>, <i>Viburnum</i>, <i>Torreya</i>, <i>Larix</i>, <i>Garrya</i>, <i>Calluna</i>, <i>Kalmia</i>, <i>Empetrum</i>, <i>Rubus</i>, <i>Cistus</i>, <i>Hedera</i>, <i>Nerium</i>, <i>Cinnamomum</i>, <i>Carpinus</i>, <i>Castanea</i>, <i>Griselinia</i>, <i>Clematis</i>, <i>Rhamnus</i> (=Frangula), <i>Calycanthus</i>, <i>Ceanothus</i>, <i>Gevuina</i>, <i>Laurus</i>, <i>Ceratonia</i>, <i>Quercus</i>, <i>Prunus</i>, <i>Castanopsis</i>, <i>Smilax</i>, <i>Tilia</i>, <i>Cotoneaster</i>, <i>Choisya</i>, <i>Gaultheria</i>, <i>Symphoricarpos</i>, <i>Lonicera</i>, <i>Ribes</i>, <i>Vaccinium</i>, <i>Sequoia</i>, <i>Zenobia</i>, <i>Tsuga</i>, <i>Rhododendron</i>, <i>Camellia</i>, <i>Clintonia</i>, <i>Trientalis</i>, <i>Trachelospermum</i>, <i>Picea</i>, <i>Pseudotsuga</i>, <i>Pyracantha</i>, <i>Loropetalum</i>, <i>Aesculus</i>, <i>Fraxinus</i>, <i>Pistacia</i>, <i>Pittosporum</i>, <i>Drimys</i>, <i>Nothofagus</i>, <i>Euonymus</i>, <i>Ulmus</i>, <i>Sambucus</i>, <i>Populus</i>, <i>Syringa</i>, <i>Corylus</i>, <i>Cercis</i>, <i>Rosa</i>, <i>Parakmeria</i>, <i>Parrotia</i>, <i>Alnus</i>, <i>Annona</i>, <i>Mahonia</i>, <i>Chamaecyparis</i>, <i>Andromeda</i>, <i>Schima</i>, <i>Physocarpus</i>, <i>Fuchsia</i>, <i>Fagus</i>, <i>Heteromeles</i>, <i>Maianthemum</i>, <i>Pinus</i>, <i>Lithocarpus</i>, <i>Hamamelis</i>, <i>Cornus</i>, <i>Berberis</i>, <i>Osmanthus</i>, <i>Magnolia</i>, <i>Manglietia</i>, <i>Ilex</i>, <i>Abies</i>, <i>Salix</i>, <i>Ardisia</i>, <i>Osmorhiza</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Daphniphyllum</i>, <i>Liriodendron</i>, <i>Malus</i>, <i>Linnaea</i></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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plant material must be disinfected by heat treatment at 71 degrees Celsius or higher for 75 minutes or longer to ensure to be free 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>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 17 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
18	<p>[Middle East] Iran, Turkey,                  [Europe] Ireland, Albania, Italy, Ukraine, Austria, Netherlands, Republic of North Macedonia, Greece, Croatia, Switzerland, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia</p>	<p>Logs and live plants, plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit), cut flowers and branches of the following plants:  <i>Zelkova carpinifolia</i>, <i>Ulmus</i></p>	<p><i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i>                  subsp. <i>novo-ulmi</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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants are found to be free from <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> subsp. <i>novo-ulmi</i> 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 <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> subsp. <i>novo-ulmi</i> such as <i>Scolytus</i> spp. and <i>Hylurgopinus</i> spp are not present.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 18 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
19	<p>[Asia] India, Indonesia, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, China (excluding Hong Kong),                  [Middle East] Israel, Turkey,                  [Europe] Italy, Greece, Serbia, Hungary,                  [Africa] Nigeria, South African Republic,                  [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands),                  [Latin America] Costa</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding fruits) and seeds for planting of the following plants:                  cucumber (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>), watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (syn. <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)), <i>Cucurbita maxima</i>, wax gourd (<i>Benincasa hispida</i>), <i>Cucurbita moschata</i>, summer squash (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>), melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>), bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (syn. <i>Lagenaria leucantha</i>))</p>	<p><i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>                  (Bacterial fruit blotch)</p>	<p>(1) For seeds:                  The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either                  (i) Phytosanitary inspection:                  The parent plants are grown from seeds disinfected against this pest or known to be free from this pest.                  and</p>

	<p>Rica, Brazil, [Oceania] Australia, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam</p>		<p>The parent plants and fruits (for producing seeds) at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) are inspected (including laboratory testing of any suspicious symptoms) during fruit maturity stage before harvesting and found free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>.</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) Laboratory test: The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as LAMP assay or PCR assay or grow-out method and found to be free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>; 30,000 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 300,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i), (ii) and (iii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>(i) Seeds must be ensured to be free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i> based on either of the following specific requirement (a) or (b). Either</p> <p>(a) Parent plants and fruits (for producing seeds) at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) are inspected (including laboratory testing of any suspicious symptoms) during fruit maturity stage before harvesting and found free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>.</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) Seeds are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as LAMP assay or PCR assay or grow-out method and found free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>.</p> <p>and</p> <p>(ii) The plants are grown using the seeds at a place of production or production site (including a plant growth facility) where the control measures against <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i> are carried out.</p> <p>and</p> <p>(iii) Prior to export, the plants are inspected if signs or symptoms are present and found free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>.</p> <p>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 19 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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20	<p>[Middle East] Israel,                  [Europe] Italy, Estonia, Greece, Sweden, Spain, Germany, Norway, Finland, France, Belgium, Portugal,                  [Africa] Canary Islands, Tunisia, Morocco,                  [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands),                  [Latin America] Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico,                  [Oceania] New Zealand, Norfolk Island (Australia)</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits) of the following plants:                  parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>), tomatillo (<i>Physalis ixocarpa</i>), parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (syn. <i>P. sativum</i>, <i>P. hortense</i>)), <i>Capsicum frutescens</i>, tamarillo (<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i> (syn. <i>Pionandra betacea</i>, <i>Solanum insigne</i>)), cape gooseberry (<i>Physalis peruviana</i>), celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i> (including var. <i>graveolens</i>, var. <i>dulce</i>, var. <i>rapaceum</i>)), <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>, bitter nightshade (<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>), tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>), chervil (<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>), sweet pepper (chili peppers, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</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>), chinese desert-thorn (<i>Lycium barbarum</i>), eggplant (<i>Solanum melongena</i>), carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i> (including <i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativa</i>)), potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)</p>	<p><i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</i>.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 20 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
21	<p>[Asia] Republic of Korea, China, (excluding Hong Kong),                  [Middle East] Turkey,                  [Europe] Italy, Greece, Spain, Slovenia, France, Portugal,                  [Latin America] Argentina, Chile,                  [Oceania] Australia, New Zealand</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) and pollen of the following plants:                  kiwi fruit (<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>, <i>A. chinensis</i>), <i>Actinidia arguta</i>, <i>Actinidia rufa</i>, <i>Actinidia kolomikta</i></p>	<p><i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> biovar3</p>	<p>(1) For pollen:                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Pollens in this consignment has tested negative or non-viable for <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> biovar3 using an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay.</p> <p>(2) For live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding pollens, seeds and fruits):                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</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>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 21 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>

22	<p>[Asia] Pakistan, Malaysia, [Middle East] United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, [Europe] Italy, Cyprus, Spain, France, [Africa] Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Venezuela, Mexico, [Oceania] New Zealand</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: 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 "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during leafing stage 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>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 22 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
23	<p>[Asia] Taiwan, [Middle East] Israel, Iran, [Europe] Italy, Spain, France, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada, [Latin America] Argentina, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Agathis australis, Asparagus acutifolius, avocado (<i>Persea americana</i>), Celtis occidentalis, honey locust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>), Campsis radicans, prairie cupgrass (<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>), Wisteria frutescens, french mulberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>), flowering dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>), Dysphania ambrosioides (syn. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>), Alternanthera tenella (syn. <i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i>), white alder (<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>), silk tree (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>), Alectryon excelsus, Anthyllis hermanniae, Iva annua, Japanese knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (syn. <i>Polygonum Reynoutria</i>, <i>Reynoutria japonica</i>), common fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>), maidenhair tree (<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>), barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>), frogfruit (<i>Lippia nodiflora</i> (syn. <i>Phyla nodiflora</i>)), Vicia ludoviciana, Vitex lucens, Mallotus paniculatus, Escallonia montevidensis (syn. <i>Escallonia bifida</i>), European strawberry (<i>Fragaria vesca</i>), Eremophila maculata, brittlebush (<i>Encelia farinosa</i>), variegated thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Diplocyclos palmatus, cut-leaved cranesbill (<i>Geranium dissectum</i>), Eleusine indica, sweet marjoram (<i>Origanum majorana</i> (syn. <i>Majorana hortensis</i>)), persimmon (<i>Diospyros kaki</i>), Broussonetia papyrifera, Humulus scandens, partridge pea (<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>), wild oat (<i>Avena fatua</i>), trifoliate orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>), Calyptocarpus biaristatus (syn. <i>Blainvillea biaristata</i>), Facelis retusa, Calluna vulgaris, Sida rhombifolia, myrtle (<i>Myrtus communis</i>), juniper grevillea (<i>Grevillea juniperina</i>), Turkey mullein (<i>Croton setigerus</i> (syn. <i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>)), Chloris halophila, bay laurel (<i>Laurus nobilis</i>), Coelorachis cylindrica, Strelitzia reginae, peruvian pepper (<i>Schinus molle</i>), Bidens pilosa, Ipomoea fistulosa (syn. <i>Ipomoea carnea</i> subsp. <i>fistulosa</i>), black bent (<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>), common chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Corynocarpus laevigatus, shrubby scorpion vetch (<i>Coronilla valentina</i>), Tillandsia usneoides, common saltwort (<i>Salsola tragus</i>), Santolina chamaecyparissus, Australian brush cherry (<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia paniculata</i>), London rocket (<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>), jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>), Chenopodium album, southern sandbur (<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>), Symphyotrichum</p>	<p><i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Pierce's disease of grapevines)</p>	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during leafing stage 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>Xylella fastidiosa</i>.</p> <p>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 23 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>

divaricatum, Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), annual meadowgrass (*Poa annua*), purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), broadleaf buttonweed (*Spermacoce latifolia*), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), common oleander (*Nerium oleander*), *Taraxacum officinale*, giant bristlegrass (*Setaria magna*), *Sophora secundiflora*, southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), sacred datura (*Datura wrightii*), *Pluchea odorata*, *Chitalpa tashkentensis*, oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), *Axonopus compressus*, *Teucrium capitatum*, loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Stewartia pseudocamellia*, *Boerhavia diffusa*, heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*), *Neptunia lutea*, *Hydrangea paniculata*, creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), hobbush (*Dodonaea viscosa*), *Talinum paniculatum* (syn. *Talinum patens*), *Passiflora foetida*, *Verbena litoralis*, *Hevea brasiliensis*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Duranta erecta* (syn. *Duranta repens*), *Haloragis erecta*, pistachio (*Pistacia vera*), *Hypochaeris brasiliensis*, annual nettle (*Urtica urens*), *Phagnalon saxatile*, *Phalaris angusta*, *Phillyrea latifolia*, *Fuchsia magellanica*, *Koeleria bipinnata*, Japanese beech (*Fagus crenata*), *Frangula alnus* (syn. *Rhamnus frangula*), *Phlomis fruticosa*, telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), *Leonurus sibiricus*, jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), *Chenopodium murale* (syn. *Chenopodium murale*), mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*), *Sapindus saponaria*, *Melicocytus ramiflorus*, *Melicope ternata*, *Meryta sinclairii*, *Melissa officinalis*, *Merremia macrocalyx*, *Modiola caroliniana*, sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), *Montiastrum lineare*, *Montia linearis*, Japanese-Aralia (*Fatsia japonica*), *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, *Stachys arvensis*, *Eugenia myrtifolia*, ashe juniper (*Juniperus ashei*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Mexican hat flower (*Ratibida columnaris*), Italian buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*), water primrose (*Ludwigia grandiflora*), *Acacia*, *Solidago*, *Anisantha*, *Brassica*, *Arctostaphylos*, *Persicaria*, *Ligustrum*, *Vernonia*, *Westringia*, *Medicago*, *Rhus*, *Urochloa*, *Euryops*, *Cytisus*, *Eriogonum*, *Erysimum*, *Metrosideros*, *Osteospermum*, *Xanthium*, *Olea*, *Erodium*, *Acer*, *Cassia*, *Chamaesyce*, *Cyperus*, *Calicotome*, *Rubus*, *Heliotropium*, *Panicum*, *Cynodon*, *Fortunella*, *Juglans*, *Morus*, *Veronica*, *Cistus*, *Quercus*, *Conyza*, *Coffea*, *Coprosma*, *Corokia*, *Coronopus*, *Prunus*, *Sassafras*, *Salvia*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Melilotus*, *Trifolium*, *Carex*, *Platanus*, *Bromus*, *Paspalum*, *Streptocarpus*, *Vaccinium*, *Spartium*, *Convolvulus*, *Senecio*, *Senna*, *Cordyline*, *Parthenocissus*, *Commelina*, *Vinca*, *Dimorphotheca*, *Euphorbia*, *Lolium*, *Aesculus*, *Fraxinus*, *Pittosporum*, *Pyrus*, *Solanum*, *Phoenix*, *Brachiaria*, *Catharanthus*, *Ulmus*, *Sambucus*, *Sonchus*, *Ampelopsis*, *Richardia*, *Baccharis*, *Cercis*, *Atriplex*, *Rosa*, *Ulex*, *Genista*, *Chionanthus*, *Helianthus*,

		Polygala, Amaranthus, Phormium, Ambrosia, Vitis, Hibiscus, Brachyglottis, Carya, Hebe, Pelargonium, Helichrysum, Lepidium, Myoporum, Citrus, Polygonum, Erigeron, Megathyrus, Digitaria, Ilex, Salix, Eucalyptus, Artemisia, Lavandula, Lupinus, Hemerocallis		
24	[Asia] India, China (excluding Hong Kong), Bangladesh, [Middle East] Afghanistan, Israel, Iran, Turkey, [Europe] Italy, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Croatia, Spain, Slovenia, Czech, Germany, France, Belarus, Belgium, Poland, Malta, Montenegro, Russia, [Africa] Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Peru, Mexico, [Oceania] Australia, New Zealand	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:                      sweet pepper (chili peppers, Shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</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>), <i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>, potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>), <i>Petunia</i>,</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:  <i>Atriplex semilunaris</i>, avocado (<i>Persea americana</i>), black nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), apple of Peru (<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>), <i>Conyza bonariensis</i>, cape gooseberry (<i>Physalis peruviana</i>), marmalade bush (<i>Streptosolen jamesonii</i>), ground cherry (<i>Physalis angulata</i>), <i>Solanum rantonnetii</i>, thorn apple (<i>Datura leichhardtii</i>), jerusalem cherry (<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>), <i>Solanum jasminoides</i>, sweet pepper (chili peppers, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</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>), <i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>, potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>), pepino (<i>Solanum muricatum</i>), <i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>, <i>Calibrachoa</i>, <i>Cestrum</i>, <i>Dahlia</i>, <i>Brugmansia</i>, <i>Petunia</i></p>	Potato spindle tuber viroid	<p>(1) For seeds:                      The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either                      The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Potato spindle tuber viroid;</p> <p>or                      The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Potato spindle tuber viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):                      The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Potato spindle tuber viroid.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                      Fulfills item 24 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>

25	<p>[Asia] China (excluding Hong Kong),                  [Middle East] Israel, Syria, Turkey,                  [Europe] Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Austria, Netherlands, Cyprus, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, France, Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, Lithuania,                  [Africa] Canary Islands, South African Republic, Morocco,                  [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,                  [Latin America] Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Mexico</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:                  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>),                  Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:  <i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>, 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 meteloides</i>)), <i>Chenopodium murale</i>, <i>Gonyza albida</i>, london rocket (<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>), <i>Taraxacum vulgare</i>, <i>Diploaxis erucoides</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>), <i>Bassia scoparia</i> (syn. <i>Kochia scoparia</i>), potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>), <i>Piptatherum multiflorum</i>, larger bindweed (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>), pepino (<i>Solanum muricatum</i>), <i>Calendula arvensis</i>, basil (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>), <i>Moricandia arvensis</i>, <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>, <i>Plantago</i>, <i>Onopordum</i>, <i>Rumex</i>, <i>Coronopus</i>, <i>Convolvulus</i>, <i>Malva</i>, <i>Sonchus</i>, <i>Amaranthus</i></p>	Pepino mosaic virus	<p>(1) For seeds:                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either                  The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms 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 Pepino mosaic virus;                  or                  The seeds are tested prior to export 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 Pepino mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 250 seeds for ELISA or 400 seeds for RT-PCR as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export 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 Pepino mosaic virus.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 25 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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26	<p>[Europe] Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Denmark, Germany, France,                  [Africa] Mali,                  [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,                  [Latin America] Costa Rica</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:                  sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</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>),                  Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:  <i>Gloxinia</i> (<i>Seemannia</i>) <i>gymnostoma</i>, <i>Gloxinia</i> (<i>Seemannia</i>) <i>nematanthodes</i>, <i>Gloxinia</i> (<i>Seemannia</i>) <i>purpurascens</i>, <i>Columnea erythrophaea</i>, <i>Solanum stramonifolium</i>, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</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>), <i>Nematanthus wettsteinii</i>, <i>Brunfelsia undulata</i></p>	<p><i>Columnea</i> latent viroid</p>	<p>(1) For seeds:                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.                  Either                  The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Columnea</i> latent viroid;                  or                  The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Columnea</i> latent viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.                  (2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.                  The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Columnea</i> latent viroid.                  The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 26 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
27	delete			

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:                  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>),</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding 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>, 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>), <i>Cestrum</i>,  <i>Brugmansia</i></p>	Tomato apical stunt viroid	<p>(1) For seeds:                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either                  The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato apical stunt viroid;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato apical stunt viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato apical stunt viroid.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 28 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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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                  [Oceania] Hawaiian Islands</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:                  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>), <i>Petunia</i></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>, 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>), dwarf periwinkle (<i>Vinca minor</i>), <i>Calibrachoa</i>, <i>Verbena</i>, <i>Petunia</i></p>	<p>Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid</p>	<p>(1) For seeds:                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either                  The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 29 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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30	<p>[Asia] Thailand,                  [Europe] Netherlands,                  [North America] Canada</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:                  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>), sweet pepper (chili peppers, Shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>),</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:                  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>), sweet pepper (chili peppers, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>)</p>	Pepper chat fruit viroid	<p>(1) For seeds:                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either                  The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Pepper chat fruit viroid;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Pepper chat fruit viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Pepper chat fruit viroid.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 30 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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31	<p>[North America] Canada, [Latin America] Mexico</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants: 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>)</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Heartleaf Nightshade (<i>Solanum cardiophyllum</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>)</p>	Tomato planta macho viroid	<p>(1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato planta macho viroid;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato planta macho viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato planta macho viroid.</p> <p>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 31 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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32	<p>[Asia] India, Taiwan, China (excluding Hong Kong), [Middle East] Israel, Turkey, [Europe] Azerbaijan, Italy, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Netherlands, Republic of North Macedonia, Croatia, Kosovo, Georgia, Switzerland, Spain, Slovenia, Serbia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Hungary, France, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal, Montenegro, Russia, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada, [Latin America] Argentina, [Oceania] Australia</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding fruits) of the following plants:  <i>Erythraea centaureum</i> (syn. <i>Centaurium centaureum</i>), <i>Erythraea roxburghii</i> (syn. <i>Centaurium roxburghii</i>), <i>Centaurium pulchellum</i> (syn. <i>Erythraea ramosissima</i>), <i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i> (syn. <i>Eustoma russelianum</i>, <i>Lisianthus russelianus</i>), <i>Blackstonia imperfoliata</i> (syn. <i>Chlora imperfoliata</i>), <i>Blackstonia serotina</i>, <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i></p>	<p><i>Peronospora chlorae</i></p>	<p>(1) For seeds:                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The parent plants are grown in an area or at a production site (including a plant growth facility) designated and maintained as free from <i>Peronospora chlorae</i> by the NPPO of the exporting country.</p> <p>(2) For live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants are grown at a production site (including a plant growth facility) designated by the NPPO of the exporting country.</p> <p>and</p> <p>The following measures are confirmed by the NPPO of the exporting country.</p> <p>(a) Use of seeds which were grown in an area free from this diseases                  (b) Disinfection of the facilities and equipment                  (c) Spraying fungicide to nursery plants and seedlings during growing stage                  (d) Use of growing media free from this disease (unused media or heat-treated media at 60 – 72 degrees Celsius or higher for 30 minutes or longer)</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 32 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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33	[Asia] India, Pakistan	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants: foxtail millet (<i>Setaria italica</i>), wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>), finger millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>), pearl millet (<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>(=P. americanum)), corn (<i>Zea mays</i>), groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>),</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: foxtail millet (<i>Setaria italica</i>), rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>), barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>), Oldenlandia aspera, wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>), finger millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>), pearl millet (<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> (=P. americanum)), corn (<i>Zea mays</i>), bambara groundnut (<i>Vigna subterranea</i>(=Voandzeia subterranea)), sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>), groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>),</p>	Indian peanut clump virus	<p>(1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Indian peanut clump virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Indian peanut clump virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Indian peanut clump virus.</p> <p>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 33 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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34	<p>[Asia] Thailand, Taiwan, China (excluding Hong Kong), [Europe] Spain, [Africa] Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Mozambique, Rwanda, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, [Oceania] Hawaiian Islands</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants: corn (<i>Zea mays</i>),</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: <i>Coix chinensis</i>, sugarcane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>), finger millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>), Johnson grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>), corn (<i>Zea mays</i>), sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)</p>	Maize chlorotic mottle virus	<p>(1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms 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 Maize chlorotic mottle virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export 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 Maize chlorotic mottle virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 100 seeds for ELISA or RT-PCR as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export 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 Maize chlorotic mottle virus.</p> <p>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 34 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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35	<p>[Europe] Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Poland, [Africa] Algeria, Ethiopia, Morocco, Libya</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants: pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>),</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), common bean (kidney bean) (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>), pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), yellow lupin (<i>Lupinus luteus</i>), broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>)</p>	Pea early-browning virus	<p>(1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms 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 Pea early-browning virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export 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 Pea early-browning virus; 3,100 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 31,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 100 seeds for ELISA or RT-PCR as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export 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 Pea early-browning virus.</p> <p>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 35 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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36	All region / countries	<p>Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding fruits) and seeds for planting of the following plants:                  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>), sweet pepper (chili peppers, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>)</p>	Tomato brown rugose fruit virus	<p>(1) For seeds:                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either                  The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested during harvest period by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato brown rugose fruit virus.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 36 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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37	<p>[Asia] India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Taiwan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Philippines,                  [Middle East] Iran,                  [Europe] Italy, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Portugal,                  [Africa] Algeria, Seychelles, Tunisia, Morocco</p>	<p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:                  Sauropus androgynus, black nightshade (Solanum nigrum), Ecballium elaterium, okra (Abelmoschus esculentus (syn. Hibiscus esculentus)), rubber bush (Calotropis procera), cucumber (Cucumis sativus), Croton bonplandianum, Papaver somniferum, Hibiscus cannabinus, upland cotton (Gossypium hirsutum), ivy gourd (Coccinia grandis (syn. Coccinia cordifolia)), cowpea (Vigna unguiculata), jimsonweed (Datura stramonium), watermelon (Citrullus lanatus (syn. Citrullus vulgaris)), soybean (Glycine max), Eclipta prostrata, wax gourd (Benincasa hispida), ridge gourd (Luffa acutangula), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), eggplant (Solanum melongena), bitter melon (Momordica charantia), Cucurbita moschata, carrot (Daucus carota (including Daucus carota var. sativa)), Sonchus oleraceus, papaya (Carica papaya), chayote (Sechium edule), potato (Solanum tuberosum), sponge gourd (Luffa cylindrica), summer squash (Cucurbita pepo (including var. giromontina)), melon (Cucumis melo (including var. flexuosus, var. makuwa)), spine gourd (Momordica dioica), bottle gourd (Lagenaria siceraria (syn. Lagenaria leucantha)), Capsicum</p>	Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus	<p>The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 37 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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38	[Asia] Republic of Korea, China (excluding Hong Kong)	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants: watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (syn. <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)), summer squash (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>),</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (syn. <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)), summer squash (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>), bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (syn. <i>Lagenaria leucantha</i>))</p>	Zucchini green mottle mosaic virus	<p>(1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms 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 Zucchini green mottle mosaic virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export 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 Zucchini green mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 100 seeds for ELISA or RT-PCR as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export 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 Zucchini green mottle mosaic virus.</p> <p>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 38 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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39	<p>[Asia] China (excluding Hong Kong),</p> <p>[Middle East] Iran, Syria, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon,</p> <p>[Europe] Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Austria, Slovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland,</p> <p>[Africa] Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Tunisia, South Sudan, Morocco, Libya,</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:</p> <p>pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>), lentil (<i>Lens culinaris</i>)</p>	<p><b>Broad bean stain virus</b></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 phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either</p> <p>(i) Field Inspection</p> <p>The parent plants are grown at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) where the control against vectors of Broad bean stain virus are carried out appropriately.</p> <p>and</p> <p>The parent plants are inspected at the place of production/ the production site/ the field during the most active growing season and found to be free from Broad bean stain virus.</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) Laboratory test</p> <p>Either</p> <p>The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA and found to be free from Broad bean stain virus;</p> <p>or</p> <p>The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA and found to be free from Broad bean stain virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 100 seeds for ELISA as sub-samples</p> <p>The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 39 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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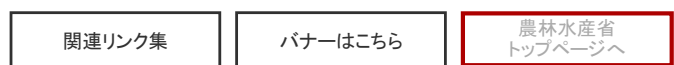
40	<p>[Latin America] Ecuador, El Salvador, Netherlands Antilles, Guyana, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Brazil, French Guiana, Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras, Mexico</p>	<p>Fresh fruits of the following plants: acerola (Malpighia emarginata (including Malpighia glabra (syn. Malpighia punicifolia))), abiu (Pouteria caimito), arabica coffee (Coffea arabica), Inga edulis (syn. Inga vera), Inga velutina, cashew (Anacardium occidentale), Caryocar glabrum, Calycolpus moritzianus (syn. Psidium caudatum), Campomanesia cornifolia (syn. Campomanesia lineatifolia), passion fruit (Passiflora edulis), Couma utilis, yellow mombin (Spondias mombin), Costa Rican guava (Psidium friedrichsthalianum), carambola (Averrhoa carambola), caimito (star apple) (Chrysophyllum cainito), sweet orange (Citrus sinensis), Spondias dulcis, pitanga (Eugenia uniflora (syn. Syzygium michelii)), Diospyros digyna, strawberry guava (Psidium cattleianum), Byrsonima crassifolia, bacaba palm (Oenocarpus bacaba), papaya (Carica papaya), Parahancornia amapa, jack fruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus), guava (Psidium guajava), Psidium acutangulum, Guinea guava (Psidium guineense (syn. Psidium araca)), Psidium kennedyanum, Psidium sartorianum, Psidium laruotteanum (syn. Psidium savannarum), Bellucia dichotoma (syn. Bellucia imperialis), Bellucia grossularioides, Bellucia pentamera (syn. Bellucia axinantha), Pouteria torta, Malay apple (Eugenia malaccensis (syn. Syzygium malaccense)), mango (Mangifera indica), Spondias purpurea, Eugenia stipitata, Eugenia ligustrina, Eugenia luschnathiana, Eugenia javanica (syn. Syzygium samarangense), Rollinia mucosa (syn. Annona mucosa)</p>	<p><b>Anastrepha striata</b></p>	<p>The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from Anastrepha striata.</p> <p>The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g. registration number of facility, date, temperature, time) are made on the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate based on the work plan.</p> <p>The work plan described following specific requirement must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF, Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD approves it.</p> <p>Either</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specific areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined with the appropriate procedure that Anastrepha striata does not occur and such status can be properly maintained.</li> <li>or</li> <li>2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate treatment against Anastrepha striata at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated.</li> </ol>
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41	<p>[Asia] China (excluding Hong Kong),                  [Middle East] Israel, Iran,                  [Europe] Spain, Czech,                  [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands),                  [Latin America] Brazil, Mexico,</p>	<p>Seeds for planting of the following plants:                  sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</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>),</p> <p>Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:  <i>Capsicum frutescens</i>, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</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>)</p>	<p><b>Tomato mottle mosaic virus</b></p>	<p>(1) For seeds:                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>Either                  The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus;                  or                  The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds for RT-PCR as sub-samples.</p> <p>(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):                  The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.</p> <p>The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus.</p> <p>The required additional declaration:                  Fulfills item 41 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</p>
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Note: This table is applicable from 28 April, 2021.

[\[Returns to top of this page\]](#)

Please click [here](#) for questions and comments.



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