The Overview of Plant Quarantine

Based on Plant Protection Law

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Japan External Trade Organization

Standards Information Services

Contents

I The Overview of Plant Quarantine

1 The Plant Quarantine System

(1) Plant Quarantine

The Plants, especially agricultural products, have been exposed to a menace of insects carrying disease germs all the time. It is a major premise for us to win struggles against such disease carriers in order to continue stable agricultural production. In addition, to raise and maintain forest resources covered with rich green is, in the sense of preserving this only and irreplaceable "environment of the earth", an important and common theme of the human race today.

Pests carrying diseases disperse in the three forms: (1) their own flying, (2) carried by the wind and rain, and (3) carried artificially by sticking to host plants and others. In an island country, there is a very few possibility to be invaded by new kinds of pests in foreign countries in the forms mentioned above (1) and (2) except some examples. However, in these days when the volume of international trade has drastically increased by advancement of transportation, the risk of invasion in the form of (3) is very high. It is usually observed that any pests made an invasion into the new world do damage to the plants there many times as large as that in the original country, because such pests have no strong natural enemies. In its turn, they may deal the exporting industries in the country a fatal blow.

Such cases are often seen in the agricultural history of the world. Accordingly, plant quarantine is to prevent such occurrences from happening, or to take necessary measures before the pests stay with the new territory.

In order that the plant quarantine system of each country is effective, it is necessary for each country to be guaranteed its own necessary authority, and at the same time, to be obliged to cooperate internationally including reporting an outbreak of any pests. For this purpose, "The International Plant Protection Treaty" was concluded in 1951, and about 110 countries including Japan are, at present, treaty powers.

(2) Plant Quarantine in Japan

Japan surrounded by the sea has prevented foreign disease carriers from entering into

the land for a long time. As new crops have been aggressively introduced from overseas since the Meiji Era, many kinds of insects carrying disease germs raided into this territory and they proved to be a serious menace to agricultural production. Furthermore, plants exporting from Japan were required to attach a "Quarantine Certificate" issued by our government. For such reasons, "Exporting and Importing Plants Control Law" was enacted in 1914, then the plant quarantine system has started.

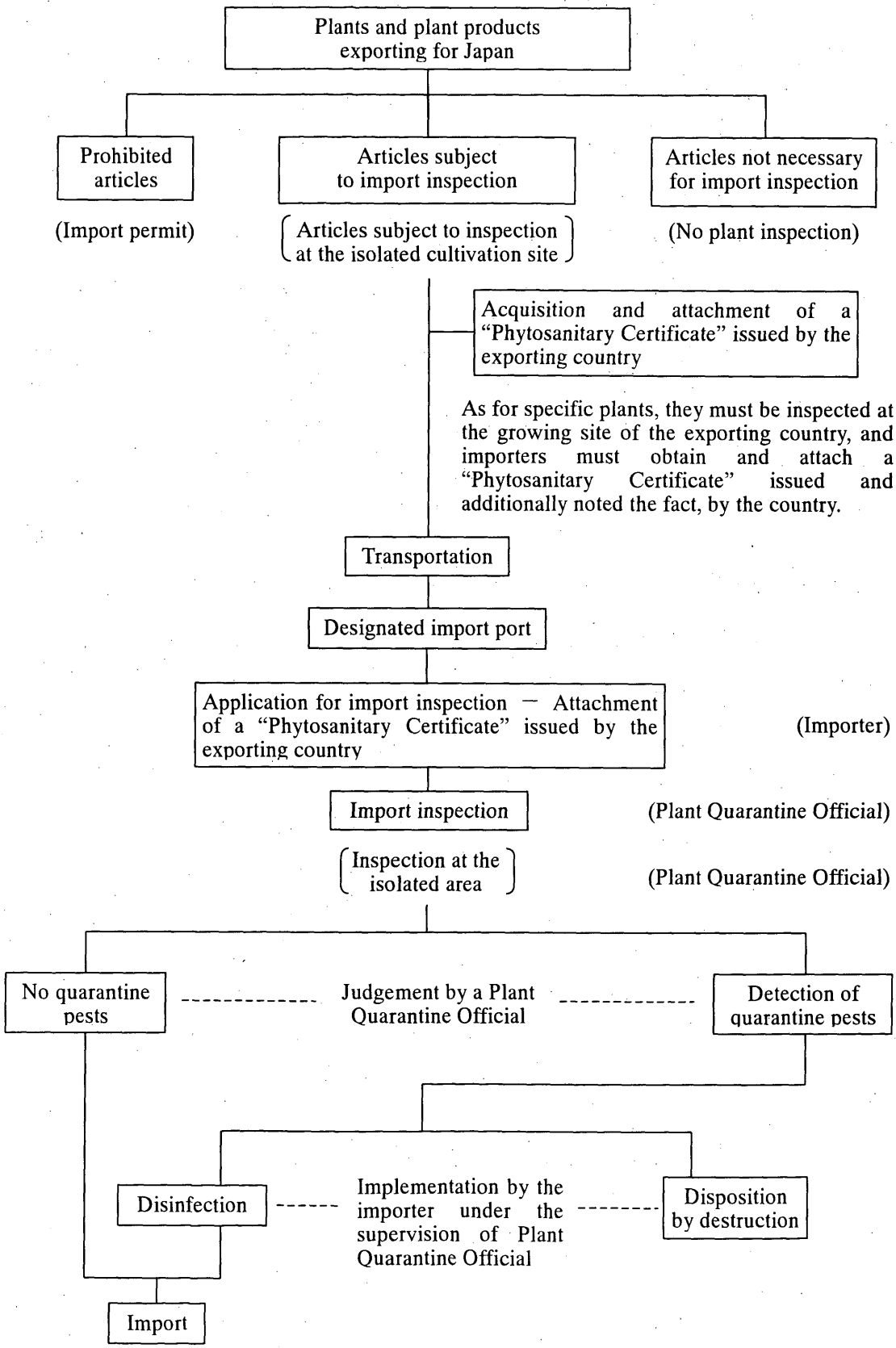
After that, the system has been arranged and expanded gradually. And at present, export plant quarantine satisfied requirements of foreign countries, and services of emergency control for new kinds of foreign pests are provided, including import quarantine to prevent foreign pests from making a raid on our country, under the "Plant Protection Law" set up in 1950.

These services are provided at the plant protection stations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The stations are established in five seaports, that is, in Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Moji and Naha, and 14 sub-stations and 56 branches are set up in the main seaports and airports. About 800 "Plant Quarantine Officials" are responsible for their duties day and night. The plant quarantine network (addresses and others of plant protection organizations) in Japan is stated in Material-1.

2 Import Plant Quarantine

In the Japanese import quarantine system, such measures are taken : prohibition of import, designation of seaports and airports to import plants, confirmation of an attachment of a "Phytosanitary Certificate" issued by the government of an exporting country, inspection at the time of importing plants, and inspection at the isolated growing site after importing them, and disinfecttion and disposition based on such inspection. These measures are outlined in the following illustration.

Figure-1 The Import Plant Quarantine System in Japan



(1) Prohibition on Import

No person shall import any article specified in each of the following items under the provisions of Plant Protection Law.

(1) Plants designated by the Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;

(2) Soil or plants with soil;

(3) Quarantine pests to plants (disease germs and harmful insects);

(4) Packing materials or containers of the articles specified in each of the preceding items.

Plants designated by the Ministerial Ordinance are the host plants for more than 10 kinds of pests, that is, Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*), Potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), Tobacco blue mold (*Peronospora tabacina*), Fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) and others not yet broken out in Japan. Because such pests raid into our country, there is a good possibility of seriously damaging agricultural and forestry production, and furthermore, they are difficult to be detected at the time of import. That is to say, the designated plants mentioned above (1) are those host plants that were shipped from the territory where such pests are breaking out, or were imported by way of such district.

However, even if the plant is the article prohibited to import, where permit has been obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, it is admitted to import it under certain conditions. It applies the case that the plant will be used for experimental and research purposes and for other special purposes stipulated by the Ministerial Ordinance (e.g. in case of being exhibited and/or maintained as a botanical specimen at the public facilities such as a museum).

Names of plants, districts and quarantine pests designated and prohibited to be imported by the Ministerial Ordinance, mentioned in (1) above, are detailed in Material-2.

(2) Conditional lifting of Contrabands

Even if the plant is prohibited to be imported, where quarantine pests injurious to the plant are perfectly exterminated in the country of outbreak, an embargo on import of the

plant is lifted after following the predetermined legal procedure. In addition, when plant products (articles) are identified in the country of outbreak, and a method of completely killing and disinfecting specified quarantine pests that are parasitic on such products and articles is established, a measure to lift an embargo will be taken under certain conditions (disinfection and others). The procedures mentioned below (legal procedures such as discussion between quarantine authorities of two countries, a public hearing) are followed.

Figure-2 Procedures for Conditional Lifting of Contrabands

Sending of scientific data (data of a test certifying perfect disinfection)	.....	(Government agency requesting the lifting of an embargo)
↑	(in case of insufficient data)	
Assessment of scientific data	.....	(Plant quarantine authorities in Japan)
↓	(in case of satisfactory data)	
on-the-spot test for confirmation by Japanese experts	.....	(Plant quarantine authorities in Japan)
↓		
Discussion between two countries	.....	(Plant quarantine authorities of the exporting country and Japan)
↓		
Public hearing		
↓		
Revision or enactment of related rules and regulations		
↓		
Commencement of import	.....	(Japanese Plant Quarantine Official dispatched to the site)

The outline of each stage of these procedures and the procedures to follow thereafter are announced by each project in the Jetrodaily. The plants and articles that are conditionally lifted an embargo on import at present are summarized by country or district, quarantine pest, and disinfection method in Material-3.

(3) Growing Site Inspection in Exporting Country

For designated plants shipped from regions stipulated by the Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries under the provisions of Plant Protection Law, it is treated as follows:

It is not admitted for you to import such plants without attaching a Phytosanitary Certificate saying that specified quarantine pests do not stick to these plants after being inspected at the cultivation site by the government of exporting country.

For example, it is necessary to obtain each Phytosanitary Certificate additionally describing that the underground portion of the live plant of genus Brassica, and watermelon seeds, both of which are shipped from the U.S.A., are not adhered by Sugar beet nematode (Heterodera schachtii), and Bacteria fruit blotch of watermelon (Acidovorax avenae subsp. citrulli), respectively.

The concrete names of districts, plants and quarantine pests subject to growing site inspection in the exporting country are listed in Material-4.

(4) Articles subject to Import Inspection

All of the plants and plant products (including seedlings, ornamental plants, cut flowers, bulbs and tubers, seeds, fruits, vegetables, grains, beans, materials for feed, spices for taste, materials for Chinese medicines, wood) are subject to plant quarantine except for the items below.

(1) Processed goods such as lumber, antiseptic logs, wood work, bamboo work and furniture, etc.;

(2) Rattan and cork;

(3) Fibrous goods such as gunny bag, cotton, cotton cloth, loofah products, paper, string, rope and coarse fiber (including raw cotton) not ever used as packing materials for any plant or plant products;

(4) Processed tea leaves, dried hop flowers and dried bamboo shoot;

(5) Fermented vanilla beans;

(6) Plants immersed in sulfurous acid, alcohol, acetic acid, sugar, salt, etc.;

(7) Dried fruit of common apricot, fig, persimmon, Kiwi fruit, plum, pear, jujube, date palm, pineapple, banana, papaya, grape, mango, peach and longan;

(8) Desiccated endocarp of coconut;

(9) Dried spices packed in sealed containers for retail.

(5) Designated Ports for Import

Plants and plant products shall be imported at the seaports or airports designated by the Ministerial Ordinance save for the case of importing as postal matter. Seaports and airports are designated now as follows:

(1) Seaports and airports possible to import all kinds of plants and plant products

Seaports: Monbetsu, Abashiri, Nemuro, Hanasaki, Kushiro, Tokachi, Tomakomai, Muroran, Hakodate, Otaru, Ishikariwan, Rumoi, Wakkanai, Aomori, Hachinohe, Miyako, Kamaishi, Ofunato, Ishinomaki, Sendai-shiogama, Akita-funakawa, Noshiro, Sakata, Soma, Onahama, Hitachi, Hitachinaka, Kashima, Kisarazu, Chiba, Keihin, Yokosuka, Naoetsu, Kashiwazaki, Niigata, Fushiki-toyama, Nanao, Kanazawa, Uchinomaki, Tsuruga, Tagonoura, Shimizu, Omaezaki, Mikawa, Kinuura, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Maizuru, Hannan, Osaka, Kobe, Himeji, Shingu, Tanabe, Wakayama-shimozu, Sakaiminato, Hamada, Uno, Mizushima, Fukuyama, Onomichi-itozaki, Takehara, Kure, Hiroshima, Iwakuni, Hirao, Mitajiri-nakazeki, Yamaguchi, Ube, Kanmon, Tokushima-komatsushima, Takuma, Marugame, Sakaide, Takamatsu, Uwajima, Matsuyama, Imabari, Mishima-kawanoe, Kochi, Suzaki, Hakata, Kanda, Miike, Karatsu, Imari, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Minamata, Yatsushiro, Misumi, Kumamoto, Oita, Saeki, Hosojima, Aburatsu, Shibushi, Kagoshima, Sendai, Komenotsu, Kinbu-nakagusuku, Naha, Hirara, and Ishigaki

Airports: Shin-chitose, Hakodate, Aomori, Sendai, Fukushima, New Tokyo International, Tokyo International, Niigata, Toyama, Komatsu, Nagoya, Kansai International, Miho, Okayama, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, Matsuyama, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Naha, Kadena

(2) Airports admitted to import plants and/or plant products as a hand baggage

Akita, Yamagata, Shonai, Totori, Izumo, Yamaguchi-ube, Kochi, Saga

(6) Import Inspection

1 Application for import inspection

Any importer who intends to import plants and/or plant products must submit an application for inspection to the Plant Protection Station. Instead of submitting it, it is possible to apply by inputting electronic information on the Computerized System of Imported Plant Quarantine Procedures (PQ-NETWORK). In applying it, you are requested to describe the detail of cargo correctly and attach a "Phytosanitary Certificate" issued by the plant quarantine authorities of the exporting country or its copy (including other documents explaining the cargo at the minimum such as a packing list, as the need arises). For the purpose of this text, a copy means a carbon copy produced simultaneously with a Phytosanitary Certificate, or a photo copy proved that such copy is the same as the content of the original, by the plant quarantine authorities of the exporting country.

2 Inspection

Inspection shall be conducted at the place designated by the Plant Quarantine Official in the seaport or airport where the plants or plant products were imported. First of all, it is confirmed as to whether or not lots of the cargo are as the statement in the application form, or whether or not a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the exporting country is accompanied with, or whether or not, as the occasion demands, additional explanation is completed. Then, prescribed quantity is picked out by lots, producing countries, or kinds, based on the statistical approach. Samples are usually inspected with eyesight or a magnifying glass after sifting, cutting, peeling, or barking them. When the Official thinks that it is necessary to inspect the samples more precisely, he takes them to the laboratory in order to observe them through a microscope. As to postal matters, they are inspected at any post office where it is possible to complete customs procedure.

The following seeds and saplings are cultivated for a fixed period at the state-run, isolated cultivation site, or at any private cultivation area satisfied certain conditions, after approval of import, in order to inspect a disease caused by viruses that are difficult to find at ports of entry. During the period of isolated cultivation, such plants are closely examined

by various techniques including observation of symptoms of a disease, inoculation to the special indexed plant, agglutination and/or ELISA by using an antiserum, or through inspection with an electronic microscope.

(a) Nursery trees of fruit trees (including ears of plant and stocks, and strawberries and pineapples)

(b) Tubers of potato and sweet potato

(c) Live stems with foliage and underground portions of sugarcane

(d) Bulbs of flowering plants

In case of passing such tests, and examination during the isolated cultivation, the Plant Quarantine Official will issue Plant Inspection Certificate to the importer or its administrator, or stamp a seal proving success in an examination.

(7) Disinfection and Disposition

If quarantine pests are found, as a result of import inspection or examination during the isolated cultivation, it is requested to disinfect or dispose the said plants (including sending them back to the exporting country).

Disinfection includes fumigation, chemical dipping, chemical dressing, dry heat treatment, sorting and other treatments, and, according to the kind of plants or quarantine pests, a standard of disinfection is determined respectively.

3 Actual System of Import Inspection

(1) Cargo, Hand Baggage, and Postal Matter

Importation of plants is divided in the form of cargo, hand baggage, and a postal matter, from a viewpoint of transportation. In case of importing plants in cargo, the lot of cargo is of a very large quantity, compared with that of hand baggage or a postal matter. In any form of importation, all of lots are the subject of inspection. Especially, in case of cargo, a quantity per lot is very big. Quantity to inspect per lot is predetermined in detail in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministerial Notification, and the quantity is picked out

based on the lot size. Plants imported by a traveler carrying are inspected at the Plant Quarantine Counter in the passengers' terminal of each airport or wharf. And in case of the plants imported by mail, the Plant Quarantine Official examines at any post office where you can go through customs formalities.

(2) Seeds and Saplings

When seeds and saplings for cultivation such as seedlings and nursery trees (including cuttings and ears of plant), bulbs and tubers, and seeds are attacked with insect pests, these pests are most likely to invade, break out and spread, and take root in the territory. For this reason, seeds and saplings for cultivation are strictly inspected under the system and inspection technologies in Japan as well as in foreign countries.

1 Main System

Seeds and saplings are prohibited more than other forms of plants. Moreover, some of them need to be additionally noted that they were examined during the period of cultivation by the government of the exporting country and that specified quarantine pests do not stick to them, in the attached "Phytosanitary Certificate". Accordingly, it is important to check such note in importing seeds and saplings. And, you are requested not only to carefully check the name of the exporting country, but also to identify a part of plant you intend to import, and collate it with the Material-2 and Material-4. In addition, even if it is allowed to import, isolated cultivation for a fixed period is necessary for some of seeds and saplings. So, when you import such plants which require isolated cultivation, you must be fully aware of it.

Parasitic plants such as Mistletoes and Dodders are prohibited from import, because they are designated as quarantine pests.

2 Plants subject to Isolated Cultivation

As aforementioned, young trees of fruits, potato, sweet potato, sugarcane, and bulbs of flowering plant require isolated cultivation after being imported, and among these, the concrete kinds of young trees of fruits and bulbs of flowering plant are as follows:

(a) Young plants of fruit trees that belong to the following genera (species)

(including ears, stocks, and cuttings of plant)

Prunus, Marus Mill., Pyrus, Citrus, Citrus trifoliata, Fortunella, Vitis, Rubus, Ribes, Vaccinium vitis-idaea, Castanea Mill., Myrica, Juglans, Fragaria, and Pineapple

(b) Bulbs of plants that belong to the following genera (species):

Lilium, Tulip, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Gladiolus, Crocus, Iris, Freesia, Hippeastrum, Amaryllis, Dahlia, Anemone, Ranunculus asiaticus, Begonia, Gloxinia, Galanthus spp, Sinningia nees, and *Allium aflatunense, A.albopilosum, A.cowanii, A.cyaneum, A.flavum, A.giganteum, A.heldreichi, A.karataviense, A.moly, A.narcissiflorum, A.ostrowskianum, A.pulchellum, A.rosenbachianum, A.shoenoprasum, A.shubertii, A.serratum, A.ursinum, A.unifolum, A.victorialis*

However, the following bulbs are free from isolated cultivation after being imported in Japan, under the agreement of quarantine concluded between two countries:

(a) Bulbs of hyacinths and amaryllis produced in Netherlands, and those of amaryllis produced in South Africa, all of which are sealed into the special containers and comply with the terms and conditions of quarantine respectively, under each arrangement between Japan and the Netherlands, or between Japan and South Africa (kinds are not designated);

(b) Bulbs of tulip (kinds are not designated), iris, amaryllis, gladiolus, crocus, hyacinths, freesia, and lily (these 7 genera are admitted within the designated kinds) produced in the Netherlands, which comply with the terms and conditions of quarantine agreed between Japan and the Netherlands;

(c) Bulbs of begonia (kinds are not designated) and lily (only designated kinds) produced in Belgium, which comply with the terms and conditions of quarantine agreed between Japan and Belgium;

(d) Bulbs of lily or tulip (these 2 kinds are admitted within the designated kinds) produced in New Zealand, which comply with the terms and conditions of quarantine agreed between Japan and New Zealand.

(3) Cut Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables

Cut flowers are directly cut during cultivation, packed and shipped in a fresh condition immediately after being cut. So, there is a high risk of pests existing in the growing area arriving in an active condition. And as to fruits and vegetables, they are not free from insect pests, although they are sorted, arranged, packed and kept at a low temperature before being imported as commercial cargo, save for carrying in hand baggage. Especially, the fact which larvae deeply eat into plants, or which pests lay eggs in the complicated parts of calyces, stems or leaves is found very often. Accordingly, quarantine of cut flowers, fruits and vegetables is important. On the other hand, these are the plants that are strongly requested to be fresh. To this end, not only in the system and quarantine technology established by the government, but also among importers, exporters and others in the private sector, various efforts are made to carry out quarantine as smoothly and speedily as possible, in order not to prevent distribution of these kinds of plant.

1 Main system

Generally speaking, very few cut flowers are prohibited to be imported. However, such special kinds of plants as live culms and leaves of plants of the family Solanaceae and CirsiumAdans., and the plants of the genera Chenopodium, Morning glory, Marus Mill., Pyrus, Photinia lindley, and straw of wheat and barley group, rice straw, culms and leaves of Agropyron gaertner (it does not matter whether they are live or dried) are host plants of Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) and Potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum). Therefore, it is necessary to be careful, because some of these are subject to import prohibition.

As for fruits, many of them are host plants of quarantine pests most widely spread in the world, including 4 kinds of fruit flies represented by Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata), and Codling moth (Cydia pomonella), and Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora). To this end, you are required to fully investigate whether or not the fruit can be imported.

Vegetables are treated depending on the parts for import (ex. underground portions, fresh fruits, or live haulms and leaves), so it is necessary for you to pay much

attention to it. In addition, "soil or plants with soil" are prohibited to be imported from any country. Roots and haulms of vegetables must, needless to say, be washed thoroughly, and leaves of vegetables also washed around the part near the ground well.

In any case, the first thing to do is to check whether or not the plant can be imported by referring to the List of the Districts, Plants and Quarantine Pests Subject to Import Prohibition in the Material-2.

Even if the plants are prohibited to be imported, some articles are, as mentioned in (2) of 2, lifted an embargo on the import under prescribed conditions of quarantine after completing specified procedures (Material-3). When exporting countries, articles and kinds of plant are designated, however, you must note that quarantine conditions including kinds of plant, the methods of disinfection, and the ways of transportation are set.

2 The System of On-the-spot Confirmation Before Exporting Cut Flowers

For cut flowers, it is important to be transferred to the distribution channel as soon as possible after importing them. To this end, such measure as Japanese Plant Quarantine Officials inspect and confirm flowers by themselves in the exporting country is, in some cases, taken in order to minimize import inspection. Such a confirmation system is introduced after discussion and on-site investigation conducted by experts of both countries, based on the request of the exporting country. However, expenses for dispatching the Officials are burdened by the exporting country, so it is a premise to satisfy such conditions that cut flowers are exported constantly and in bulk and the environment to effectively inspect them is arranged. The trading partners adopting this system are, at present, the Netherlands and Columbia. Especially, the Netherlands adopted this system dramatically increased its export of cut flowers produced in the country to our country. As freshness of flowers are kept, this system is highly appraised among the persons concerned.

3 Inspection of Frozen Plants

Recently, the technologies for preservation of foods and its transportation are developed remarkably, and import and export of vegetables and fruits frozen in a very low temperature are increasing year by year. In quarantining such frozen items, it is

confirmed by several kinds of certification saying that such articles are completely frozen (at –17.8℃=0°F) at the time of exporting, or that they have been transported in the said temperature. After that, in most cases, the said articles are checked simply. Concrete treatment regarding these kinds of certificate is as follows:

(a) In case of freezing prohibited articles:

Attachment of a Phytosanitary Certificate additionally noted that the relevant articles are completely frozen at lower than –17.8℃(0°F), issued by the plant quarantine authorities under the jurisdiction of the exporting country, or a certificate describing that the articles concerned are completely frozen at lower than –17.8℃ (0°F), issued by any public institution admitted by the Japanese plant quarantine authorities;

In this case, a certificate saying that the said articles are frozen at lower than –17.8℃(0°F), issued by the manufacturer or exporter is also admitted, instead of such additional note or description.

(b) In case of freezing articles other than prohibited ones

Attachment of either of certificates mentioned in (a) above, or a certificate saying that the relevant articles are frozen at lower than –17.8℃, issued by the manufacturer or exporter

In such a case, when (1) the articles are heat-treated (blanching, parboiling, steaming, frying quickly), together with freezing them, (2) processing of the articles are identifiable, and, (3) the articles are easily identifiable by labels or indications, then, the importer or manufacturer may submit a document detailing processes of the articles, indication of heat-treatment and kinds of plant to the plant quarantine authorities in advance. When the authorities accept such document (including confirmation of the real articles), it is not subject to plant quarantine.

(4) Grain, and Wood

Grain includes food, materials for feed, beans, materials for oil, spices for taste, and other articles primarily processed. Japan imports large quantities of these kinds of grain centering on wheat, corn, and soybean, save for rice. Insects carrying disease germs that

are parasitic on such grain are pests mainly detected during the period of storage. They bring about some losses after a certain period, however, they are ordinary disease carriers that distribute widely in our country. Even if they are detected at the time of import inspection, many of them are not disinfected.

In case of specific articles, it is quite likely that Heterocera and Bean weevils that are not yet bred in our country are detected. It is recorded that khapra beetle (T. granarium) not existing in Japan whose invasion is made precautions is sometimes detected.

On the other hand, for wood, material wood (including logs and primary sawing processed incompletely) is inspected. In recent years, the ratio of importing products processed completely in the producing country is increasing. Injurious insects that live within wood have many kinds, and the parasite ratio of such insects is high. Accordingly, most of them are disinfected after import inspection. Various functions and roles assumed by forests are recently paid much attention, and each country of the world is strengthening its quarantine involved in importing and exporting wood, in order to prevent from being raided by Pine wilt disease (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus) that gives great damage. To this end, not only wood imported but also containers used for export are carried out many kinds of disinfection.

As articles subject to prohibition on import, there are following items:

- walnut in shell where Codling moth (Cydia pomonella) is parasitic;
- the group of barley, wheat and rye (including straw wrappers, straw bales, and other processed goods similar to such straw products), stems and leaves of Agropyron Gaertner (including dried articles), all of which are host plants of Hessian fly (Mayetiola destructor);
- rice plant and rice straw (including rice straw bags, mats, and other rice straw goods similar thereof), and unhulled rice and rice hull, where rice stem nematode (Ditylenchus angustus) or Ephelis japonica is parasitic.

Wood is not subject to prohibition on import.

II Questions & Answers about Import Plant Quarantine

Question 1 What is plant quarantine? What are the legal grounds for doing that?

In most cases, invasion and expanded distribution of disease carriers are made through international or domestic movement or distribution of agricultural products.

Accordingly, in the "Plant Quarantine" system, inspection is conducted when agricultural products are imported or exported, or transferred in the country, and an order of disinfection is given, or when the need arises, import or movement of plants are prohibited or restricted. And all of these services are provided for realizing stable agricultural production and/or preservation of forests. And they are also provided to prevent various kinds of useful plants to our lives such as agricultural products, and forests and trees from being affected by pests adhered to plants or soil in the places where such harmful pests were transferred.

In order to do such activities, it is necessary for each country to cooperate each other. For this reason, each country joins the "International Plant Prevention of Epidemics Treaty", and it quarantines plants imported or ones to be exported, issues a Phytosanitary Certificate, reports or exchanges information regarding epidemics of pests.

Also in Japan, the Plant Protection Law, a domestic law, is enacted based on this Treaty, and plant quarantine is conducted.

Question 2 What plants are inspected under the import plant quarantine system in Japan?

Seeds and saplings including seedlings, nursery trees, ears of plant, bulbs, and seeds, and cut flowers, fresh fruits, vegetables, grain, beans, materials for feed, hay, spices for taste, and wood (except for complete sawing) are inspected.

Question 3 Are there any plants that are limited on a quantity of import under the plant quarantine system?

No, there is nothing in particular. But, some plants which require inspection may be limited on a quantity to receive at a time, due to restriction of isolated places or a quantity of plants to be inspected, and please contact any plant protection station in advance.

Question 4 Is it possible to import plants with soil?

Soil or plants with soil are prohibited importation into Japan. When you import plants, please remove soil completely.

Question 5 In case of importing potted plants, what kind of materials to root such plants, or what kind of wrapping for root circumferences of nursery trees can I use?

As materials to plant, it is possible to use peat-moss, bog moss, perlite, or vermiculite in general. But, please use fresh materials in order to be possible to clearly distinguish them from soil at the time of import inspection. For wrapping for root circumferences of nursery trees, peat-moss or bog moss is generally used, but, needless to say, please use these materials after removing soil from roots of plant completely. And rice straws are prohibited to be imported, so please be careful that they can not be used as materials to root the plants. For further information, please ask any plant protection station.

Question 6 What is a "Phytosanitary Certificate"?

In exporting plants, you are asked for being inspected by the plant protection authorities of the country where you will export plants, whether or not you satisfy the requirements of the said country. If you pass this inspection, a "Phytosanitary Certificate" will be issued. The form of this Certificate is stipulated in the International Plant Prevention of Epidemics Treaty.

Question 7 As to a "Phytosanitary Certificate", is it possible to use a copy of its original?

According to the International Plant Prevention of Epidemics Treaty, it is stipulated that a Phytosanitary Certificate submitted to the importing country be the original one. In Japan, the following two cases other than using the original are also admitted, taking into consideration of loss of the original, or delayed arrival of it:

(1) A carbon copy produced simultaneously with the original Phytosanitary Certificate;

(2) A photo copy proved that such copy is the same as the content of the original, by the

plant protection authorities of the exporting country.

In any event, the original Phytosanitary Certificate is an important documentation, and you should be careful not to lose or destroy it. When you apply import inspection in Japan, please submit it to the plant protection station.

Question 8 In importing seeds, what should I take note of?

Some seeds of plants are not allowed to be imported without being attached a "Phytosanitary Certificate" with an additional note saying that they were examined during the period of cultivation by the government of the exporting country and that specified quarantine pests do not stick to them. For concrete names of such plants, please refer to "List of the Districts, Plants and Quarantine Pests Subject to Growing Site Inspection in Exporting Countries" (Annexed Table 1 of Enforcement Regulations under Plant Protection Law).

In case of seeds which don't require growing site inspection, additional note is not necessary, but a "Phytosanitary Certificate" issued by the plant protection authorities of the exporting country is asked for. So, please apply for such a certificate.

Question 9 When I import nursery plants and seeds, is it necessary to disinfect them in the exporting country?

No. It is not necessary to fumigate or chemically dress them in the exporting country. If the exporting country disinfects them voluntarily, please ask the on-the-spot plant protection authorities to write how the disinfection was carried out, and name of chemicals used in the treatment column of "Phytosanitary Certificate", for reference of our safety and inspection.

Question 10 In exporting plants for Japan, are there any points to take note of other than quarantine pests?

(1) With respect to documents, it is important to have no errors in the content of the "Phytosanitary Certificate" issued by the plant protection authorities of the exporting country. You must also pay attention to specific kinds of seed for cultivation and underground portions of the live plant from designated countries. Because these are not allowed to be imported without submitting a "Phytosanitary Certificate" saying that the said

plants are subject to growing site inspection by the plant protection authorities of the exporting country, and that specified quarantine pests do not stick to them.

(2) As for soil, Japan prohibits import of soil or plants with soil, so please make sure your articles are not adhered with soil. Because import of rice straw, unhulled rice and straw of wheat and barley group from specific districts is prohibited, please avoid using these as a container or filling material.

(3) Plants subject to growing site inspection in the exporting country and ones prohibited to be imported are as shown in Annexed Table 1 and Annexed Table 2 of Enforcement Regulations under Plant Protection Law. If you have questions about it, please ask any of the plant protection stations in Japan through the plant protection authorities of the exporting country, the Japanese Embassy, or Japanese importers.

(4) When there are many kinds of item and sort (many kinds of nursery trees, seeds, cut flowers and so on) in one cargo, it is necessary to submit a packing list in order to identify the number of lots to inspect and to quickly inspect them.

Question 11 Do I have to pay for import inspection?

No, you do not. And, our country never charges a fee in the plant quarantine procedure.

Question 12 How long does it take to finish inspection of imported plants?

It depends on a kind of plants or a quantity of cargo. In case of quick inspection, it takes 10 to 20 minutes. As to fresh fruits imported by ship for exclusive use, it may take half a day. And, for seeds which require secondary inspection and plants subject to inspection at the isolated farmland, it will take more days and period.

Question 13 Are millet grains and seeds of barnyard grass as feed of animals in transportation and straws laid under such animals subject to import inspection?

Yes, they are inspected. What you especially pay attention to is that fresh fruits, rice plant, rice straw, unhulled rice, rice hulls, and straw of wheat and barley group from some countries and districts are prohibited importation into Japan. For further information, please refer to Annexed

Table 2 of Enforcement Regulations under Plant Protection Law.

Question 14 Is import inspection conducted to one ship or one cargo all together?

The "number of lots to inspect" is established, and each lot is inspected respectively. The "number of lots to inspect" is generally divided based on a kind, country produced, importer, or exporter, but in some cases, a kind of plant and/or a port shipped are taken into account.

Question 15 What is isolated cultivation?

It means to cultivate plants in the national growing site specially established in our country, in order to quarantine virus diseases that are difficult to be detected by inspection at seaports or airports. But, in case of bulbs, and saplings of sugarcane, it is also admissible to cultivate them in the private land that is prepared by the importer and authorized by the plant protection station. Plants subject to isolated cultivation are as follows:

(1) Nursery plants of fruit trees such as citrus fruits, apple, pear, grape (including ears and cuttings of plant);

(2) Tubers of potato and rootstocks of sweet potato;

(3) Bulbs of lily, tulip, and hyacinth;

(4) Seedlings of sugarcane;

Question 16 How long does the isolated cultivation continue?

It takes more than 1 year for young plant of fruit trees, and at least 1 cropping period for bulbs, potato and sweet potato, and seedlings of sugarcane.

Question 17 If the plant is rejected as a result of isolated cultivation, how is it treated?

Plants disqualified by detection of viral infection are disposed.

Question 18 Do I have to pay a fee for isolated cultivation?

No. You are not charged for isolated cultivation in the state-run farm. But, the importer may be charged for special supplies necessary for cultivation (e.g. fertilizer and chemicals).

Question 19 I hear that some bulbs are free from isolated cultivation in Japan. In which cases are the bulbs free from isolated cultivation?

This is called a system of substituted isolated cultivation, and the system is managed based on agreement between the plant protection authorities of the exporting country and plant protection authorities in Japan. In this system, plants for which growing site inspection is carried out in the exporting country and about which Plant Quarantine Officials dispatched from Japan confirm such cultivation are not necessary for isolated cultivation in Japan after importing them. At present, this system applies to designated kinds of flower bulb (in some cases, kinds of plants are limited) produced in the Netherlands, Belgium and New Zealand.

For bulbs of hyacinths, amaryllis produced in the Netherlands and bulbs of amaryllis produced in South Africa, all of which are sealed into special containers, they are not subject to isolated cultivation.

For concrete sorts, kinds and terms and conditions of quarantine, please make contact with any plant protection station.

Question 20 Is it possible to import all kinds of cut flowers in Japan?

Most of cut flowers are admitted to be imported. But, as to cut flowers with fresh fruit and those of the family Solanaceae and the genera Cirsium and Verbascum, some of them are prohibited on import from some countries and districts. For further information, please refer to the Annexed Table 2 of Enforcement Regulations under Plant Protection Law (List of the Plants subject to Import Prohibition).

Question 21 Is it possible to export fruits and vegetables subject to import prohibition by freezing them?

It is not allowed to export them only by freezing. For exporting them, it is necessary to freeze them with all of the conditions mentioned below satisfied:

(1) they are frozen under –17.8℃(0°F) at the facilities of the exporting country;

(2) such a frozen situation is kept until import inspection in Japan;

(3) such measure regarding freezing is additionally noted in the "Phytosanitary Certificate" issued by the plant protection authorities of the exporting country.

And, with respect to (3), a certificate issued by the public institution authorized by the Japanese plant quarantine authority may be accepted.

Question 22 Is it required for us to disinfect all of the imported plants?

No, it is not. When the plant is not subject to import prohibition and live pests do not stick to the plant as a result of inspection, you are not asked for disinfection. And, if live pests are discovered, the importer can select one among disinfection, destruction and sending back, except that there is no means for disinfection.

Question 23 Who disinfects imported plants?

Under the Law, the importer must disinfect the plants in the presence of a Plant Quarantine Official. But if the importer does not have the technology and equipment for disinfection, under the contract concluded between a private company that controls insect pests and the importer, the said company conducts disinfection.

Question 24 Is sawing subject to plant quarantine?

Completely processed sawing is not subject to inspection. In case of incompletely processed sawing such as one with a part of bark, the documentation and sawing itself are confirmed at the time of import, whether or not it is subject to plant quarantine.

Question 25 I would like to obtain a publication that introduces the plant quarantine system in Japan, but, how can I get it? And, is there any manual that simply explains points to note?

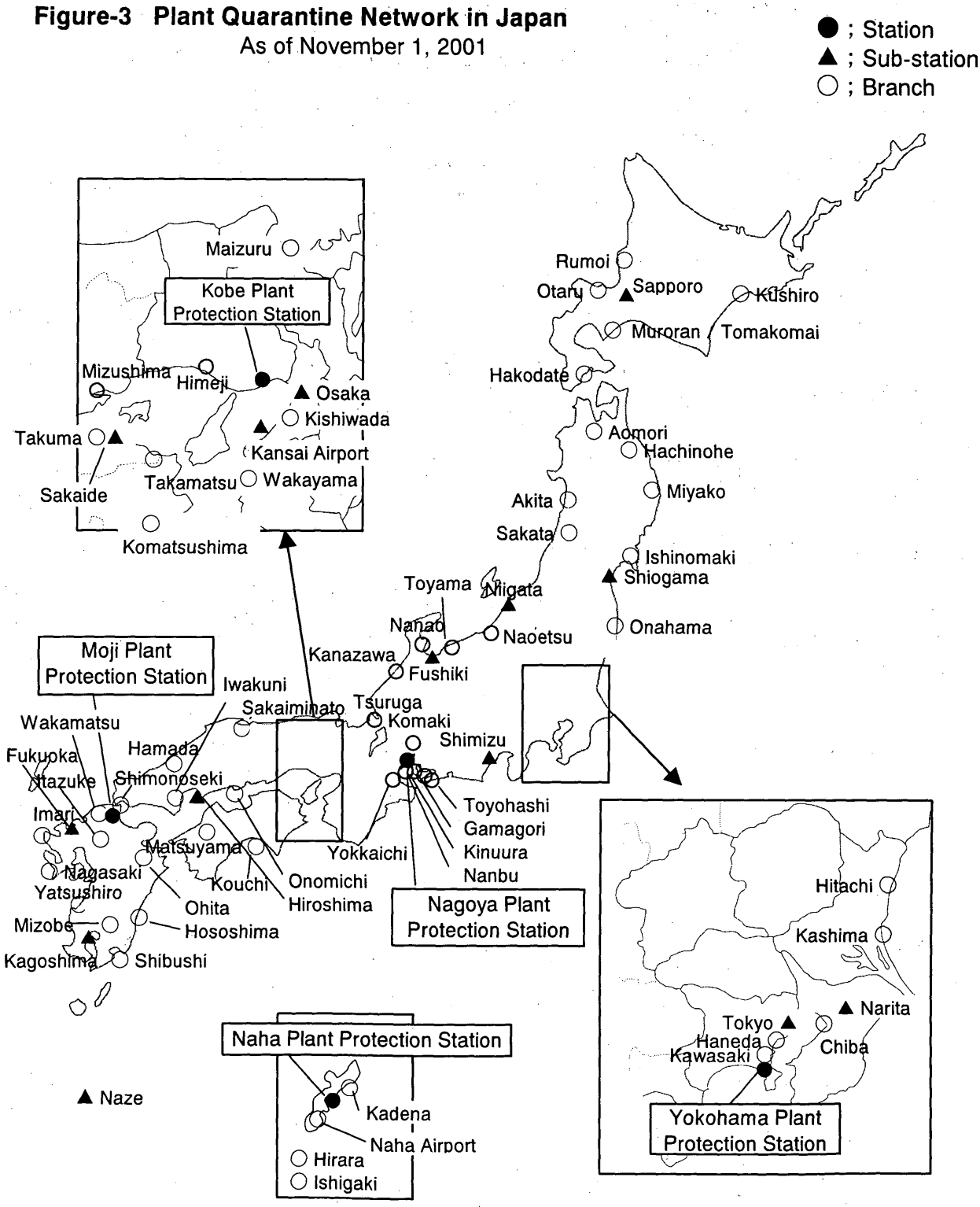
The Japan Plant Quarantine Association commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries issues many kinds of publications. Some of these are written in English.

Notifications concerning Rules and Regulations of Plant Quarantine is a representative publication, and there are manuals detailed each field too.

If you wish to buy such publication, please contact the Japan Plant Quarantine Association (Address: Zen-noyaku Bldg., 3-3-4, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-0047, Japan ; Phone : 03-5294-1520 (Pilot), Fax : 03-5294-1525 ; e-mail: office@zenshoku-kyo.or.jp).

Figure-3 Plant Quarantine Network in Japan

As of November 1, 2001



III Material

Material-1 List of locations of the Plant Protection Organizations under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

(1) Within the jurisdiction of Yokohama Plant Protection Station

Yokohama Plant Protection Station	Second Government Office Building of Yokohama 5-57, Kitanaka-dori, Naka-ku, Yokohama, 231-0003	
General Affairs Section, General Affairs Department	TEL 045-211-7150	FAX (General Affairs Department) 045-201-2360
Accounting Section, General Affairs Department	TEL 045-211-7151	
Cargo on Board Unit, Business Affairs Department	TEL 045-211-7152	FAX (Business Affairs Department) 045-211-0611
Seedlings Unit, Business Affairs Department	TEL 045-211-7153	
Containerized Shipment Unit, Business Affairs Department	TEL 045-211-7154	
Export and Domestic Quarantine Unit, Business Affairs Department	TEL 045-211-7155	
Planning and Adjustment Unit, Research and Study Department	TEL 045-211-7164	FAX (Planning and Adjustment Unit) 045-211-0890
Research and Study Department, Yokohama Plant Protection Station	1-16-10, Shinyamashita, Naka-ku, Yokohama, 231-0801	
Disinfection Technology Development Unit, Research and Study Department	TEL 045-622-8893	FAX 045-621-7560
Pests Unit, Research and Study Department	TEL 045-622-8842	
Bacteria Unit, Research and Study Department	TEL 045-622-8847	
Disease Carriers Danger Assessment Unit, Research and Study Department	TEL 045-622-8693	
Disease Carriers Identification Unit, Research and Study Department	TEL 045-622-8940	
Yamato Farmland	6-16-34, Minami-rinkan, Yamato, 242-0006 TEL 046-274-1367 FAX 046-274-1569	
Training Center, Plant Protection Station	277, Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, 231-0862 TEL 045-662-7922 FAX 045-662-7922	
Kawasaki Branch	Government Office Building of Kawasaki Harbor 12-3, Chidori-cho, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki, 210-0865 TEL 044-288-3408 FAX 044-288-3408	
Sapporo Sub-station	1, Hitsujigaoka,Toyohira-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido, 062-0045 TEL 011-852-1808 FAX 011-853-9671	
Chitose Airport Office, Sapporo Sub-station	Chitose Airport, Bibi, Citose, 066-0012 TEL 0123-24-6154 FAX 0123-24-6154	

Kushiro Branch, Sapporo Sub-station	Government Office Building of Kushiro Harbor 5-9, Minami Hama-cho, Kushiro, 085-0022 TEL 0154-22-4291 FAX 0154-22-4291
Rumoi Branch, Sapporo Sub-station	Government Office Building of Rumoi District 2-12, Ohmachi, Rumoi, 077-0048 TEL 0164-43-5156 FAX 0164-43-5156
Otaru Branch, Sapporo Sub-station	Government Office Building of Otaru Harbor 5-3, Minato-machi, Otaru, 047-0007 TEL 0134-23-4166 FAX 0134-23-4166
Muroran-Tomakomai Branch, Sapporo Sub-station	Government Office Building of Tomakomai Harbor 1-6-15, Minato-machi, Tomakomai, 053-0004 TEL 0144-33-2913 FAX 0144-33-2913
Hakodate Branch, Sapporo Sub-station	Government Office Building of Hakodate Harbor 24-4, Kaigan-machi, Hakodate, 040-0061 TEL 0138-42-6671 FAX 0138-42-6671
Shiogama Sub-station	Government Office Building of Shiogama Harbor 3-4-1, Teizan-dori, Shiogama, 985-0011 TEL 022-362-6916 FAX 022-365-3383
Sendai Airport Office, Shiogama Sub-station	Passengers' Terminal Building, Sendai Airport Aza Nanbara, Simo-masuda, Natori, 989-2401 TEL 022-383-4585 FAX 022-383-4585
Aomori Branch, Shiogama Sub-station	Government Office Building of Aomori Harbor 1-1-2, Aoyagi, Aomori, 030-0811 TEL 017-777-4656 FAX 017-777-4656
Hachinohe Branch, Shiogama Sub-station	2-16-1, Chikko-machi, Hachinohe, 031-0831 TEL 0178-33-5424 FAX 0178-33-5424
Miyako Branch, Shiogama Sub-station	Government Office Building of Miyako Harbor 3-114, Fujiwara, Miyako, 027-0021 TEL 0193-62-6359 FAX 0193-62-6359
Ishinomaki Branch, Shiogama Sub-station	Government Office Building of Ishinomaki Harbor 15-2, Nakajima-cho, Ishinomaki, 986-0845 TEL 0225-95-0261 FAX 0225-95-0261
Onahama Branch, Shiogama Sub-station	Government Office Building of Onahama Harbor 38, Aza Tatsumimachi, Onahama, Iwaki, 971-8101 TEL 0246-53-3402 FAX 0246-53-3402
Niigata Sub-station	Government Office Building of Niigata Harbor 1-5-4, Ryugashima, Niigata, 950-0072 TEL 025-244-4401 FAX 025-246-2730

Akita Branch, Niigata Sub-station	Government Office Building of Akita Harbor 1-7-35, Tsuchizaki Minato-nishi, Akita, 011-0945 TEL 018-845-1411 FAX 018-845-1411
Sakata Branch, Niigata Sub-station	Government Office Building of Sakata Harbor 2-5-43, Funaba-cho, Sakata, 998-0036 TEL 0234-22-0445 FAX 0234-22-0445
Naoetsu Branch, Niigata Sub-station	Government Office Building of Naoetsu Harbor 1-11-20, Minato-machi, Joetsu, 942-0011 TEL 0255-43-0648 FAX 0255-43-0648
Narita Sub-station	The Second Passengers' Terminal Building, New Tokyo International Airport 1-1, Aza Furugome, Furugome, Narita, 282-0004
General Affairs Section, Narita Sub-station	TEL 0476-34-2350 FAX 0476-34-2354
The Second PTB Passengers Unit, Narita Sub-station	TEL 0476-34-2352
The First PTB Passengers Unit, Narita Sub-station	The First Passengers' Terminal Building, New Tokyo International Airport 1-1, Goryo-bokujo, Sanrizuka, Narita, 282-0011 TEL 0476-32-6694 FAX 0476-32-6672
Air Cargoes Unit, Narita Sub-station	Government Office Building of Narita Airport 2159, Aza Ten-namino, Komaino, Narita, 282-0021 TEL 0476-32-6690 FAX 0476-32-6673
Haneda Branch, Narita Sub-station	Passengers' Terminal Building for International Flight, Tokyo International Airport 3-4-4, Haneda Airport, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, 144-0041 TEL 03-5756-0229 FAX 03-5756-0229
Tokyo Sub-station	Government Office Building of Tokyo Harbor 2-56, Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo, 135-0064
General Affairs Section, Tokyo Sub-station	TEL 03-3599-1136 FAX 03-3599-1140
Import Cargo Unit, Tokyo Sub-station	TEL 03-3599-1137
Seedlings and Domestic Quarantine Unit, Tokyo Sub-station	TEL 03-3599-1139
Hitachi Branch, Tokyo Sub-station * The staff is not always stationed. Please contact the Tokyo Sub-station.	Mokuzai Building of Hitachi Harbor 2435-6, Tome-cho, Hitachi, 319-1231 TEL 0294-52-0494
Kashima Branch, Tokyo Sub-station	Government Office Building of Kashima Harbor 9, Higashi-fukashiba, Oaza Kamisu-machi, Kashima-gun, Ibaraki TEL 0299-92-3404 FAX 0299-92-3404
Chiba Branch, Tokyo Sub-station	Government Office Building of Chiba Harbor 1-12-2, Chuoko, Chuo-ku, Chiba, 260-0024 TEL 043-242-8401 FAX 043-242-8401

(2) Within the jurisdiction of Nagoya Plant Protection Station

Nagoya Plant Protection Station General Affairs Section Cargo on Board and Seedlings Unit Containerized Shipments Unit Export and Domestic Quarantine Unit	Government Office Building of Nagoya Harbor 2-3-12,Irifune,Minato-ku, Nagoya, 455-0032 TEL 052-651-0111 TEL 052-651-0112 TEL 052-651-0113 FAX 052-651-0115 TEL 052-651-0114
Kinuura Branch	Government Office Building of Kinuura Harbor 2, Juichigochi, Handa, 475-0831 TEL 0569-21-4529 FAX 0569-21-4529
Komaki Branch	Passengers' Terminal Building for International Flight, Nagoya Airport Toyoba, Toyoyama-cho, Nishi-kasugai-gun, Aichi, 480-0202 TEL 0568-28-0510 FAX 0568-28-0547
Nanbu Branch	5, Midori-machi, Chita, 478-0047 TEL 0562-32-1389 FAX 0562-32-1604
Yokkaichi Branch	Government Office Building of Yokkaichi Harbor 5-1, Chitose-cho, Yokkaichi, 510-0051 TEL 0593-52-3896 FAX 0593-52-3896
Fushiki Sub-station	Government Office Building of Fushiki Harbor 11-15, Fushiki-nishiki-machi, Takaoka, 933-0105 TEL 0766-44-0954 FAX 0766-44-8426
Toyama Branch, Fushiki Sub-station	Government Office Building of Toyama Harbor 17-2, Kaigandori, Higashi-iwase, Toyama, 931-8356 TEL 076-437-5607 FAX 076-437-5607
Kanazawa Branch, Fushiki Sub-station	Government Office Building of Kanazawa Harbor 4-13, Minato, Kanazawa, 920-0211 TEL 076-268-0001 FAX 076-268-4099
Nanao Branch, Fushiki Sub-station	Government Office Building of Nanao Harbor 173, Nibu, Yata-shinmachi, Nanao, 926-0015 TEL 0767-52-2898 FAX 0767-52-2898
Tsuruga Branch, Fushiki Sub-station	Government Office Building of Tsuruga Harbor 7-15, Minato-machi, Tsuruga, 914-0079 TEL 0770-22-1060 FAX 0770-22-1060
Shimizu Sub-station	Government Office Building of Shimizu Harbor 9-1, Hinode-machi, Shimizu, 424-0922 TEL 0543-52-3775 FAX 0543-54-1161
Toyohashi Branch, Shimizu Sub-station	Government Office Building of Toyohashi Harbor 3-11, Jinno-futocho, Toyohashi, 441-8075 TEL 0532-32-1156 FAX 0532-32-1156
Gamagori Branch, Shimizu Sub-station	4, Hamacho, Gamagori, 443-0036 TEL 0533-69-3704 FAX 0533-69-3704

(3) Within the jurisdiction of Kobe Plant Protection Station

Kobe Plant Protection Station	Government Office Building of Kobe Second District 1-1,Hatoba-cho,chuo-ku, Kobe, 650-0042	
General Affairs Section	TEL 078-331-2806	FAX (General Affairs/Accounting)
Accounting Section	TEL 078-331-2385	078-332-2796
Cargo on Board Unit, Business Affairs Department	TEL 078-331-2386	FAX (Business Affairs Department) 078-391-1757
Seedlings Unit, Business Affairs Department	TEL 078-331-2376	
Containerized Shipment Unit, Business Affairs Department	TEL 078-331-4201	
Export and Domestic Quarantine Unit, Business Affairs Department	TEL 078-331-2384	
Igawadani Farmland	703, Befu Igawadani-cho, Nishi-ku, Kobe, 651-2115 TEL 078-974-3262	FAX 078-974-3282
Himeji Branch	Government Office Building of Himeji Harbor 294, Suka, Shikama-ku, Himeji, 672-0863 TEL 0792-35-4382	FAX 0792-35-4382
Osaka Sub-station	Government Office Building of Osaka Harbor 4-10-3, Chikkou, Minato-ku, Osaka, 552-0021 TEL 06-6571-0801	FAX 06-6577-5160
Maizuru Branch, Osaka Sub-station	Government Office Building of Maizuru Harbor 901, Aza Shimo-fukui, Maizuru, 624-0946 TEL 0773-75-0759	FAX 0773-75-0759
Kishiwada Branch, Osaka Sub-station	Government Office Building of Kishiwada Harbor 1, Shi-minato-machi, Kishiwada, 596-0012 TEL 0724-22-5873	FAX 0724-22-5873
Wakayama Branch, Osaka Sub-station	Government Office Building of Wakayama Harbor 6-22-2, Chikko, Wakayama, 640-8287 TEL 073-423-5170	FAX 073-423-5170
Kansai Airport Sub-station	CIQ Government Office Building 1, Naka, Senshu Airport, Tajiri-cho, Sennan-gun, Osaka, 549-0011	
General Affairs Section	TEL 0724-55-9010	FAX 0724-55-1943
Passengers Unit	TEL 0724-55-1936	
Air Cargo Unit	1, Minami, Senshu Airport,, Sennan, 549-0021 TEL 0724-55-1938	FAX 0724-55-1944
Hiroshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Hiroshima Harbor 3-10-17, Ujina-kaigan, Minami-ku, Hiroshima, 734-0011 TEL 082-251-5881	FAX 082-253-8663

Hiroshima Airport Office, Hiroshima Sub-station	Hiroshima Airport Terminal Building 64-31, Aza Hiraiwa, Oaza Zen-nyuji, Hongo-cho, Toyota-gun, Hiroshima, 729-0416 TEL 0848-86-8261 FAX 0848-86-8261
Sakai-minato Branch, Hiroshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Sakai-minato Harbor 9, Showa-machi, Sakai-minato, 684-0034 TEL 0859-42-2513 FAX 0859-44-2398
Hamada Branch, Hiroshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Hamada Harbor 1785-16, Nagahama-cho, Hamada, 697-0063 TEL 0855-27-0700 FAX 0855-27-0700
Mizushima Branch, Hiroshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Mizushima Harbor 2-15, Fukusaki-cho, Mizushima, Kurashiki, 712-8056 TEL 086-444-6001 FAX 086-448-0750
Onomichi Branch, Hiroshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Onomichi District 27-13, Kohama-cho, Onomichi, 722-0002 TEL 0848-22-6642 FAX 0848-22-6642
Iwakuni Branch, Hiroshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Iwakuni Harbor 3-9-57, Shin-minato-machi, Iwakuni, 740-0002 TEL 0827-21-8696 FAX 0827-21-8696
Sakaide Sub-station	Government Office Building of Sakaide Harbor 1-6-10, Irifune-cho, Sakaide, 762-0002 TEL 0877-46-4108 FAX 0877-45-6050
Komatsushima Branch, Sakaide Sub-station	Government Office Building of Komatsushima-minato 1-11, Aza Sotobiraki Komatsushima-cho, Komatsushima, 773-0001 TEL 08853-2-1227 FAX 08853-2-1227
Takamatsu Branch, Sakaide Sub-station	Government Office Building of Takamatsu Harbor 1-30, Asahi-shinmachi, Takamatsu, 760-0064 TEL 087-851-6475 FAX 087-851-6475
Takuma Branch, Sakaide Sub-station	1328-9, Oaza Takuma, Takuma-cho, Mitoyo-gun, Kagawa, 769-1101 TEL 0875-83-3201 FAX 0875-83-3201
Matsuyama Branch, Sakaide Sub-station	Government Office Building of Matsuyama Harbor 2426, Kaigan-dori, Matsuyama, 791-8058 TEL 089-951-2418 FAX 089-951-2418
Kochi Branch, Sakaide Sub-station	Government Office Building of Kochi Harbor 5-4-55, Sanbashi-dori, Kochi, 780-8010 TEL 088-832-3690 FAX 088-832-3690

(4) Within the jurisdiction of Moji Plant Protection Station

Moji Plant Protection Station General Affairs Section Import Quarantine Unit Export and Domestic Quarantine Unit	Government Office Building of Moji Harbor 1-3-10, Nishi-kaigan, Moji-ku, Kitakyushu, 801-0841 TEL 093-321-1404 TEL 093-321-2601 TEL 093-321-2809 FAX 093-332-5189
Shimonoseki Branch	Government Office Building of Shimonoseki Harbor 1-7-1, Higashi Yamato-machi, Shimonoseki, 750-0066 TEL 0832-66-4442 FAX 0832-66-4446
Wakamatsu Branch	Government Office Building of Wakamatsu Harbor 1-14-12, Hon-machi, Wakamatsu-ku, Kitakyushu, 808-0034 TEL 093-751-0790 FAX 093-751-0790
Fukuoka Sub-station	Government Office Building of Fukuoka Harbor 1-22, Okihama-machi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka, 812-0031 TEL 092-291-2504 FAX 092-291-0482
Itatsuke Branch, Fukuoka Sub-station	Passengers' Terminal Building for International Flight, Fukuoka Airport 739, Oaza Aoki, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka, 816-0051 TEL 092-477-7575 FAX 092-477-7576
Imari Branch, Fukuoka Sub-station	Government Office Building of Imari Harbor 2976-31, Aza Hazama, Kubara, Yamashiro-cho, Imari, 849-4256 TEL 0955-28-2573 FAX 0955-28-2573
Nagasaki Branch, Fukuoka Sub-station	Government Office Building of Nagasaki Harbor 7-29, Matsugae-machi, Nagasaki TEL 095-822-2691 FAX 095-822-2691
Kagoshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Kagoshima Harbor 18-2-33, Izumi-cho, Kagoshima, 892-0822 TEL 099-222-1046 FAX 099-225-3465
Yatsushiro Branch, Kagoshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Yatsushiro Harbor 139, Minato-machi, Yatsushiro, 866-0033 TEL 0965-37-1544 FAX 0965-37-1544
Oita Branch, Kagoshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Oita Harbor 916-5, Aza Chihama, Oaza Kaihara, Oita, 870-0107 TEL 097-521-2690 FAX 097-521-2690
Hososhima Branch, Kagoshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Hososhima Harbor 1, Takeshima-cho, Hyuga, 883-0063 TEL 0982-53-1339 FAX 0982-53-1339
Shibushi Branch, Kagoshima Sub-station	Government Office Building of Shibushi Harbor 3259, Shibushi, shibushi-cho, Soo-gun, Kagoshima, 899-7103 TEL 0994-72-2491 FAX 0994-72-2491
Mizobe Branch, Kagoshima Sub-station	International Flight Terminal, Kagoshima Airport 1355-4, Fumoto, Mizobe-cho, Aira-gun, Kagoshima, 899-6404 TEL 0995-58-2428 FAX 0995-58-2428
Naze Sub-station	Government Office Building of Naze 1-1, Nagahama-cho, Naze, 894-0036 TEL 0997-52-0459 FAX 0997-52-0494

(5) Within the jurisdiction of Naha Plant Protection Station

Naha Plant Protection Station General Affairs Section Import Quarantine Unit Export and Domestic Quarantine Unit	Government Office Building of Naha Harbor 2-11-1, Minato-machi, Naha, 900-0001 TEL 098-868-0715 TEL 098-868-2850 TEL 098-868-1679 FAX 098-861-5500
Naha Airport Branch	International Flight Terminal Building, Naha Airport 174, Kagamizu, Naha, 901-0142 TEL 098-857-0054 FAX 098-857-0130
Kadena Branch	10, Uechi, Okinawa, 904-0031 TEL 098-938-1024 FAX 098-938-1024
Hirara Branch	Government Office Building of Hirara Harbor 7-21, Aza Nishizato, Hirara, 906-0012 TEL 09807-2-2433 FAX 09807-2-2433
Ishigaki Branch	Government Office Building of Ishigaki Harbor 1-1-8, Hamasaki-cho, Ishigaki TEL 09808-2-2312 FAX 09808-2-2312

Material-2 List of the Districts, Plants and Quarantine Pests Subject to Import Prohibition

Annexed Table 2 of ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS under PLANT PROTECTION LAW (As of November 1, 2001)

Districts	Prohibited Plants	Remarks (Quarantine Pests)
1. Israel, Cyprus, Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Albania, Italy, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, Hungary, France, Belgium, Portugal, Malta, United Kingdom (only Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and hereinafter referred to as "United kingdom"), Former Yugoslavia, Africa, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Honduras, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Bermudas, West Indies (excluding Cuba), Australia (excluding Tasmania), Hawaiian Islands	Fresh fruits of akee, avocado, star berry, allspice, olive, cashew nut, kiwi fruit, Thevetia peruviana, carambola, pomegranate, jaboticaba, broad bean, alexandrian laurel, deta palm, Muntingia calabura, feijoa, pawpaw, mammee apple longan, litchi, and plants of the genera Ficus, Phaseolus, Diospyros, Carissa, Juglans, Morus, Coccoloba, Coffea, Ribes, Passiflora, Dovyalis, Ziziphus, Spondias, Musa (excluding immature banana), Carica (excluding those listed in appendix 1), Psidium, Artocarpus, Annona, Malpighia, Santalum, Garcinia, Vitis (excluding those listed in appendix 3), Syzygium, Mangifera (excluding those listed in appendices 2 and 36), Ilex, Terminalia and Gossypium, and Plants of the family Sapotaceae, Cuculbitaceae (excluding those listed in appendix 3), Cactaceae (excluding those listed in appendix 35), Solanaceae (excluding those listed in appendix 3), Rosaceae (excluding those listed in appendices 3 and 31), Rutaceae (excluding those listed in appendices 4 to 8)	Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata)
2. India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Taiwan, China (excluding Hong Kong, and hereinafter referred to as "China"), Pakistan, Bangladesh, East Timor, Philippines, Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, Laos, Papua New Guinea, Hawaiian Islands, Micronesia	Fresh fruits of citrus (excluding those listed in appendix 10), barbados cherry, avocado, apricot, fig, Baccaurea sapida, strawberry, olive, indian laurel, Arenga englei, carambola, pomegranate, Santol, plum, tahiti chestnut, alexandrian laurel, tomato, pear, date palm, papaya (excluding those listed in appendices 1, 11 and 12, the same in item 4), loquat, betel nut, grape (excluding those listed in appendix 32), peach, Terminalia catappa, Myrica rubra, rambutan, longan, apple, litchi (excluding those listed in appendices 13 and 14), wampi, and plants of the genera Bouea,	Bactrocera dorsalis species complex

	Diospyros, Coffea, Capsicum, Passiflora, Solanum, Zizyphus, Spondias, Psidium, Artocarpus, Annona, Hylocereus, Garcinia, Eugenia, Mangifera (excluding those listed in appendices 15 to 17 and 36, the same in item 4) and Lansium, and plants of the family Sapotaceae, and mature banana	
3. Easter Island, Australia (excluding Tasmania), Society Islands, Tubuai Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea	Fresh fruits of citrus (excluding those listed in appendix 7), avocado, apricot, fig, olive, kiwi fruit, carambola, cherry, pomegranate, red pepper, white sapote, plum, tomato, pear, date palm, papaya, guava, loquat, grape, quince, peach, apple, and plants of the genera Diospyros, Rubus, Morus, Coffea, Passiflora, Zizyphus, Annona, Eugenia and Mangifera (excluding those listed in appendix 2) and mature banana	Queensland fruit fly (Bactrocera tryoni)
4. India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Taiwan, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh East Timor, Philippines, Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, Laos, Kenya, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea, Hawaiian Islands, Micronesia	Live vines, leaves and fresh fruits of plants of the family Cucurbitaceae (excluding those listed in appendix 18), and fresh fruits of kidney bean, pigeon pea, cowpea, red pepper, tomato, eggplant, papaya, and plants of the genera Hylocereus and Mangifera	Melon fly (Bactrocera cucurbitae)
5. Afghanistan, Israel, Iraq, Iran, India, Cyprus, Jordan, Syria, China, Turkey, Pakistan, Myanmar, Lebanon, Europe, Former Soviet Union, Africa, United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands, and hereinafter referred to as "United States of America"), Canada, Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Australia, New Zealand	Fresh fruits of apricot, cherry (excluding those listed in appendices 19 to 21 and 38), plum (excluding those listed in appendix 37), pear, quince, peach (excluding those listed in appendices 22 and 23), and apple (excluding those listed in appendices 24, 25, 31 and 34), Fresh fruits and nuts in shell of walnut (excluding those listed in appendix 26)	Codling moth (Cydia pomonella)
6. India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Taiwan, China, Bangladesh, East Timor, Philippines, Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, Laos, Africa, North America (excluding Canada but including West Indies), South America, Australia,	Live vines, leaves, tuberous roots, and other underground portions of plants of the genera Ipomoea, Pharbitis, and Calystegia, Live tuberous roots and other underground portions of cassava	Sweet potato weevil (Cylas formicarius)

New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Hawaiian Islands, Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia		
7. China, North America (excluding Canada, but including West Indies), South America, New Zealand, Hawaiian Islands, Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia	Live vines, leaves, tuberous roots and other underground portions of plants of the genera Ipomoea, Pharbitis, and Calystegia	West Indian sweet potato weevil (Euscepes postfasciatus)
8. India, Europe (excluding Albania and Greece), Former Soviet Union, Republic of South Africa, United States of America, Canada, Uruguay, Ecuador, Chile, Falkland Islands, Peru, Bolivia	Live haulms, leaves, tubers, and other underground portions of plants of the family Solanaceae	Potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum)
9. Turkey, Italy, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, France, Belgium, Portugal, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Former Czechoslovakia, Former Yugoslavia, United States of America, Canada, Mexico	Live haulms and leaves of cabbage, and plants of the genera Cirsium and Verbascum, and plants of the family Solanaceae	Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata)
10. Israel, India, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Finland, France, Belgium, Poland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Former Soviet Union, Algeria, North America (excluding West Indies), Argentina, Peru, Bolivia	Live tubers and other underground portions of plants of the genus Chenopodium, and plants of the family Solanaceae	Potato cyst nematode (Globodera rostchiensis)
11. India, Iceland, Italy, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Germany, Norway, France, United Kingdom, Former Soviet Union, Canada, Panama, Peru, Bolivia	Live tubers and other underground portions of plants of the family Solanaceae	White potato cyst nematode (Globodera pallida)
12. Israel, Iraq, Iran, Syria,	Live haulms, leaves, and fresh fruits of plants of the family Solanaceae	Tabacco blue mold

Turkey, Lebanon, Europe (excluding Netherlands), Former Soviet Union, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, United States of America, Canada, Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Australia (excluding Tasmania)	(excluding those listed in appendices 27 and 30)	(Peronospora tabacina)
13. United States of America, Hawaiian Islands	Underground portions of live plants of avocado, alfalfa, kidney bean, Indigofera hirsuta, okra, pepper, sweet potato, sugarcane, watermelon, radish, soybean, loblolly pine, red pepper, corn, tomato, balsam pear, pineapple, Pinus elliotii, summer squash, melon, peanut (excluding seeds without pod), leek and litchi, and plants of the genera Anthurium, Musa and Beta, and plants of the family Rutaceae	Citrus burrowing nematode (Radopholus citrophilus)
14. Iran, Turkey, Europe, Former Soviet Union, North America (excluding West Indies), New Zealand	Culms and leaves of plants of the genera Hordeum, Triticum, and Secale (including straw packing materials and straw goods similar thereof and hereinafter referred to as "straw" in appendices 28 and 33), and culms and leaves of plants of the genus Agropyron (exculding those listed in appendices 28 and 33)	Hessian fly (Mayetiola destructor)
15. Foreign countries excluding North Korea, Korea and Taiwan	Rice plants, rice straw (including rice straw bags, mats, and other rice straw goods similar thereof) (excluding those listed in appendix 29), unhulled rice and rice hull	Rice stem nematode (Ditylenchus angustus), Trichoconis caudata, Balansia oryzae, and other quarantine pests not existing in Japan.
16. Israel, Iran, Cyprus, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Ireland, Italy, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Hungary, France, Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, Luxembourg, Romania, United Kingdom, Former Czechoslovakia, Former Yugoslavia, Egypt, United States of America, Canada, Guatemala, Bermuda Islands, Mexico, New Zealand	Live plants and plant parts (including fruit, flower and pollen, other than seed) of Pseudocydonia sinensis, medler, loquat, quince, and plants of the genera Aronia, Photinia, Crataegomespilus, Amelanchier, Crataegus, Cotoneaster, Raphiolepis, Stranvaesia, Osteomeles, Dichotomanthes, Pyracantha, Docynia, Pyrus, Sorbus, Heteromeles, Peraphyllum, Choenomeles, and Malus (excluding those listed in appendices 24, 25 and 31)	Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)

Appendix

1	Fresh fruit of Solo type of papaya which is shipped from the Hawaiian Islands directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
2	Fresh fruit of R2 E2 variety, Keitt variety, Kensington variety, Kent variety and Palmer variety of mango which is shipped from Australia directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
3	Fresh fruit of strawberry, cucumber, pepper, tomato, eggplant, grape, summer squash and melon which are shipped from the Netherlands directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
4	Fresh fruit of Valencia variety, Washington Navel variety, Tomango variety and Protea variety of sweet orange, lemon and grapefruit which are shipped from the Republic of South Africa directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
5	Fresh fruit of Valencia variety, Washington Navel variety, Tomango variety and Protea variety of sweet orange and grapefruit which are shipped through the Republic of South Africa from the Kingdom of Swaziland to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
6	Fresh fruit of Shamouti variety and Valencia variety of sweet orange, grapefruit, sweetie and pomelo which are shipped from Israel directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
7	Fresh fruit of valencia variety and Washington Navel variety of sweet orange, lemon, imperial, ellendale, marcott and minneola which are shipped from Australia directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
8	Fresh fruit of lemon, and Navel variety and Valencia variety of sweet orange which are shipped from Spain directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
9	Deleted
10	Fresh fruit of Ponkan orange, Tankan orange and Liutin variety of sweet orange and pomelo which are shipped from Taiwan directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
11	Fresh fruit of Solo type of papaya which is shipped from Taiwan directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
12	Fresh fruit of Solo type of papaya which is shipped from the Republic of the Philippines directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
13	Fresh fruit of Litchi which is shipped from Taiwan directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
14	Fresh fruit of Litchi which is shipped from the People's Republic of China directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
15	Fresh fruit of Manila Super variety of mango which are shipped from the Republic of the Philippines directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

16	Fresh fruit of Irwin variety, Keitt variety and Haden variety of mango which are shipped from Taiwan directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
17	Fresh fruit of Nan Klarngwun variety, Nam Dorkmai variety, Pimsen Daeng variety and Rad variety of mango which are shipped from the Kingdom of Thailand directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
18	Fresh fruit of melon which is shipped from the People's Republic of China directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
19	Fresh fruit of cherry which is shipped from the United States of America directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
20	Fresh fruit of Lambert variety of cherry which is shipped from Canada directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
21	Fresh fruit of Summite variety, Sam variety, Stella variety, Dawson variety, Burlat variety, Bing variety, Lambert variety and Rainier variety of cherry which are shipped from New Zealand directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
22	Fresh fruit of nectarine which is shipped from the United States of America directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
23	Fresh fruit of Firebrite variety, Fantasia variety and Red Gold variety of nectarine which are shipped from New Zealand directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
24	Fresh fruit of Gala variety, Granny Smith variety, Fuji variety, Braeburn variety, Red Delicious variety and Royal Gala variety of apple which are shipped from New Zealand directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
25	Fresh fruit of apple which is shipped from the United States of America directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
26	Walnut in shell of Hartley variety, Payne variety and Franquette variety which are shipped from the United States of America directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
27	Fresh fruit of tomato which is shipped from Canada directly to Japan without calling at any port.
28	Straw of wheat and barley group and culms and leaves of plants of the genus Agropyron which are mixed in hay shipped from the United States of America directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
29	Rice straw which is shipped from the People's Republic of China directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
30	Fresh fruit of tomato which is shipped from the United States of America directly to Japan without calling at any port.
31	Fresh fruit of Golden Delicious variety of apple which is shipped from the French Republic directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

32	Fresh fruit of Kyoho variety and Italy variety of grape which are shipped from Taiwan directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
33	Straw of wheat and barley group and culms and leaves of plants of the genus Agropyron which are mixed in hay shipped from Canada directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
34	Fresh fruit of Fuji variety of apple which is shipped from Tasmania in Australia directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
35	Fresh fruit of Yellow Pitaya which is shipped from Republic of Colombia directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
36	Fresh fruit of Keitt variety and Haden variety of mango which are shipped from the Hawaiian Islands directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
37	Fresh fruit of d'Agen variety of plum which is shipped from the United States of America directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
38	Fresh fruit of Bing variety of cherry which is shipped from the Republic of Chile directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

32	Fresh fruit of Kyoho variety and Italy variety of grape which are shipped from Taiwan directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
33	Straw of wheat and barley group and culms and leaves of plants of the genus Agropyron which are mixed in hay shipped from Canada directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
34	Fresh fruit of Fuji variety of apple which is shipped from Tasmania in Australia directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
35	Fresh fruit of Yellow Pitaya which is shipped from Republic of Colombia directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
36	Fresh fruit of Keitt variety and Haden variety of mango which are shipped from the Hawaiian Islands directly to Japan without calling at any port and which come up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
37	Fresh fruit of d'Agen variety of plum which is shipped from the United States of America directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
38	Fresh fruit of Bing variety of cherry which is shipped from the Republic of Chile directly to Japan without calling at any port and which comes up to the standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Material-3 List of the Plants Conditionally Lifted an Embargo on Import

(As of November 1, 2001)

Countries (districts)	Plants (articles)	Date of lifting of an embargo	Disinfection or treatment	Quarantine pests
United States of America (Mainland)	Cherry	Jan., 1978	Methyl bromide fumigation	Codling moth (Cydia pomonella)
	Walnut in shell	Apr., 1986		
	Nectarine	Jun., 1988		
	Plum	Mar., 2001		
	Apple	Aug., 1994	Low-temperature treatment and Methyl bromide fumigation	Codling moth (Cydia pomonella), Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)
	Hay	Jul., 1979	Hydrogen phosphide fumigation	Hessian fly (Mayetiola destructor)
	Tomato	Sep., 1999	Elimination from host plants	Tabacco blue mold (Peronospora tabacina)
Hawaiian Islands	Papaya	Apr., 1969	Vapor heat treatment	Mediterranean fruit fly (Cetatitis capitata), Melon fly (Bactocera cucurbitae), Bactrocera dorsalis
	Mango	May, 2000		
Canada	Cherry	Jun., 1982	Methyl bromide fumigation	Codling moth (Cydia pomonella)
	Tomato	Sep., 1999	Elimination from host plants	Tabacco blue mold (Peronospora tabacina)
	Hay	Dec., 1997	Hydrogen phosphide fumigation	Hessian fly (Mayetiola destructor)
New Zealand	Cherry	Sep., 1985	Methyl bromide fumigation	Codling moth (Cydia pomonella)
	Nectarine	Dec., 1988		
	Apple	Jun., 1993	Methyl bromide fumigation and low-temperature treatment	Codling moth (Cydia pomonella), Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)
Taiwan	Ponkan orange	Nov., 1969	Low-temperature treatment	Bactrocera dorsalis
	Pomelo	Dec., 1999		
	Mango	Jun., 1976	Vapor heat treatment	Bactrocera dorsalis, Melon fly (Bactocera cucurbitae)

	Litchi	Apr., 1980	Vapor heat treatment and Low-temperature treatment	Bactrocera dorsalis
	Grape	Dec., 1997	Low-temperature treatment	
China	Litchi	Apr., 1994	Vapor heat treatment and Low-temperature treatment	Bactrocera dorsalis
	Melon (Xinjiang Uighur)	Mar., 1988	Designation of districts not yet broken out	Melon fly (Bactocera cucurbitae)
	Rice straw to form a core of tatami-mat	Feb., 1996	Dry heat treatment (core of a tatami-mat)	Rice pests not existing in Japan
	Rice straw	Jun., 1999	Vapor heat treatment	
Philippines	Mango	Jul., 1975	Vapor heat treatment	Bactrocera dorsalis, Melon fly (Bactocera cucurbitae)
	Papaya	Apr., 1994		
Thailand	Mango	Mar., 1987	Vapor heat treatment	Bactrocera dorsalis
Israel	Sweet orange	Jun., 1972	Low-temperature treatment	Mediterranean fruit fly (Cetatitis capitata)
	Grapefruit	Jun., 1972		
	Sweetie	Mar., 1990		
	Pomelo	Dec., 1998		
South Africa	Sweet orange	Jun., 1970	Low-temperature treatment	Mediterranean fruit fly (Cetatitis capitata)
	Grapefruit	Apr., 1971		
	Lemon	Apr., 1971		
Swaziland	Sweet orange	Jun., 1973	Low-temperature treatment	Mediterranean fruit fly (Cetatitis capitata)
	Grapefruit	Jun., 1973		

Spain	Lemon	Dec., 1988	Low-temperature treatment	Mediterranean fruit fly (Cetatitis capitata)
	Sweet orange	Sep., 1996		
Colombia	Yellow pitaya	Apr., 1999	Vapor heat treatment	Mediterranean fruit fly (Cetatitis capitata)
Netherlands	Tomato, Green pepper	Feb., 1993	Designation of facilities not yet broken out	Mediterranean fruit fly (Cetatitis capitata)
	Strawberry, Cucumber, Pepper (including green pepper), Eggplant, Grape, Gourd, Melon	Feb., 1998		
Australia	Sweet orange	Jun., 1982	Low-temperature treatment	Mediterranean fruit fly (Cetatitis capitata), Queensland fruit fly (Bactrocera tryoni)
	Lemon	May, 1992		
	Imperial, Ellendale, Murcott, Minneola	Apr., 1999		
	Mango	Nov., 1994	Vapor heat treatment	
Tasmania	Apple	Dec., 1998	Methyl bromide fumigation	Codling moth (Cydia pomonella)
France	Apple	Sep., 1997	Methyl bromide fumigation and low-temperature treatment	Mediterranean fruit fly (Cetatitis capitata), Codling moth (Cydia pomonella), Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)
Chile	Cherry	Oct., 2001	Methyl bromide fumigation	Codling moth (Cydia pomonella)

(Note)

(1) Some of the articles mentioned above are lifted an embargo on only specific species or varieties, so please be careful of it. (For each name of species or varieties, see Material-2)

(2) As to transportation, there are conditions that restrict to only cargo, air cargo, and hand baggage by air.

Material-4 List of the Districts, Plants and Quarantine Pests Subject to Growing Site Inspection in Exporting Countries

Annexed Table 1 of ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS under PLANT PROTECTION LAW (As of November 1, 2001)

Districts	Plants	Quarantine Pests
1. Israel, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Korea, Turkey, Pakistan, Ireland, Italy, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, Romania, United Kingdom (only Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and hereinafter referred to as "United Kingdom"), Former Soviet Union, Former Czechoslovakia, Former Yugoslavia, Canary Islands, Gambia, Senegal, Republic of South Africa, United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands, and hereinafter referred to as "United States of America"), Canada, Mexico, Chile, Australia	Underground portions of the live plant of garden rhubarb, and plants of the genera Brassica and Beta being capable of planting for cultivation	Sugar beet nematode (Heterodera schachtii)
2. India, Netherlands, Finland, United Kingdom, Former Soviet Union, United States of America , Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Bolivia	Underground portions of the live plant of Opuntia tortispina, Opuntia fragilis, tomato, potato and Mammillaria vivipara, and plants of the genus Beta being capable of planting for cultivation	False root-knot nematode (Nacobbus aberrans)
3. India, Indonesia, Oman, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Pakistan, Philippines, Malaysia, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, France, Belgium, United Kingdom, Uganda, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Gabon, Cameroon, Guinea, Kenya, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Senegal, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Somalia, Tanzania, Nigeria, Madagascar, Malawi, Republic of South Africa, Mozambique, Reunion, United	Underground portions of the live plant of avocado, turmeric, okra, cockscomb, coconut, Colocasia esculentum, sugarcane, ginger, Canna edulis, greater yam, tea, corn, potato, betel palm, peanut (excluding seeds without pod), and plants of the genera Anthurium, Calathea, Maranta, Coffea, Piper, Musa, Philodendron and Beta being capable of planting for cultivation	Banana burrowing nematode (Radopholus similis)

States of America, El Salvador, Canada, Cuba, Guatemala, Guadeloupe Island, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Belize, Martinique Island, Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Suriname, Brazil, Peru, Australia, Tonga, Western Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Hawaiian Islands, Fiji		
4. India, Taiwan, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, France, Belgium, Poland, Romania, United Kingdom, Former Soviet Union, Former Czechoslovakia, Morocco, United States of America, Canada, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian Islands	Pea seeds intended for planting	Near-wilt of pea (Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. pisi)
5. Turkey, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Belgium, Romania, Former Soviet Union, Former Yugoslavia, Tunisia, United States of America, Canada,	Kidney bean seeds intended for planting	Bacterial wilt of beans (Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flaccumfaciens)

9. Syria, China, Lebanon, Italy, Austria, Germany, Poland, United Kingdom, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Australia	Broad bean seeds intended for planting	Broad bean stain virus and Broad bean true mosaic virus