

Japan's Plant Quarantine System

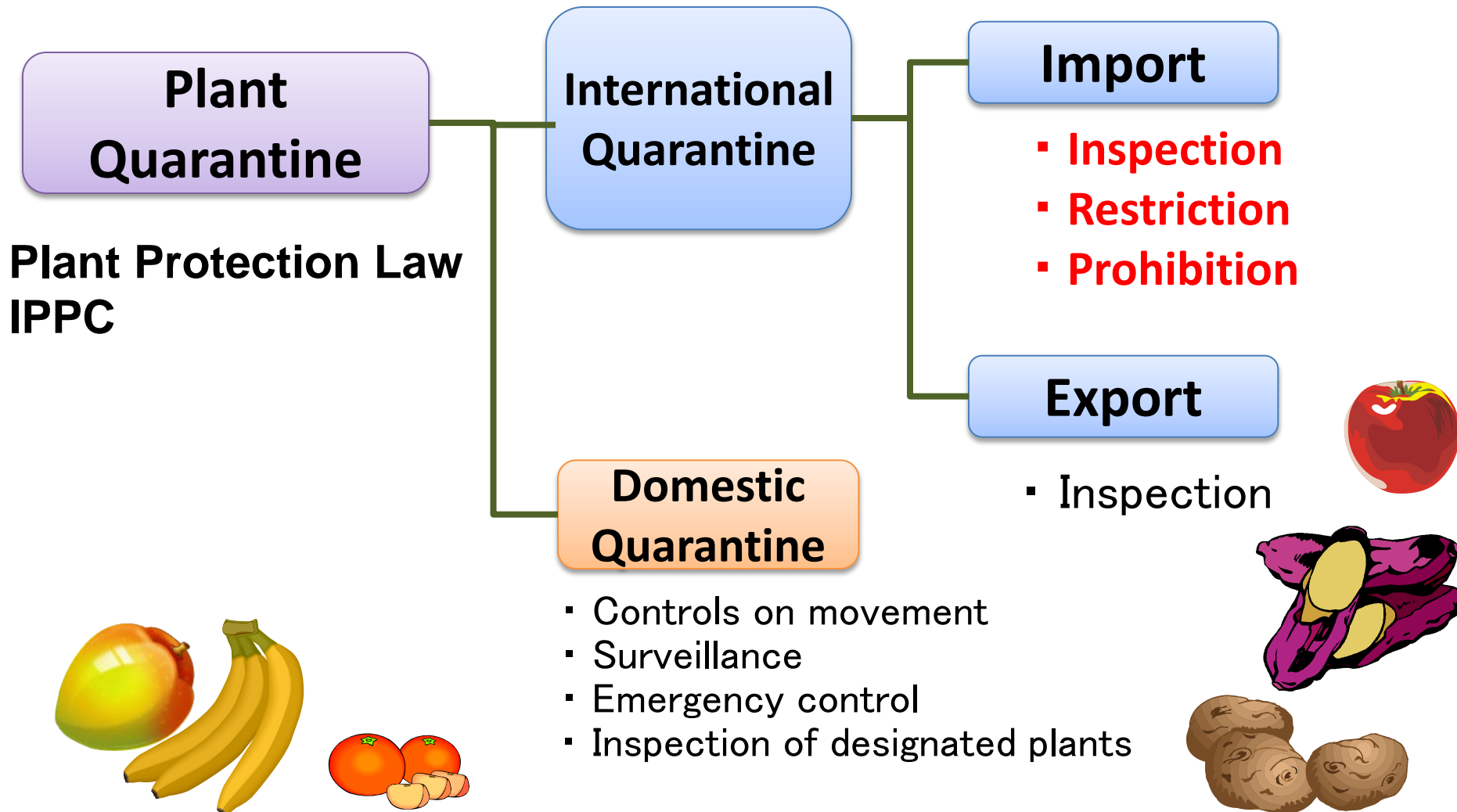
SPS Working Group
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Today's Topics

- I. Scope of Plant Quarantine Services
- II. Import Requirements
- III. Standard Procedures for Lifting the Ban of Importation
- IV. Audit and Inspection
- V. Export Quarantine

I. Scope of Plant Quarantine Services



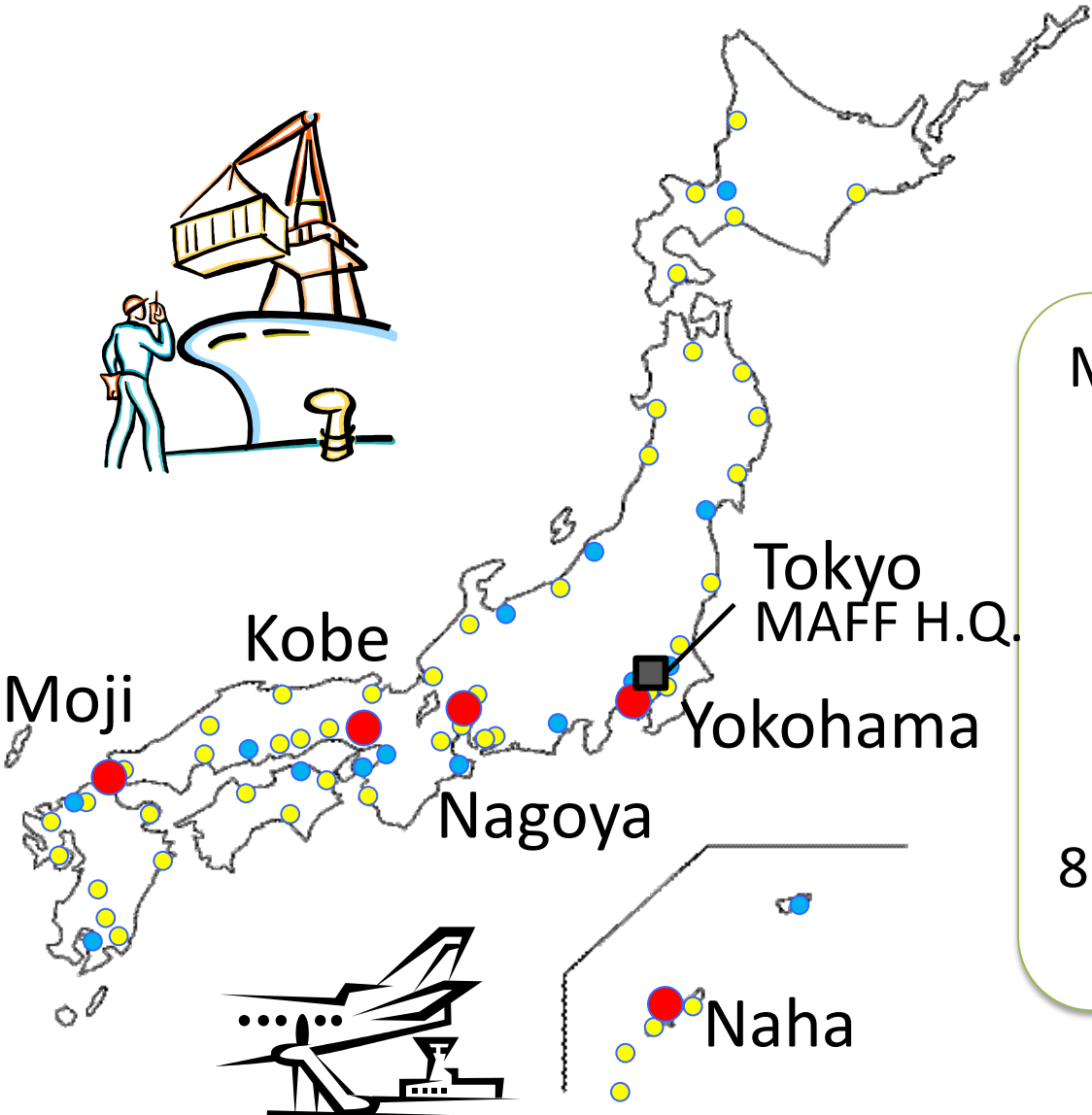
National Plant Protection Stations

68 offices

Major ports and airports

- : 5 main stations
- : 16 sub-stations
- : 47 branch offices

873 plant quarantine officers
(2013)



II. Import Requirements

Categorization of Pests

Pests
(Plant
pests)

Quarantine pests 778 species

A injurious pest that could **do harm to useful plants** in case of spreading to Japan and
(i) is **not yet confirmed to be present** in Japan,
or
(ii) is **present in a part** of Japan but is being **officially controlled**

➡ Subject to regulation to prevent its introduction /spread

Provisional Quarantine pests

PRA to be conducted

Whether a pest should be regulated as a Quarantine pest or as a Non-quarantine pest is **determined by Pest Risk Assessment (PRA)**

Non-Quarantine pests 226 species

Pest that is not a quarantine pest for Japan

➡ Not to be regulated

Phytosanitary requirements for quarantine pests

1. Offshore (at exporting countries or during shipment)

- **Attachment of Phytosanitary Certificate**
attesting that a consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements (free from quarantine pests)

For the pests that are highly possible to cause new and serious damages to production if they invade Japan...

◆ **Special requirement (designated by combination of country/host/pest)**

1. **Import Prohibition**
2. **Field Inspection in Exporting Countries**
3. **Phytosanitary Measures to be carried out in Exporting Countries**
(heat/cold treatment, diagnostic testings such as PCR, ELISA)

2. Onshore (at entry points)

- **Inspection** (visual, microscope, blotter test, ELISA, PCR etc.)
- **Post-entry quarantine**
- *In case a quarantine pest is detected...*
Plant Protection Stations may require the plants be treated (fumigation), destroyed, or reshipment

MAJOR IMPORT-BANNED PLANTS (e.g. fruit flies)

Quarantine pests	Import-banned plant	Districts
<p><i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Mediterranean fruit fly</p>	<p>Most of fresh fruits (except pineapple, coconut, etc.)</p>	<p>Europe, Central and South America (except Chile), Hawaii, Africa, Australia (except Tasmania), the Middle East, etc.</p>
<p><i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> species complex Oriental fruit fly species complex</p>	<p>Fresh fruit such as tropical fruit, citrus, apple, pear, grape, peach, strawberry, tomato etc. (except pineapple, coconut, durian etc.)</p>	<p>Asia (except Korean Peninsula), Hawaii, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, etc.</p>

Overview of the 3rd Revision of Import Requirements (Amendment of Ministerial Order)

Current

Quarantine pests 778 species

1. Import Prohibition (17 species)

2. Field Inspection in Exporting Countries (16 species)

3. Heat treatment or molecular diagnostic testing in Exporting Countries (3 species)

- Normal Inspection at entry points
- Post-entry quarantine

Provisional Quarantine pests

PRA to be conducted

Non-Quarantine pests

226 species

To be revised in 2014

Quarantine pests (Total 990 species)

212 species will be added

- No new species will be added

- Update host plants/areas associated with 3 existing pest species

- 7 species will be added

- Update host plants/areas associated with 5 existing pest species

- 5 species will be added

- Update host plants/areas associated with 1 existing pest species

Non-Quarantine pests (Total 334 species)

108 species will be added

Implementation of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)

◆ Purpose

1. To decide whether a Provisional Quarantine Pest species should be a Quarantine pest or a Non quarantine pest
2. To determine appropriate phytosanitary measures against new quarantine pest species
3. To review existing phytosanitary measures for quarantine pests
 - To lift ban of a host plant of which quarantine pest species subject to Import Prohibition
 - To develop equivalent measures
 - To develop new phytosanitary measures (detection methods, treatments, etc.)

◆ Procedure

- Based on ISPM 2 and ISPM 11
- Conducted by Scientists at Research Department in PPS
- The procedure for PRA is being published on the PPS website (Japanese version only)

- PRA reports are available on the MAFF website

農林水産省

The screenshot shows the MAFF website interface. At the top, there are navigation links for Home, Site Map, and Search. Below that is a search bar and a menu with categories like 'About MAFF', 'Organization and Policy', 'News and Information', 'Statistics', and 'Contact Us'. The main content area displays the title '改正の科学的根拠となる病害虫リスク分析(PRA)の結果' (Results of PRA based on scientific basis for amendment). It includes a date '更新日: 2012年7月25日' and '担当: 消費・安全局植物防疫課'. A summary box states: '植物防疫法施行規則の改正等について、その科学的根拠となる病害虫リスク分析(PRA)の結果を公表します。' Below this, there is a section '改正における病害虫リスク分析(PRA)について' which explains the purpose of the PRA to prevent pest introduction and mentions the IPPC and SPS agreements. A link is provided for the PRA report: '病害虫リスク分析(PRA)とは (PDF: 436KB)'. At the bottom, there is a section for '第1次改正(平成23年3月7日)における病害虫リスク分析(PRA)の結果' and a link to the '植物防疫法施行規則の改正(改正植物防疫法施行規則別表1関係)'.

www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/keneki/kikaku/minaoshi-3ji-an.html

The screenshot shows a document titled 'ボテトスピンドルチューバーウイルスロイドに関する病害虫危険度解析報告書' (Report on the Hazard Assessment of Botrytis cinerea). The document is in Japanese and includes a table of contents on the right side. The table lists sections such as '1. 概要' (Summary), '2. 調査' (Investigation), '3. 結果' (Results), and '4. 結論' (Conclusion). The document is dated '平成22年3月' (March 2010) and is issued by the '横浜植物防疫所' (Yokohama Plant Quarantine Station).

- SPS Notification
[G/SPS/N/JPN/316/Corr.1 circulated on 23 July 2013](http://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2013/sps/JPN/13_2896_00_e.pdf)
http://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2013/sps/JPN/13_2896_00_e.pdf
- Amendment of the Order and relevant Public Notices
- Enforcement of Order and relevant Public Notices
A half year later from the date of amendment of the Ministerial Order
(A year later from the date of amendment for the revision of the growing site inspection)
- Import conditions are available on the website
<http://www.pps.go.jp/eximlist/view/exp/conditionE.html>

III. Standard Procedures for Lifting the Ban of Importation

- 1 Request for lifting the ban of importation from an exporting country
- 2 Submission of the plan of experiment or research by an exporting country
- 3 Development of disinfestation method or research for pest free area
- 4 Submission of the data of experiment or research by an exporting country
- 5 Submission of the plan of verification testing or research by an exporting country
- 6 Conducting the verification of the testing by Japanese experts
- 7 Submission of the data of verification testing by an exporting country
- 8 Gathering the public comments and conducting the public hearing
- 9 Amendment of the regulation (Lifting the ban of importation)

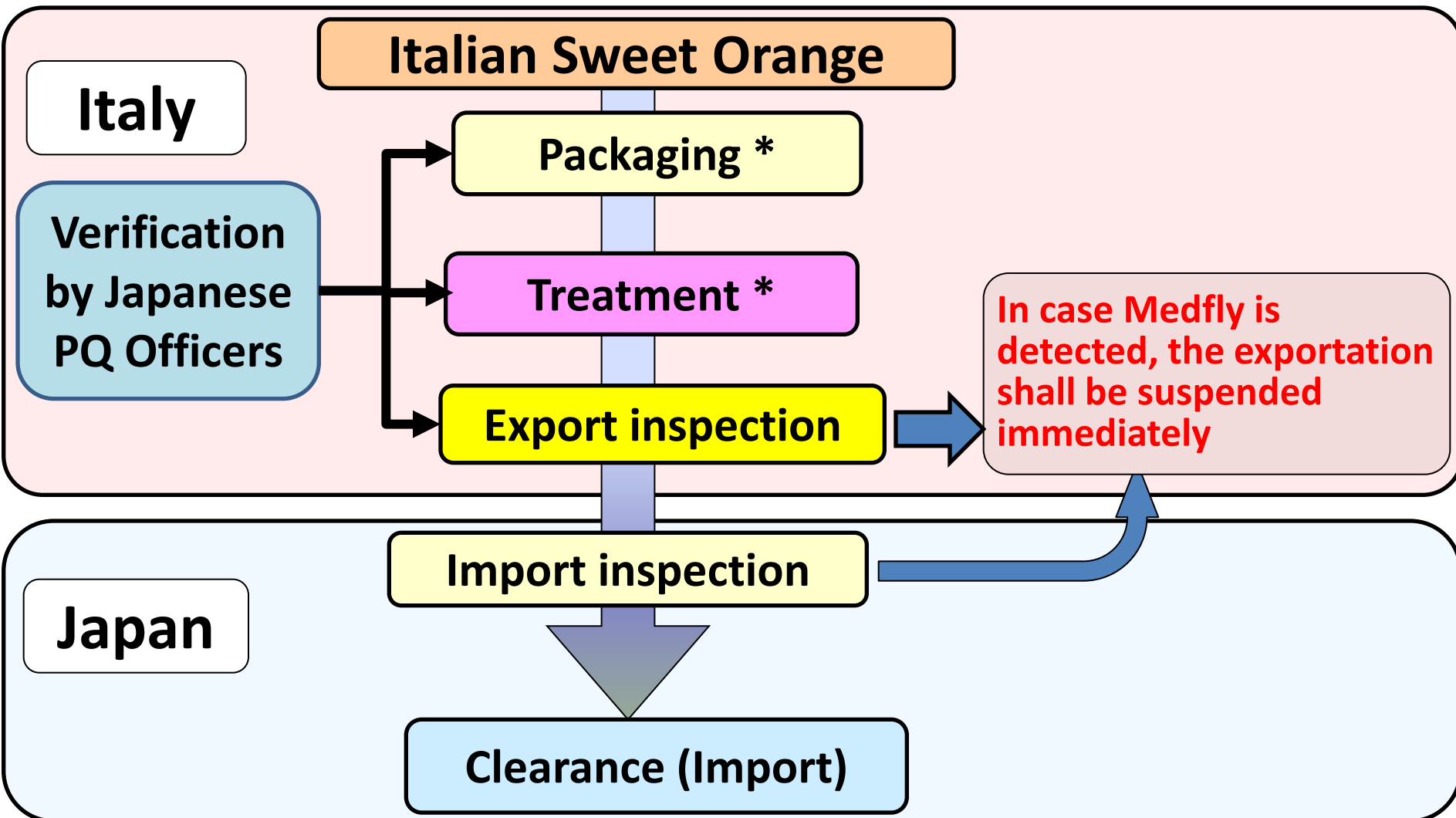
Verification of Phytosanitary actions by Japanese PQ Officers in an exporting country in accordance with agreed phytosanitary requirements

Export



IV. Audit and Inspection

Agreed Phytosanitary Requirements for Lifting the Ban of Importation of Italian Sweet Orange



* Eligible facilities designated by Italy are visited by Japanese PQ Officers at the beginning of the harvest seasons.

Verification of agreed phytosanitary actions in the exporting countries by Japanese PQ Officers

1. On-site Verification

- **On-site presence of Japanese PQ officers** in the exporting country **to oversee/monitor all phytosanitary actions** (treatments, export inspection, etc.) taken by the NPPO of the exporting country

2. System Audit

- **Audit of the NPPO** of the exporting country's **system and processes** based on records necessary for Japanese PQ officers to verify phytosanitary actions (**periodically e.g. once a year**)

***Costs** for dispatch of Japanese officials to the exporting country for verification **are born by the exporting country** without exception.

Application of System Audit (conditions)

1. Compliance for 3 years

Year 1

On-site
Verification

Year 2

On-site
Verification

Year 3

On-site
Verification

Year 4

System
Audit

2. **Development of a work plan/protocol** for the NPPO of the exporting country's **processes that leads to phytosanitary certification.**

<Necessary processes in the work plan>

Designation of facilities, treatments, export inspection, etc.

3. The **proper implementation** of the work plan is **verified by Japanese PQ officers.**

V. Export Plant Quarantine

Application for export plant inspection

Export inspections based on the requirements of the importing country

Conformity with the requirements

Non-conformity with the requirements

Inspection passed

Export Refused

Issue of
phytosanitary
certificate



*Export inspection of
Bonsai trees bound for EU*

*Field inspections
6 times per year for 2 years
(12 times in total)*

Thank you!

ありがとうございました!
Arigato-gozaimashita!

