List of the plants subject to specific phytosanitary measures to be carried out in exporting countries (Annexed table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act) and the details of requirements for each of the quarantine pests:

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

Common requirements

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

Item No	Region/countries	Plants	Quarantine pests	Requirements
INO				
1	[Latin America] Argentina, Uruguay,	Fresh fruits of the following plants:	Anastrepha fraterculus	The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under
	Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana,	Pouteria obovata, abiu (Pouteria caimito), apricot	(South American fruit fly)	the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be
	Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia,	(Prunus armeniaca), <mark>yellow pitahaya</mark>		free from Anastrepha fraterculus.
	Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago,	(Hylocereus megalanthus (syn. Selenicereus		The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g. registration
	Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay,	<u>megalanthus)),</u> common fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>),		number of facility, date, temperature, time) are made on the
	Brazil, French Guiana, Venezuela,	persimmon (Diospyros), Campomanesia		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	Belize, Peru, Bolivia, Honduras,	xanthocarpa, kiwi fruit (Actinidia deliciosa, A.		certificate based on the work plan.
	Mexico	chinensis)), passion fruit (Passiflora edulis),		
		Chrysophyllum gonocarpum, tamarillo		The work plan which describes the following specific requirements
		(Cyphomandra betacea (syn. Pionandra betacea,		must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting
		Solanum insigne)), carambola (Averrhoa		country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF,
		carambola), cherry (inlcuding Prunus avium, P.		Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and
		cerasus, others), pomegranate (Punica		appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD
		granatum), sapodilla (Manilkara zapota (=Achras		approves it.
		zapota)), Ziziphus joazeiro, Zuelania guidonia,		
		plum (including Prunus domestica, Prunus		Either
		salicina), pear (Pyrus), loquat (Eriobotrya		1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specified areas
		japonica), feijoa (Feijoa sellowiana), grape (Vitis		where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined with the
		vinifera) (excluding those listed in Appendix 1 in		appropriate procedure that Anastrepha fraterculus does not occur and

		this table), round kumquat (Fortunella japonica),		such status can be properly maintained.
		mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i> (excluding those listed		or
		in Appendix 43, 51 and 53 in The Annexed		
		Table 2 of the Ordinance for enforcement of		2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate
		the Plant Protection Law), peach (Prunus		treatment against Anastrepha fraterculus at a facility where the NPPO
		persica), Singapore almond (Terminalia catappa),		of the exporting country has designated.
		apple (Malus), <u>Diospyros,</u> Rubus (excluding		
		those listed in Appendix 3 in this table), Coffea,		
		Vaccinium (excluding those listed in Appendix 4 in		
		this table), Spondias, Psidium, Annona, Syzygium,		
		Citrus (excluding those listed in Appendix 2 in this		
		table and excluding lime and lemon), <i>Eugenia</i>		
		Appendix		
		1 Grape shipped from Mexico (excluding		
		Chiapas state) and is not moved through areas		
		listed in item 1 of the Annexed Table 2-2.		
		2 Citrus shipped from Mexico (excluding		
		Chiapas state) and is not moved through areas		
		listed in item 1 of the Annexed Table 2-2.		
		3 Rubus shipped from Mexico (excluding		
		Chiapas state) and is not moved through areas		
		listed in item 1 of the Annexed Table 2-2.		
		4 Vaccinium shipped from Mexico (excluding		
		Chiapas state) and is not moved through areas		
		listed in item 1 of the Annexed Table 2-2.		
2	[Latin America] Argentina, Ecuador,	Fresh fruits of the following plants:	Anastrepha grandis	The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under
	Colombia, Panama, Paraguay, Brazil,	watermelon (Citrullus lanatus (syn. Citrullus	(South American	the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be
	Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia	<i>vulgaris</i>)), bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (syn.	cucurbit fruit fly)	free from Anastrepha grandis.
		Lagenaria leucantha)), Cucurbita, Cucumis		The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g. registration
				number of facility, date, temperature, time) are made on the
				phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary

				certificate based on the work plan.
				The work plan which describes the following specific requirements must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF, Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD approves it.
				Either 1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specified areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined with the appropriate procedure that <i>Anastrepha grandis</i> does not occur and such status can be properly maintained. or 2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate
				2. The truits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate treatment against <i>Anastrepha grandis</i> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated.
3	[Latin America] El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, Honduras, Mexico	Fresh fruits of the following plants: persimmon (<i>Diospyros</i>), cashew (<i>Anacardium</i> occidentale), passion fruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>), pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus</i>), feijoa (<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>), rose apple (<i>Syzygium</i> <i>jambos</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia jambos</i>)), mammey sapote (<i>Pouteria sapota</i>), mamey apple (mammee apple) (<i>Mammea americana</i>), quince (<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>),	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Mexican fruit fly)	The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be free from <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> . The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g. registration number of facility, date, temperature, time) are made on the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate based on the work plan.
		mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), peach (<i>Prunus</i> persica), Spondias purpurea, manzano peppers (Capsicum pubescens), <u>Diospyros,</u> Casimiroa,		The work plan which describes the following specific requirements must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF,

		Coffea, Psidium, Annona, Citrus (excluding lime		Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and
		and lemon)		appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD
				approves it.
				Either
				1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specified areas
				where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined with the
				appropriate procedure that Anastrepha ludens does not occur and
				such status can be properly maintained.
				or
				2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate
				treatment against <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> at a facility where the NPPO of
				the exporting country has designated.
				ule exporting country has designated.
4	Platin Americal Faundar Fl	Freeh fusite of the following plante:	Anastranka aklisusa	The plants provide the state of the fallowing an affer your inspects upday
4	[Latin America] Ecuador, El	Fresh fruits of the following plants:	Anastrepha obliqua	The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement under
	Salvador, Guyana, Guatemala, Costa	almond (Prunus dulcis (syn. P. amygdalus, P.	(West Indian fruit fly)	the supervision of the NPPO of the exporting country and found to be
	Rica, Colombia, Surinam, Nicaragua,	communis)), acerola (Malpighia emarginata		free from Anastrepha obliqua.
	West Indies, Panama, Paraguay,	(including Malpighia glabra (syn. Malpighia		The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g. registration
	Brazil, Venezuela, Belize, Peru,	punicifolia))), carambola (Averrhoa carambola),		number of facility, date, temperature, time) are made on the
	Honduras, Mexico	sapodilla (Manilkara zapota (=Achras zapota)),		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
		jaboticaba (<i>Plinia cauliflora</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia</i>		certificate based on the work plan.
		cauliflora, Myrcia jaboticaba)), plum (including		
		Prunus salicina , Prunus salicina), pear (Pyrus),		The work plan which describes the following specific requirements
		loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>), Maya nut (<i>Brosimum</i>		must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of the exporting
		alicastrum), mango (Mangifera indica (excluding		country. In case that the Director of Plant Protection Division of MAFF,
		those listed in Appendix 43, 51 and 53 in The		Japan (hereinafter referred to as "PPD") confirms it is sufficient and
		Annexed Table 2 of the Enforcement		appropriate from the technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD
		Ordinance of the Plant Protection Law),		approves it.
		Pouteria, Diospyros, Spondias, Psidium,		
		Syzygium, Eugenia		Either

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

				2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate
				treatment against <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> at a facility where the NPPO of the exporting country has designated.
				or the exporting country has designated.
6	[North America] United States of	Live plants and plant parts for planting	Bactericera cockerelli	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	America (excluding Hawaiian	(excluding seed) and cut flowers and		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	Islands), Canada,	branches and leaves, leafy vegetables		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
	[Latin America] Ecuador, El	and fruits for consumption and ornament		mentioned below.
	Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua,	of the following plants:		
	Honduras, Mexico,	alfalfa (Medicago sativa), tamarillo (Cyphomandra		The plants are found to be free from Bactericera cockerelli by
	[Oceania] New Zealand, Norfolk	betacea (syn. Pionandra betacea, Solanum		inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to
	Island (Australia)	insigne)), sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas		determine if eggs are not present externally on the leaves and larvae
		(including Ipomoea batatas var. edulis)), field		and adults feed externally on the leaves, stems or fruits are not
		bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis), broad bean		present. If Bactericera cockerelli is detected through the inspection, the
		(Vicia faba), tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum), beet		plants are subjected to an appropriate treatment aiming at eradicating
		(including garden beet, red beet, sugar beet) (Beta		this pest. Details of treatment schedule should be included on the
		<i>vulgaris</i> (including var. <i>altissima</i> , var. <i>rapa</i> , var.		phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or
		rubra)), corn (Zea mays), tomato (including		Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.
		Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum		
		lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S.		The required additional declaration:
		chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S.		Fulfills item 6 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
		pimpinellifolium), northern white cedar (Thuja		Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
		occidentalis), Raphanus sativus var. sativus,		
		sunflower (Helianthus annuus), lettuce (Lactuca		
		sativa), Lycium, Capsicum, Solanum, Physalis		
7	[Asia] India, China (excluding Hong	Live plants and plant parts for planting	Bactericera nigricornis	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	Kong), Nepal, Mongolia,	(excluding seed) and cut flowers and		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	[Middle East] Afghanistan, Israel,	branches and leaves, leafy vegetables		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"

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

				Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.
				The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 8 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
9	[Asia] India, [Middle East] Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, [Europe] Italy, Uzbekistan, Greece, Kyrgyz Republic, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, France, [Africa] Algeria, Egypt, Canary Islands, Sudan, Tunisia, Namibia, Morocco, Libya, South African Republic, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada, [Latin America] Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Mexico, [Oceania] Hawaiian Islands	Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seed) and cut flowers and branches and leaves, leafy vegetables for consumption and ornament of the following plants: red orache (<i>Atriplex rosea</i>), alfalfa (<i>Medicago</i> <i>sativa</i>), spreading wallflower (<i>Erysimum</i> <i>repandum</i> (syn. <i>Cheirinia repanda</i>)), salad rocket (<i>Eruca vesicaria</i> (syn. <i>Eruca sativa</i>)), red- stemmed filaree (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>), trifoliate orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>), phlox (<i>Gilia</i> <i>minutiflora</i>), shasta daisy (<i>Chrysanthemum</i> <i>maximum</i>), <i>Melilotus indicus</i> , Russian-thistle (<i>Salsola pestifer</i> (syn. <i>Salsola kali</i> subsp. <i>ruthenica</i>)), london rocket (<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>), calamondin orange (x <i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i> (<i>=Citrus x microcarpa</i>)), black pigweed (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>), horseradish (<i>Armoracia rusticana</i> (syn. <i>Cochlearia</i> <i>armoracia</i>)), radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>), shortpod mustard (<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>), onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>), <i>Tidestromia lanuginosa</i> , sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum</i> <i>annuum</i>), tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon</i>	<i>Circulifer tenellus</i> (beet leafhopper)	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below. The plants are found to be free from <i>Circulifer tenellus</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if eggs are not present externally in the leaves and stems and larvae and adults feed externally on the leaves are not present. The required additional declaration: <i>Fulfills item 9 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</i>

10	[North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada, [Latin America] El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico, [Oceania] Guam	(excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: common bean (kidney bean) (<i>Phaseolus</i> <i>vulgaris</i>), quinoa (<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>), sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (including <i>Ipomoea</i> <i>batatas</i> var. edulis)), watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (syn. <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)), soybean (<i>Glycine max</i>), tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanum melongena), potato (Solanum	Diabrotica undecimpunctata (spotted cucumber beetle)	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below. The plants are found to be free from <i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if larvae feed on the roots and adults feed on leaves are not present. The required additional declaration: <i>Fulfills item 10 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance</i>
		peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eggplant		Fulfills item 10 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for

11	[Africa] South African Republic,	Live plants and plant parts for planting	Naupactus leucoloma	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	[North America] United States of	(excluding seed and fruit) of the following	(whitefringed weevil)	phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	America (excluding Hawaiian	plants:		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
	Islands),	alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), strawberry (<i>Fragaria</i> x		mentioned below.
	[Latin America] Argentina, Uruguay,	ananassa), sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas		
	Chile, Brazil, Peru,	(including <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> var. <i>edulis</i>)), potato		The plants are found to be free from Naupactus leucoloma by
	[Oceania] Australia, New Zealand	(Solanum tuberosum), velvet bean (Mucuna		inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to
		pruriens), peach (Prunus persica), groundnut		determine if larvae feed on the roots and adults feed on leaves are not
		(Arachis hypogaea), Rubus, Trifolium, Vitis, Salix		present.
				The required additional declaration:
				Fulfills item 11 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
				Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance
				No73/1950)
12	[Europe] Ireland, Italy, United	Live plants and plant parts for planting	Otiorhynchus ovatus	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern	(excluding seed and fruit) of the following		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	Ireland), Estonia, Austria, Republic of	plants:		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
	North Macedonia, Croatia, Kosovo,	large cranberry, american cranberry (Vaccinium		mentioned below.
	Switzerland, Sweden, Slovakia,	<i>macrocarpon</i>), peppermint (<i>Mentha</i> x <i>piperita</i>),		
	Slovenia, Serbia, Czech, Denmark,	sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), douglas-fir		The plants are found to be free from Otiorhynchus ovatus by
	Germany, Norway, Hungary, Finland,	(Pseudotsuga menziesii), European raspberry		inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to
	France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Belgium,	(Rubus idaeus), Taxus, Fragaria, Larix, Thuja,		determine if larvae feed on the roots and adults feed on leaves are
	Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina,	Tsuga, Picea, Euonymus, Corylus, Beta, Pinus,		not present.
	Moldova, Montenegro, Latvia,	Abies		
	Lithuania, Romania, Luxembourg,			The required additional declaration:
	Russia,			Fulfills item 12 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
	[North America] United States of			Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance
	America (excluding Hawaiian			No73/1950)
	Islands), Canada,			

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

Netherlands, Greece, Croatia Georgia, Switzerland, Sweden Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia Tajikistan, Czech, Denmark Germany, Hungary, France, Bulgaria Belarus, Belgium, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal, Monaco Moldova, Lithuania, Liechtenstein Romania, Luxembourg, Russia		prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if entrance and exit holes are not present on the bark surface and larvae, pupae and adults are not present in galleries under the bark. If <i>Scolytus scolytus</i> is detected through the inspection, the plants are subjected to an appropriate treatment aiming at eradicating this pest. Details of treatment schedule should be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated. The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 14 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
15 [Asia] Mongolia, [Europe] Italy, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northerr Ireland), Estonia, Austria, Switzerland Sweden, Spain, Czech, Denmark Germany, Norway, Finland, France Belarus, Poland, Latvia, Russia	and branches and leaves, leafy vegetables for consumption and ornament of the following plants:	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below. The plants are found to be free from <i>Trioza apicalis</i> by inspection prior to export. The inspection should be carried out to determine if eggs are not present externally on the leaves and larvae and adults feed externally on the leaves are not present. If <i>Trioza apicalis</i> is detected through the inspection, the plants are subjected to an appropriate treatment aiming at eradicating this pest. Details of treatment schedule should be mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated. <i>The required additional declaration:</i> <i>Fulfills item 15 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for</i>

				Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
16	[Europe] Ireland, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), [Latin America] Chile, [Oceania] New Zealand	Plant materials for using of planting or mulch (fallen leaves, leaf mold, humus and etc.) originated from the following plants: mountain doghobble (<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>),	Phytophthora kernoviae	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below.
		common bilberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>), English ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), horse-chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>), cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), English holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), giant sequoia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), cherimoya (<i>Annona cherimola</i>), <i>Podocarpus salignus</i> , sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>), river lomatia (<i>Lomatia</i>)		The plant material must be disinfected by heat treatment at 71 degrees Celsius or higher for 75 minutes or longer to ensure to be free from <i>Phytophthora kemoviae</i> . Details of treatment schedule must be included on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.
		myricoides), Pieris, Michelia, Gevuina, Quercus, Rhododendron, Drimys, Fagus, Magnolia, Liriodendron		The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 16 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
17	[Asia] Viet Nam, [Europe] Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), British Channel Islands, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland,	Plant materials for using of planting or mulch (fallen leaves, leaf mold, humus and etc.) originated from the following plants: spike witch hazel (<i>Corylopsis spicata</i>), tanoak	Phytophthora ramorum (Sudden oak death)	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below.
	Sweden, Spain, Slovenia, Serbia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Finland, France, Belgium, Poland, Portugal, Lithuania, Luxembourg, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian	 (Notholithocarpus densiflorus (syn. Lithocarpus densiflorus)), Hydrangea seemannii, <u>Lophostemon confertus</u>, Adiantum, Pieris, Vancouveria, Arctostaphylos, Arbutus, Distylium, Taxus, Leucothoe, Chimaphila, Rhus, Umbellularia, Erica, Michelia, Dryopteris, Olea, 		The plant material must be disinfected by heat treatment at 71 degrees Celsius or higher for 75 minutes or longer to ensure to be free from <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> . Details of treatment schedule must be included on the phytosanitary certificate under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.

Islands), Canada Acer, Photinia, Betula, Vibumum, Torreya, Larix, Garrya, Calluna, Kalmia, Empetrum, Rubus, Cistus, Hedera, Nerium, Cinnamomum, Carpinus, Castanea, Griselinia, Clematis, Rhamnus (=Frangula), Calycanthus, Ceanothus, Gevuina, Laurus, Ceratonia, Quercus, Prunus, Castanopsis, Smilax, Tilia, Cotoneaster, Choisya, Gaultheria, Symphoricarpos, Lonicera, Ribes, Vaccinium, Sequoia, Zenobia, Tsuga, Rhododendron, Camellia, Clintonia, Trientalis, Trachelospermum, Picea, Pseudotsuga, Pyracantha, Loropetalum, Aesculus, Fraxinus, Pistacia, Pittosporum, Drimys, Nothofagus, Euonymus, Ulmus, Sambucus, Populus, Syringa, Corylus, Cercis, Rosa, Parekmeria, Parotia, Alnus, Annona, Mahonia, Chamaecyparis, Andromeda, Schima, Physocarpus, Fuchsia, Fagus, Heteromeles, Maianthermum, Pinus, Lithocarpus, Hamamelis, Comus, Berberis,	
Cistus, Hedera, Nerium, Cinnamomum, Carpinus, Castanea, Griselinia, Clematis, Rhamnus (=Frangula), Calycanthus, Ceanothus, Gevuina, Laurus, Ceratonia, Quercus, Prunus, Castanopsis, Smilax, Tilia, Cotoneaster, Choisya, Gaultheria, Symphoricarpos, Lonicera, Ribes, Vaccinium, Seguoia, Zenobia, Tsuga, Rhododendron, Carnellia, Clintonia, Trientalis, Trachelospermum, Picea, Pseudotsuga, Pyracantha, Loropetalum, Aesculus, Fraxinus, Pistacia, Pittosporum, Drimys, Nothofagus, Euonymus, Ulmus, Sambucus, Sopulus, Syringa, Corylus, Cercis, Rosa, Paratkmeria, Parottia, Alnus, Annona, Mahonia, Chamaecyparis, Andromeda, Schima, Physocarpus, Fuchsia, Fagus, Heteromeles, Maianthemum, Pinus, Lithocarpus, Hamamelis, Comus, Berberis,	
Castanea, Griselinia, Clematis, Rhamnus (=Frangula), Calycanthus, Ceanothus, Gevuina, Laurus, Ceratonia, Quercus, Prunus, Castanopsis, Smilax, Tilia, Cotoneaster, Choisya, Gaultheria, Symphoricarpos, Lonicera, Ribes, Vaccinium, Sequoia, Zenobia, Tsuga, Rhododendron, Carnellia, Clintonia, Trientalis, Trachelospermum, Picea, Pseudotsuga, Pyracantha, Loropetalum, Aesculus, Fraxingus, Euonymus, Ulmus, Sambucus, Populus, Syringa, Corylus, Cercis, Rosa, Parakmeria, Parotia, Alnus, Annona, Mahonia, Chamaecyparis, Andromeda, Schima, Physocarpus, Fuchsia, Fagus, Heteromeles, Maianthemum, Pinus, Lithocarpus, Hamamelis, Comus, Berberis,	£
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Fagus, Heteromeles, Maianthemum, Pinus, Lithocarpus, Hamamelis, Comus, Berberis,	
Lithocarpus, Hamamelis, Comus, Berberis,	
Osmanthus, Magnolia, Manglietia, Ilex, Abies,	
Salix, Ardisia, Osmorhiza, Eucalyptus,	
Daphniphyllum, Liriodendron, Malus, Linnaea	
18 [Middle East] Iran, Turkey, Logs and live plants, plant parts for Ophiostoma novo-ulmi The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND	ihe
[Europe] Ireland, Albania, Italy, planting (excluding seed and fruit), cut subsp. novo-ulmi phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosani	ary
Ukraine, Austria, Netherlands, flowers and branches of the following certificate must include "The required additional declarate	on"
Republic of North Macedonia, plants: mentioned below.	
Greece, Croatia, Switzerland, Spain, Zelkova carpinifolia, Ulmus	
Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Czech, The plants are found to be free from Ophiostoma novo-ulmi sul	sp.
Denmark, Germany, Norway, Norway,	
Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, Portugal, testing of any suspicious symptoms) prior to export. The inspec	-

Romania, Russia,			should be carried out to determine if the symptoms such as yellowing and wilting of leaves on individual branches, dieback of branches and brown or purplish brown streaking of the wood under the bark of branches and trunk are not present and bark beetle vectors of <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> subsp. <i>novo-ulmi</i> such as <i>Scolytus</i> spp. and <i>Hylurgopinus</i> spp are not present. <i>The required additional declaration:</i> <i>Fulfills item 18 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for</i> <i>Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</i>
 [Asia] India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, China (excluding Hong Kong), [Middle East] Israel, Turkey [Europe] Italy, Greece, Serbia, Hungary, [Africa] Nigeria, South African Republic, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Costa Rica, Brazil, [Oceania] Australia, Northerm Mariana Islands, Guam 	Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding fruits) and seeds for planting of the following plants: cucumber (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>), watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (syn. <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)), <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> , wax gourd (<i>Benincasa hispida</i>), <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> , summer squash (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>), melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i> (syn. <i>Bryonia collosa</i>)), bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (syn. <i>Lagenaria leucantha</i>))	Acidovorax avenae subsp. citrulli (Bacterial fruit blotch)	 (1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement (i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>The required additional</i> <i>declaration</i>" mentioned below. Either (i) Phytosanitary inspection: The parent plants are grown from seeds disinfected against this pest or known to be free from this pest. and The parent plants and fruits (for producing seeds) at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) are inspected (including laboratory testing of any suspicious symptoms) during fruit maturity stage before harvesting and found free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>. or (ii) Laboratory test: The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic

method such as LAMP assay or PCR assay or grow-out method and found to be free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i> ; 30,000 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 300,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing.
(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement (i), (ii) and (iii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.
 (i) Seeds must be ensured to be free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i> based on either of the following specific requirement (a) or (b). Either (a) Parent plants and fruits (for producing seeds) at a place of production or a production site (including a plant growth facility) are inspected (including laboratory testing of any suspicious symptoms) during fruit maturity stage before harvesting and found free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>. or
 (b) Seeds are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as LAMP assay or PCR assay or grow-out method and found free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>. and (ii) The plants are grown using the seeds at a place of production or production site (including a plant growth facility) where the control measures against <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i> are carried out. and

				 (iii) Prior to export, the plants are inspected if signs or symptoms are present and found free from <i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>citrulli</i>. The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 19 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
20	[Middle East] Israel, [Europe] Italy, Estonia, Greece, Sweden, Spain, Germany, Norway, Finland, France, Belgium, Portugal, [Africa] Canary Islands, Tunisia, Morocco, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] <u>Ecuador,</u> El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico,	Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits) of the following plants: parsnip (Pastinaca sativa), tomatillo (Physalis ixocarpa), parsley (Petroselinum crispum (syn. P. sativum, P. hortense)), Capsicum frutescens, tamarillo (Cyphomandra betacea (syn. Pionandra betacea, Solanum insigne)), cape gooseberry (Physalis peruviana), celery (Apium graveolens (including var. graveolens, var. dulce, var. rapaceum)), Solanum elaeagnifolium, bitter nightshade (Solanum dulcamara), tobacco	<i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter solanacearum	(1) Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below. The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter solanacearum.
	[Oceania] New Zealand, Norfolk Island (Australia)	(<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>), chervil (<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>), sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>), tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (= <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>), <i>S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium</i>), Chinese desert-thom (<i>Lycium barbarum</i>), eggplant (<i>Solanum melongena</i>), carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i> (including <i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativa</i>)), potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)		The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 20 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950) (2) Seeds for planting of carrot(*): Seed test or heat treatment in accordance with either of the following specific requirement must be conducted in either exporting country or Japan. If seed test or heat treatment will be conducted in exporting country, the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "the required additional declaration" for seed treatment or seed test.

		carrot (Daucus carota (including Daucus		
		carota var. sativa))		EITHER
				A sample of 10,000 seeds randomly drawn from lot is tested by
				an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay and found to
				be free from Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum.
				<u>OR</u>
				The seeds are treated with hot water at a minimum temperature
				of 50°C for at least 20 minutes or with dry heat at a minimum
				temperature of 50°C for at least 72 hours to ensure freedom from
				Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum. Details of treatment
				schedule must be included on the phytosanitary certificate
				under the heading "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection
				Treatments" with the date of the treatment stated.
				The required additional declaration:
				For seed treatment:
				The seeds in the lot were disinfected by heat treatment specified
				in "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatments" on the
				certificate to ensure freedom from Candidatus Liberibacter
				solanacearum.
				For seed test:
				A sample of 10,000 seeds in the lot was tested by PCR and found
				to be free from Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum.
				* The Annexed Table 2 of Notification from the Director of Food Safety
				and Consumer Affairs Bureau for import plant quarantine on seeds and
				seedlings
21	[Asia] Republic of Korea, China			(1) For pollen:
	(excluding Hong Kong),	(excluding seed and fruit) and pollen of	pv. <i>actinidiae</i> biovar3	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	[Middle East] Turkey,	the following plants:		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary

[Europe] Italy, Greece, Spain, kiwi fruit (Actinidia (including A. deliciosa, A.	certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
Slovenia, France, Portugal, chinensis)), Actinidia argute, Actinidia rufa,	mentioned below.
[Latin America] Argentina, Chile, Actinidia kolomikta	
[Oceania] Australia, New Zealand	Pollens originates from flowers collected from orchard(s) where the
	NPPO of the exporting country has determined that Pseudomonas
	syringae pv. actinidiae biovar3 does not occur and the situation can be
	maintained.
	and
	Pollens in this consignment has tested negative or non-viable for
	Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae biovar3 using an appropriate
	genetic method such as PCR assay.
	(2) For live plants and plant parts for planting
	(excluding pollens, seeds and fruits):
	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below.
	The plant originates from area(s) where the NPPO of the exporting
	country has determined that Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae
	biovar3 does not occur and the situation can be maintained.
	The required additional declaration:
	Fulfills item 21 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
	Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
[Asia] Pakistan, Malaysia, Live plants and plant parts for planting Spiroplasma cit	
[Middle East] United Arab Emirates, (excluding seed and fruit) of the following (stubborn disea	
Yemen, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Oman, plants: citrus)	certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Jordan, sesame (Sesamum indicum), horseradish	mentioned below.

	Labarar	(Armoropia muticona (armo Contelantia		
	Lebanon,	(Armoracia rusticana (syn. Cochlearia		The plants reprintly taken from a lateral plants with successful
	[Europe] Italy, Cyprus, Spain,	armoracia)), celery (Apium graveolens (including		The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected
	France,	var. graveolens, var. dulce, var. rapaceum)),		symptoms are tested during leafing stage by an appropriate
	[Africa] Algeria, Egypt, Sudan,	madagascar periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus		serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic
	Somalia, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya,	(syn. Vinca rosea)), carrot (Daucus carota		method such as PCR assay and found to be free from Spiroplasma
	[North America] United States of	(including Daucus carota var. sativa)), Poncirus,		citri.
	America (excluding Hawaiian	Fortunella, Citrus		
	Islands),			The required additional declaration:
	[Latin America] Venezuela, Mexico,			Fulfills item 22 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
	[Oceania] New Zealand			Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance
				No73/1950)
23	[Asia] Taiwan,	Live plants and plant parts for planting	Xylella fastidiosa	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	[Middle East] Israel, Iran,	(excluding seed and fruit) of the following	(Pierce's disease of	phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	[Europe] Italy, Spain, France,	plants:	grapevines)	certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
	[North America] United States of	Aesculus × hybrida, Amaranthus retroflexus,		mentioned below.
	America (excluding Hawaiian	Acacia saligna, Agathis australis, Asparagus		
	Islands), Canada,	acutifolius, avocado (Persea americana), Celtis		The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected
	[Latin America] Argentina, Ecuador,	occidentalis, honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos),		symptoms are tested during leafing stage by an appropriate
	Costa Rica, Paraguay, Brazil,	sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), <u>Campsis</u>		serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic
	Venezuela, Mexico	radicans, prairie cupgrass (Eriochloa		method such as PCR assay and found to be free from Xylella
		contracta), redbud (Cercis canadensis),		fastidiosa.
		Wisteria frutescens, french mulberry (Callicarpa		
		americana), flowering dogwood (Cornus florida),		The required additional declaration:
		Dysphania ambrosioides (syn. Chenopodium		Fulfills item 23 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
		ambrosioides), Artemisia arborescens,		Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance
		mugwort (Artemisia douglasiana),		No73/1950)
		Alternanthera tenella (syn. Alternanthera		
		ficoidea), white alder (Alnus rhombifolia), silk tree		
		(Albizia julibrissin), alfalfa (Medicago sativa),		
		Alectryon excelsus, Erigeron bonariensis, giant		
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ragweed (Ambrosia trifida), perennial ragweed				
(Ambrosia psilostachya), peppervine				
(Ampelopsis arborea), Ampelopsis cordata,				
Anthyllis hermanniae, Iva annua, <mark>Japanese</mark>				
knotweed (Fallopia japonica (syn. Polygonum				
<u>reynoutria, Reynoutria japonica)),</u> common fig				
(Ficus carica), maidenhair tree (Ginkgo biloba),				
barnyard grass (Echinochloa crus-galli), frogfruit				
(Lippia nodiflora (syn. Phyla nodiflora)), <u>Vicia</u>				
Iudoviciana, Vitex lucens, Westringia glabra,				
Westringia fruticosa, bur clover (Medicago				
polymorpha), Mallotus paniculatus, dwarf gorse				
(Ulex minor), murray red gum (Eucalyptus				
camaldulensis), blue gum (Eucalyptus				
globulus), Euryops chrysanthemoides,				
Euryops pectinatus, Escallonia montevidensis				
(syn. Escallonia bifida), European strawberry				
(Fragaria vesca), <mark>Scotch broom (Cytisus</mark>				
scoparius), Eremophila maculata, brittlebush				
(Encelia farinosa), variegated thistle (Silybum				
marianum), Erigeron sumatrensis, Diplocyclos				
palmatus, cut-leaved cranesbill (Geranium				
<i>dissectum</i>), <i>Eleusine indica</i> , sweet marjoram				
(Origanum majorana (syn. Majorana hortensis)),				
olive (Olea europaca), persimmon (Diospyros				
kaki), Broussonetia papyrifera, Humulus				
scandens, partridge pea (Chamaecrista				
fasciculata), wild oat (Avena fatua), trifoliate				
orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>), spiny broom				
(Calicotome spinosa), Calicotome villosa,				
western sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>),				
Calyptocarpus biaristatus (syn. Blainvillea		 	 	

<u>biaristata), groy-leaved cistus (Cistus albidus),</u>
Cistus creticus (syn. Cistus incanus), Cistus
salviifolius, Cistus monspeliensis, Cytisus
<i>villosus, <u>Facelis retusa,</u> Bermuda grass</i>
Cynodon dactylon), <u>Calluna vulgaris,</u> <u>Sida</u>
r <u>hombifolia,</u> myrtle (<i>Myrtus communis</i>),
common cocklebur (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>),
pathurst burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>), juniper
grevillea (<i>Grevillea juniperina</i>), <u>Turkey mullein</u>
Croton setigerus (syn. Eremocarpus
setigerus)), Pittosporum tenuifolium, common
nulberry (<i>Morus nigra),</i> <u>Chloris halophila,</u> bay
aurel (<i>Laurus nobilis</i>), redbud (Cercis
occidentalis), sicklepod (Cassia tora),
Coelorachis cylindrica, <u>Strelitzia reginae,</u>
peruvian pepper (<i>Schinus molle</i>), <i>Bidens pilosa</i> ,
pomoea fistulosa (syn. lpomoea carnea
subsp. fistulosa), black bent (Agrostis gigantea),
common chickweed (Stellaria media), mirror
olant (Coprosma repens), Coprosma robusta,
Corynocarpus laevigatus, Corokia cotoneaster,
Corokia macrocarpa, shrubby scorpion vetch
Coronilla valentina), lesser swinecress
Coronopus didymus), silver bush
Convolvulus cneorum), white sage (Salvia
apiana), black sage (Salvia mellifera),
Tillandsia usneoides, crape myrtle
/ Lagerstroemia indica), common saltwort
Salsola tragus), <u>Santolina chamaecyparissus,</u>
Australian brush cherry (Syzygium
paniculatum (syn. Eugenia paniculata)),
_ondon rocket (<i>Sisymbrium iri</i> o), dallisgrass

(Paspalum dilatatum), jacaranda (Jacaranda
mimosifolia), Chenopodium album, white clover
(Trifolium repens), southern sandbur (Cenchrus
echinatus), pygmy date palm (Phoenix
roebelenii), Symphyotrichum divaricatum,
Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica),
annual meadowgrass (<i>Poa annua</i>), purslane
(Portulaca oleracea), broadleaf buttonweed
(Spermacoce latifolia), Johnson grass (Sorghum
halepense), English ivy(Hedera helix), common
oleander (<i>Nerium oleander</i>), Cercis
siliquastrum, Taraxacum officinale, bindweed
(Convolvulus arvensis), giant bristlegrass
(Setaria magna), Phoenix reclinata, Sophora
secundiflora, Solanum elaeagnifolium,
common goldenrod (Solidago virgaurea),
goldenrod (Solidago fistulosa), southern
magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora), sacred datura
(Datura wrightii), Pluchea odorata, Chitalpa
tashkentensis, oriental bittersweet (Celastrus
orbiculatus), <u>Axonopus compressus,</u>
sourgrass (Digitaria insularis), largo crabgrass
(Digitaria sanguinalis), Digitaria horizontalis,
African trailing daisy (Dimorphotheca
fruticosa), Teucrium capitatum, loblolly pine
(Pinus taeda), glossy nightshade (Solanum
americanum), prickly lettuce (Lactuca serriola),
white mulberry (Morus alba), broad-leaf privet
(Ligustrum lucidum), poison hemlock (Conium
maculatum), golden wattle (Acacia longifolia),
curled dock (Rumex crispus), Capsella bursa-
pastoris, <u>Stewartia pseudocamellia, Boerhavia</u>
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diffusa, heavenly bamboo (<i>Nandina domestica</i>),		
madagascar periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus		
(syn. Vinca rosea)), Phormium tenax, Neptunia		
lutea, common sowthistle (Sonchus		
oleraceus), Ampelopsis glandulosa var.		
heterophylla (syn. Ampelopsis		
brevipedunculata), Senecio vulgaris,		
Hydrangea paniculata, creeping buttercup		
(Ranunculus repens), hopbush (Dodonaea		
viscosa), Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus		
quinquefolia), <u>Talinum paniculatum (syn.</u>		
Talinum patens), Passiflora foetida, Verbena		
litoralis, <u>Hevea brasiliensis,</u> Ulex europaeus,		
<u>Robinia pseudoacacia,</u> <u>Duranta erecta (syn.</u>		
<u>Duranta repens),</u> Haloragis erecta, great		
brome (Bromus diandrus), pistachio (<i>Pistacia</i>		
vera), Pittosporum umbellatum, Pittosporum		
eugenioides, Pittosporum crassifolium,		
Chionanthus retusus, <u>Hypochaeris</u>		
<u>brasiliensis,</u> sunflowor (Helianthus annuus),		
annual nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>), Canadian fleabane		
(Conyza canadensis), Phagnalon saxatile,		
<u>Phalaris angusta,</u> Phillyrea latifolia, fringed		
hibiscus (Hibiscus schizopetalus), Phormium		
cookianum =Phormium colensoi), Fuchsia		
magellanica, Koelreuteria bipinnata, Acacia		
dealbata, common ragweed (Ambrosia		
a rtemisiifolia), Japanese beech (<i>Fagus crenata</i>),		
Brassica nigra, <u>Frangula alnus (syn. Rhamnus</u>		
<u>frangula),</u> <u>Phlomis fruticosa,</u> pecan (Carya		
illinoinensis), telegraph weed (Heterotheca		
grandiflora), toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia),		

ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>),		
Helichrysum italicum, Helichrysum stoechas,		
walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>), <u>Leonurus sibiricus,</u>		
perennial ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), jojoba		
(Simmondsia chinensis), Polygala myrtifolia,		
Polygonum arenastrum, Polygonum		
persicaria, pale persicaria (Polygonum		
lapathifolium), cheeseweed (Malva parviflora),		
wandering jew (Commelina benghalensis),		
white horehound (Marrubium vulgare), rosemary		
(Rosmarinus officinalis), Myoporum insulare,		
Myoporum laetum, Chenopodiastrum murale		
(syn. Chenopodium murale), mouse barley		
(Hordeum murinum), shrubby althea (Hibiscus		
syriacus), Sapindus saponaria, <u>Melicytus</u>		
ramiflorus, tall flatsedge (Cyperus eragrostis),		
Melicope ternata, Meryta sinclairii, Melissa		
officinalis, <u>Merremia macrocalyx,</u> Modiola		
caroliniana, sweet gum (Liquidambar styraciflua),		
Montia linearis, Montiastrum lineare, Japanese-		
Aralia (Fatsia japonica), Elaeagnus angustifolia,		
<u>Stachys arvensis,</u> yaupon holly (<i>llex</i>		
vomitoria), California walnut (<i>Juglans</i>		
californica), Eugenia myrtifolia, ashe juniper		
(Juniperus ashei), Euphorbia chamaesyce (syn.		
Chamaesyce canescens), f alse caper		
(Euphorbia terracina), garden spurge		
(Euphorbia hirta), tulip tree (Liriodendron		
<i>tulipifera</i>), Heliotropium europaeum, Mexican		
hat flower (<i>Ratibida columnaris</i>), Italian buckthorn		
(Rhamnus alaternus), white-eye (Richardia		
brasiliensis), Rhus diversiloba, water primrose		

(Ludwigia grandiflora), Lupinus aridorum,
Lupinus villosus, Spanish broom (Spartium
<i>junceum</i>), red_mulberry (<i>Morus_rubra</i>), <i>Rosa</i>
canina, Rosa californica, Rosa floribunda,
<u>Acacia, Solidago, Anisantha, Brassica,</u>
<u>Arctostaphylos, Persicaria, Ligustrum,</u>
<u>Vernonia, Westringia, Medicago, Rhus,</u>
<u>Urochloa, Euryops, Cytisus, Eriogonum,</u>
Erysimum, Metrosideros, <u>Osteospermum,</u>
Erodium, <u>Xanthium,</u> <u>Olea,</u> Acer, <u>Cassia,</u>
Chamaesyce, Cyperus, Calicotome, Rubus,
Heliotropium, Panicum, Cynodon, Fortunella,
Juglans, Morus, Veronica, <u>Cistus,</u> Quercus,
<u>Conyza,</u> Coffea, <u>Coprosma,</u> <u>Corokia,</u>
<u>Coronopus,</u> Prunus, <u>Sassafras,</u> <u>Salvia,</u>
Lagerstroemia, Melilotus, Trifolium, Carex,
Platanus, Bromus, Paspalum, Streptocarpus,
Vaccinium, <u>Spartium,</u> <u>Convolvulus,</u> <u>Senecio,</u>
<u>Senna,</u> Cordyline, <u>Parthenocissus,</u> Vinca,
<u>Commelina.</u> <u>Dimorphotheca.</u> <u>Euphorbia.</u>
Lolium, Aesculus, Fraxinus, Pittosporum,
Pyrus, <u>Solanum, Phoenix,</u> <u>Brachiaria,</u>
<u>Catharanthus,</u> Ulmus, Sambucus, <u>Sonchus,</u>
Ampelopsis, Richardia, Baccharis, Cercis,
Atriplex, Rosa, Ulex, Genista, Chionanthus,
Helianthus, Polygala, Amaranthus, Phormium,
Ambrosia, Vitis, Hibiscus, Brachyglottis,
<u>Carya,</u> Hebe, Pelargonium, <u>Helichrysum,</u>
Lepidium, Myoporum, Citrus, Polygonum,
<u>Erigeron,</u> <u>Megathyrsus,</u> <u>Digitaria,</u> <u>Ilex,</u> Salix,
Eucalyptus, Artemisia, Lavandula, Lupinus,
Hemerocallis

24	[Asia] Bangladesh, India, China	Seeds for planting of the following plants:	Potato spindle tuber	(1) For seeds:
	(excluding Hong Kong),	sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell	viroid	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	[Middle East] Afghanistan, Israel,	pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	Iran, Turkey,	Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
	[Europe] Italy, Ukraine, United	lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S.		mentioned below.
	Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern	chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S.		
	Ireland), Austria, Netherlands,	pimpinellifolium), Solanum sisymbriifolium, potato		Either
	Greece, Croatia, Spain, Slovenia,	(Solanum tuberosum), Petunia		The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with
	Czech, Germany, France, Belarus,			suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method
	Belgium, Poland, Malta, Montenegro,	Live plants and plant parts being capable		such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Potato spindle tuber
	Russia,	of planting for cultivation (excluding seed		viroid;
	[Africa] Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria,	and fruit) of the following plants:		or
	[North America] United States of	Atriplex semilunaris, avocado (Persea		
	America (excluding Hawaiian	americana), black nightshade (Solanum nigrum),		The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method
	Islands),	apple of Peru (Nicandra physalodes), Conyza		such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Potato spindle tuber
	[Latin America] Costa Rica,	bonariensis, cape gooseberry (Physalis		viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in
	Dominican Republic, Venezuela,	peruviana), marmalade bush (Streptosolen		accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
	Peru, Mexico	jamesonii), ground cherry (Physalis angulata),		procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than
	[Oceania] Australia, New Zealand	Solanum rantonnetii, leichhardt's datura (Datura		46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into
		leichhardtii), Jerusalem cherry (Solanum		at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.
		pseudocapsicum), Solanum jasminoides, sweet		
		pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper)		(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding
		(Capsicum annuum), tomato (including		seeds and fruits):
		Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum		The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
		lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S.		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
		chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S.		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
		pimpinellifolium), Solanum sisymbriifolium,		mentioned below.
		potato (Solanum tuberosum), pepino (Solanum		
		muricatum), Rhagodia eremaea, Calibrachoa,		The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected
		Cestrum, Dahlia, Brugmansia, Petunia		symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by

			an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i> . The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 24 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
25	[Asia] China (excluding Hong Kong), [Middle East] <u>Israel,</u> Syria, Turkey, [Europe] Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Austria, Netherlands, Cyprus, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden Spain Czech Donmark	Seeds for planting of the following plants: Pepino mosaic virus tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), Image: Comparison of the following plants:	(1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below.
	Sweden, Spain, Czech, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, France, Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, Lithuania, [Africa] Canary Islands, South African Republic, Morocco, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada,	Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Chrysanthemum segetum, black nightshade (Solanum nigrum), Echium creticum, Echium humile, tree tobacco (Nicotiana glauca), pricklyburr (Datura innoxia (syn. Datura meteloides)), Chenopodium murale, Conyza	Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepino mosaic</i> <i>virus</i> ; or
	[Latin America] Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Mexico	albida, London rocket (Sisymbrium irio), Taraxacum vulgare, Diplotaxis erucoides, tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), Bassia scoparia (syn. Kochia scoparia), potato (Solanum tuberosum), Piptatherum multiflorum, larger bindweed (Calystegia sepium), pepino (Solanum muricatum), Calendula arvensis, basil (Ocimum	The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepino mosaic virus</i> ; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 250 seeds for ELISA or 400 seeds for RT-PCR as sub-samples.

		basilicum), Moricandia arvensis, Heliotropium europaeum, Plantago, Onopordum, Rumex, Coronopus, Convolvulus, Malva, Sonchus, Amaranthus	 (2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>The required additional declaration</i>" mentioned below. The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>. The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 25 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
26	[Europe] Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Denmark, Germany, France, [Africa] Mali, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Canada, [Latin America] Costa Rica	Seeds for planting of the following plants: sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium))Columnea latent viroidLive plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Gloxinia (Seemannia) gymnostoma, Gloxinia (Seemannia) nematanthodes, GloxiniaColumnea latent viroid	 Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950) (1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>The required additional declaration</i>" mentioned below. Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Columnea latent viroid</i>; or The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method

[(Seemannia) purpurascens, Columnea		such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Columnea latent
		erythrophaea, <u>Solanum stramoniifolium, sweet</u>		viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in
		pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell		accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
		pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including		procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than
		Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum		46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into
		lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S.		at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.
		chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S.		
		pimpinellifolium), Nematanthus wettsteinii,		(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding
		Brunfelsia undulata		seeds and fruits):
				The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
				phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
				certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
				mentioned below.
				The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected
				symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by
				an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to
				be free from <i>Columnea latent viroid</i> .
				The required additional declaration:
				Fulfills item 26 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
				Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
28	[Asia] Indonesia,	Seeds for planting of the following plants:	Tomato apical stunt	(1) For seeds:
	[Middle East] Israel,	tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum	viroid	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	[Europe] Italy, Austria, Netherlands,	(=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S.		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	Croatia, Slovenia, Germany, Finland,	cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S.		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
	France, Belgium, Poland,	peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)		mentioned below.
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Cote d'Ivoire	Live plants and plant parts being capable	Either
	of planting for cultivation (excluding seed	The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with
	and fruit) of the following plants:	suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method
	marmalade bush (Streptosolen jamesonii),	such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato apical stunt
	Solanum rantonnetii, Jerusalem cherry (Solanum	viroid;
	pseudocapsicum), Solanum jasminoides, tomato	or
	(including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum	
	lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S.	The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method
	chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S.	such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tornato apical stunt
	pimpinellifolium)), Cestrum, Brugmansia	viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in
		accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
		procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than
		46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into
		at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.
		(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):
		The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
		certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below.
		menuoned below.
		The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected
		symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by
		an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to
		be free from Tomato apical stunt viroid.
		The required additional declaration:
		Fulfills item 28 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
		Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)

29	[Asia] India,	Seeds for planting of the following plants:	Tomato chlorotic dwarf	(1) For seeds:
	[Europe] United Kingdom (Great	tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum	viroid	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	Britain and Northern Ireland),	(=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S.		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	Slovenia, Czech, Finland, France,	cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S.		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
	[North America] United States of	peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eggplant		mentioned below.
	America (excluding Hawaiian	(Solanum melongena), Petunia,		
	Islands),			Either
	[Latin America] Mexico	Live plants and plant parts being capable		The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with
	[Oceania] Hawaiian Islands	of planting for cultivation (excluding seed		suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method
		and fruit) of the following plants:		such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato chlorotic
		Pittosporum tobira, tomato (including		dwarf viroid;
		Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum		or
		lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S.		
		chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S.		The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method
		pimpinellifolium), <u>eggplant (Solanum</u>		such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato chlorotic
		melongena), dwarf periwinkle (Vinca minor),		dwarf viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in
		<u>Calibrachoa,</u> Verbena, Petunia		accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
				procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than
				46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into
				at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.
				(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits):
				The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
				phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
				certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
				mentioned below.
				The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by
				an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to
				be free from Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid.

				The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 29 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
30	[Asia] Thailand, [Europe] Netherlands, [North America] Canada	Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding fruit and including seed) of the following plants: tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum)	Pepper chat fruit viroid	 (1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>The required additional declaration</i>" mentioned below. Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i>; or
				The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepper chat fruit</i> <i>viroid</i> ; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples. (2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary

				 certificate must include "<i>The required additional declaration</i>" mentioned below. The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i>. The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 30 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
31	[North America] Canada, [Latin America] Mexico	Seeds for planting of the following plants: tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (= <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>), <i>S. arcanum</i> , <i>S.</i>	Tomato planta macho viroid	(1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
		cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)		certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below.
		Live plants and plant parts being capable		Either
		of planting for cultivation (excluding seed		The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with
		and fruit) of the following plants:		suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method
		tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum		such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato planta
		(=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S.		macho viroid;
		cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S.		or
		peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), heartleaf		
		nightshade (Solanum cardiophyllum)		The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method
				such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato planta
				macho viroid; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples
				in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
				procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than
				46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into

				at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.
				(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below.
				The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Tornato planta macho viroid</i> .
				The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 31 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
32	[Asia] India, Taiwan, China (excluding Hong Kong), [Middle East] Israel, Turkey, [Europe] Azerbaijan, Italy, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Netherlands,	Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding fruits including seeds) of the following plants: <i>Erythraea</i> centaureum (syn. Centaurium centaureum), <i>Erythraea</i> roxburghii (syn. Centaurium roxburghii), Centaurium pulchellum	Peronospora chlorae	(1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below.
	Republic of North Macedonia, Croatia, Kosovo, Georgia, Switzerland, Spain, Slovenia, Serbia, Denmark, Germany, Norway,	(syn. Erythraea ramosissima), Eustoma grandiflorum (syn. Eustoma russelianum, Lisianthus russelianus), Blackstonia imperfoliata (syn. Chlora imperfoliata), Blackstonia serotina,		The parent plants are grown in an area or at a production site (including a plant growth facility) designated and maintained as free from <i>Peronospora chlorae</i> by the NPPO of the exporting country.
	Hungary, France, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal, Montenegro, Russia,	Blackstonia perfoliata		(2) For live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of

[Nort	h America] United States of			the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional
Amer	ica (excluding Hawaiian			declaration" mentioned below.
Island	ds), Canada,			
[Latir	n America] Argentina,			The plants are grown at a production site (including a plant growth
[Ocea	ania] Australia			facility) designated by the NPPO of the exporting country.
				and
				The following measures are confirmed by the NPPO of the exporting
				country.
				(a) Use of seeds which were grown in an area free from this diseases
				(b) Disinfection of the facilities and equipment
				(c) Spraying fungicide to nursery plants and seedlings during growing stage
				(d) Use of growing media free from this disease (unused media
				or heat-treated media at 60 - 72 degrees Celsius or higher for
				30 minutes or longer)
				The required additional declaration:
				Fulfills item 32 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
				Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
22 [42]	1 India Delvistor	Coords for algorithm of the following algorithm	Indian manufations	(4) Fox coode:
33 [Asia] India, Pakistan	Seeds for planting of the following plants:	Indian peanut clump	(1) For seeds:
		foxtail milet (<i>Setaria italica</i>), wheat (<i>Triticum</i>	virus	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
		aestivum), finger millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>), pearl		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
		millet (<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> (= <i>P. americanum</i>)),		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
		corn (Zea mays), groundnut (Arachis hypogaea),		mentioned below.
		Live plants and plant parts being capable		Either
		of planting for cultivation (excluding seed		The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with
		and fruit) of the following plants:		suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method

		barlley (Hordeum vulgare), Oldenlandia aspera,		virus;
		wheat (Triticum aestivum), finger millet (Eleusine		or
		coracana), pearl milet (Pennisetum glaucum (=P.		
		americanum)), corn (Zea mays), bambara		The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method
		groundnut (Vigna subterranea(=Voandzeia		such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Indian peanut clump
		subterranea)), sorghum (Sorghum bicolor),		virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in
		groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>),		accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
				procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than
				46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into
				at most 400 seeds as sub-samples.
				(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding
				seeds and fruits):
				The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
				phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
				certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
				mentioned below.
				The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected
				symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by
				an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to
				be free from Indian peanut clump virus.
				The required additional declaration:
				Fulfills item 33 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
				Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
34	[Asia] Thailand, Taiwan, China	Seeds for planting of the following plants:	Maize chlorotic mottle	(1) For seeds:
	(excluding Hong Kong),	corn (<i>Zea mays</i>),	virus	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	[Europe] Spain,			phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	[Africa] Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya,	Live plants and plant parts being capable		certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
		Live plants and plant parts being capable		

Democratic Republic of the Congo,	of planting for cultivation (excluding seed	mentioned below.
Tanzania, Mozambique, Rwanda, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, [Oceania] Hawaiian Islands	and fruit) of the following plants: coix chinensis, sugarcane (<i>Saccharum</i> <i>officinarum</i>), finger millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>), Johnson grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>), corn(<i>Zea</i> <i>mays</i>), sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Maize chlorotic</i> <i>mottle virus</i> ; or
		The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Maize chlorotic mottle virus</i> ; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 100 seeds for ELISA or RT-PCR as sub-samples.
		(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitar certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> mentioned below.
		The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspecter symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export be an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or a appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Maize chlorotic mottle virus</i> .

35	[Europe] Italy, United Kingdom	Seeds for planting of the following plants:	Pea early-browning	The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 34 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950) (1) For seeds:
	(Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Poland, [Africa] Algeria, Ethiopia, Morocco, Libya	pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>), Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), common bean (kidney bean) (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>), pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), yellow lupin (<i>Lupinus luteus</i>), broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	virus	 The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>The required additional declaration</i>" mentioned below. Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pea early-browning virus</i>; or The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pea early-browning virus</i>; 3,100 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 31,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 100 seeds for ELISA or RT-PCR as sub-samples.
				 (2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary

			certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below.
			The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pea early-browning virus</i> .
			The required additional declaration: Fulfills item 35 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
36	All region/ countries [Asia] China (excluding Hong Kong),- [Middle East] Israel, Turkey, Jordan, [Europe] Italy, Netherlands, Greece,	Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding fruit and including seed) of the following plants: tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon</i> esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S.	 (1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>The required additional declaration</i>" mentioned below. Either
	[Latin America] Mexico,	peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>)	The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested during harvest period by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Tornato brown rugose fruit virus</i> ; or
			The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Tomato brown</i> <i>rugose fruit virus</i> ; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less

		 than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples. (2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "<i>The required additional declaration</i>" mentioned below. The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by
		an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Tomato brown rugose fruit virus</i> . The required additional declaration: <i>Fulfills item 36 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for</i> <i>Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)</i>
 [Asia] India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Taiwan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Philippines, [Middle East] Iran, [Europe] Italy, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Portugal, [Africa] Algeria, Seychelles, Tunisia, Morocco 	Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Sauropus androgynus, black nightshade (Solanum nigrum), Ecballium elaterium, okra (Abelmoschus esculentus (syn. Hibiscus esculentus)), rubber bush (Calotropis procera), cucumber (Cucumis sativus), Croton bonplandianum, Papaver somniferum, Hibiscus cannabinus, upland cotton (Gossypium hirsutum), ivy gourd (Coccinia grandis (syn. Coccinia cordifolia)), cowpea (Vigna unguiculata),	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include " <i>The required additional declaration</i> " mentioned below. The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method such as PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus</i> .

		vulgaris)), summer squash (Cucurbita pepo),		suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate serological
		and fruit) of the following plants: watermelon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (syn. <i>Citrullus</i>		Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with
		of planting for cultivation (excluding seed		
		Live plants and plant parts being capable		mentioned below.
				certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
		<i>vulgaris</i>)), summer squash (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>),		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	(excluding Hong Kong)	watermelon (Citrullus lanatus (syn. Citrullus	mosaic virus	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
38	[Asia] Republic of Korea, China	Seeds for planting of the following plants:	Zucchini green mottle	(1) For seeds:
		Capsicum		
		(Lagenaria siceraria (syn. Lagenaria leucantha)),		
		spine gourd (Momordica dioica), bottle gourd		
		var. flexuosus, var. makuwa, syn. Bryonia collosa)),		
		giromontiina)), melon (Cucumis melo (including		
		summer squash (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (including var.		
		gourd (Luffa cylindrica (syn. Luffa aegyptiaca)),		
		edule), potato (Solanum tuberosum), sponge		
		papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i>), chayote (<i>Sechium</i>		
		Daucus carota var. sativa)), Sonchus oleraceus,		
		moschata, carrot (Daucus carota (including		
		(balsam pear) (<i>Momordica charantia</i>), <i>Cucurbita</i>		
		eggplant (<i>Solanum melongena</i>), bitter gourd		
		galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium),		
		arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S.		
		esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S.		
		acutangula), tomato (including Lycopersicon		
		(<i>Benincasa hispida</i>), ridge gourd (<i>Luffa</i>		
		(Glycine max), Eclipta prostrata, wax gourd		
		(Citrullus lanatus (syn. Citrullus vulgaris)), soybean		Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)
		jimsonweed (Datura stramonium), watermelon		Fulfills item 37 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for

bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (syn. <i>Lagenaria</i>	diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method
leucantha))	such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Zucchini green
	mottle mosaic virus;
	or
	The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate serological
	diagnosis method such as ELISA or an appropriate genetic method
	such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Zucchini green</i>
	mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as
	samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association
	(ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less
	than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are
	divided into at most 100 seeds for ELISA or RT-PCR as sub-samples.
	(2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding
	seeds and fruits):
	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
	phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary
	certificate must include "The required additional declaration"
	mentioned below.
	The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected
	symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by
	an appropriate serological diagnosis method such as ELISA or an
	appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be
	free from Zucchini green mottle mosaic virus.
	The required additional declaration:
	Fulfills item 38 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
	Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No73/1950)

<u>39</u>	[Asia] China (excluding Hong	Seeds for planting of the following plants:	Broad bean stain	The plants must fulfill either of the following specific requirement
	Kong),	<u>pea (Pisum sativum), broad bean (Vicia faba),</u>	<u>virus</u>	(i) or (ii) AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of
	[Middle East] Iran, Syria, Turkey,	<u>lentil (Lens culinaris)</u>		the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required
	Jordan, Lebanon,			additional declaration" mentioned below.
	[Europe] Italy, United Kingdom			<u>Either</u>
	(Great Britain and Northern			(i) Field Inspection
	Ireland), <u>Austria, Slovakia,</u>			The parent plants are grown at a place of production or a
	<u>Germany, Hungary, Poland,</u>			production site (including a plant growth facility) where the
	[Africa] Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan,			control against vectors of Broad bean stain virus are carried
	Tunisia, South Sudan, Morocco,			out appropriately.
	Libya,			and
				The parent plants are inspected at the place of production/ the
				production site/ the field during the most active growing
				season and found to be free from Broad bean stain virus.
				or
				(ii) Laboratory test
				Either
				The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with
				suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate serological
				diagnosis method such as ELISA and found to be free from
				Broad bean stain virus;
				or
				The second and desired and a sum of her an annumber
				The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate
				serological diagnosis method such as ELISA and found to be
				free from Broad bean stain virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly
				taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the
				International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46 000
				in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000,
				10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into
				at most 100 seeds for ELISA as sub-samples.

				The required additional declaration:
				Fulfills item 39 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for
				Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance
				No73/1950)
<u>40</u>	[Latin America] Ecuador, El	Fresh fruits of the following plants:	Anastrepha striata	The plants must fulfill either of the following specific
	Salvador, Netherlands Antilles,	<u>acerola (Malpighia emarginata (including</u>		requirements under the supervision of the NPPO of the
	<u>Guyana, Guatemala, Costa Rica,</u>	<u>Malpighia glabra (syn. Malpighia punicifolia))),</u>		exporting country and found to be free from Anastrepha striata.
	Colombia, Suriname, Trinidad and	abiu (Pouteria caimito), arabica coffee (Coffea		The additional declaration and the details of treatment (e.g.
	<u>Tobago, Nicaragua, Panama,</u>	<u>arabica), Inga edulis(syn. Inga vera), Inga</u>		registration number of facility, date, temperature, time) are made
	Paraguay, Brazil, French Guiana,	velutina, cashew (Anacardium occidentale),		on the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the
	<u>Venezuela, Belize, Peru, Bolivia,</u>	Caryocar glabrum, Calycolpus moritzianus		phytosanitary certificate based on the work plan.
	Honduras, Mexico	<u>(syn. Psidium caudatum),</u> <u>Campomanesia</u>		
		<u>cornifolia (syn. Campomanesia lineatifolia),</u>		The work plan which describes the following specific
		passion fruit (Passiflora edulis), Couma utilis,		requirements must be developed and submitted by the NPPO of
		yellow mombin (Spondias mombin), Costa		the exporting country. In case that the Director of Plant
		<u>Rican guava (Psidium friedrichsthalianum),</u>		Protection Division of MAFF, Japan (hereinafter referred to as
		<u>carambola (Averrhoa carambola),</u> caimito (star		"PPD") confirms it is sufficient and appropriate from the
		apple) (Chrysophyllum cainito), sweet orange		technical and scientific viewpoints, PPD approves it.
		(Citrus sinensis), Spondias dulcis, pitanga		
		<u>(Eugenia uniflora (syn. Syzygium michelii)),</u>		Either
		<u>Diospyros digyna,</u> <u>strawberry guava</u>		1. The fruits of the plants must have been produced in specific
		(Psidium cattleianum), Byrsonima crassifolia,		areas where the NPPO of the exporting country has determined
		<u>bacaba palm (Oenocarpus bacaba), papaya</u>		with the appropriate procedure that Anastrepha striata does not
		(Carica papaya), Parahancornia amapa, jack		occur and such status can be properly maintained.
		fruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus), guava		<u>or</u>
		<u>(Psidium guajava), Psidium acutangulum,</u>		
		<u>Guinea guava (Psidium guineense (syn.</u>		2. The fruits of the plants must be treated with the appropriate
		<u>Psidium araca)), Psidium kennedyanum,</u>		treatment against Anastrepha striata at a facility where the NPPO

Kong).sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, virusvirusThe plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.Inorth America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands),(=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. geruvianum, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)),.Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; or Lycopersicom esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicom), S. arcanum, S. peruvianum, to mato (including Lycopersicom esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicom), S. arcanum, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium),Itive plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum annuum), to mato (including Lycopersicom esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicom), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium),The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4.600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of					
41 JAsial China (excluding Homa) Seeds for planting of the following plants: Ballucia axinanthera), Couteria torta, Maiax Tomato mottle mosaic (1) For seeds: 41 JAsial China (excluding Homa) Seeds for planting of the following plants: Biavarina Eugenia situritat, Eugenia Isustrina, Eugenia Isustrina, Eugenia Isustrina, Eugenia Isus					of the exporting country has designated.
41 [Asial China (excluding Horn Kons), Belacia axinanthera), Pouteria torta, Malay apole (Eugenia miacconsis (syn. Syzyium malaccense), manao (Mandfer indice), Spondias purpure, Eugenia sibilata, Eugenia lisustina, Eugenia luscinathiana, Eugenia lisustina, Eugenia (uscinathiana, Eugenia lisustina), Middle East] Israel, Iran, [Europel Spain, Czech, North America] United States of America (excluding Howaina Islands), [Latin America] Brazil, Mexico, Seeds for planting of the following plants: sectuating of cultivation (excluding seed (reSolanum /µcopersicum), S. arcanum, S. peruvianum, S. pinpinellifolium), Latin America] Brazil, Mexico, Tomato motile mosaic virus (1) For seeds: virus Latin America] Brazil, Mexico, Eithor Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capasicum futbescens, sweet popper (chili peoper, shishito peoper, elimi peoper, shishito peoper, elimi peoper, shishito peoper, elimi peoper, shishito peoper, lichii peoper, shishito peoper, lichii peoper, shishito peoper, elimi peoper, shishito peoper, lichii peoper, shishito peopervision, S. arcanum, to chees an anotonity taken from parent pl					
Belucia axinanthera). Pouteria torta, Malay apple (Eugonia melaccensis (syn. Szyzdium malaccense)), manao. (Manaifera_indica). Scondiss peruvae. Eugenia fulschnathiana. Eugenia ligustrina. Eugenia luschnathiana, Eugenia ligustrina. Eugenia luschnathiana, Eugenia ligustrina. Eugenia fulschnathiana, Eugenia schestmatiae, Schiense, S. galapagense, S. andreica [Brazil, Mexico, Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding gead and furit) of the following plants: Capsium futescens sweet pepper (chill pepper, shishito pepper, beil pepper, ligustrina for cultivation (excluding gead and furit) of the following plants: Capsium futescens, sweet pepper (chill pepper, shishito pepper, beil pepper, ligustrina, esculation ("scalamatina", Eugenia futiculation esculation gritten ensaic virus; of capsium futescens, sweet pepper (chill pepper, shishito pepper, beil pepper, ligustrina for cultivation (excluding seed and furit) of the following plants: Capsium futescens, sweet pepper (chill pepper, shishito pepper, beil peoper), ligustrina, es			dichotoma (syn. Bellucia imperialis), Bellucia		
41 [Asia] China (excluding Hong Seeds for planting of the following plants: Tomato motile mosaic (1) For seeds: 43 [Asia] China (excluding Hong Seeds for planting of the following plants: Tomato motile mosaic (1) For seeds: 1 [Asia] China (excluding Hong Seeds for planting of the following plants: Tomato motile mosaic (1) For seeds: 1 [Asia] China (excluding Hong Seeds for planting of the following plants: Tomato motile mosaic (1) For seeds: 1 [Asia] China (excluding Hong Seeds for planting of the following plants: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the including 1/ycopersicon esculentum 1 [Asiadsh, Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding Hawaiian being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding plants: The samples randomity taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato motile mosaic virus; 1 [Capaicum annum], tomato (including plants: Or suspected planting for cultivation (excluding Hames, S. chilenses, S. chilenses, S. peruvianum, S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilenses, S. peruvianum, S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilenses, S. galapagenes, S. galapagenes, S. system peoper (chili papoer) bell popper (chili papoer) bell popper) The seeds are tested prior to export by an appro			grossularioides, Bellucia pentamera (syn.		
AllMalaccensel), mango (Mangifora_indica), Spondias purpures, Eugenia stipitata, Eugenia ligustrina, Eugenia sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, chessmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinelitölium)), Ligunt Americal Brazil, Mexico, Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding geed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum annuum), tomato (including pepper (classicum annuum), tomato (including pepper (classicum annuum), tomato (including pepper chili pepper, shishito pepper, beil capasicum futescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, beil capsicum annuum), tomato (including pepper, shishito pepper, beil capsicum annuum), tomato (including pepper, shishito pepper, beil capsicum annuum), tomato (including pepper, shishito pepper, beil capsicum, s. arenum, s. cheesmaniae, s. chilense, S. gelapagense, S. galapagense, S. genziet annuum), tomato (including transcense, seet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, beil capsicum, s. arenum, s. cheesmaniae, s. chilense, S. gelapagense, S. Seuriethum toopersicum, S. arenum, S. cheesmaniae, s. chilense, S. gelapagense, S. Seuriethum toopersicum, S. arenum, S. cheesmaniae, s. pimpinelifolium), easabare tested prior to export by an appropriate			<u>Bellucia axinanthera), Pouteria torta, Malay</u>		
41 [Asial China (excluding Hong, Kong), Rollinia mucosa (syn, Annona mucosa) Special sequence (syn, Syzigtium samarangense), Rollinia mucosa (syn, Annona mucosa) Tomato motife mosaic (1) For seeds: 41 [Asial China (excluding Hong, Kong), Interval (seed peoper, fchili peoper, shishito peoper, shishito peoper, bell peoper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. Arcanum, S. Arcanum, S. Arcanum, S. Anterica (excluding Hawaiian Islands), ILatin Americal Brazil, Mexico, ILatin Americal Brazil, Mexico, S. Chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvinanum, S. pimpineliffolium)), Luve plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding generic capable of planting for cultivation (excluding generic capable of planting for cultivation (excluding beoper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvinanum, S. pimpineliffolium)), Luve plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Either Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: or Capesicum fruitescens, sweet peoper (chili peoper, chili peoper, c			apple (Eugenia malaccensis (syn. Syzygium		
41 Isasti China (excluding Hona Kong), Seeds for planting of the following plants: sweet pepper (chill pepper, shishito pepper, fullidle Easti Israel, Iran, [Europe] Spain, Czech, [Europe] Spain, Czech, [Europe] Spain, Czech, [Europe] Spain, Czech, [Europe] Spain, Czech, [Europe] Spain, Czech, [Latin America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Seeds for planting of the following plants: sweet pepper (chill pepper, shishito pepper, (Capsicum annuum), tomato of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum fruitsation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon), S. arcanum, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinelificilum)). Tomato motile mosaic virus (1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below. Latin America] Brazil, Mexico, Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. galapagense, S. schilense, S. galapagense, S. schilense, S. galapagense, S. primanellifolium), eggplant (Solanum S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. galapagense, S. primanellifolium), eggplant (Solanum Sector ins; 4.600 seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT+PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4.600 seeds are andomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			<u>malaccense)),</u> mango (Mangifera indica),		
41 [avanica (syn. Syzygium samarangense), Rollinia mucosa) Tomato mottle mosaic (1) For seeds: 41 [Asia] China (excluding Hong, Kong), Middle East] Israel, Iran, [Europel Spain, Czech, North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian) Islands), [Latin America] Brazil, Mexico, Seeds for planting of the following plants: sweet pepper (chill pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper). (Capsicum annuum), tomato (ncluding Lycopersicon esculentum (eSolanum Lycopersicon), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaliae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), Islands), Tomato mottle mosaic virus (1) For seeds: virus Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding geed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon), S. arcanum, S. capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon), S. arcanum, S. capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon), S. arcanum, S. penvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eschlense, S. calapagenes, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), esgapant (Solanum Ycopersicon), S. arcanum, S. Filther The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the international Seed Testing pampinellifolium), esgapant (Solanum			<u>Spondias purpurea, Eugenia stipitata, Eugenia</u>		
41 [Asia] China (excluding Hons Kong) Seeds for planting of the following plants: sweet pepper, (chill pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum [stands), Tomato mottle mosaic (1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below. 41 [Latin America] United States of Islands), [Latin America] Brazil, Mexico. Seeds for planting of cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon, sculentum [Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon, sculentum [Coppersicum], S. arcanum, S. phepper, chill pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon, sculentum [Coppersicum], S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilenses, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. phepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon, sculentum [CS0lanum] The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4600 seeds are randomly taken from appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4600 seeds are randomly taken from alor as samples in accordance with the international Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			ligustrina, Eugenia luschnathiana, Eugenia		
41 [Asia] China (excluding Hong Kong). Seeds for planting of the following plants: wwet pepper (chill pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Tomato mottle mosaic virus (1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the ophytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below. America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), Llatin America] Brazil, Mexico, Ive plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chill pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			<u>javanica (syn. Syzygium samarangense),</u>		
Kong).sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, virusvirusThe plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.Inorth America] United States of Islands),(:Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)),Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus;orPepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. chessmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, tomato (including Pepper, shishito pepper)Kong),Intersens, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium),Intersense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. peruvianum, S. peruvianum, S. peruvianum, to the following plants: Capsicum annum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicon), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pinpinellifolium), eggplant (SolanumNotile mosaic virus; 4.600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			Rollinia mucosa (syn. Annona mucosa)		
Kong).sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, virusvirusThe plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.Inorth America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands),(=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. geruvianum, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)),.Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; or Lycopersicom esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicom), S. arcanum, S. peruvianum, to mato (including Lycopersicom esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicom), S. arcanum, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium),Itive plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum annuum), to mato (including Lycopersicom esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicom), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium),The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4.600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of					
Kong).sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, virusvirusThe plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.Inorth America] United States of America (excluding Hawaiian Islands),Cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)),Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus;Very opersicum, S. arcanum, S. classicum fruitscens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper)The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4.600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of					
Middle East] Israel, Iran, [Europe] Spain, Czech, [Iurope] Spain, Czech, [Iurope] Spain, Czech, [Inorth America] United States of [America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Brazil, Mexico,pell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (capsicum in ycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)),phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.Islands), [Latin America] Brazil, Mexico,cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)),Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum annuum), tomato (including pepper, shishito pepper, chili pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon) esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanumphytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below.Latin America] Brazil, Mexico,Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum futescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon) esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of	<u>41</u>	[Asia] China (excluding Hong	Seeds for planting of the following plants:	Tomato mottle mosaic	(1) For seeds:
[Europe] Spain, Czech, [North America] United States of America (excluding Hawaian Islands), [Latin America] Brazil, Mexico,(including Lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. acanum, S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), [Latin America] Brazil, Mexico,bitter method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon) esculentum (=Solanum Ncopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), [Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon) esculentum (=Solanum Ncopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of		Kong),	sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper,	<u>virus</u>	The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the
INorth America] United States of (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. America (excluding Hawaiian cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. Islands), peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), ILatin America] Brazil, Mexico, Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato and fruit) of the following plants: mottle mosaic virus; Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili or pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) or (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic hycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot s. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Agrociation (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of		[Middle East] Israel, Iran,	bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato		phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the
America (excluding Hawaiian Islands), [Latin America] Brazil, Mexico, cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), Either Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato Image: Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) or Image: Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4.600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot s. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanum		[Europe] Spain, Czech,	(including Lycopersicon esculentum		phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional
Islands), peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)), Either ILatin America] Brazil, Mexico, Live plants and plant parts being capable The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with Suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: or Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili or pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato Ncopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of		[North America] United States of	(=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S.		declaration" mentioned below.
[Latin America] Brazil, Mexico, Live plants and plant parts being capable The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic and fruit) of the following plants: method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili or pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) or (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic hycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum hycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanum Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of		America (excluding Hawaiian	cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S.		
Live plants and plant parts being capable of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. penpent (Solanum pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanumsuspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato or orund fruit) of the following plants: Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper)or(Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicum, S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, s. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanum		Islands),	peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium)),		Either
of planting for cultivation (excluding seed and fruit) of the following plants:method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus;Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanum		[Latin America] Brazil, Mexico,			The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with
and fruit) of the following plants: mottle mosaic virus; Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili or pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanum Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			Live plants and plant parts being capable		suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic
Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing pimpinellifolium), eggplant (SolanumorOrCapsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili pepper, bell pepper)(Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicum, S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			of planting for cultivation (excluding seed		method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato
pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanum Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			and fruit) of the following plants:		mottle mosaic virus;
(Capsicum annuum), tomato (including Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eggplant (SolanumThe seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			Capsicum frutescens, sweet pepper (chili		<u>or</u>
Lycopersiconesculentum(=Solanum)method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomatolycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eggplantmethod such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomatomottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper)		
Ivcopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae, S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S. pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanummottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			(Capsicum annuum), tomato (including		The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic
S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S.as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testingpimpinellifolium),eggplant(Solanum)Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			Lycopersicon esculentum (=Solanum		method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from Tomato
pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanum Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of			lycopersicum), S. arcanum, S. cheesmaniae,		mottle mosaic virus; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot
			S. chilense, S. galapagense, S. peruvianum, S.		as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing
melongena) seads of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seads are used for			<u>pimpinellifolium), eggplant (Solanum</u>		Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of
			<u>melongena)</u>		seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for

	the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds for RT-PCR as sub-samples. (2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include "The required additional declaration" mentioned below. The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Tomato mottle mosaic virus</i> . <i>The required additional declaration:</i> <i>Fulfills item 41 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for</i> <i>Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance</i> <i>No73/1950</i>)
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