

Challenges on Plant Quarantine



1. Increasing risks of pests incursion

Increasing risks of pests incursion with expansion of plants and plant products trade in terms of quantity and variety and development of logistics

Reinforcement and concentration are required on plant quarantine

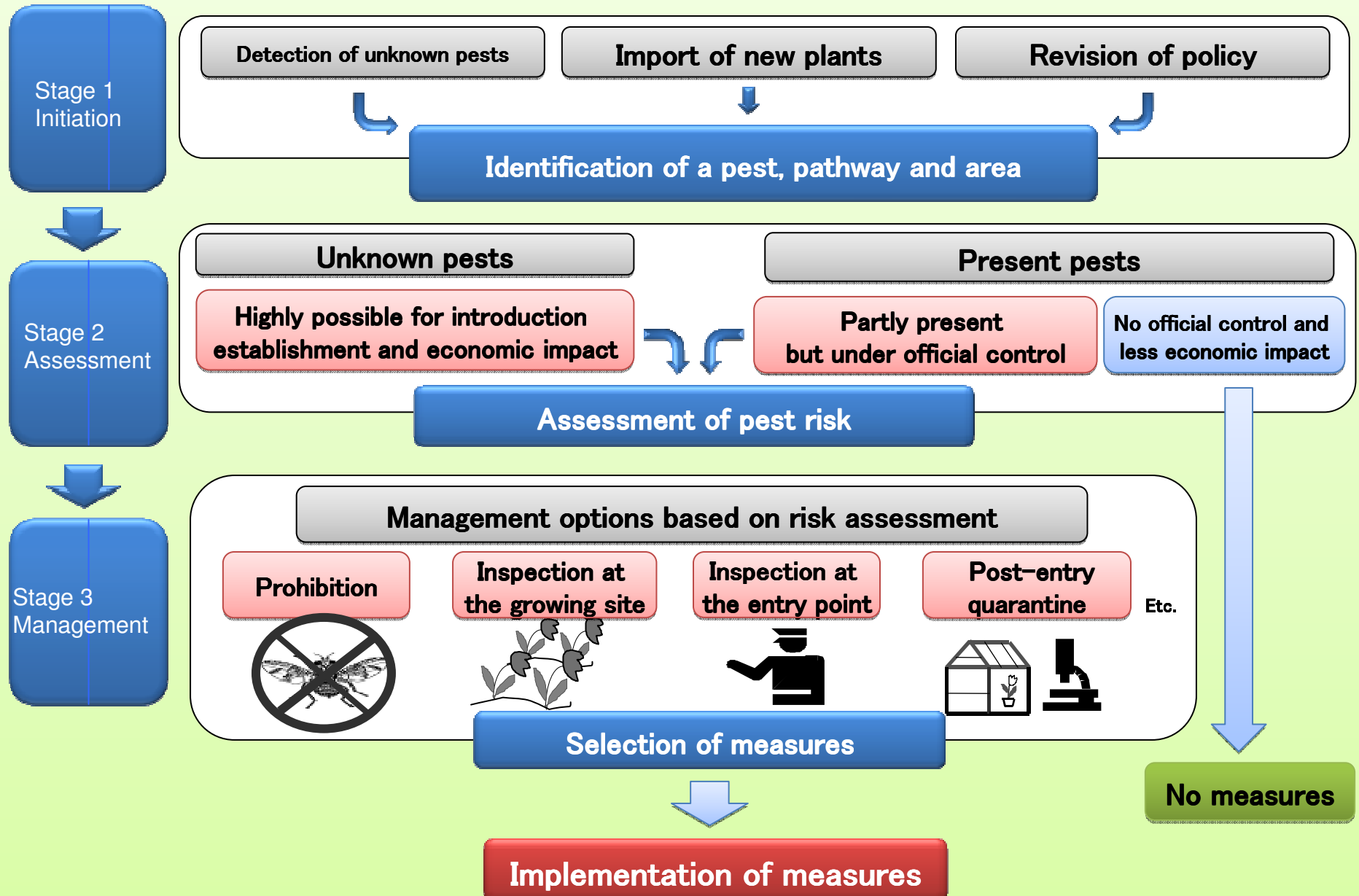
	1995		2005
Quantity(t)	570 TH	➡	800 TH
Variety	7 TH	➡	8.4 TH
Origin	122	➡	179

2. Harmonization with International rules

“phytosanitary measures should be applied in such a way as to constitute either a means of arbitrary or unjustified discrimination or disguised restriction (Preamble, IPPC)”

Disclosure of the quarantine pest list and taking appropriate measures based on Pest Risk Analysis

Flow chart of Pest Risk Analysis





ons for Risk Management



Mediterranean fruit fly, Codling moth, Potato cyst nematode, Fire blight etc.

nt in Japan. Impossible to detect at entry points and no
event incursion other than import prohibition.

ction Sugar beet nematode, Bacterial fruit blotch, Broad bean stain virus etc.

for planting not present in Japan. Difficult to detect at
t possible at the growing site at exporting country.

n Dagger nematode, South American fruit fly, Bacterial leaf streak of rice,
Virus etc.

nt in Japan. Required special inspection such as post-entry
assay and etc.

Spider mites, Aphids, Mealy bugs, Scolytid beetles, Filamentous fungi, etc.

ts except above. Possible to detect by inspection at entry

Cabbage aphid, Maize weevil, Cabbage butterfly, Two spotted spider mite
Blue mold etc.

pests. Widely present in Japan.