

JAPAN

Import Plant Quarantine Regulations

(輸入植物検疫規程)

Source: https://www.maff.go.jp/pps/j/law/houki/kokuji/kokuji_9_html_9.html, downloaded on 27/06/2025

Translation from Japanese: Google translator Regulations on the quarantine of imported plants

[\[Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 206, July 8, 1950\]](#)

History:

[July 1, 1952: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 290 \[1st Amendment\]](#)

[December 22, 1958: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1061 \[2nd Amendment\]](#)

[January 30, 1971: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 178 \[3rd Amendment\]](#)

[October 28, 1971: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1812 \[4th Amendment\]](#)

[June 27, 1972: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1001 \[5th Amendment\]](#)

[December 23, 1972: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 2453 \[6th Amendment\]](#)

[October 29, 1984: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 2168 \[7th Amendment\]](#)

[June 7, 1985: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 853 \[8th Amendment\]](#)

[June 15, 1992 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 715 \[9th Amendment\]](#)

[January 18, 1995 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 82 \[10th Amendment\]](#)

[June 16, 1995 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries](#)

[Notification No. 802 \[11th Amendment\]](#) [March 10, 1997 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 352 \[12th Amendment\]](#)

[August 4, 1997 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1245 \[13th Amendment\]](#)

[November 16, 1998 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1749 \[14th Amendment\]](#)

[August 29, 2003 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1327 \[15th Amendment\]](#)

[April 1, 2005 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 672 \[16th Amendment\]](#)

[February 1, 2006 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 113 \[17th Amendment\]](#)

[July 28, 2006 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1048 \[18th Amendment\]](#)

[October 6, 2006 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1352 \[19th Amendment\]](#)

[March 30, 2007 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 400 \[20th Amendment\]](#)

[September 4, 2008 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1378 \[21st Amendment\]](#)

[March 7, 2011 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 543 \[22nd Amendment\]](#)

[July 25, 2012 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1832 \[23rd Amendment\]](#)

[July 31, 2014 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1048 \[24th Amendment\]](#)

[May 24, 2016 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1243 \[25th Amendment\]](#)

[May 11, 2020 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 937 \[26th Amendment\]](#)

[July 9, 2020 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1298 \[27th Amendment\]](#)

[February 1, 2023 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 169 \[28th Amendment\]](#)

[June 23, 2025 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 989 \[29th Amendment\]](#)

[June 17, 2026 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. Article 769 \[30th Amendment\]](#)

Based on the provisions of Article 11, Paragraph 1 of the Plant Protection Act (Act No. 151 of 1950), the Import Plant Quarantine Regulations are hereby established as follows and shall be applied from July 3, 1950.

Import Plant Quarantine Regulations

(Quantity and Method of Inspection)

Article 1 The inspection under Article 8 of the Plant Protection Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") shall be conducted on the quantity listed in Appendix 1 for each type of plant or quarantine designated item (hereinafter referred to as "plants, etc.") or prohibited import item, after confirming whether or not an inspection certificate or a copy thereof under Article 6, Paragraph 1 or 2 of the Act is attached and confirming its contents.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1, the inspection under Article 8 of the Act may be conducted on a quantity less than the quantity listed in Appendix 1 if any of the following items apply.

- (1) When the inspection certificate or copy thereof attached to the plants to be imported has a note from a plant quarantine officer confirming that the inspection has been carried out by the exporting country's government agency .
- (2) When special quarantine measures have been taken for the plants, etc. to be imported, or when it is deemed that there is no impediment to enforcement.

3. The inspections of sweet potatoes, potatoes, fruit trees, sugarcane, and bulbs under Article 8 of the Act shall be carried out by the following methods:

- (1) fruit tree, any trees contaminated with quarantine pests or diseases will be discarded or disinfected, and then grown in isolation for inspection .
- (2) For sweet potatoes, potatoes, and sugarcane, those contaminated with quarantine pests or diseases shall be discarded or disinfected, and those not deemed unsuitable for cultivation shall be grown in isolation and inspected .
- (3) bulbs, after inspection, those suspected of being infected with a viral disease will be further isolated and inspected .

(Standards for Inspection Locations)

Article 1-2 The standards set by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in the proviso to Article 8, paragraph 2 of the Act shall be that the measures related to the instructions given by the plant quarantine officer can be implemented without hindrance in accordance with the instructions regarding the management methods necessary to prevent the dispersion of quarantine pests and diseases.

(Standards for Passing Inspections)

Article 2 An inspection under Article 8 of the Act shall be deemed to have passed if it meets all of the following conditions: items 1 through 3, all of items 2 through 4, or item 1 or item 4 and item 5.

- (1) **If there are no quarantine** pests or diseases
- (2) In cases where the goods are not prohibited imports under Article 7, Paragraph 1 of **the two laws**.
- (3) When there is no violation of the provisions of Article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Act.
- (4) When disinfection (including measures such as fumigation and removal; the same applies hereinafter) in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2 or Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Act is carried out and it is confirmed that the quarantine pests and animals have been killed or removed.
- (5) When **disinfection** in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Act is carried out and it is confirmed that the quarantine designated articles and their containers and packaging conform to the standards of Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Act.

2. If an imported plant, etc. (excluding prohibited import items) contains prohibited import items listed in Article 7, Paragraph 1, Item 1 or 3 of the Act, and the plant quarantine officer deems that there is no impediment to enforcement, the plant may, after removing the prohibited import items, deem the plant acceptable if it conforms to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Standards for disposal, disinfection, etc.)

Article 3 1. Disposals under Article 4, Paragraph 2 or Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Act shall be carried out in accordance with the standards set out in the following items.

- (1) **When a quarantine pest or disease listed in Appendix 2 of the Enforcement Regulations of the** Plant Protection Act (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 73 of 1950; hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations") is discovered, the entire shipment shall be

incinerated (including measures such as boiling, submersion in the sea, burial, fumigation, etc., which have the same effect as incineration; the same shall apply hereinafter in this Article).

- (2) **In the case of the** preceding paragraph, if the number of quarantine pests and animals is small or if it is otherwise deemed that there is no impediment to enforcement, disinfection or incineration of all or part of the shipment (limited to the extent necessary for enforcement; the same applies hereinafter) may be performed.
- (3) When a quarantine pest other than those specified in item **3(i) is discovered, the measures listed in Appendix 2 shall be taken according to its type and plant type.**
- (4) **In the case of the preceding** paragraph, if the number of quarantine pests and animals is small or there is no other impediment to control, disinfection or incineration of all or part of the object to which the quarantine pests and animals are attached.

2. When a plant quarantine officer discovers a quarantine pest or disease in grain or oil raw materials intended for food, and the plant is immediately milled, malted, or pressed for oil, and the impurities and refined residues are incinerated and the burlap sacks and other packaging are disinfected, the plant may be deemed acceptable notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

3. Dispositions under Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Act shall be carried out in accordance with the standards set out in the following items.

- (1) In the case of quarantine-designated goods imported in violation of Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Act (limited to cases where the necessary information is included in the inspection certificate or a copy thereof under Article 6, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Act, but it is deemed not to conform to the standards under Article 6, Paragraph 2), all or part of the shipment shall be disinfected or incinerated.
- (2) **Except for those listed in the** preceding paragraph, the entire amount of the shipment shall be incinerated.

4. Dispositions under the provisions of the main text of Article 9 , paragraph 3 of the Act shall be carried out in accordance with the standards set forth in the following items.

- (1) If the goods are contaminated with or mixed with prohibited import items listed in Article 7, Paragraph 1, Item 1 or 3 of the Act, and do not fall under Paragraph 2 of the preceding article, the entire shipment shall be incinerated .
- (2) In cases where the prohibited import items listed in Article 7, paragraph 1, item 1 or 3 of the Act have been removed pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding article, the incineration of said prohibited import items .
- (3) **Except for those listed in the** preceding paragraphs, the entire contents of the shipment shall be incinerated.

5. When a plant quarantine officer receives an application from the person who owns or manages the plant or its container or packaging, and deems it appropriate for supervision and control purposes, he or she may permit the return of the plant or its container or packaging, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, 3, or 4.

6. When a plant quarantine officer receives an application from the person who owns or manages the plant or its container or packaging, and deems it appropriate for supervision and control

purposes, he or she may permit its use as an ingredient for canned goods or bottled goods, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1.

(Standards for Disinfection Methods)

Article 4. 1. Disinfection under Article 4, paragraph 2 or Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Act shall be based on the methods listed in Appendix 3. However, a plant quarantine officer may change these standards in consideration of the surrounding conditions, structure and materials of the disinfection facility, the quantity of items to be disinfected, or the treatment temperature.

2. Fumigation carried out pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Act shall be carried out in the facilities of the Plant Protection Station (including the Naha Plant Protection Office) or in a warehouse with a structure that meets the standards listed in Appendix 4 or a silo with a structure that meets the standards listed in Appendix 5, as designated by a plant protection officer.

3. Disinfection pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Act shall be carried out by reliably removing soil or plant residue from quarantine-designated articles and their containers and packaging.

(Countries requiring inspection certificates)

Article 5 Countries that do not have a government agency for plant quarantine under Article 6, paragraph 1, item 1 of the Act are those not listed below.

India, Indonesia, Cambodia, North Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, South Korea, Taiwan, China, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, East Timor, Philippines, Bhutan, Brunei, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, Maldives, Mongolia, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Bahrain, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Iceland, Ireland, Azerbaijan, Albania, Armenia, Andorra, Italy, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, United Kingdom, British Channel Islands, Estonia, Austria, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia, Cyprus, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Croatia Georgia, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Turkmenistan, Norway, Hungary, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poland, Portugal, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Latvia, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Romania, Luxembourg, Russia, Algeria, Angola, Uganda, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Cape Verde, Gabon, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Centrair Shell, Equatorial Guinea, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Chad, Central African Republic, Tunisia, Togo, Nigeria, Namibia, Niger, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, South Africa, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Morocco, Libya, Liberia, Rwanda, Lesotho, Reunion, United States, Canada, Bermuda, U.S. Virgin Islands, Argentina, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Uruguay, British Virgin Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, Netherlands Antilles, Guyana, Cuba, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Colombia, Jamaica, Suriname, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent

Article 6 The following items are not considered plants under Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Act:

(1) Lumber , treated timber, woodworking products, bamboowork products, and processed furniture and fixtures.

(2) Wooden packaging materials (in the case of pallets, dunnage, wooden crates, packaging blocks, drums, wooden boxes, loading boards, pallet collars, skids, and other packaging materials made from unprocessed or untreated wood, these are limited to those that have been disinfected in

accordance with the provisions of Annex 1 of International Standard 15 for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM 15), established by the Committee on Phytosanitary Measures established under the International Plant Protection Convention in the country of origin, and that are marked in accordance with the provisions of Annex 2 of the said International Standard 15.)

- (3) rattan and cork
- (4) Textile products such as hemp bags, cotton, cotton cloth, loofah products, paper, string, rope, and other fibers, as well as crude fibers (including raw cotton) that have not been used as packaging materials for plants.
- (5) types of tea, dried hops and dried bamboo shoots
- (6) stage fermented vanilla beans
- (7) Plants soaked in heptasulfurous acid, alcohol, acetic acid, sugar, salt, etc.
- (8) Dried apricots, figs, persimmons, kiwifruit, plums, pears, jujubes, date palms, pineapples, bananas, papayas, grapes, mangoes, peaches, and lily gourds.
- (9) The inner pericarp of the coconut, processed into granules.
- (10) Dried spices that are sealed in retail containers.

(Scope of harmful plants)

Article 7 The following items are not considered harmful plants under Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Act.

- (1) Fungi such as **Chimonanthus erythrosora**, slime molds such as **Physarum polycephalum**, and bacteria such as **Bacillus phosphorus** that do not directly or indirectly harm useful plants.
- (2) dead harmful plants
- (3) types of edible fungi such as matsutake, wood ear mushrooms, and mushrooms used for brewing.
- (4) Useful bacteria and medicinal lichens used in the manufacture of drugs such as tetrapenicillin and streptomycin.

(Scope of harmful animals)

Article 8 The following items are not considered harmful animals under Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Act.

- (1) **Pests that** do not directly harm useful plants, such as silverfish, centipedes, and leeches.**
- (2) harmful animals that have been wiped out
- (3) Hima-san, useful animals such as guinea pigs

(Scope of prohibited import items)

Article 9 The soil referred to in Article 7, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Act does not include the following: Ceramic clay, phosphate rock, diatomaceous earth, bauxite, and sand and gravel without organic matter.

Supplementary Provisions [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 769, June 17, 2026]

This notification shall come into effect on the day following the date of promulgation.

Appendix 1 Quantities to be inspected [Article 1]

Types of plants, etc.		Size of the inspection port		Quantity to be inspected
1. Fruit trees and their cuttings, grafts, stalks, and other plant parts such as roots, stems, and leaves used for cultivation.	1. Walnuts, pears, grapes, peaches, apples, citrus fruits, etc.	-		Total amount
	2. Avocado, kiwi fruit, pineapple, feijoa, mango, etc.		Less than 920	Over 50%
		Over 920	Less than 1,841 units	Over 460
		1,841 or more	4.601 or less	Over 570
		4,601 or more	9. Less than 201 units	Over 750
		Nine, 201 or more		Over 920
2. Special crops and their parts used for cultivation.	Mulberry, sugarcane, tea, etc.		Less than 920	Over 50%
		Over 920	Less than 1,841 units	Over 460
		1,841 or more	4.601 or less	Over 570
		4,601 or more	9. Less than 201 units	Over 750
		Nine, 201 or more		Over 920

3. Trees other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs and their parts used for cultivation.	1. Ginkgo, cedar, cycad, camellia, pine, palm trees, etc.		1. Less than 1,000 units	Over 30%
		1,000 or more	Less than 1,841 units	Over 300
		1,841 or more	4.601 or less	Over 400
		4,601 or more	9. Less than 201 units	Over 500
		Nine, 201 or more	Less than 24,001 units	Over 600
		24,001 or more		Over 800
	2. Dracaena, palm tree, yucca, etc.		1. Less than 1,000 units	Over 30%
		1,000 or more	6.001 or less	Over 300
		6,001 or more	9. Less than 201 units	Over 350
		Nine, 201 or more		Over 400
4. Fresh stems and tubers or tubers of sweet potatoes and potatoes (excluding those deemed not to be for cultivation).	-	-		Total amount

5. Bulbs and their parts used for cultivation.	Amaryllis, gladiolus, crocus, daffodil, dahlia, tulip, garlic, hyacinth, lily, etc.		Less than 1,000	Over 30%
		1,000 or more	Less than 4,001	More than 300 pieces
		4,001 or more	Less than 10,001	450 or more
		10,001 or more	Less than 20,001	More than 600 pieces
		20,001 or more	Less than 40,001	More than 750 pieces
		40,001 or more		More than 900 pieces
6. Plants other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs and their parts used for cultivation.	1. Water lilies, raccoons, etc.		1. Less than 1,000 units	Over 30%
		1,000 or more	6.001 or less	Over 300
		6,001 or more	9. Less than 201 units	Over 350
		Nine, 201 or more		Over 400
	2. Plants other than those listed in the previous issue		1. Less than 1,000 units	Over 30%
		1,000 or more	Less than 1,841 units	Over 300
		1,841 or more	4.601 or less	Over 400
		4,601 or more	9. Less than 201 units	Over 500
		Nine, 201 or more	Less than 24,001 units	Over 600
		24,001 or more		Over 800

7. Seeds intended for cultivation.	1. Rice, barley and wheat		Less than 10 kilograms	Over 20%
		Over 10 kilograms	Less than 500 kilograms	More than 2 kilograms
		Over 500 kilograms	Less than 1,500 kilograms	Over 4 kilograms
		1,500 kilograms or more	Less than 7,500 kilograms	More than 6 kilograms
		Over 7,500 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 10 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms		14 kilograms or more
	2. Plants other than those listed in the previous issue		Less than 10 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 10 kilograms	Less than 500 kilograms	Over 1 kilogram
		Over 500 kilograms	Less than 1,500 kilograms	More than 2 kilograms
		1,500 kilograms or more	Less than 7,500 kilograms	3 kilograms or more
		Over 7,500 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Five kilograms or more
		Over 20,000 kilograms		More than 7 kilograms
8. Plants and parts thereof sealed in special containers for cultivation purposes.	All plants that are cultured or sealed in test tubes, etc.		Less than 200	3% or more
		More than 200 pieces	Less than 1,001	6 or more
		1,001 or more		12 or more

9. Non-cultivated plants such as cut flowers and cut branches that are used for ornamental purposes.	1. Cattleya, carnation, chrysanthemum, cotoneaster, fern, dendrobium, rose, lilac, etc.		Less than 1,500	Over 20%
		Over 1,500	Less than 10.00 units	Over 300
		10.00 or more	Less than 30,001	Over 350
		30.00 or more	Less than 75,001	Over 400
		75,001 or more		Over 450
	2. Large heliconia, fir, etc.		Less than 375	Over 20%
		375 or more	Less than 2,001	More than 75
		2,001 or more	Less than 7,501	Over 100
		7,501 or more		Over 150

10. Fresh fruits and fresh vegetables	1. Oranges, quince, grapefruit, pears, pomelos, ponkan oranges, marigolds, apples, lemons, etc.		Less than 200 kilograms	Over 20%
		Over 200 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 80 kilograms
		5,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 130 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 180 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 220 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 300 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms	Less than 200,000 kilograms	Over 370 kilograms
		Over 200,000 kilograms	Less than 360,000 kilograms	Over 450 kilograms
		Over 360,000 kilograms		Over 500 kilograms

	2. Apricots, figs, plums, kumquats, cherries, grapes, peaches, limes, etc.		Less than 100 kilograms	Over 20%
		Over 100 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		5,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	90 kilograms or more
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 110 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 150 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 180 kilograms
	3. Kiwifruit, lingonberries, currants, blueberries, etc., and finely chopped raw fruit		Less than 50 kilograms	Over 20%
		Over 50 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 10 kilograms
		2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	15 kilograms or more
		5,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 50 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 60 kilograms

	4. Coconut, durian, banana, pineapple, etc.		Less than 100 kilograms	Over 20%
		Over 100 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		5,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	90 kilograms or more
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 110 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 150 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms	Less than 240,000 kilograms	Over 180 kilograms
		Over 240,000 kilograms		Over 220 kilograms
	5. Avocado, papaya, mango, longan, reishi mushroom, etc.		Less than 75 kilograms	Over 20%
		75 kilograms or more	Less than 1,000 kilograms	15 kilograms or more
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		5,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 70 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 100 kilograms

	6. Pumpkin, watermelon, melon, etc.	Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 120 kilograms
			Less than 200 kilograms	Over 20%
		Over 200 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 80 kilograms
		5,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 130 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 180 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 220 kilograms
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 300 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 370 kilograms

7. Endive, turnip, cabbage, cucumber, taro, ginger, celery, onion, tomato, eggplant, carrot, garlic, Chinese cabbage, potato (limited to those deemed not to be used for cultivation), lettuce, etc.		Less than 100 kilograms	Over 20%
	Over 100 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
	1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
	Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
	5,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
	Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	90 kilograms or more
	Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	Over 110 kilograms
	Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 150 kilograms
	Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 180 kilograms
		Less than 75 kilograms	Over 20%
	75 kilograms or more	Less than 1,000 kilograms	15 kilograms or more
	1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
	Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
	5,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 50 kilograms
	Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 70 kilograms
	Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	90 kilograms or more
	Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 130 kilograms
	Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 160 kilograms

	9. Strawberries, peas, okra, chili peppers, perilla, chicory, Brussels sprouts, etc., and finely chopped vegetables.		Less than 75 kilograms	Over 20%
		75 kilograms or more	Less than 2,000 kilograms	15 kilograms or more
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 5,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		5,000 kilograms or more	Less than 10,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 10,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	45 kilograms or more
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 60,000 kilograms	55 kilograms or more
		Over 60,000 kilograms	Less than 120,000 kilograms	Over 80 kilograms
		Over 120,000 kilograms		Over 100 kilograms
11. Seeds of grains that are not used for cultivation (including primary processed products such as cracked or ground grains).	1. Polished rice, malt, etc.		Less than 120 kilograms	5% or more
		Over 120 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	More than 6 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 10 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	15 kilograms or more
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000,000 kilograms	45 kilograms or more
		Over 4,000,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 10,000,000 kilograms		Over 80 kilograms

	2. Rice (excluding polished rice), barley, wheat, corn, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	More than 6 kilograms
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Over 8 kilograms
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000,000 kilograms	90 kilograms or more
		Over 4,000,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 10,000,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000,000 kilograms	Over 160 kilograms
		Over 20,000,000 kilograms		Over 200 kilograms

12. Seeds of legumes not intended for cultivation (excluding soybeans, but including primary processed products such as cracked or ground seeds).	Adzuki beans, kidney beans, peas, cowpeas, broad beans, lily beans, peanuts, mung beans, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 800 kilograms	More than 6 kilograms
		Over 800 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	9 kilograms or more
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 7,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 7,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	18 kilograms or more
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 100,000 kilograms	Over 27 kilograms
		Over 100,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	45 kilograms or more
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 80 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms		Over 120 kilograms

13. Oilseeds not used for cultivation, and plants used for fertilizer or fodder.	1. Rapeseed, sugar, sesame, copra, soybean, sunflower, safflower, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	More than 6 kilograms
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Over 8 kilograms
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000,000 kilograms	90 kilograms or more
		Over 4,000,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 10,000,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000,000 kilograms	Over 160 kilograms
		Over 20,000,000 kilograms		Over 200 kilograms

	2. Alfalfa hay cubes, alfalfa pellets, rice bran, soybean meal, wheat bran, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 4,000 kilograms	More than 6 kilograms
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	9 kilograms or more
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	15 kilograms or more
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	25 kilograms or more
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	45 kilograms or more
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms	Less than 4,000,000 kilograms	Over 70 kilograms
		Over 4,000,000 kilograms	Less than 10,000,000 kilograms	90 kilograms or more
		Over 10,000,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 20,000,000 kilograms		Over 150 kilograms
	3. Hay such as alfalfa and timothy		Less than 300 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 300 kilograms	Less than 3,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		3,000 kilograms or more	Less than 24,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 24,000 kilograms	Less than 200,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 200,000 kilograms		Over 240 kilograms

14. Seeds of corn fruits that are not used for cultivation.	1. Chestnuts, walnuts, etc.		Less than 300 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 300 kilograms	Less than 800 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 800 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	45 kilograms or more
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 7,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 7,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	90 kilograms or more
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 100,000 kilograms	Over 150 kilograms
		Over 100,000 kilograms	Less than 500,000 kilograms	Over 250 kilograms
		Over 500,000 kilograms	Less than 2,000,000 kilograms	Over 400 kilograms
		Over 2,000,000 kilograms		Over 600 kilograms
	2. Ginkgo nuts, cashews, hazelnuts, pecans, shelled chestnuts, shelled whole nuts, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	More than 6 kilograms
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Over 8 kilograms
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 300,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 300,000 kilograms		Over 50 kilograms

15. Favorite foods, spices, medicines, and dyes that are not used for cultivation.	Turmeric, gardenia, coffee beans, cocoa beans, pepper, medicinal carrots, etc.		Less than 60 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 60 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	More than 6 kilograms
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Over 8 kilograms
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 300,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 300,000 kilograms	Less than 900,000 kilograms	Over 50 kilograms
		Over 900,000 kilograms		Over 70 kilograms
16. Dried plants (excluding dried pasture grasses)	1. Dried fruits and vegetables, buckwheat hulls, tobacco leaves, sphagnum moss, rice hulls, etc., and herbaceous specimens.		Less than 5 kilograms	10% or more
		Five kilograms or more	Less than 500 kilograms	0.5 kilograms or more
		Over 500 kilograms	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Over 1 kilogram
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	More than 2 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	3 kilograms or more
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 160,000 kilograms	Five kilograms or more
		Over 160,000 kilograms		More than 7 kilograms

	2 Dried flowers		Less than 20 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 20 kilograms	Less than 160 kilograms	More than 2 kilograms
		Over 160 kilograms	Less than 1,000 kilograms	Over 4 kilograms
		1,000 kilograms or more	Less than 4,000 kilograms	Over 8 kilograms
		Over 4,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 12 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms		Over 20 kilograms
17. Straws	Rice straw, wheat straw and rope, straw mats and other straw products		Less than 300 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 300 kilograms	Less than 3,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		3,000 kilograms or more	Less than 24,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 24,000 kilograms	Less than 200,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 200,000 kilograms		Over 240 kilograms
18. Wood	1 South sea wood, rice wood, northern sea wood, etc.		Less than 3,000 units	10% or more
		Over 3,000	8. Less than 1 bottle	Over 300
		8,001 or more	Less than 16,001	Over 400
		16,001 or more	Less than 30,001	Over 500
		30.00 or more		Over 600

	2. Still, moso bamboo, etc.		Less than 200 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 200 kilograms	Less than 800 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 800 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 7,000 kilograms	Over 40 kilograms
		Over 7,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	90 kilograms or more
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 180,000 kilograms	Over 120 kilograms
		Over 180,000 kilograms		Over 180 kilograms
19. Plants and containers and packaging other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs.	-		Less than 100 kilograms	10% or more
		Over 100 kilograms	Less than 800 kilograms	Over 10 kilograms
		Over 800 kilograms	Less than 2,000 kilograms	15 kilograms or more
		Over 2,000 kilograms	Less than 7,000 kilograms	Over 20 kilograms
		Over 7,000 kilograms	Less than 20,000 kilograms	Over 30 kilograms
		Over 20,000 kilograms	Less than 70,000 kilograms	45 kilograms or more
		Over 70,000 kilograms	Less than 180,000 kilograms	Over 60 kilograms
		Over 180,000 kilograms		90 kilograms or more
20. Items designated for quarantine	Used agricultural machinery	-		Total amount

21. Import-Permitted Prohibited Goods	-	-	Total amount
22. The items listed in the preceding paragraphs that are imported from countries that do not have a government agency for plant quarantine.	-	-	More than twice the minimum quantity listed for each size of inspection port in the preceding paragraphs.

This table... Entirely revised [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 290 of July 1952], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1061 of December 1958, No. 1001 of June 1972, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 853 of June 1985], entirely revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 715 of June 1992, No. 352 of March 1997], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 113 of February 2006, No. 169 of February 2023]

Appendix 2 Standards for measures prescribed in Article 3, Paragraph 1, Item 3

Types of plants, etc.		Quarantine pests and plants	Measures
1. Fruit trees and their cuttings, grafts, stalks, and other plant parts such as roots, stems,	1. Walnuts, pears, grapes, peaches, apples, citrus fruits, etc.	Citrus whitefly, peach leaf moth Xylella fastidiosa, Deuterophora tracheifera, Plum pox virus	Incineration of all inspected shipments.

and leaves used for cultivation.		Grapevine nematode	Incineration of all or all underground parts of plants in the inspection area.
		Otiolynnus singularis, grape aphid, European apple aphid, apple leafroller, blue longhorn beetle Citrus scab fungus, crown gall fungus, citrus tristeza virus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the contaminated objects.
2. Avocado, kiwi fruit, pineapple, feijoa, mango, etc.		Roselinia Bunodes	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
		Kifinema Brevicole	Incineration of all or all underground parts of plants in the inspection area.
		Oligonyx copheae, olive scale insect, Ortaga exwinacea, bark beetle, Diacrylia investigotrum Erythrium salmonicolor, avocado bacterial spot disease, tomato yellow necrosis virus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the contaminated objects.
2. Special crops and their parts used for cultivation.	Mulberry, sugarcane, tea, etc.	Corn moth	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
		Sugarcane Fiji disease virus	
		Thames root-knot nematode	Incineration of all or all underground parts of plants in the inspection area.

		Zeusera copheae, purple root rot fungus of the brown-tail moth, crown gall fungus, sugarcane mosaic virus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the contaminated objects.
3. Trees other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs and their parts used for cultivation.	1. Ginkgo, cedar, cycad, camellia, pine, palm trees, etc.	White-margined broad-mouthed weevil	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
		Elm damping-off fungus	
		Northern nematode	Incineration of the entire inspection port to which quarantine pests are attached, or the underground parts of plants to which quarantine pests are attached.
		American pine bark beetle, oak strobi, fir-toothed cotton aphid, Paraclemensia acherifolia, gypsy moth, matsucox resinosae, European elm bark beetle Purple root rot fungus, fir tree crown fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the contaminated objects.
	2. Dracaena, palm tree, yucca, etc.	Roselinia Bunodes	Incineration of all inspected shipments.

		Xyleborus ferrugineus, poisonous moth, Phasus malabaricus, palm scale insect, palm aphid White mold fungus, crown gall fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the contaminated objects.
4. Fresh stems and tubers or tubers of sweet potatoes and potatoes (including those not used for cultivation).	-	Sweet potato moth, white-edged broad-mouthed weevil Fusarium oxysporum differentiated tuberosi, sweet potato mild mottle virus, potato yellow dwarf virus	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
		Calocoris norwegicus, Coleocoris fuscus, sweet potato thrips, Dinurotrips hookeri, Marcbox click beetle Potato late blight, sweet potato damping-off, potato ring rot, potato leaf curl virus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the contaminated objects.
5. Bulbs and their parts used for cultivation.	Amaryllis, gladiolus, crocus, daffodil, dahlia, tulip, garlic, hyacinth, lily, etc.	White-margined broad-mouthed weevil Drexlara iridis	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
		Tulip rust mite, Eumerus amoenus Sclerotinia barborum, Phytophthora erythroseptica, hyacinth yellow rot fungus, tobacco stem necrosis virus	Fumigation, heat treatment, or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated

			with quarantine pests, or of the parts contaminated with quarantine pests.
		anthrax bacterium	Incineration of all inspection ports or objects contaminated with quarantine pests.
6. Plants other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs and their parts used for cultivation.	1. Water lilies, raccoons, etc.	Water lily leaf blight fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the contaminated objects.
	2. Plants other than those listed in the previous issue	African giant snail, rusty stink bug, Puccinia pittieriana, carnation ring spot virus	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
		Chrysanthemum wilt fungus, Carnation wilt fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the contaminated objects.
7. Seeds intended for cultivation.	1. Rice, barley and wheat	Tilletia indica	Incineration of all inspected shipments.

		Wheat nematode, granaria weevil, false rice weevil, striped rice moth	Fumigation, heat treatment, or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the parts contaminated with quarantine pests.
		Rice blast fungus, wheat smut fungus	
		ergot fungus	If 0.05% or more of the plants have quarantine pests attached, the entire inspection shipment will be heat-treated, crushed, or incinerated, or the plants with quarantine pests attached will be incinerated.
	2. Plants other than those listed in the previous issue	Diplodia mydis, sweet pea fasciated disease fungus	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
		Bentgrass nematode, red bean weevil, alfalfa wasp, oak leaf moth, granaria weevil, Dasineura regminicola, Hillemia anthracina, pink bean weevil, Limonius californicus Sugar beet brown spot fungus, cabbage black rot fungus, cucumber green spot mosaic virus	Fumigation, heat treatment, or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Heat treatment, chemical treatment, or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the parts contaminated with quarantine pests.

		Soybean downy mildew, corn smut	If more than 1% of the plants are contaminated with quarantine pests, the entire inspection shipment or the plants contaminated with quarantine pests will be subjected to heat treatment, chemical treatment, or incineration.
8. Plants and parts thereof sealed in special containers for cultivation purposes.	All plants that are cultured or sealed in test tubes, etc.	-	The measures listed for each type of plant and type of quarantine pest listed in the preceding items.
9. Non-cultivated plants such as cut flowers and cut branches that are used for ornamental purposes.	1. Cattleya, carnation, chrysanthemum, cotoneaster, fern, dendrobium, rose, lilac, etc.	White-margined broad-mouthed weevil, rusty-colored stink bug Divotryon Morbosm	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
	2. Large heliconia, fir, etc.	Outpulsia egena, Chrysanthemum long-horned aphid, bat moth, Trioza apicalis, Bactericera choquerelli, Bactericera nigricornis, rose leafroller, Paraphytomiza diantocola, Phenacoccus gossipii, Macrosifum rosae, Linkites bicolor Cattleya brown rot fungus, rose branch blight fungus, carnation wilt bacterial disease fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Chemical treatment or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests, or of the contaminated objects.
10. Fresh fruits and fresh vegetables	1. Oranges, quince, grapefruit, pears, pomelos, ponkan	Caribou fruit fly, plum weevil, natal fruit fly, peach leafminer, European fruit fly, apple fruit fly	Incineration of all inspected shipments.

	oranges, marigolds, apples, lemons, etc. 2. Apricots, figs, plums, kumquats, cherries, grapes, peaches, limes, etc. 3. Kiwifruit, lingonberries, currants, blueberries, etc., and finely chopped raw fruit	Epidiaspis reperi, Grafolita pacardii, Walnut moth, Frankliniera waccini, Citrus psyllid, Citrus mealybug, Citrus cotton whitefly Citrus black spot fungus, Phytophthora syringae, peach bacterial spot fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests or contaminated with quarantine pests.
		black rot fungus	Incineration of items contaminated with quarantine pests.
	4. Coconut, durian, banana, pineapple, etc. 5. Avocado, papaya, mango, longan, reishi mushroom, etc.	Western fruit fly, Bactrocera paciflorae, two-striped mango fruit fly, Mexican fruit fly Striped aphid, cocoa leafminer, banana mealybug Phytophthora cinnamon, avocado bacterial spot disease	Incineration of all inspected shipments. Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests or contaminated with quarantine pests.
		black rot fungus	Incineration of items contaminated with quarantine pests.
	6. Pumpkin, watermelon, melon, etc. 7. Endive, turnip, cabbage, cucumber, taro, ginger, celery,	Heterodera curciferae, strawberry weevil, large white butterfly, potato leafhopper, chili pepper fruit fly, Bactrocera cucumis	Incineration of all inspected shipments.

	onion, tomato, eggplant, carrot, garlic, Chinese cabbage, lettuce, etc.	Tetranicus pachyphicus, Trioza apicalis, Bactericera choquerelli, Bactericera nigricornis, Frankliniera skultsii, Vegetable weevil	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests or contaminated with quarantine pests.
	8. Chives, asparagus, artichokes, udo, flowering vegetables, broccoli, bamboo shoots, myoga ginger, shallots, leeks, etc. 9. Strawberries, peas, okra, chili peppers, perilla, chicory, Brussels sprouts, etc., and finely chopped vegetables.	Radish yellowing fungus, Chinese cabbage black spot fungus, Pitium oligansum, tomato canker fungus Black-spotted flies, Eastern dwarf flower flies	
11. Seeds of grains not intended for cultivation (including primary processed products such as cracked or ground grains).	1. Polished rice, malt, etc. 2. Rice (excluding polished rice), barley, wheat, corn, etc.	Majorca snail, Granaria weevil, false weevil, striped rice moth, Triborium destructul, carpet beetle, Phalaenopsis kirschii	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests shall be fumigated, heat-treated, or incinerated.
12. Seeds of legumes not intended for cultivation (excluding soybeans, but including primary processed products such as	Adzuki beans, kidney beans, peas, cowpeas, broad beans, lily beans, peanuts, mung beans, etc.	Indian meal moth, gray bean weevil, Brazilian bean weevil, pink bean weevil	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests shall be fumigated, heat-treated, or incinerated.

cracked or ground seeds).			
13. Oilseeds not used for cultivation, and plants used for fertilizer or fodder.	1. Rapeseed, sugar, sesame, copra, soybean, sunflower, safflower, etc.	Large grain borer, granaria weevil, Indian meal moth, red carpet beetle, <i>Ptychus fluvius</i>	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests shall be fumigated, heat-treated, or incinerated.
	2. Alfalfa hay cubes, alfalfa pellets, rice bran, soybean meal, wheat bran, etc.	Australian leaf beetle, striped moth, carpet beetle	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests will be fumigated or incinerated.
	3. Hay such as alfalfa and timothy	American stink bug, Rusty stink bug	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
		Mallorca snail, rice water weevil, <i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests will be fumigated or incinerated.
14. Seeds of corn fruits that are not used for cultivation.	1. Chestnuts, walnuts, etc.	<i>Kidia cariana</i> , <i>Curculio dawidii</i> , walnut moth, walnut fruit fly	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests will be fumigated or incinerated.
	2. Ginkgo nuts, cashews, hazelnuts, pecans, shelled chestnuts, shelled whole nuts, etc.	Oak leaf moth, false rice weevil, slender flat beetle	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests will be fumigated or incinerated.

15. Favorite foods, spices, medicines, and dyes that are not used for cultivation.	Turmeric, gardenia, coffee beans, cocoa beans, pepper, medicinal carrots, etc.	Ugandan flat beetle, oak leaf moth, coffee beetle, false rice weevil, Stephanodeles copeae, Setomorpha lutera, and carpet beetle	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests will be fumigated or incinerated.
16. Dried plants (excluding dried pasture grasses)	1. Dried fruits and vegetables, buckwheat hulls, tobacco leaves, sphagnum moss, rice hulls, etc., and herbaceous specimens. 2 Dried flowers	Australian leopard beetle, Tricholinus tabachii, Triborium destructulcul	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests will be fumigated or incinerated.
17. Straws	Rice straw, wheat straw and rope, straw mats and other straw products	Wheat brown stink bug	Incineration of all inspected shipments.
		Two-striped stink bug Rice blast fungus, barley black rust fungus, wheat stripe disease fungus	Fumigation or incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests. Incineration of all inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests or contaminated with quarantine pests.
18. Wood	1 South sea wood, rice wood, northern sea wood, etc.	American pine bark beetle, long-tailed wood wasp, yellow-legged longhorn beetle, white-spotted pine weevil, cedar longhorn beetle, striped bark beetle, Douglas's fir bark beetle, wood moth, European elm bark beetle	Fumigation, heat treatment, submersion, chemical treatment, or incineration of all inspection ports or parts of the cargo that are contaminated with quarantine pests.
	2. Still, moso bamboo, etc.	Dinodelus Brevis	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests will be fumigated or incinerated.

19. Plants and containers and packaging other than those listed in the preceding paragraphs.	-	House longhorn beetle, striped moth, Trogoderma grabrum, red carpet beetle, slender burrow beetle	All inspection ports contaminated with quarantine pests will be fumigated or incinerated.
20. Items designated for quarantine	Used agricultural machinery	-	Incineration of all or any of the inspected shipments that are contaminated with quarantine pests or diseases.
21. Import-Permitted Prohibited Goods	-	Quarantine pests other than those permitted for import	Fumigation, heat treatment, or incineration of the entire inspection area or any area to which quarantine pests or diseases are attached.

Note: The plants and quarantine pests listed in this table are examples only. For those not listed here, measures should be taken in accordance with this table.

This table... Completely revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Forestry Notification No. 290, July 1950], Partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Forestry Notification No. 1061, December 1950, June 1951] No.], fully revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 715, June 1992, No. 352, March 1992], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 174, November 1998] No. 9, April 2017, No. 672, July 2018, No. 1048, March 2019, No. 400, September 2020, No. 1378, March 2017, No. 543, July 2018 Month No. 1832, July 2028 No. 1048, May 2020 No. 937, February 2020 No. 169, June 2020 No. 989, June 2020 No. 769]

Attached Table 3 Standards for disinfection methods [Article 4]

		Implementation policy standards	
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method	Types of quarantine pests and diseases	Dosage or concentration of the drug	Processing time	temperature	Abstract
1. Immersion in chemicals	Various quarantine pests that attach to the outside of woody plants, herbaceous plants, cuttings, grafts, grafts, and other similar structures.	Thiophanate-methyl wettable powder 500-fold dilution	10 minutes	room temperature	
	Various quarantine pests that attach to the outside of seeds	Thiuram-benomyl wettable powder 20x dilution	10 minutes - 30 minutes	room temperature	
	Various quarantine pests that attach to the outside of sweet potatoes, potatoes, bulbs, etc.	Thiuram-benomyl wettable powder 20x dilution Copper hydroxide 50-100 times dilution	10 minutes - 20 minutes	room temperature room temperature	
2. Pharmaceutical powder coating	Quarantine pests that attach to the outside of various seeds used for cultivation.	Thiuram wettable powder: 2-5 grams per kilogram of seeds	Leave it alone after mixing	room temperature	
3. Dry Heat Treatment	Various quarantine pests and black sea nematodes that attach to rice, wheat, and other grains.		One hour Three hours	Over 100 degrees 90 degrees or more	

4. Soaking in warm water	Various quarantine pests and black sea nematodes that attach to rice, wheat, and other grains.		30 minutes - 45 minutes 30 minutes	forty-five degrees 60 degrees	Maintain a precise temperature for the hot water. Dry after processing.
	Hoverflies and thrips attached to bulbs		1 hour 30 minutes - 2 hours	44 degrees	
5. Saltwater selection	Sclerotia found in Genge	Saltwater with a specific gravity of 1.10			Remove and incinerate any floating sclerotia or ergot.
	Ergot mixed in with barley	Saltwater with a specific gravity of 1.20			
6. Fumigation of a cyanide gas warehouse	Quarantine pests such as scale insects, aphids, thrips, and whiteflies that attach to the surface of woody plants, herbaceous plants, and their parts or fruits used for cultivation.	10.8 grams and 5.4 grams of sodium cyanide per cubic meter of warehouse space.	30 minutes	Between 10 and 20 degrees Celsius Over 20 degrees	Exercise caution regarding phytotoxicity when using on plants with moisture on their surface or on plants with leaves.
	Scale insects that attach to the surface of fruits	1.8 grams of liquid hydrogen cyanide per cubic meter of warehouse space	30 minutes	Between 10 and 20 degrees Celsius	

7. Methyl bromide warehouse fumigation	Quarantine pests that burrow into the inside of seeds or fruits	48.5 grams, 40.5 grams, 32.5 grams, 24.5 grams, and 16.0 grams per cubic meter of warehouse space.	Two hours " " " "	5 degrees or more but less than 10 degrees 10 degrees or more but less than 15 degrees 15 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	Take care to ensure uniform gas concentration within the warehouse.
	Quarantine pests attached to plants used for cultivation and their parts.	48.5 grams and 32.5 grams per cubic meter of warehouse space.	Two hours	15 degrees or more, less than 20 degrees, 20 degrees or more	
	Quarantine pests (excluding black sea nematodes) attached to bagged rice, wheat, peas, cocoa beans, copra, coffee beans, pepper, etc. (excluding powdered and pulp-like products).	26 grams, 21 grams, 15 grams per cubic meter of warehouse space	48 hours " "	Less than 10 degrees, 10 degrees or more, less than 20 degrees, 20 degrees or more.	

	Quarantine pests (excluding black marsh nematodes) attached to bagged corn, millet, sorghum, etc. (excluding powdered and dregs)	34 grams, 27 grams, 21 grams per cubic meter of warehouse space	48 hours " "	Less than 10 degrees, 10 degrees or more, less than 20 degrees, 20 degrees or more.
	Quarantine pests (excluding black sea nematodes) attached to packaged soybeans, green beans, peanuts, etc. (excluding powdered and pulp-like products).	42 grams, 35 grams , 26 grams per cubic meter of warehouse space	48 hours " "	Less than 10 degrees, 10 degrees or more, less than 20 degrees, 20 degrees or more.
	Quarantine pests (excluding black sea nematodes) found attached to packaged buckwheat, castor seeds, and safflower seeds, as well as to powdered and dregs of rice, corn, soybeans, etc.	51 grams, 41 grams, 30 grams per cubic meter of warehouse space	48 hours " "	Less than 10 degrees, 10 degrees or more, less than 20 degrees, 20 degrees or more.
	Wood-boring insects and other quarantine pests that infest wood	48.5 grams and	24 hours	Less than 15 degrees, 15 degrees or more

		32.5 grams per cubic meter of warehouse space.			
8. Methyl bromide silo fumigation	Quarantine pests (excluding black sea nematodes) attached to bulk-loaded rice, wheat, etc. (excluding powdered and dregs)	33 grams, 28 grams, 21 grams per cubic meter of silo	48 hours " "	Less than 10 degrees, 10 degrees or more, less than 20 degrees, 20 degrees or more.	Circulating gas for a certain period of time so that it permeates the inside of the loosely piled plants.
	Quarantine pests (excluding black marsh nematodes) attached to bulk-loaded corn, millet, sorghum, etc. (excluding powdered and dregs).	45 grams, 37 grams , 28 grams per cubic meter of silo	48 hours " "	Less than 10 degrees, 10 degrees or more, less than 20 degrees, 20 degrees or more.	
	Quarantine pests (excluding black sea nematodes) attached to bulk-loaded soybeans, green beans, peanuts, etc. (excluding powdered and pulp-like materials).	49 grams, 40 grams, 29 grams per cubic meter of silo	48 hours " "	Less than 10 degrees, 10 degrees or more, less than 20 degrees, 20 degrees or more.	

9 Aluminum Phosphate Warehouse Fumigation	Quarantine pests (excluding Granaria weevils, carpet beetles, and black fruit nematodes) attached to bagged rice, wheat, corn, soybeans, copra, etc. (including primary processed products such as bran and rice bran).	0.75 grams of hydrogen phosphine per cubic meter of warehouse space.	7 days 6 days 5 days	5 degrees or more but less than 10 degrees 10 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	Do not use if the pitch is less than 5 degrees.
	Bagged wheat, corn, and granaria weevils attached to the corn.	2.0 grams of hydrogen phosphine per cubic meter of warehouse space	30 days 20 days 9 days 6 days	10 degrees or more but less than 15 degrees 15 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	Do not use if the temperature is below 10 degrees. If the temperature is between 10 degrees and 20 degrees, use a Class A warehouse listed in Appendix 4. If the temperature is 20 degrees or higher, use a Class A or Class A warehouse listed in Appendix 4.

10. Fumigation of aluminum silos	Quarantine pests (excluding Granaria weevils, carpet beetles, and black fruit nematodes) attached to bulk-loaded rice, wheat, corn, soybeans, etc. (including primary processed products such as bran and rice bran).	2.0 grams of hydrogen phosphide per cubic meter of silo	7 days 6 days 5 days	5 degrees or more but less than 10 degrees 10 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more	Do not use if the pitch is less than 5 degrees.
	Bulk-loaded wheat, corn, and granaria weevils attached to the corn.	2.0 grams of hydrogen phosphide per cubic meter of silo	30 days 20 days 9 days 6 days	10 degrees or more but less than 15 degrees 15 degrees or more but less than 20 degrees 20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	Do not use if the temperature is below 10 degrees. If the temperature is between 10 degrees and 20 degrees, use a special A-grade silo listed in Appendix 5. If the temperature is 20 degrees or higher, use a special A-grade or A-grade silo listed in Appendix 5.

11. Carbon Dioxide Warehouse Fumigation	Quarantine pests (excluding Granaria weevils, carpet beetles, and black fruit nematodes) attached to bagged rice, wheat, corn, millet, sorghum, etc. (excluding powdered and dregs)	Concentration level inside the warehouse: 40-50%	21 days, 14 days, 10 days	20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more but less than 30 degrees 30 degrees or more	Consideration should be given to ensuring uniform gas concentration within the warehouse. Use a Class A warehouse as listed in Appendix 4.
		Concentration level of over 50% inside the warehouse	14 days 10 days	20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	
12. Carbon Dioxide Silo Fumigation	Quarantine pests (excluding granaria weevils, carpet beetles, and black fruit nematodes) attached to bulk-loaded rice, wheat, corn, millet, sorghum, etc. (excluding powdered and dregs)	Concentration inside the silo: 40-50%	21 days, 14 days, 10 days	20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more but less than 30 degrees 30 degrees or more	The gas must be circulated for a certain period of time to allow it to permeate the inside of the bulk-packed plants. A special A-grade silo as listed in Appendix 5 must be used.
		Concentration level of 50% or more inside the silo	14 days 10 days	20 degrees or more but less than 25 degrees 25 degrees or more	

13. Warehouse fumigation using a mixed gas of methyl bromide, hydrogen phosphine, and carbon dioxide.	Quarantine pests attached to cut flowers	For each cubic meter of warehouse space, 14 grams of methyl bromide, 3 grams of hydrogen phosphine, and 5% carbon dioxide.	four hours	fifteen degrees	Following the administration of carbon dioxide, a gas mixture of methyl bromide and hydrogen phosphine should be administered to ensure uniform gas concentration within the warehouse. A Class A warehouse as listed in Appendix 4 should be used.
14. Methyl iodide warehouse fumigation	Wood-boring insects and other quarantine pests that infest wood	70 grams and 50 grams per cubic meter of warehouse space.	24 hours	10 degrees or more, less than 15 degrees, 15 degrees or more	Use of warehouses listed in Appendix 4 (except for Class C warehouses).
15. Methyl iodide tent fumigation	Quarantine pests such as wood-boring beetles that infest wood.	70 grams 50 grams per cubic meter	24 hours	10 degrees or more, less than 15 degrees, 15 degrees or more	
16. Hot water treatment	Wood-boring insects such as wood-boring	Temperature inside the bath is 80 degrees Celsius or higher.	12 hours		Take care to ensure the water

	beetles are quarantine pests.				temperature is uniform.
17. Submersion Treatment	Wood-boring insects such as wood-boring beetles are quarantine pests.		More than 30 days	room temperature	To be completely submerged in freshwater or seawater.
10. Spraying of oil containing MEP	Wood-boring insects and other quarantine pests that infest wood	Dilute 40% MEP oil with kerosene 20 times, using 300 milliliters per square meter of wood surface area or 2.4 to 3.6 liters per cubic meter of wood volume.		room temperature	

Note: The standards for the implementation methods in the case of warehouse fumigation listed in this table (excluding the parts related to the granaria weevil in items 9 and 10, and items 11 to 13) are based on the Class B warehouses listed in Appendix 4, and the standards for the implementation methods in the case of silo fumigation are based on the Class B silos listed in Appendix 5.

This table... Entirely revised [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 290 of July 1952], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1061 of December 1958, No. 178 of January 1971, No. 1812 of October 1971, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 2168 of October 1984, No. 82 of January 1995, No. 802 of June 1995], entirely revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 352 of March 1997], partially revised [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 1048 of July 2006, No. 937 of May 2020, No. 1298 of July 2020, No. 169 of February 1993]

Appendix Table 4 Warehouse Standards [Article 4]

Classification/grade	Special A class	A class	B class	C class
Fumigation gas retention capacity (gas retention)	85% or more	Over 70%	55% or more	Over 40%

rate after 48 hours when 10 grams of methyl bromide are used per cubic meter of empty warehouse space)				
roof or ceiling	The following are all applicable: 1. Plywood boards with a thickness of 3 mm or more. 2. Asphalt roofing (10 kg or more per 21 square meters) laid on top of the roofing board and completely sealed with phenolic resin, etc. 3. Plaster or mortar (including lath mortar; the same applies hereinafter) applied to a depth of 2 cm or more on or below the roofing Clay sealant or soil piled up to a depth of 6 cm or more on top of the roofing board and completely sealed with phenolic resin, kraft paper, etc. 5. Anything deemed to have airtightness and durability equivalent to or better than any of the above.	Same left	Same left	Same left
Exterior walls and partition walls	The following items apply: 1. Concrete construction with a thickness of 9 centimeters or more 2. Stone, brick, or concrete block construction with a thickness of 15 centimeters or more 3. Galvanized iron sheeting with a thickness of 0.27 millimeters or more 4. Plywood construction with a thickness of 3 millimeters or more 5. Mortar coating with a thickness of 3 centimeters or more	Same left	Same left	Same left

	6. Earth or plaster coating with a thickness of 12 centimeters or more 7. Anything deemed to have airtightness and durability equivalent to or better than any of the items in the preceding paragraphs			
floor	Concrete structures with a thickness of 12 centimeters or more, or structures deemed to have equivalent or superior airtightness and durability.	Same left	Same left	Same left
Joints between roof, ceiling, exterior walls, partition walls, and floor	Any of the following: (i) those coated with concrete or mortar ; (ii) those coated with plaster, phenolic resin, etc.; (iii) those deemed to have airtightness and durability equivalent to or better than any of the above items.	Same left	Same left	Same left
Doorways, windows, ventilation holes, etc.	The following conditions must be met: 1. When installing doorways, windows, ventilation holes, etc., they must be able to be completely sealed with iron doors, galvanized iron plates, wooden doors, etc., so as not to interfere with gas measurement and medication administration. 2. Doors, wicket doors, and other entrances must be equipped with a permanent mechanism to prevent the intrusion of people.	Same left	Same left	Same left

This table... Added [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 290 of July 1952], partially amended [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 1061 of December 1958], completely amended [Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 178 of January 1971], partially amended [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 82 of January 1995 and No. 169 of February 2023]

Appendix Table 5 Standards for Silos [Article 4]

Classification/grade	Special A class	A class	B class	C class
Fumigation gas retention capacity (gas retention rate after 48 hours when 10 grams of methyl bromide are used per cubic meter of empty silo)	85% or more	Over 70%	55% or more	Over 40%
structure	Concrete or steel plate construction	Same left	Same left	Same left
circulation device	Some have a circulation system that homogenizes the gas within two hours after the medication is administered.	Same left	Same left	Same left

This table...addition [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 178, January 1972], partial revision [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Notification No. 802, June 1995]