

Sayı: 17812098-TİM.AKİB.GSK.TAR.2021/131-1432
Konu: Japonya'ya Portakal ve Mandalina İhracatı

Mersin, 11/03/2021

DUYURU

Sayın Üyemiz,

Ticaret Bakanlıđından alınan 10.03.2021 tarih ve 62120515 sayılı yazıda, ülkemizden Japonya'ya yaş meyve sebze ihracatına yönelik yürütölen çalıřmalar kapsamında, Japon makamlarının bir örneđi ekte yer alan yazısına atıfla Tokyo Ticaret Müřavirliđinden alınan yazıya atfen, kiraz sonrası ölkemiz öncelik sıralamasında yer alan portakal ve mandalina ürünlerinin greylfurt ve limon ürünlerinde olduđu gibi ISPM-28 standartları çerçevesinde sođuk iřlem uygulaması ön řartı ile ülkemizden Japonya'ya ihracatına izin verileceđinin bildirildiđinin ifade edildiđi belirtilmektedir.

Aynı yazıda devamla, söz konusu ürünlerin ihracatının greylfurt ve limon için de tatbik edilen ISPM-28 sođuk iřlem standardı çerçevesinde uygulama ve usulleri belirleyen bir protokol kapsamında yapılabileceđi vurgulanarak, Japon makamlarınca ekli yazıdaki mevcut protokolden belli bařlı 5 uygulamanın tekrar hatırlatıldıđı ve portakal ve mandalinalarının da aynı protokole deř edilmesi konusunda ölkemizin uygun görüřlerine ihtiyaç olduđunun belirtildiđi ifade edilmektedir.

Bu itibarla, konuya iliřkin T.C. Ticaret Bakanlıđınca T.C. Tarım ve Orman Bakanlıđı görüřlerine bařvurulmuř olduđu, alınan cevabi yazıda; söz konusu řartların T.C. Tarım ve Orman Bakanlıđınca uygun görölüđu, bununla birlikte keyfiyetin ve sođuk uygulama prosedürlerine iliřkin ihracatçı birlikleri deđerlendirmelerinin de talep edildiđi belirtilmektedir.

Bilgileri ve sođuk uygulama prosedürlerine iliřkin Japon makamlarına verilecek cevaba esas teřkil edecek olası deđerlendirmelerinizin **12 Mart 2021 saat 17:00'ye kadar** Genel Sekreterliđimize ve ayrıca tarim@akib.org.tr adresine iletilmesi hususunda geređini rica ederim.

Mehmet Ali ERKAN
Genel Sekreter

Ekler:

- 1- MAFF Resmi Yazı (Türkçe Çeviri)
- 2- ISPM 28 ANNEX 25
- 3- ISPM 28 ANNEX 24
- 4- ISPM 28 ANNEX 28





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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES 28

PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENT

ISPM 28
ANNEX 25

ENG

PT 25: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis*

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This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Twelfth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2017.
The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 28.

ISPM 28

Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests

PT 25: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* × *C. sinensis*

Adopted 2017; published 2017

Scope of the treatment

This treatment describes the cold treatment of fruit of *Citrus reticulata* × *Citrus sinensis*¹ to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of *Ceratitis capitata* at the stated efficacy².

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Cold treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus reticulata</i> × <i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Active ingredient	n/a
Treatment type	Physical (cold)
Target pest	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wiedemann, 1824) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	Fruit of <i>Citrus reticulata</i> × <i>Citrus sinensis</i>

Treatment schedule

Schedule 1: 2 °C or below for 18 continuous days

There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9987% of eggs and larvae of *Ceratitis capitata*.

Schedule 2: 3 °C or below for 20 continuous days

There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9987% of eggs and larvae of *Ceratitis capitata*.

The fruit must reach the treatment temperature before treatment exposure time commences. The fruit temperature should be monitored and recorded, and the temperature should not exceed the stated level throughout the duration of the treatment.

¹ *Citrus* species and hybrids are named according to the nomenclature in Cottin, R. 2002. *Citrus of the world: A citrus directory*, version 2.0. France, SRA INRA-CIRAD.

² The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments. Treatments adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures before contracting parties approve a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information

In evaluating this treatment the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments considered issues associated with temperature regimes and thermal conditioning, taking into account the work of Hallman and Mangan (1997).

Schedules 1 and 2 were based on the work of De Lima *et al.* (2007) and were developed using the cultivars “Ellendale” and “Murcott”, and using failure to pupariate as the measure of mortality.

References

The present annex to the standard may refer to International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms>.

De Lima, C.P.F., Jessup, A.J., Cruickshank, L., Walsh, C.J. & Mansfield, E.R. 2007. Cold disinfestation of citrus (*Citrus* spp.) for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) (Diptera: Tephritidae). *New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science*, 35: 39–50.

Hallman, G.J. & Mangan, R.L. 1997. Concerns with temperature quarantine treatment research. In: G.L. Obenauf, ed. *1997 Annual International Research Conference on Methyl Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reduction*. San Diego, CA, 3–5 November 1997, pp. 79-1–79-4.

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

2007-09 Treatment submitted.

2007-12 TPPT combined *Cold treatment of Citrus reticulata* × *C. sinensis* for *Ceratitis capitata* (2007-106) and 2007-206D to create 2007-206B.

2008-04 CPM-3 added subject under the topic *Fruit fly treatments*.

2008-09 SC approved for member consultation via e-decision.

2009-06 Member consultation.

2010-07 TPPT revised draft and recommended to SC for adoption.

2011-11 SC commented by e-decision.

2012-12 TPPT revised draft and recommended to SC for adoption.

2013-06 SC recommended to CPM-9 for adoption.

2014-04 Treatment received formal objection before CPM-9.

2015-11 SC assigned the status “pending”.

2016-09 TPPT noted that the schedules presented for adoption were for “Murcott”, and agreed that there are no varietal differences on *C. reticulata* and therefore recalculated the efficacy levels to encompass both varieties (as submitted), TPPT agreed that there are no fruit fly population differences in relation to cold treatment.

2016-11 PPT recommended to SC for adoption.

2016-11 SC recommended to CPM-12 for adoption via e-decision (2016_eSC_Nov_06).

2017-04 CPM adopted the phytosanitary treatment.

ISPM 28. Annex 25. Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* × *C. sinensis* (2017). Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Publication history last updated: 2017-04

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The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant health agreement that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. International travel and trade are greater than ever before. As people and commodities move around the world, organisms that present risks to plants travel with them.

Organization

- ◆ There are over 180 contracting parties to the IPPC.
- ◆ Each contracting party has a national plant protection organization (NPPO) and an Official IPPC contact point.
- ◆ Nine regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) work to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC in countries.
- ◆ IPPC liaises with relevant international organizations to help build regional and national capacities.
- ◆ The Secretariat is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES 28

PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENT

ISPM 28
ANNEX 24

ENG

PT 24: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis*

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ISPM 28

Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests

PT 24: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis*

Adopted 2017; published 2017

Scope of the treatment

This treatment describes the cold treatment of fruit of *Citrus sinensis*¹ (orange) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of *Ceratitis capitata* at the stated efficacy².

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Cold treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Active ingredient	n/a
Treatment type	Physical (cold)
Target pest	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wiedemann, 1824) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	Fruit of <i>Citrus sinensis</i>

Treatment schedule

Schedule 1: 2 °C or below for 16 continuous days

There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9937% of eggs and larvae of *Ceratitis capitata*.

Schedule 2: 2 °C or below for 18 continuous days

There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.999% of eggs and larvae of *Ceratitis capitata*.

Schedule 3: 3 °C or below for 20 continuous days

There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9989% of eggs and larvae of *Ceratitis capitata*.

The fruit must reach the treatment temperature before treatment exposure time commences. The fruit temperature should be monitored and recorded, and the temperature should not exceed the stated level throughout the duration of the treatment.

¹ *Citrus* species and hybrids are named according to the nomenclature in Cottin, R. 2002. *Citrus of the world: A citrus directory*, version 2.0. France, SRA INRA-CIRAD.

² The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments. Treatments adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures before contracting parties approve a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information

In evaluating this treatment the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments considered issues associated with temperature regimes and thermal conditioning, taking into account the work of Hallman and Mangan (1997).

Schedule 1 was based on the work of Laborda *et al.* (1997) and Santaballa *et al.* (1995), using larval mortality.

Schedules 2 and 3 were based on the work of De Lima *et al.* (2007), using failure to pupariate as the measure of mortality.

References

The present annex to the standard may refer to International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms>.

De Lima, C.P.F., Jessup, A.J., Cruickshank, L., Walsh, C.J. & Mansfield, E.R. 2007. Cold disinfestation of citrus (*Citrus* spp.) for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) (Diptera: Tephritidae). *New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science*, 35: 39–50.

Hallman, G.J. & Mangan, R.L. 1997. Concerns with temperature quarantine treatment research. In: G.L. Obenauf, ed. *1997 Annual International Research Conference on Methyl Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reduction*. San Diego, CA, 3–5 November 1997, pp. 79-1–79-4.

Laborda, R., Cerdá, M., Santaballa, E. & Dalmau, A. 1997. *Report of quarantine cold treatment to control Ceratitis capitata (Wied) to export Salustiana oranges to Japan*. Valencia, Spain, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia. 16 pp.

Santaballa, E., Laborda, R. & Dalmau, A. 1995. *Report of quarantine cold treatment to control Ceratitis capitata (Wied) to export oranges to Japan*. Valencia, Spain, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia. 22 pp.

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

2007-09 Treatment submitted.

2007-12 TPPT combined *Cold treatment of Citrus sinensis for Ceratitis capitata* (2007-TPPT-106) and 2007-TPPT-109 to create 2007-206A.

2008-04 CPM-3 added subject under the topic *Fruit fly treatments*.

2008-09 SC approved for member consultation via e-decision.

2009-06 Member consultation.

2010-07 TPPT meeting revised draft and recommended to SC for adoption.

2011-11 SC commented by e-decision (2011_SC_Nov_03).

2012-12 TPPT revised draft and recommended to SC for adoption.

2013-11 SC recommended to CPM-9 for adoption via e-decision (2013_eSC_Nov_01).

2014-04 Treatment received formal objection before CPM-9.

2015-11 SC assigned the status “pending”.

2016-09 TPPT agreed that there are no fruit fly population differences in relation to cold treatment and no varietal or cultivar effects for *Citrus*, thus recommended merging draft annex to ISPM 28 2010-103 with 2007-206A; TPPT agreed that there are no fruit fly population differences in relation to cold treatment and no varietal or cultivar effects.

2016-09 TPPT recommended to SC for adoption.

2016-11 SC recommended to CPM-12 for adoption via e-decision (2016_eSC_Nov_05).

2017-04 CPM-12 adopted the phytosanitary treatment.

ISPM 28. Annex 24. Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* (2017). Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Publication history last updated: 2017-04

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PT 28: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata*

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This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Twelfth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2017.
The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 28.

ISPM 28

Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests

PT 28: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata*

Adopted 2017; published 2017

Scope of the treatment

This treatment describes the cold treatment of fruit of *Citrus reticulata*¹ to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of *Ceratitis capitata* at the stated efficacy².

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Cold treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Active ingredient	n/a
Treatment type	Physical (cold)
Target pest	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wiedemann, 1824) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	Fruit of <i>Citrus reticulata</i>

Treatment schedule

2 °C or below for 23 continuous days.

There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9918% of eggs and larvae of *Ceratitis capitata*.

The fruit must reach the treatment temperature before treatment exposure time commences. The fruit temperature should be monitored and recorded, and the temperature should not exceed the stated level throughout the duration of the treatment.

Other relevant information

In evaluating this treatment the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments considered issues associated with temperature regimes and thermal conditioning, taking into account the work of Hallman and Mangan (1997).

This schedule was based on the work of Gastaminza *et al.* (2007) and Willink *et al.* (2007) and was developed using the cultivar “Nova” (*C. reticulata*) and using larval mortality.

¹ Citrus species and hybrids are named according to the nomenclature in Cottin, R. 2002. *Citrus of the world: A citrus directory*, version 2.0. France, SRA INRA-CIRAD.

² The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments. Treatments adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures before contracting parties approve a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

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- Gastaminza, G., Willink, E., Gramajo, M.C., Salvatore, A., Villagrán, M.E., Carrizo, B., Macián, A., Avila, R., Favre, P., Toledo, S., García Degano, M.F., Socias, M.G. & Oviedo, A.** 2007. Tratamientos con frío para el control de *Ceratitis capitata* y *Anastrepha fraterculus* para la exportación de cítricos. In: Moscas de los frutos y su relevancia cuarentenaria en la citricultura del Noroeste Argentino: once años de investigaciones 1996–2007. E. Willink, G. Gastaminza, L. Augier & B. Stein, eds. Centro de Investigaciones Cuarentenarias, Sección Zoología Agrícola, Estación Experimental Agroindustrial Obispo Colombres, Las Talitas, Tucumán, Argentina. Available at <http://www.eaac.org.ar> (last accessed 1 September 2016).
- Hallman, G.J. & Mangan, R.L.** 1997. Concerns with temperature quarantine treatment research. In: G.L. Obenauf, ed. *1997 Annual International Research Conference on Methyl Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reduction*. San Diego, CA, 3–5 November 1997, pp. 79-1–79-4.
- Willink, E., Gastaminza, G., Gramajo, M.C., Salvatore, A., Villagrán, M.E., Carrizo, B., Macián, A., Avila, R. & Favre, P.** 2007. Estudios básicos para el desarrollo de tratamientos cuarentenarios con frío para *Ceratitis capitata* y *Anastrepha fraterculus* en cítricos de Argentina. In: Moscas de los frutos y su relevancia cuarentenaria en la citricultura del Noroeste Argentino: once años de investigaciones 1996–2007. E. Willink, G. Gastaminza, L. Augier & B. Stein, eds. Centro de Investigaciones Cuarentenarias, Sección Zoología Agrícola, Estación Experimental Agroindustrial Obispo Colombres, Las Talitas, Tucumán, Argentina. Available at <http://www.eaac.org.ar> (last accessed 1 September 2016).

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

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| <p>2007-09 Treatment submitted in response to call for treatments.</p> <p>2007-12 TPPT revised draft <i>Cold treatment of Citrus reticulata</i> × <i>C. sinensis</i> for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (2007-212).</p> <p>2008-04 CPM-3 added subject under the topic <i>Fruit fly treatments</i>.</p> <p>2008-09 SC approved for member consultation via e-decision.</p> <p>2009-06 Member consultation.</p> <p>2010-07 TPPT revised draft and recommended to SC for adoption.</p> <p>2011-11 SC recommended to CPM-7 for adoption.</p> <p>2012-03 Treatment received formal objections.</p> <p>2012-09 TPPT drafted response to formal objections (no revision recommended with formal objections).</p> <p>2012-12 TPPT reviewed draft (no changes made) and recommended to SC for adoption.</p> | <p>2013-06 SC did not reach consensus during the forum discussion and agreed to discuss draft at SC 2013-11.</p> <p>2013-11 SC agreed to request TPPT to address SC concerns.</p> <p>2015-11 SC assigned the status “pending”.</p> <p>2016-09 TPPT agreed that there are no fruit fly population differences in relation to cold treatment and no varietal/cultivar effects, thus TPPT recommended title change.</p> <p>2016-09 TPPT recommended to SC for adoption.</p> <p>2016-11 SC recommended to CPM-12 for adoption via e-decision (2016_eSC_Nov_09).</p> <p>2017-04 CPM-12 adopted the phytosanitary treatment.</p> <p>ISPM 28. Annex 28. <i>Cold treatment for Ceratitis capitata on Citrus reticulata</i> (2017). Rome, IPPC, FAO.</p> <p>Publication history last updated: 2017-04</p> |
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2 消安第 42 1 3 号

令和 2 年 12 月 25 日

トルコ産かんきつ類生果実の輸入解禁要請について

Türk Malı Narenciye (Portakal ve Mandalina Türleri) ithalatına yönelik yasak kaldırma talebi
Hakkında

貴国からの輸入解禁要請については、貴国の優先順位に基づき、さくらんぼ生果実の輸入解禁協議を進めてきたところです。しかしながら、新型コロナウイルス感染拡大の影響を受け、現地確認試験の実施を見通せない状況が続いています。そのような中、貴国から、優先順位 2 位のかんきつ類生果実の輸入解禁協議について、並行して検討を進めて欲しいとの要望を受けました。

Ülkenizce belirlenen öncelikler kapsamında, taze kiraz meyvesi ithalatına getirilen yasağın kaldırılmasına yönelik çalışmalara devam edilegelmektedir. Ancak Covid-19 pandemisi dolayısıyla ülkenizdeki yerinde doğrulama testleri gerçekleştirilememiş ve pandemi hakkındaki belirsizlikler devam etmektedir. Müşavirliğinizce yapılan başvuru ile bu şartlar altında bir yandan da önceliğimiz sıralamasında 2. sırada bulunan Narenciye (Portakal, mandalina vb.) ürünleri ithalat yasağının kaldırılması yönelik çalışmalara ağırlık verilmesi yönündeki talebiniz alınmıştır.

我が国は複数品目の輸入解禁要請がある国・地域については、要請があった国・地域から優先する品目を聴取し、一品目ずつ検討を進めています。しかしながら、現在の状況を考慮し、今回、貴国産かんきつ類生果実についても検討を進めることとしました。今般、2018 年 4 月 3 日付け貴国側書簡にて提出のあった病害虫リスト等の情報の検討結果がまとまったので、以下のとおり回答いたします。

Malumları olduğu üzere, ülkemiz genel uygulamaları gereğince, birden fazla üründe ithalat yasağının kaldırmak isteyen ülkelerden öncelik sıralaması talep edilmekte, belirlenen sıraya göre çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Ancak ülkeniz mevcut durumu göz önünde alındığında, bu kez ülkeniz Narenciye ürünleri (Portakal, Mandalina ve türevleri) değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Ülkenizce 3 Nisan 2018 tarihli yazı ile Bakanlığımıza sunulan bilgi ve belgelerin (risk analiz raporları vb.) incelenmesi tamamlanmış olup konu hakkındaki değerlendirmemize aşağıda yer verilmektedir.

1. 貴国産かんきつ類生果実の検疫病害虫について

貴国から提出された情報をもとに、我が国で病害虫リスク評価を実施した結果、以下の11種の病害虫を検疫病害虫として特定しました。

1. Ülkeniz Narenciye ürünleri karantina zararlıları hakkında

Japonya'da ülkeniz tarafından gönderilen bilgilere dayalı bir zararlı risk değerlendirmesi yapılmıştır. Buna göre 11 tür karantina zararlısı olduğu tespit edilmiş olup aşağıda sıralanmıştır.

1. *Ceratitis capitata*, (Akdeniz Sineği zararlısı) (チチュウカイミバエ)
2. *Aceria sheldoni* = *Eriophyes sheldoni* (フシダニ科の一種)
3. *Ceroplastes rusci* (カタカイガラムシ科の一種)
4. *Empoasca desipiens* (ヨコバイ科の一種)
5. *Asymmetrasca decedens* (ヨコバイ科の一種)
6. *Pezothrips kellyanus* (アザミウマ科の一種)
7. *Phyllocoptruta oleivora* (フシダニ科)
8. *Prays citri* (スガ科)
9. *Deuterophoma tracheiphila*= *Phoma tracheiphila* (糸状菌の一種)
10. *Phytophthora hibernalis* (糸状菌の一種)
11. *Sipiroplasma citri* (細菌の一種)

2. 検疫病害虫に対する検疫措置について

上記1で特定した検疫病害虫のうち、チチュウカイミバエについては、貴国において消毒処理等の侵入防止措置の適用が必要です。これについては、貴国から解禁要請のあったかんきつ類生果実18品種のうち一部を除き、貴国より提案のあったISPM28の適用が可能です(下記3.参照)。

2. Zararlılar için karantina önlemleri

Yukarıda 1. Maddede belirlenen 'Akdeniz sineği zararlısının Japonya'ya olası istilasının önleme tedbirleri bakımından dezenfeksiyon işlemine tabi tutulması gerekmektedir. Ülkenizce ISPM28 uygulamaları çerçevesinde 18 Tür narenciye çeşidinin yasak kaldırma talebi yapılarak, Japonya'ya ihracat izini talep edilmiştir. Yapılan incelemede bahse konu türlerin (küçük bir kısmı hariç) ISPM28 kapsamında bulunduğu ve Müşavirliğinizin teklifi doğrultusunda bu türlerin ISPM28 uygulamaları kapsamında ele alınması mümkün olacaktır. Aşağıdaki 3. maddeye bakınız).

チチュウカイミバエ以外の検疫病害虫については、貴国において輸出検査による侵入防止措置の適用が必要です。仮に我が国の輸入検査でチチュウカイミバエ以外の検疫病害虫が発見された場合は、消毒、廃棄または返送の措置がとられます。

Akdeniz sineği zararlısı dışındaki karantina zararlıları için ise, ülkenizde ihracat denetimi yaparak Japonya'ya olası istilasının önleme tedbirleri uygulanması gerekmektedir. Japonya'nın ithalat

denetiminde Akdeniz sineği zararlısı dışında yukarıda belirlenen bir karantina zararlısı tespit edilmesi durumunda, ilgili parti ürünü Japonya’da dezenfekte işlemine tabi tutmak, imha etmek (atmak) veya ülkenize iade etmek gibi önlemlerden biri uygulanabilecektir.

3. 輸入解禁対象のかんきつ類の品種について

ISPM28 の ANNEX24–28 の規制対象品目となるかんきつ類の品種は、(Cottin, R. 2002. *Citrus of the World: A Citrus directory, version 2.0. France, SRA INRA-CIRAD.*) の分類に基づくと規定されています。貴国から解禁要請のあったかんきつ類生果実 18 品種を確認した結果、以下の 13 種については、ANNEX24、25 又はおのいずれかが適用可能です。

3. Başvurunuzla konu İthalat yasağına tabi narenciye çeşitleri hakkında

ISPM28 EK 24-28 yönetmeliğine tabi narenciye çeşitlerinin (Cottin, R. 2002. **Citrus of the World: A Citrus directory, version 2.0. France, SRA INRA-CIRAD.**) sınıflandırılmasına dayandığı öngörülmüştür. Ülkenizin yasağın kaldırılmasını talep ettiği 18 çeşit yaş narenciye meyvesinin incelenmesi aşağıdaki 13 çeşidin ISPM28 kapsamındaki ANNEX24, 25 veya 28 nolu uygulamalara konu olabilecektir.

ORANGE CULTIVARS	
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck Fukumoto	ANNEX 24
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck Navelina	ANNEX 24
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck Wahington Navel	ANNEX 24
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck Spring Navel	ANNEX 24
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck Lane Late	ANNEX 24
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck Valencia	ANNEX 24
MANDARIN CULTIVARS	
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco Primosole	ANNEX 28
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco Nova	ANNEX 28
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco Fremont	ANNEX 28
Tangor (<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco X <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osb.) W. Murcott	ANNEX 25
Tangor (<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco X <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osb.) Tango	ANNEX 25
Tangor Ortanique	ANNEX 25
Tangor Mandora	ANNEX 25

一方、以下の5品種についてはISPM28の対象外のため、ISPM28を適用して輸入解禁することはできません。これらの5品種について輸入解禁を希望する場合は、別途、科学的根拠に基づいた消毒処理等の侵入防止措置の確立が必要です。

Öte yandan, aşağıdaki 5 çeşit meyve ISPM28 kapsamı dışında olduğundan ISPM28 uygulamaları ile ithalat yasağı kaldırılamaz. Bu beş çeşidin ithalat yasağını kaldırmak istiyorsanız, bilimsel

temellere dayalı dezenfeksiyon uygulama ve önleme tedbirlerinin ayrıca geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir.

1. *Citrus unshiu Marcow. Miho Wase*
2. *Citrus unshiu Marcow. Okitsu*
3. *Citrus unshiu Marcow. Satsuma*
4. *Citrus unshiu Marcow. Dobashi-Beni*
5. *Tangelo (Citrus reticulata Blanco × Citrus paradisi Macf.) Minneola*

4. 輸送方法について

輸送方法は、貴国から提案があったことから、船積輸送に限ります。

4. Taşıma yöntemi hakkında

Japonya'ya taşınacak ilgili ürünler teklifiniz doğrultusunda, gemiyle taşıma ile sınırlıdır.

5. 検疫措置の運用について

貴国産かんきつ類生果実を我が国へ輸入するにあたっては、「トルコから発送されるグレープフルーツその他のシトラス・パラディシ及びレモンその他のシトラス・リモンの生果実に係る農林水産大臣が定める基準」及び「トルコ産グレープフルーツその他のシトラス・パラディシ及びレモンその他のシトラス・リモンの生果実に関する植物検疫実施細則」と同様の運用をしていただく必要があります。

5. Karantina önlemlerinin işletilmesi

Malumları olduğu üzere Ülkenizden Japonya'ya halihazırda taze greyfurt ve limon ihracatı yapılmaktadır. İlgili Ürünlerin ihracatı, Japonya Tarım bakanlığı tarafından belirlenmiş standartlar, bitki karantina uygulama usul ve esasları (ülkenize yönelik oluşturulmuş protokoller) çerçevesinde gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu defa yasağı kaldırılma talebi yapılan ürünlerin de aynı protokol ve uygulamalara derç edilmesi gerekecektir.

主な要件としては、以下のとおりです。

İlgili protokol ve uygulamalara yönelik ana gereksinimler aşağıdaki gibidir:

貴国植物防疫機関によって指定された低温処理施設、低温処理船舶及び低温処理コンテナで消毒すること。

Ürünler, ülkeniz Bitki Koruma birimi tarafından belirlenmiş olan soğuk işlem tesisleri, soğuk işlem üniteleri veya konteynerlerinde dezenfekte edilmesi,

低温処理船舶及び低温処理コンテナのリストは、事前に我が国の植物防疫官に提出されること。

Soğuk işlemede kullanılacak konteynerin listesi sezon başlamadan, ‘Japonya Bitki Koruma Görevlilerine’ önceden sunulacak,

低温処理施設については、原則として、毎年使用前に我が国の植物防疫官がトルコ植物防疫機関と共同して調査すること。

Genel bir kural olarak, Ülkenizdeki soğuk işlem tesisleri ve uygulamaları , her yıl Japon bitki koruma görevlilerinin katılımıyla ülkeniz yetkilileriyle yerinde incelenecek,

低温処理船舶及び低温処理コンテナについては、我が国の植物防疫官は原則として年に1回以上、トルコ植物防疫機関が行う調査に同行して確認すること。

Genel bir kural olarak, Japon bitki koruma görevlileri, (yılda en az bir) kez olmak üzere ülkemizi ziyaret edip, ülkeniz karantina yetkilileri ile gemi yükleme ve konteyner yükleme ve ihracat uygulamalarını ı yerinde görecektir.

貴国植物防疫機関によって輸出検査が適切に実施され、荷口にはチチュウカイミバエの付着がないこと及び、消毒が適切に実施された旨の追記がある植物検疫証明書が添付されること。 Ülkeniz yetkililerince ihracatın belirlenen hususlar doğrultusunda yapıp, uygun bir şekilde yapıldığını, Akdeniz sineği zararlısına yönelik dezenfeksiyonun düzgün bir şekilde tamamlandığını belirten bitki sağlığı sertifikasını tarafımıza iletacaktır.

消毒処理が適切に実施されたことを、我が国の植物防疫官が確認すること。 Japonya'nın bitki koruma görevlileri, dezenfeksiyon işleminin düzgün bir şekilde gerçekleştirildiğini doğrulamalıdır.

輸出検査及び消毒が行われた生果実のこん包または束ねたこん包には、輸出植物検疫が終了している旨及び仕向地が日本である旨の表示があること。 İhracat denetimi ve dezenfeksiyon işlemini tamamlamış olan taze meyve paket ve paletlerin üzerinde

Japonya'ya yönelik karantina uygulamalarından geçtiğini gösterir etiket ile, varış yerinin Japonya olduđu baskıya sahip olmalıdır.

上記1～5の事項について、貴国で確認の上、ご検討ください。貴国から合意する旨の回答が得られれば、技術的な協議は終了し、日本国内での手続きに移行します。Yukarıda belirlenen 1 ila 5. Maddelerin ülkenizce de uygun bulunup kabul edilmesi durumunda teknik konulardaki çalışmalarımız tamamlanmış olacaktır. Devamında ürünlerinizin ihracatına izin verilerek Bakanlığımız içindeki iç prosedürleri tamamlama aşamasına geçilecektir.

ご不明点があれば、お気軽にお問い合わせください。

日本国農林水産省消費・安全局
植物防疫課長望月光顕