

Sayı: 17812098-TİM.AKİB.GSK.TAR.2025/563-6007
Konu: Japonya'nın Pcfvd Tedbirleri ve Yürürlüğe Giren DTÖ Bildirimi

Mersin, 13/11/2025

E-POSTA

Sayın Üyemiz,

Ticaret Bakanlığından alınan bir yazıda, Japonya Tarım, Orman ve Balıkçılık Bakanlığı (MAFF) tarafından Tokyo Ticaret Müşavirliğine iletilen resmi bilgilendirmeler (Ek-1, Ek-2) ve akabinde yayınlanan Dünya Ticaret Örgütü (DTÖ) bildirimi (Ek-3) çerçevesinde, Türkiye menşeli bazı tarım ürünlerine yönelik olarak ilave bitki sağlığı tedbirlerinin yürürlüğe girdiği; bu çerçevede **Pepper chat fruit viroid (PCFVd)** isimli karantina zararlısının, yeni bilimsel yayınlar (Balsak, 2025) ve EPPO (Avrupa Bitki Koruma Örgütü) kayıtlarına dayanılarak Türkiye'de "mevcut" (present) statüsünde sınıflandırılmaya başlanıldığının anlaşıldığı belirtilmektedir.

Bahse konu düzenlemenin, 21 Ekim 2025 tarihi itibarıyla yürürlüğe girdiği, Japonya'nın anılan düzenleme ile ülkemizi Bitki Koruma Yasası Uygulama Yönetmeliği'nin "Ek Tablo 2-2, Madde 30" (Annexed Table 2-2, item 30) hükmü kapsamına dahil ettiği belirtilmektedir.

Söz konusu "Ek Tablo 2-2" hükmü, Japonya'nın ithalatta uyguladığı tüm bitki sağlığı şartlarını (ithalat yasakları, şarta bağlı izinler ve benzeri) içeren temel mevzuat çerçevesini teşkil etmekte olup, ilgili listenin güncel İngilizce metnine aşağıdaki bağlantıdan erişilebilmektedir:

https://www.maff.go.jp/pps/j/law/houki/shorei/E_Annexed_Table2-2.html

Diğer taraftan anılan tedbir, MAFF tarafından 22 Ekim 2025 tarihinde G/SPS/N/JPN/1376 numara ile DTÖ/SPS Komitesi'ne resmi olarak bildirilmiştir. (Bkz. Ek-3) (İlgili DTÖ bildirimine <https://epingalert.org/en/Search?viewData=%20G/SPS/N/JPN/1376> adresinden de erişilebilmektedir.)

DTÖ bildirimi ve MAFF tarafından Müşavirliklerine iletilen teknik listeye göre, bu yeni tedbirlerden etkilenecek ürün grupları şunlardır:

Biber: Capsicum annuum (tatlı biber, acı biber, dolmalık biber vb.)

Domates: Solanum lycopersicum (ve ilgili Solanum türleri)

Yazıda ayrıca, bu tedbirlerin, yukarıdaki bitkilerin "tohumları" ile "canlı bitkileri ve dikim amaçlı bitki parçalarını (fide, fidan vb.)" da kapsadığı ayrıca belirtilmektedir.

Aynı yazıda devamla, Tokyo Ticaret Müşavirliği'nin talebi üzerine MAFF tarafından sağlanan resmi ithalat istatistikleri (Bkz. Ek-4) incelendiğinde, 2022-2024 döneminde Türkiye'den Japonya'ya az miktarda domates ve biber tohumu ihracatı yapıldığının görüldüğü, gönderilen istatistiklerde ülkemizden yapılan canlı fide/fidan ithalatına rastlanmadığı ifade edilmektedir. Japon makamlarının, mevcut ticaretin hacmine bakmaksızın, "az da olsa" fiili bir ithalatın varlığını ve söz



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konusu zararlıının ülkemizdeki mevcudiyeti gerekçesiyle, bu yeni kural setini uygulamaya koymuş olduğu ayrıca belirtilmektedir.

MAFF veritabanından alınan (Bkz. Ek-5 ve Ek-6) ve taze meyve ithalat rejimini gösterir belgelerde yapılan detaylı incelemede, söz konusu yeni PCFVD tedbirinin anılan ürünlerin “taze sebzelerini” kapsamadığının görüldüğü belirtilmekle birlikte, aşağıda yer verilen iki temel karantina zararlısının ülkemizdeki varlığı nedeniyle bu ürünlerin taze sebzelerinin ülkemizden ithalatı halihazırda “yasaklı” statüde olduğu ifade edilmektedir.

1. Akdeniz meyve sineği (Ceratitis capitata)
2. Tütün mildiyösü / Mavi küf (Peronospora tabacina)

Yukarıda yer verilen tedbir kapsamında uygulamaya konulan yeni test ve belgelendirme zorunluluklarına ilişkin bilgi notu (Ek-7) ekte sunulmaktadır.

Anılan yazıda ayrıca, ülkemizden yapılan ihracat bakımından daha önemli durumdaki kuru/işlenmiş domates ve biber (kuru biber, kuru domates, salça, konserve vb.), PCFVD ve diğer karantina tedbirlerinin dışında olduğu ve ihracat engelimiz bulunmadığı, söz konusu kararın, mevcut ticaretimiz üzerindeki doğrudan ekonomik etkisinin (ithalat hacmi çok düşük olduğundan) ihmal edilebilir düzeyde olduğu belirtilmektedir.

Bilgileri ve gereğini rica ederim.

Genel Sekreter V.
Canan AKTAN SARI

Ekler:

- 1- MAFF Resmi Mail Yazısı (23.10.2025) ve Türkçe Çevirisi
- 2- MAFF Resmi Mail Yazısı (20.10.2025) ve Türkçe Çevirisi
- 3- DTÖ Bildirimi -GSPSNJPN1376
- 4- MAFF 2022-2024 Türkiye Menşeli Tohum İthalat İstatistikleri
- 5- Taze Biber için Mevcut İthalat Yasağı Gerekçeleri -MAFF Veritabanı Çıktıları-pdf
- 6- Domates için Mevcut İthalat Yasağı Gerekçeleri -MAFF Veritabanı Çıktıları-pdf
- 7- İhracatta Zorunlu Kılınan Yeni Uygulamalar (Test ve Belgeler) Hakkında Bilgi Notu





22 October 2025

(25-6819)

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Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Original: English

NOTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY MEASURES

1.	Notifying Member: <u>JAPAN</u> If applicable, name of local government involved:
2.	Agency responsible: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
3.	Products covered (provide tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO; ICS numbers should be provided in addition, where applicable): Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding fruits and including seeds) of the following plants: sweet pepper (chili pepper, shishito pepper, bell pepper) (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>), tomato (including <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (syn. <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>), <i>Solanum arcanum</i> , <i>Solanum cheesmaniae</i> , <i>Solanum chilense</i> , <i>Solanum galapagense</i> , <i>Solanum peruvianum</i> , <i>Solanum pimpinellifolium</i>)
4.	Regions or countries likely to be affected, to the extent relevant or practicable: ☐ All trading partners ☒ Specific regions or countries: Türkiye
5.	Title of the notified document: Emergency measures to mitigate the risk of introducing <i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i> from Türkiye. Language(s): English. Number of pages:
6.	Description of content: To prevent the introduction of <i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i> (PCFVd) into Japan, MAFF has taken emergency measures for the host plants of PCFVd from Türkiye. The measures are taken as follows: (1) For seeds: The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include additional declaration (see (3)). Either The samples randomly taken from parent plants and ones with suspected symptoms are tested by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i> ; or The seeds are tested prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i> ; 4,600 seeds are randomly taken from a lot as samples in accordance with the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures; or in case that the number of seeds of a lot is less than 46,000, 10% of the seeds are used for the testing; they are divided into at most 400 seeds as sub-samples. (2) For Live plants and plant parts for planting (excluding seeds and fruits): The plants must fulfill the following specific requirement AND the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate must include additional declaration (see (3)). The plants randomly taken from a lot and plants with suspected symptoms are tested during the growing season or prior to export by an appropriate genetic method such as RT-PCR assay and found to be free from <i>Pepper chat fruit viroid</i> .

(3) Example of wording for additional declaration: National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) of Türkiye will be required to include an additional declaration stating that "<i>Fulfills item 30 of the Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act (MAF Ordinance No 73/1950)</i>" in the phytosanitary certificate or the certified copy of the phytosanitary certificate.
7. Objective and rationale: ☐ food safety, ☐ animal health, ☒ plant protection, ☐ protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, ☐ protect territory from other damage from pests.
8. Nature of the urgent problem(s) and reason for urgent action: MAFF has stipulated PCFVd as one of the important quarantine pests for Japan. To prevent the entry of PCFVd into Japan, an additional declaration should be included in the phytosanitary certificate for the import of host plants of PCFVd originated in Türkiye. This is an urgent action taken prior to the revision of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act, based on the newly confirmed information regarding the presence of PCFVd in Türkiye.
9. Is there a relevant international standard? If so, identify the standard: ☐ Codex Alimentarius Commission (e.g. title or serial number of Codex standard or related text): ☐ World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) (e.g. Terrestrial or Aquatic Animal Health Code, chapter number): ☒ International Plant Protection Convention (e.g. ISPM number): IPPC Article 7, ISPM 1 and ISPM 20 ☐ None Does this proposed regulation conform to the relevant international standard? ☒ Yes ☐ No If no, describe, whenever possible, how and why it deviates from the international standard:
10. Other relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available: – Balsak, S. C. (2025) First molecular characterization of pepper chat fruit viroid infecting pepper crops in Turkey. Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection 132: 96. (online), available from https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41348-025-01091-4 – EPPO (2025) Pospiviroid parvicapsici. EPPO Global Database (online), available from https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PCFVD0/distribution/TR – List of the import prohibited plants (excluding the plants that meet the requirements) (Annexed Table 2-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act) and the details of the requirements for each of the quarantine pests. (online), available from https://www.maff.go.jp/pps/j/law/houki/shorei/E_Annexed_Table2-2.html
11. Date of entry into force (dd/mm/yy)/period of application (as applicable): 21 October 2025 ☐ Trade facilitating measure

12. Agency or authority designated to handle comments: [] National Notification Authority, [X] National Enquiry Point. Address, fax number and e-mail address (if available) of other body:

Standards Information Service
International Trade Division
Economic Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8919, Japan
Tel: +(81 3) 5501 8344
Fax: +(81 3) 5501 8343
E-mail: enquiry@mofa.go.jp

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Results of database search on conditions for importing plants into Japan

Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Japanese Government

This information is the plant quarantine requirements when importing plants from overseas into Japan.

Search conditions

Originating country : Republic of Turkey

Importing plant : Chili Pepper(*Capsicum annuum*) fruit

Result

Prohibited : 1 found

English name	Family	Scientific name	Pest	Remarks
Chili Pepper	SOLANACEAE	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Blue mold (<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>),Mediterranean fruit fly (<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>)	

Explanation of indicated content

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■ Prohibited

In addition to the listed items, the followings are also prohibited to import:

- Soil (including plants with soil)
- Parasite plants (e.g. Loranthaceae, Cassytha sp., Rafflesia sp., Cuscuta sp., Pedicularis sp. and Orobanchaceae)

■ Requiring ordinary inspection

The listed plants can be imported with ordinary import inspection as far as certain conditions are met. Examples of the conditions are:

- Attachment of the appropriate Phytosanitary Certificate(issued by the plant quarantine authority of the country of origin)
- Limitation of places where the articles are unloaded and imported
- Successful results of inspection conducted by the Plant Protection Station

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