

JAPAN P&I NEWS

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外航組合員各位

アジア型マイマイガ (Asian Gypsy Moth : AGM) 注意報－飛翔シーズン到来 (修正版)

(※チリの情報を修正いたしました。)

アジア型マイマイガ (Asian gypsy moth : AGM) は、日本を含む東アジアやロシア等に広く分布する森林害虫です。AGM が自然に生息していない国々 (AGM 規制国) に AGM が持ち込まれた場合、農林業や自然環境に重大な悪影響を及ぼすことになります。

AGM は船舶や海上コンテナ等に付着して侵入する可能性があるため、AGM 規制国では海運業界と連携した AGM のリスク軽減および排除の取り組みを最優先事項に掲げています。

現在、米国、カナダ、チリ、ニュージーランドおよびオーストラリアが自国への侵入を防ぐために、特定期間中に AGM 規制地域 (極東ロシア、日本、韓国および中国北部) に寄港した船舶に対し、入港時の検査や公認検査機関が発行する AGM 不在証明書の提出等の規制措置を実施しています。

2018 年飛翔シーズンにおける AGM 規制国での入港要件の概要をご案内いたします。特に、各国で規制内容に関し対応や期間が異なる部分がありますので、ご注意ください。

米国およびカナダ

過去 2 年以内に、AGM 飛翔期間中に AGM 規制地域 (極東ロシア、日本、韓国および中国北部) へ寄港した船舶は、AGM が付着していない状態で、かつ寄港した規制地域の最終寄港地で出港前に AGM 不在証明書を取得し北米の港に到着しなければならない。

※2018 年 2 月発行「[米国農務省およびカナダ食品検査庁からの通達](#)」参照

チリ

過去 2 年以内に、AGM 飛翔期間中に AGM 規制地域 (東ロシア、日本、韓国および中国) へ寄港した船舶は、AGM 不在証明書を取得しなければならない。

※詳細な検疫要件については、2013 年 9 月 30 日発行の Japan P&I News [No.647](#) でチリ政府の決議に関する官報 (No.4412/2013) をご案内いたしましたが、同地コレポン Cave & Cia Ltda. より同決議を修正した 2015 年の官報 (No.8870/2015、コレポンによる仮訳 英語版) を入手しましたのでご参考に供します。主な修正点は、中国に関する規制対象地域についての変更で、現在は北緯 20 度以南の地域を含む中国全域が対象となっておりますので、ご注意ください。

ニュージーランド

過去 1 年以内に、AGM 飛翔期間中に AGM 規制地域 (米国およびカナダと同一) に寄港した船舶は、ニュージーランド第 1 次産業 (MPI) 公認の検査機関が発行する AGM 不在証明書を取得しなければならない。

※MPI 発行「[2017年AGM 飛翔期間におけるAGM 対策に関する通達](#)」参照

オーストラリア

オーストラリアの各港では、1月から5月末までの間、入港する船舶に対し事前にAGMに関する調査を実施、船舶検査の必要性があると判断された船舶に対して検査を実施している。極東ロシア以外の規制地域へ寄港した船舶に対しては、AGM不在証明書の提示は求めている。

※オーストラリア農水省発行「[2018年AGM 船舶評価と検査措置の実施](#)」参照

各国の詳細な取り組みについては、農林水産省が2017年11月に「[アジア型マイマイガに関する規制措置について](#)」を公表しておりますので、併せてご参照ください。

当該海域の航行、寄港を予定している本船におかれましては、船上でのAGM駆除対策の重要性について、船長および乗組員に対して注意喚起いただくようお願いいたします。また、実際の寄港の際には、規制要件に関して現地代理店に最新の情報をご確認ください。

各船舶のご安航をお祈りいたします。

以上

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添付1： チリ政府2015年官報（No.8870/2015、コレポンによる仮訳 英語版）

添付2： 米国農務省およびカナダ食品検査庁からの通達（2018年2月発行/原文）

Free Translation

30/11/2015

ceropapel.sag.gob.cl/documentos/documento.php?idDocumento=33324674

[Coat of arms]	SAG Ministry of Agriculture Government of Chile
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EXEMPT RESOLUTION No.: 8870/2015

MODIFIES RESOLUTION No. 4412 OF 2013, WHICH ESTABLISHES PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENTRY OF VESSELS COMING FROM AREAS WITH PRESENCE OF ASIAN GYPSY MOTH (AGM) - LYMANTRIA DISPAR ASIATICA VNUKOVSKIJ AND LYMANTRIA DISPAR JAPONICA (MOTSCHULSKY) (LEPIDOPTERA, LYMANTRIIDAE).

SANTIAGO, 27/11/2015

HAVING SEEN:

Organic Act No. 18.755 of the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) regulations; the Ministry of Agriculture Law Decree No. 3.557, of 1980, which establishes regulations on Agricultural Protection; the Ministry of National Defense Supreme Decree No. 364, of 1980, that establishes the Regulations for Receiving and Dispatching Vessels; the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications Supreme Decree No. 313, of 1997, that Establishes the Technical Commission and Sets Standards for the Facilitation and Simplification of Documentation in Maritime Shipping; the Ministry of Agriculture Decree No. 156, of 1998, which authorises ports for the import of vegetables, animals, agricultural and livestock products and sub-products, as well as supplies into Chilean territory; SAG Resolution No. 3.080, of 2003, and its modifications and resolution No. 4412, of 2013, that establishes phytosanitary requirements for the entry of vessels from areas with presence of Asian gypsy moth (AGM) (*Lymantria dispar asiatica* Vnukovskij and *Lymantria dispar japonica* (Motschulsky) (Lepidoptera, Lymantriidae).

CONSIDERING:

1. That, the Agriculture and Livestock Service is the official authority in charge of protecting Chile's phytosanitary patrimony; therefore, it can adopt the phytosanitary measures necessary to avoid the introduction and spread of quarantine pests into Chilean territory in regulated articles, such as ocean going vessels.
2. That, *Lymantria dispar asiatica* (Vnukovskij) and *Lymantria dispar japonica* (Motschulsky) (Lepidoptera:Erebidae:Lymantriinae) – Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM) species qualify as pests that require quarantine in Chile.
3. That ocean going vessels constitute a potential entry pathway into the country for these quarantine pests
4. That SAG inspectors have the authority to be present at the reception of vessels that arrive from overseas and to inspect all means of transport or cargo that may carry pests.

I HEREBY RESOLVE:

1. To modify Resolution No. 4412, of 2013, issued by this Service, that establishes phytosanitary requirements for the entry of vessels from areas with presence of Asian gypsy moth (AGM) (*Lymantria dispar asiatica* Vnukovskij and *Lymantria dispar japonica* (Motschulsky) (Lepidoptera, Lymantriidae), as follows:
 - 1.1 Replace "North China" for "China", in number 2 of the Resolve section.
 - 1.2 Replace number 6 of the Resolve section for the following:
"Every ocean going vessel that arrives in Chile from areas with AGM presence must provide SAG with a copy of the logbook or list of ports where the vessel has called



during the last 24 months. This period can be shorter if it can be proved with the pertinent documents that the vessel has been sailing for less than 24 months or that the Owner of the vessel has changed.

The copy of this document must be provided by the vessel's representative at least 24 hours prior to the call of the vessel at a Chilean port.

TO BE NOTED, COMMUNICATED AND PUBLISHED

[Signed]
ANGEL SARTORI ARELLANO
NATIONAL DIRECTOR
AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK SERVICE

MMF/MPF/AMRJ/ACL/ACV/MMF/MBC/TGR/LHM/AOP

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Asian Gypsy Moth

February 2018

Asian gypsy moth (AGM) is a serious pest that can be carried on ships and cargo. AGM populations are prevalent in some seaport areas in Far East Russia, Japan, Korea, and Northern China. If introduced to North America, AGM would have significant negative impacts on our forestry and agriculture, the natural environment, the commerce that relies on those plant resources, and market access.

Vessels must arrive in North American ports free of AGM and with required pre-departure certification. It is vital that the maritime industry and authorities in the United States (U.S.) and Canada collaborate on measures to minimize the risk of AGM incursion. Although the plant health and agricultural agencies of the U.S. and Canada are independent and have differences in their legislation, AGM risk mitigation and exclusion efforts are a joint effort and a high priority.

When vessels arrive without the required AGM certification, or when AGM is detected, significant delays in cargo loading or discharging activities as well as in routine clearance can occur, resulting in loss of revenue to the shipping line and associated parties.

The shipping industry is now more aware of necessary quarantine compliance for AGM. This has been vital to maintaining shipping schedules. Both countries are committed to working with industry partners on measures to reduce AGM risk at origin.

Actions

For vessels that have called on areas regulated for AGM during the specified periods, as outlined in Table 1, the following measures are required:

1. **Vessels must be inspected and must obtain pre-departure certification** from a recognized certification body. A copy of the certificate, stating that the vessel is free of AGM life stages, must be forwarded to their U.S or Canadian agents. The certificate must be issued from at least the last port of call in a regulated area that was visited during the specific risk period.
2. **Vessels must arrive in North American ports free from AGM.** To avoid facing inspection delays, re-routing and other potential impacts associated with mitigating the risk of entry of AGM to North America, shipping lines should perform intensive vessel self-inspections to look for, remove (scrape off) and properly dispose of or destroy all egg masses and other life stages of AGM prior to entering U.S. and Canadian ports.

3. **Vessels must provide two year port of call data, at least 96 hours prior to arrival in a North American port, to the Canadian or U.S. agent.** The agent is to ensure that this information is provided to U.S. and Canadian officials.

Table 1. Regulated Areas and Specified Risk Periods		
Country	Port or Prefecture	Specified Risk Period*
Russian Far East	Nakhodka, Ol'ga, Plastun, Pos'yey, Russkiy Island, Slavyanka, Vanino, Vladivostok, Vostochny, Zarubino, Kozmino	July 1 to September 30
People's Republic of China	All ports in northern China, including all ports on or north of 31° 15'	June 1 to September 30
Republic of Korea	All ports	June 1 to September 30
Japan – Northern	Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima	July 1 to September 30
Japan Western	Akita, Yamagata, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa	June 25 to September 15
Japan – Eastern	Fukui, Ibaraki, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie	June 20 to August 20
Japan – Southern	Wakayama, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Tokushima, Ehime, Kochi, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Nagasaki, Miyazaki, Kumamoto, Kagoshima	June 1 to August 10
Japan - Far Southern	Okinawa	May 25 to June 30

*Specified risk period is the time period when there is a risk of AGM flight and egg mass deposition

In addition, operators of vessels are reminded to ensure they are in good repair and decks are clear of debris and unnecessary obstacles in order to allow for thorough inspection both in AGM regulated areas and upon arrival in North America. While in regulated ports during moth flight periods and where port operations and safety allow, reducing lighting and keeping exterior doors and curtains closed may reduce the number of moths being attracted to the vessel. **Arranging for inspection and certification services as far in advance as possible and providing two-year port of call history at the time of that request allows the inspection and certification body to better plan for delivery of the service in a timely manner.**

It has been noted that, upon arrival in North America, there have been detections on vessels that obtained pre-departure certification. If certification is issued many days prior to ship departure from an area regulated for AGM, there is the possibility that moths may re-infest the vessel with egg masses being deposited post certification. Therefore, it is important that inspection and certification be conducted as close to time of departure as feasible **during flight periods.**

It is the responsibility of the shipping lines to meet all requirements for entry to the U.S. and Canada, including freedom from AGM and other pest concerns. We strongly urge maritime interests to take all possible precautions.

Please be advised that, although the U.S. and Canada are in full agreement on the requirement for AGM pre-departure certification and vessels arriving free from all AGM life forms (egg masses, pupae, adults), due to sovereign regulations and policies, there are differences in port-of-entry processes between the two countries. Please contact local inspection authorities in the port of entry if you have any questions regarding AGM import requirements or clearance procedures.