國際貿易有關的植物檢疫原則, ISPM1 1

食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定叢書(五)

國際貿易有關的植物檢疫原則

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第一號,一九九五年

PRINCIPLES OF PLANT QUARANTINE AS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (ISPM Pub. No. 1, 1995)

農委會動植物防疫檢疫局 印行

序

食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫 (Sanitary and Phytosanitary, SPS) 是國際間通行的重要措施,目的在避免或減少因農產品貿易流通而導致外來動植物疫病蟲害之入侵、立足或蔓延,及防範食品、飲料或飼料中之添加物、污染物等的潛在風險,以保護境內國民及動植物的生命或健康,及維護自然生態環境。

為避免 SPS 措施對國際農產品貿易造成限制性的影響,世界貿易組織 (WTO) 在商品貿易理事會下設有「食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施委員會」,依據「食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定」鼓勵會員採用包括國際食品標準委員會 (Codex)、世界動物衛生組織(OIE) 及國際植物保護公約 (IPPC) 等三個國際組織所制訂之國際標準、準則或建議,以達到調和措施減少非關稅貿易障礙之目標。

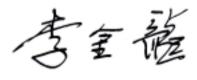
本局為使我國政府機關、相關機構、產學各界及全國的農友瞭解此一重要協定及相關國際規範,特規劃出版中文譯本之「食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定叢書」,繼去(九十)年十二月出版「食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定」及「國際植物保護公約」二單行本後,接續出版國際植物保護公約秘書處編訂之

「國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準」系列 (International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures , ISPM) , 期使相關人員充分認識相關植物防疫檢疫措施之國際標準, 俾運用有利之協定條文及國際標準,維護國內之農業生產安全,並在與貿易對手國家諮商中保障我國應有的權益。

出版本叢書系列由本局同仁策劃編譯工作,並邀請 國立台灣大學昆蟲系教授陳秋男及相關領域專家參與譯 稿作業。舉凡名詞翻譯、文句潤飾、譯詞統一及語氣之 流暢等,均係參與人員字斟句酌、集思廣益的成果,而 叢書之設計與編印,亦蒙相關人員之辛勤付出,始得出 版問世,在此一併致謝。

本局施政目標之一為建立符合國際規範之動植物防疫檢疫及農產品衛生安全之檢驗體系,本叢書之出版,期 能增進與提昇相關工作之效能及水準,促進目標之達成。

農委會動植物防疫檢疫局 局長



謹誌

二 二年七月

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Endorsement

International standards for phytosanitary measures are prepared by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention as part of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's global programme of policy and technical assistance in plant quarantine. This programme makes available to FAO Members and other interested parties these standards, guidelines and recommendations to achieve international harmonization of phytosanitary measures, with the aim to facilitate trade and avoid the use of unjustifiable measures as barriers to trade.

The following standard was endorsed by the 27th Session of the FAO Conference in November 1993.

Jacques Diouf

Director-General

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

批准

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準為國際植物保護公 約秘書處所編定,作為聯合國糧農組織的全球性植物 防疫檢疫政策及技術協助計畫之一部分。該計畫提供 糧農組織會員及其他有關團體這些標準、準則及建 議,以達到植物防疫檢疫措施的國際性調和,俾促進 貿易及避免採用無理措施作為貿易障礙。

本標準已於1993年11月由糧農組織大會第二十 七屆會議批准。

Jacques Diouf

秘書長

聯合國糧農組織

Review and amendment

International standards for phytosanitary measures are subject to periodic review and amendment. The next review date for this standard is December 1996, or such other date as may be agreed upon by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.

Standards will be updated and republished as necessary. Standard holders should ensure that the current edition of this standard is being used.

Distribution

International standards for phytosanitary measures are distributed by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention to all FAO Members, plus the Executive/Technical Secretariats of the Regional Plant Protection Organizations:

- Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission
- Caribbean Plant Protection Commission
- Comité Regional de Sanidad Vegetal para el Cono Sur
- Comunidad Andina
- European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
- Inter-African Phytosanitary Council
- North American Plant Protection Organization
- Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria
- Pacific Plant Protection Organization.

審杳及修訂

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準接受定期審查及修 訂。本標準下次審查日期為1996年12月,或經由植 物防疫檢疫措施委員會同意之其他日期。

本標準於必要時將再更新或再版。本標準之持 有者應確定係使用標準的現行版本。

分發

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準由國際植物保護公 約秘書處分發給糧農組織所有成員,及下列區域性植 物保護組織的執行/技術秘書處:

- 亞洲及太平洋區域植物保護委員會
- 加勤比海地區植物保護委員會
- 南錐體區域植物保護委員會
- 安第斯共同體
- 歐洲及地中海區域植物保護組織
- 非洲植物檢疫理事會
- 北美洲植物保護組織
- 區域國際農業衛生組織
- 太平洋植物保護組織

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This reference standard describes the general and specific principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade.

REFERENCES

Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 1997. ISPM Pub. No. 5, FAO, Rome.¹

International Plant Protection Convention, 1992. FAO, Rome.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Area An officially defined country, part of a

country or all or parts of several countries.

Introduction Entry of a pest resulting in its establishment.

IPPC International Plant Protection Convention,

as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and

as subsequently amended.

¹ The terms and definitions published in 1995 in this standard conform to this edition of the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*.

序言

節圍

本參考標準敘述與國際貿易有關之一般及特殊 的植物檢疫原則。

參考文獻

Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 1997, ISPM Pub. NO.5, FAO, Rome.¹.

International Plant Protection Convention, 1992, FAO, Rome.

定義及縮寫

地區 官方界定的一個國家的全部、一個

國家的部分或數個國家之全部或部

分。

傳入 **導致有害生物立足之進入。**

護公約

國際植物保 1951年存檔於羅馬糧農組織及其後 修正的 International Plant Protection Convention 國際植物保護公約的英文

縮寫。

上本標準 1995 年所刊載的名詞及定義與本版植物防疫檢疫詞彙一致。

National Plant

Protection

Organization (NPPO)

Official service established by a government

to discharge the functions specified by the

IPPC.

Official Established, authorized or performed by a

National Plant Protection Organization.

Pest Any species, strain or biotype of plant,

animal or pathogenic agent, injurious to

plants or plant products.

Pest free area An area in which a specific pest does not

occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence

and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.

Pest risk analysis Pest risk assessment and pest risk

management.

Pest risk assessment Determination of whether a pest is a

quarantine pest and evaluation of its

introduction potential.

國家植物保 政府為執行國際植物保護公約規定 的職責所設立的官方機關。

官方的

護機關

由國家植物保護機關建立、授權或 執行的。

有害牛物

任何對植物或植物產品有害的任何 植物、動物或病原體之種、品系或 生物型。

非疫區

經科學證據證明無某一特定有害生 物發生,且此種狀況適當的由官方 維持的地區。

險分析

有害生物風 有害生物風險評估及有害生物風險 管理。

險評估

有害生物風 決定某一有害生物是否為檢疫有害 生物及評價其傳入的可能性。

Pest risk management The decision-making process of reducing the risk of introduction of a quarantine pest.

Phytosanitary measure

Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests.

Phytosanitary regulation

Official rule to prevent the introduction and/ or spread of quarantine pests, by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles, or the normal activity of persons, and by establishing schemes for phytosanitary certification.

Quarantine pest

A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.

Spread

Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area.

險管理

有害生物風 降低某一檢疫有害生物傳入風險之 決策過程。

疫措施

植物防疫檢 為防範有害生物傳入及/或傳播的 目的之任何法令、規定或官方程 序。

定

植物檢疫規 為防範有害生物之傳入及/或傳播 而管制商品或其他物品之生產、移 動或存在,或人員之正常活動,及 制定植物檢疫發證程序之官方規 定。

檢疫有害牛 物

對某一受威脅地區具有潛在經濟重 要性,惟尚未在該地區發生,或雖 發生但尚未廣泛分布且有官方防治 的有害生物。

傳播

有害生物在一地區內的地理分布之 擴展。

OUTLINE OF REFERENCE

The primary aim in formulating the following principles is to facilitate the process of developing international standards for plant quarantine. It is envisaged that implementation of these principles by the relevant phytosanitary authorities will result in the reduction or elimination of the use of unjustifiable phytosanitary measures as barriers to trade.

Furthermore, in addition to general principles there are others specific to particular areas of quarantine activity. The general principles indicate the process of development of phytosanitary measures as applicable to international commerce. These general principles should be read as a single entity and not interpreted individually. The specific principles either directly support the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) or are related to particular procedures within the plant quarantine system. This relationship is indicated in the tabulation.

It is expected that the principles will be subject to continuing review and should reflect changing quarantine concepts and technologies.

The interpretation and implementation of these principles shall be coherent with the relevant provisions to be established in the context of the World Trade Organization (formerly GATT).

文獻綱要

制定下述原則之主要目的是為有助於國際植物 檢疫標準制定之過程。預料有關之植物檢疫當局對這 些原則之執行將會減少或消除使用不合理的植物檢疫 措施作為貿易的障礙。

再者,除一般原則外尚有對植物檢疫活動之特 定範圍的其他特殊原則。一般原則指適用於國際商業 的植物檢疫措施之制定過程。這些一般原則應以一個 整體來看待而不應各別解釋。特殊原則若非直接支持 國際植物保護公約,即是與植物檢疫系統內之特別程 序有關。此種關係於表中說明。

期對這些原則能不斷予以檢討,這些原則並應 反映改變中的植物檢疫概念及技術。

這些原則之解釋及執行應與世界貿易組織(原 關稅暨貿易總協定 範疇內所制定的相關規定一致。

PRINCIPLES OF PLANT QUARANTINE AS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Sovereignty

With the aim of preventing the introduction of quarantine pests into their territories, it is recognized that countries may exercise the sovereign right to utilize phytosanitary measures to regulate the entry of plants and plant products and other materials capable of harbouring plant pests.

2. Necessity

Countries shall institute restrictive measures only where such measures are made necessary by phytosanitary considerations, to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests.

3. Minimal impact

Phytosanitary measures shall be consistent with the pest risk involved, and shall represent the least restrictive measures available which result in the minimum impediment to the international movement of people, commodities and conveyances.

4. Modification

As conditions change, and as new facts become available, phytosanitary measures shall be modified promptly, either by inclusion of prohibitions, restrictions or requirements necessary for their success, or by removal of those found to be unnecessary.

國際貿易有關的植物檢疫原則 一般原則

1. 主權

為了防止檢疫有害生物傳入其領域,各國可以 行使主權採取植物檢疫措施,來管制植物與植物產品 及其他可能藏匿植物有害生物的材料之入境。

2. 必要性

各國祇有在基於植物檢疫的考量必須採取限制 性的措施時,方可制定此等措施,以防止檢疫有害生 物之傳入。

3. 最小影響

植物檢疫措施應與涉及的有害生物風險一致, 並應是限制性最小的措施,以使其對人民、商品及運 輸的國際移動之妨礙減至最低。

4. 修改

當情況改變及新事實可得到時,植物檢疫措施 應立即進行修改,增訂使這些措施能夠成功所必須之 禁止、限制或要求,或者取消那些不必要的禁止、限 制或要求。

5. Transparency

Countries shall publish and disseminate phytosanitary prohibitions, restrictions and requirements and, on request, make available the rationale for such measures.

6. Harmonization

Phytosanitary measures shall be based, whenever possible, on international standards, guidelines and recommendations, developed within the framework of the IPPC.

7. Equivalence

Countries shall recognize as being equivalent those phytosanitary measures that are not identical but which have the same effect.

8. Dispute settlement

It is preferable that any dispute between two countries regarding phytosanitary measures be resolved at a technical bilateral level. If such a solution cannot be achieved within a reasonable period of time, further action may be undertaken by means of a multilateral settlement system.

SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES

9. Cooperation

Countries shall cooperate to prevent the spread and introduction of quarantine pests, and to promote measures for their official control.

5. 诱明性

各國應公布並分發植物檢疫的禁止、限制及要求 的資料,並在應要求時,提供採行這些措施的理由。

6. 調和

植物檢疫措施必須儘可能根據"國際植物保護 公約"架構內所制定的國際標準、準則及建議。

7. 同等效力

各國應承認那些雖然不相同,但具有同樣效果 的植物檢疫措施。

8. 爭端解決

兩國間有關植物檢疫措施之任何爭議,宜在雙 邊技術上加以解決。如果在相當一段時間內不能解 决,則可以多邊解決方式來進一步採取行動。

特殊原則

9. 合作

各國應合作防止檢疫有害生物的散佈與傳入, 並推展供官方防治用之措施。

10. Technical authority

Countries shall provide an official Plant Protection Organization.

11. Risk analysis

To determine which pests are quarantine pests and the strength of the measures to be taken against them, countries shall use pest risk analysis methods based on biological and economic evidence and, wherever possible, follow procedures developed within the framework of the IPPC.

12. Managed risk

Because some risk of the introduction of a quarantine pest always exists, countries shall agree to a policy of risk management when formulating phytosanitary measures.

13. Pest free areas

Countries shall recognize the status of areas in which a specific pest does not occur. On request, the countries in whose territories the pest free areas lie shall demonstrate this status based, where available, on procedures developed within the framework of the IPPC.

10. 技術當局

各國應設立一官方的植物保護機關。

11. 風險分析

為確定那些有害生物為檢疫有害生物及其採用 措施之強度,各國應根據生物和經濟上的證據,採用 有害生物風險分析的方法,並在可能的情況下遵循國 際植物保護公約架構內制定的程序。

12. 管理風險

由於某一檢疫有害生物傳入的某種風險經常存在... 各國在制定檢疫措施時,應同意採取風險管理政策。

13. 非疫區

各國應認知到某些地區內無某一特定有害生物 發生的狀況。在其領域內有非疫區之國家,應要求 時,應依據國際植物保護公約架構內制定之方法,若 有此方法,證明此狀況。

14. Emergency action

Countries may, in the face of a new and/or unexpected phytosanitary situation, take immediate emergency measures on the basis of a preliminary pest risk analysis. Such emergency measures shall be temporary in their application, and their validity will be subjected to a detailed pest risk analysis as soon as possible.

15. Notification of non-compliance

Importing countries shall promptly inform exporting countries of any non-compliance with phytosanitary prohibitions, restrictions or requirements.

16. Non-discrimination

Phytosanitary measures shall be applied without discrimination between countries of the same phytosanitary status, if such countries can demonstrate that they apply identical or equivalent phytosanitary measures in pest management. In the case of a quarantine pest within a country, measures shall be applied without discrimination between domestic and imported consignments.

14. 緊急行動

各國在面對一種新的及/或意外的植物檢疫狀 况時, 得根據初步的有害生物風險分析立即採取緊急 措施。這些緊急措施之採行是臨時性的,其有效性取 決於儘快作出詳細的有害生物風險分析。

15. 不符規定之通知

輸入國於輸出國有任何不符合其植物檢疫禁 止、限制或要求的情況時,應立即通知輸出國。

16. 不歧視

如果某些國家在疫病蟲害管理上能證明是採用 相同的或具同等效力的植物檢疫措施,則植物檢疫措 施在同樣植物檢疫情況的國家之間的施行不應有歧 視。如果一國家內出現某一檢疫有害生物,則對國內 及輸入的貨品採取的檢疫措施不應有差別待遇。

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第一號(ISPM1)

國際貿易有關的植物檢疫原則

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