

防檢署執行WTO SPS協定簡介

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114.5.16



大綱



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WTO及SPS簡介





WTO



- **Established: 1 January 1995**
- **Created by: Uruguay Round negotiations (1986-94)**
- The only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade
- Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible

TAIWAN



- **Accession: 1 January 2002**
- **Membership name :The Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (referred to as Chinese Taipei)**



**TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS**



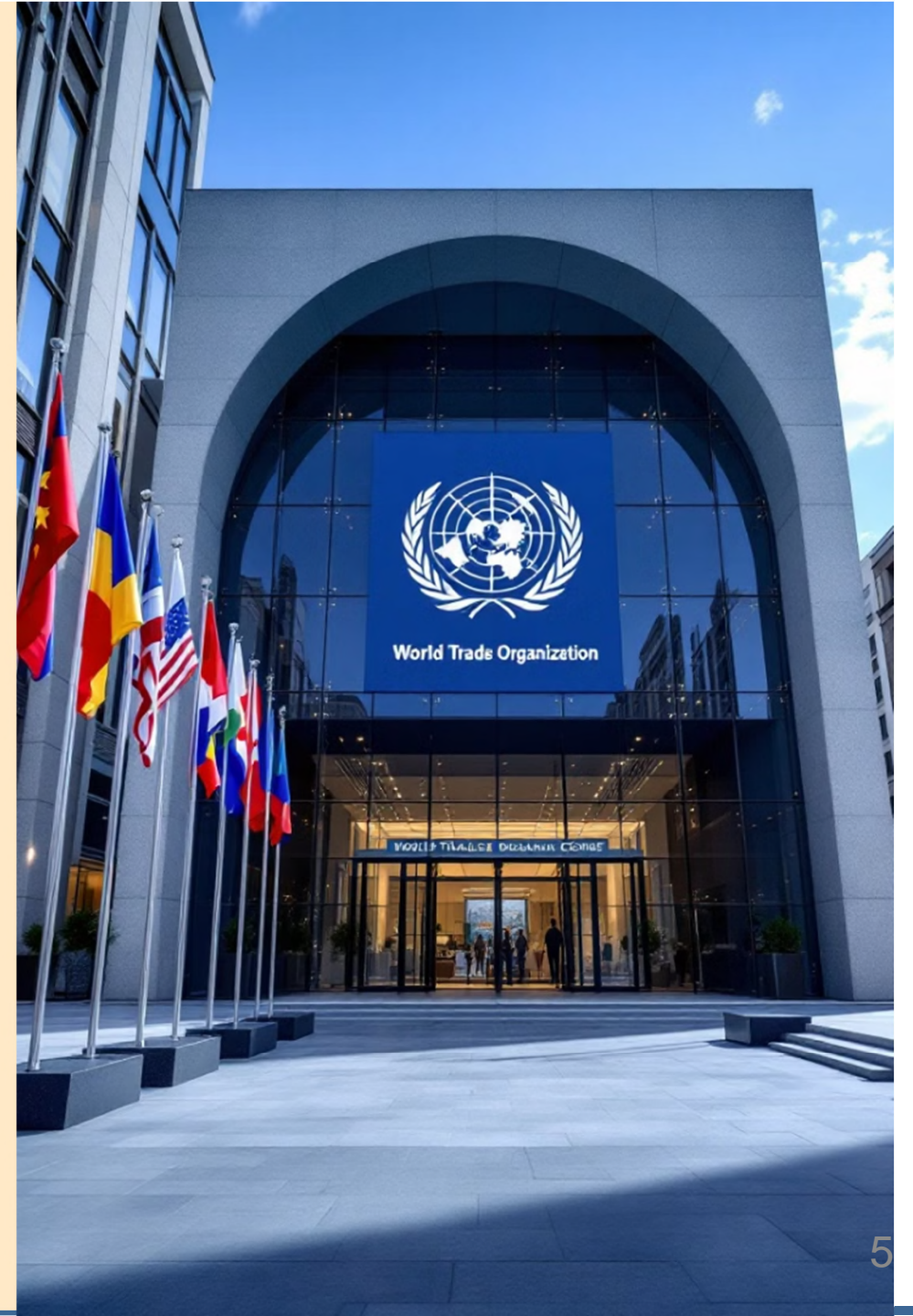
**DISPUTE
SETTLEMENT**

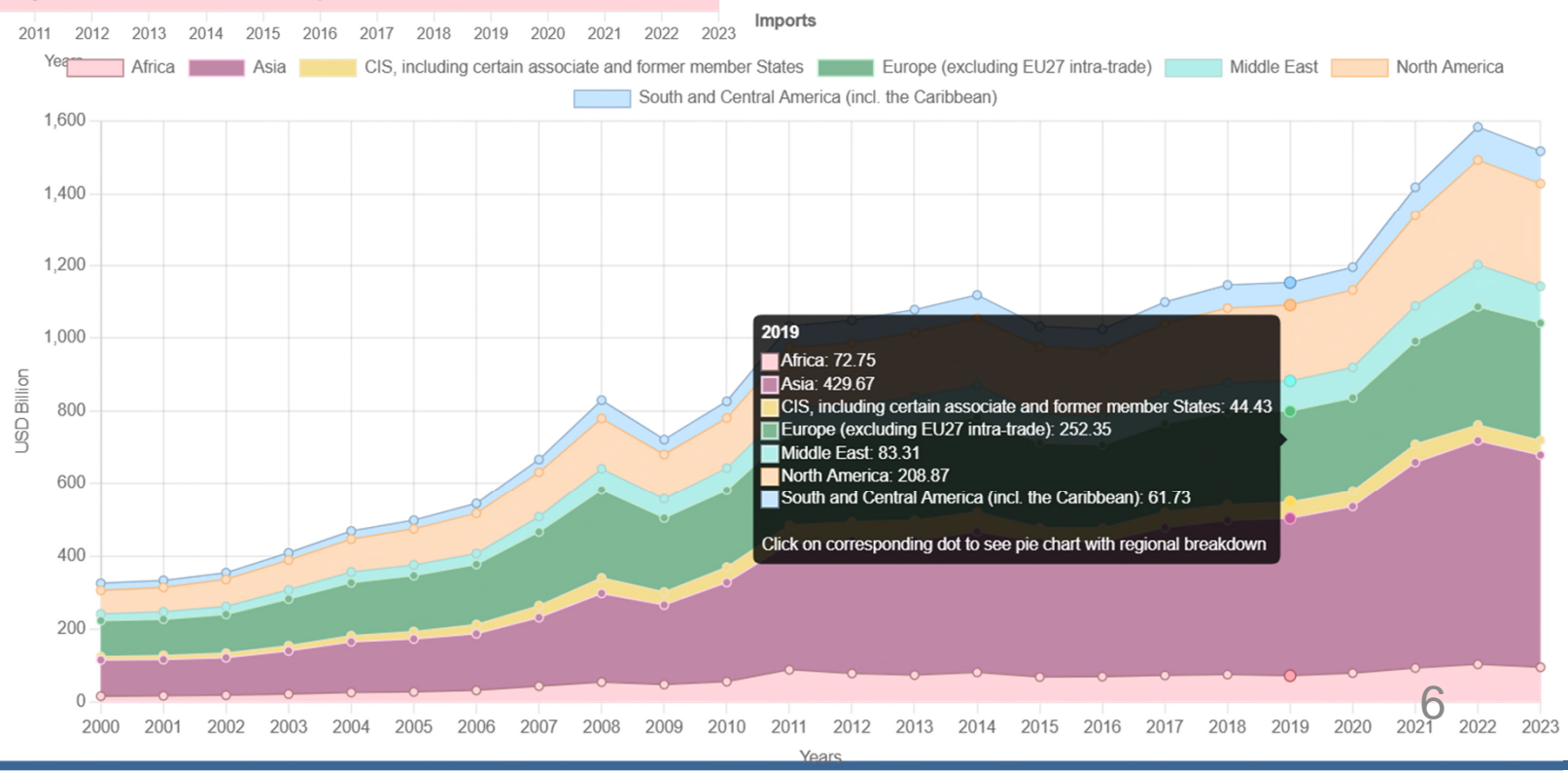
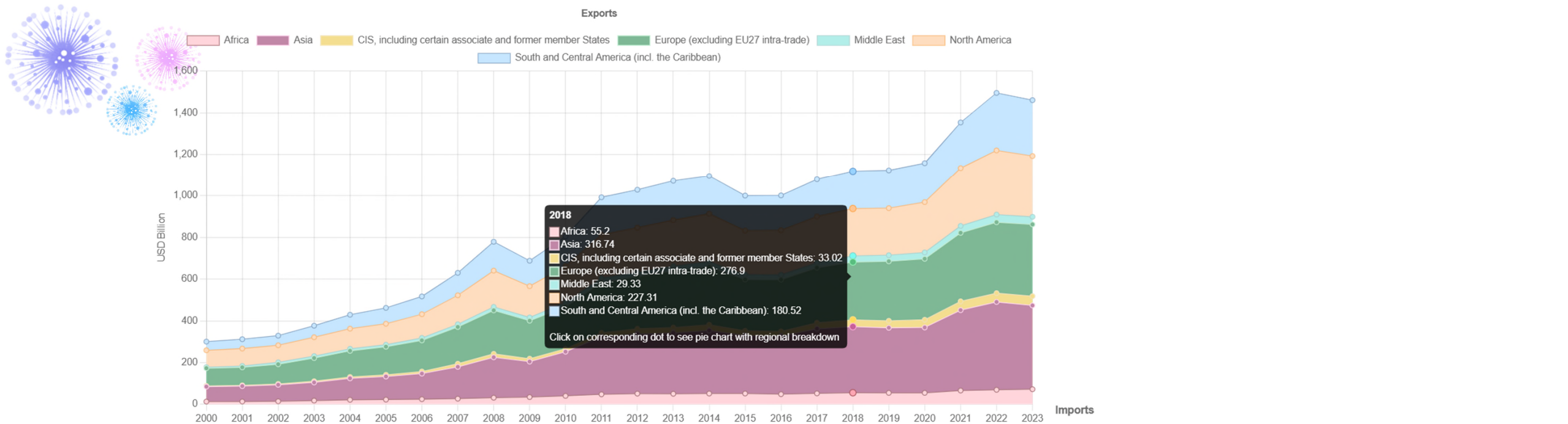


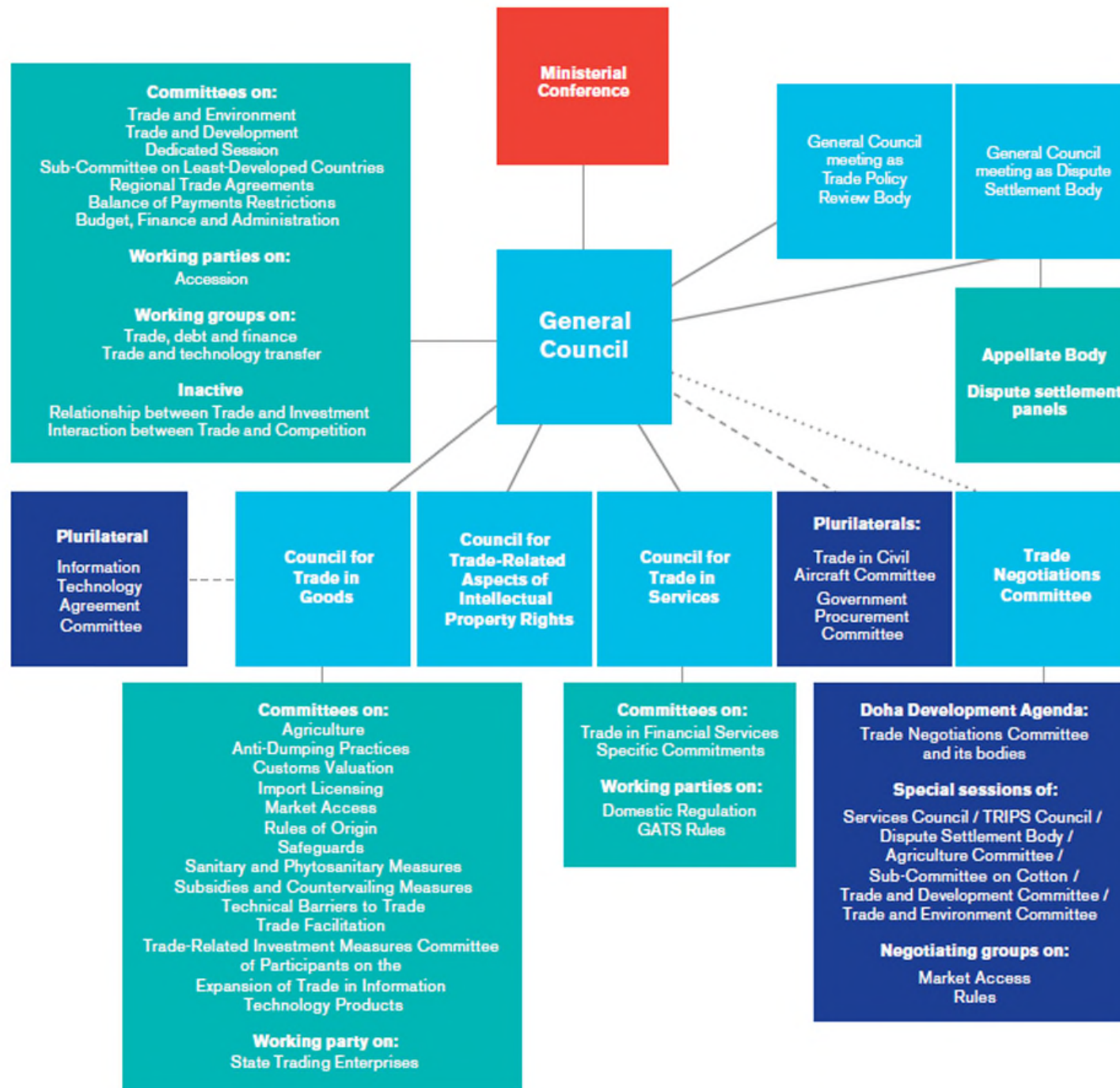
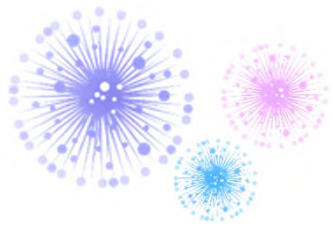
**IMPLEMENTATION
AND MONITORING**



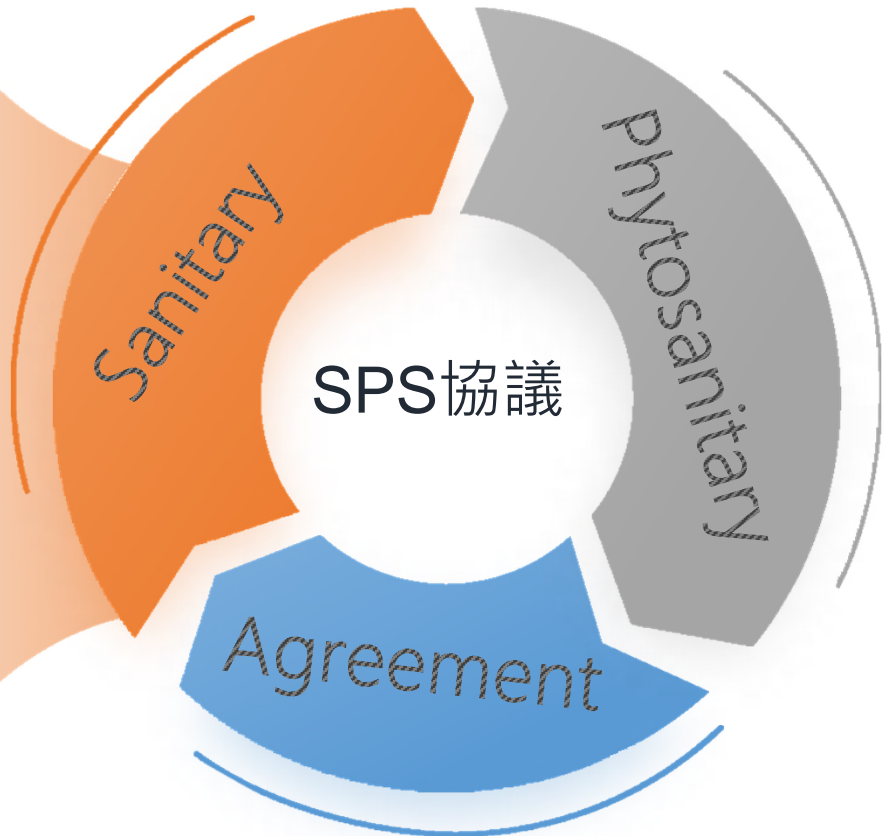
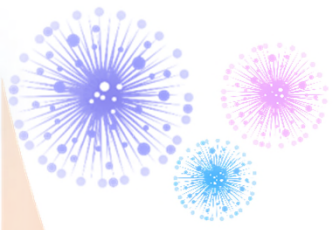
**BUILDING TRADE
CAPACITY**











Animal or plant life

- from pests, diseases, disease-causing organisms

Human or animal health

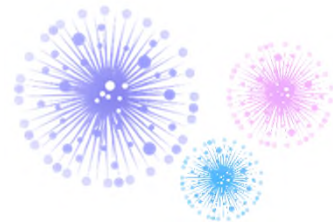
- from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in food, drink, feedstuff

Human life

- from plant- or animal-carried diseases

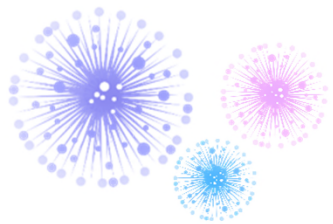
Territory of Member

- From other damage caused by entry, establishment or spread of pests



防檢署在 SPS 協定下的角色





國內及國際窗口	法規與政策制定	進出口檢疫機制	風險評估與管理
<p>進行農業部、食藥署外交部等部會協調;我國與 WTO 及其他會員國溝通的主要窗口</p>	<p>依據 SPS 規範建立國內檢疫法規與執行標準，確保符合國際貿易要求</p>	<p>審查進口動植物產品的檢疫要求，確保不引入有害生物或疾病</p>	<p>進行風險分析，針對不同國家的貿易夥伴設定科學合理的檢疫條件</p>



防檢署SPS 協定之執行實務





Article 3 Harmonization

表二 牛海綿狀腦病風險等級國家（地區）一覽表

動物傳染病	國家（地區）名稱及風險等級			備註
	風險可忽略	風險已控制	風險未定	
牛海綿狀腦病	亞洲： 日本 歐洲： 比利時、丹麥、波蘭、羅馬尼亞、斯洛維尼亞、西班牙、瑞典、英國（北愛爾蘭） 美洲： 巴西、加拿大、美國	歐洲： 英國（英格蘭、蘇格蘭、威爾斯）	亞洲： 以色列 歐洲： 奧地利、捷克、法國、芬蘭、德國、希臘、愛爾蘭、義大利、列支敦斯登、盧森堡、荷蘭、挪威、葡萄牙、斯洛伐克、瑞士	
	大洋洲： 澳大利亞、紐西蘭 美洲： 智利、哥斯大黎加、墨西哥、巴拿馬、巴拉圭			



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

BSE Risk Status



註：未列於表二之國家（地區），視為風險未定之未發生國家。



Article 4 Equivalence

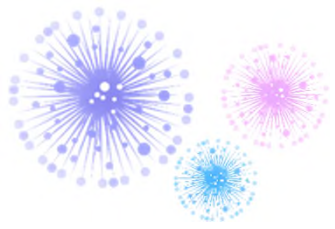
Pork import application

**After on site audit, the slaughterhouses
are equivalent to Taiwan's regulation**



Approval to Import



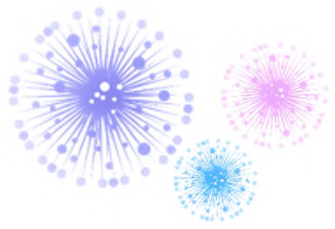


Article 4 Equivalence

Phalaenopsis export

- Pre-export treatment and post-entry quarantine measures are exempted for Phalaenopsis plant produced from the certified pest-free facilities.





Article 5

Risk assessment

Pig import

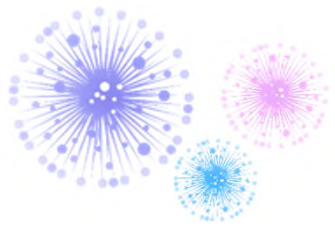


Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Pigs

tests may be exempted for the countries

- ✓ according to the report of the WOAHA or the relevant epidemiological information
- ✓ have not occurred for **more than 5 years.**

FMD	ASF	Brucellosis
SVD	PR	TGE
PRRS	PED	Seneca virus



Article 5

Risk assessment

Increased phytosanitary measures that do not comply with regulations

Re-shipped or Destruction



Quarantine Treatment

ex.
Fumigation (CH_3Br)
Chemical treatment
Heat treatment





Article 5

Least trade-restrictiveness



Iron prawn syndrome (IPV)
from imported shrimp



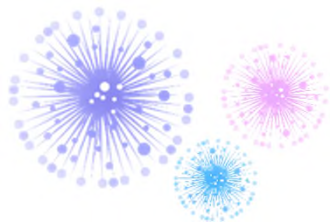
Continuous detection when
import



- ✓ Continue to collect scientific evidence
- ✓ No restrictions on trade

^ No restrictions on trade





Article 6 Regionalization

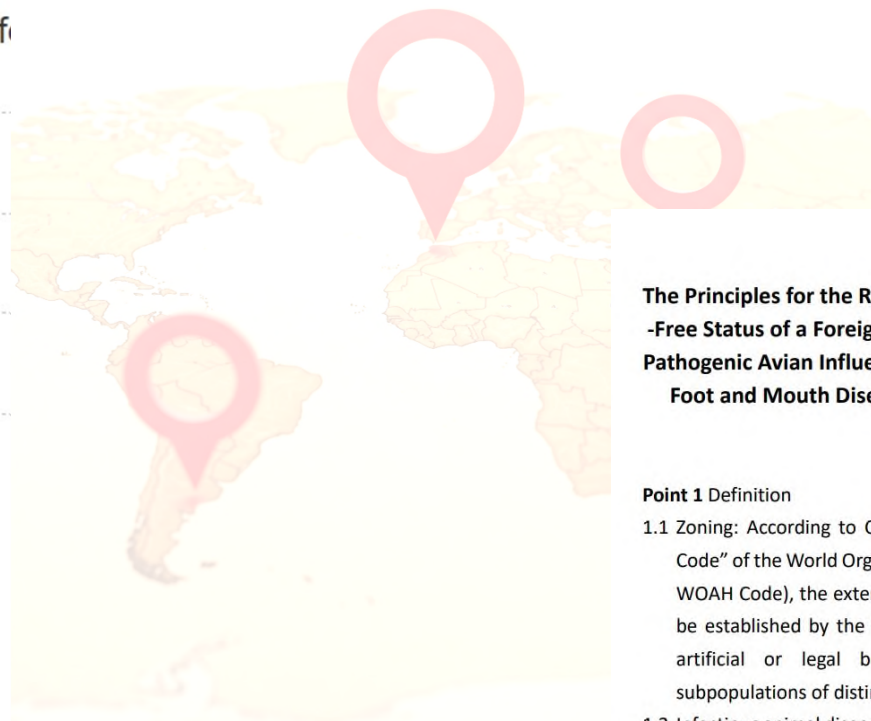
∴ 首頁 > 主要業務 > 動物檢疫 > 動物檢疫一般規定 > 申請認定為動物傳染病非疫區

申請認定為動物傳染病非疫區國家（地區）之作業程序 Procedure for Free Status of a Foreign Country

申請案應提交之問卷說明(The Questionnaire which must submit)

申請問卷-非疫國(free country Questionnaire)

申請問卷-非疫區(free zone Questionnaire for FMD, HPAI, ND)



Appendix

The Principles for the Recognition of Infectious Animal Disease -Free Status of a Foreign Country by Zoning Focused on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) , Newcastle Disease (ND), or Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Where Vaccination Is Not Practiced

Point 1 Definition

1.1 Zoning: According to Chapter 4.4 of the “Terrestrial Animal Health Code” of the World Organisation for Animal Health (hereinafter as the WOA Code), the extent of a zone and its geographical limits should be established by the Veterinary Authority on the basis of natural, artificial or legal boundaries in order to separate animal subpopulations of distinct health status.

1.2 Infectious animal diseases: Infectious animal diseases in the Principles

2024年WTO SPS 通報與透明度現況

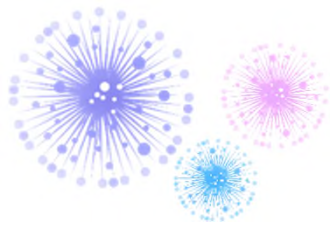


總通報量

- 65 位會員提交 1,994 筆新的或修訂的 SPS 通報
- 與 2022 年的創紀錄 2,172 筆相比，數量略有減少

通報內容類型分布

- 73% 的常規報告與食品安全有關
- 89% 的緊急報告與動物健康相關特定貿易關注 (STCs)
- 在2023年討論67項STC，其中17項為新關注
- 自1995年以來，總共有311筆STC (54%) 已被完全或部分解決。



Article 9

Technical Assistance



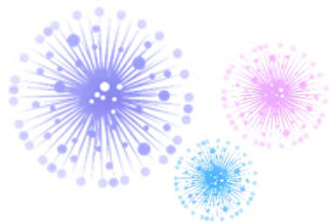
OIRSA
Central America Regional Banana
Yellow Leaf Disease (Fusarium Wilt)
Control Program





結語





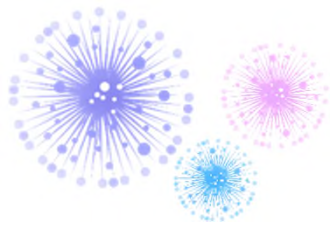
最新趨勢與挑戰

氣候變遷對食品安全的影響



新興病原體與害蟲的風險

受氣候變遷影響的 SPS 標準



持續精進與未來展望



Towards
Better
Transparency

- 加強風險分析與科學研究能力：
 - 投入資源於獸醫研究，以增進風險科學的基礎。
- 增強公私部門整合合作：
 - 相輔相成，共同推動公眾事務
- 強化國際合作積極參與國際組織：
 - 參加WAOAH、WTO SPS委員會等相關平台。

THANK YOU

