

食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定叢書（十五）

管制非檢疫有害生物： 概念及應用

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第16號，2002年

REGULATED NON-QUARANTINE PESTS: CONCEPT AND APPLICATION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

(ISPM Pub. No.16, 2002)

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。

為避免防疫檢疫與檢驗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

護公約秘書處編定之「國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準」系列（International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures，ISPM）及世界動物衛生組織編訂之「國際動物衛生法典」（International Animal Health Code）總則部分，期使相關人員充分認識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，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

字羣聰

謹誌

二〇〇六年二月

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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.

This standard was endorsed by the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2002.

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2002年3月由植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會批准。

Jacques Diouf

秘書長
聯合國糧農組織

Application

International standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs) are adopted by contracting parties to the IPPC, and by FAO Members that are not contracting parties, through the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. ISPMs are the standards, guidelines and recommendations recognized as the basis for phytosanitary measures applied by Members of the World Trade Organization under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. Non-contracting parties to the IPPC are encouraged to observe these standards.

Review and amendment

International standards for phytosanitary measures are subject to periodic review and amendment. The next review date for this standard is 2004, 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.

應用

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準是經國際植物保護公約之締約成員和糧農組織之非締約會員，透過植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會所通過。國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準係指作為世界貿易組織會員根據食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定而採用之植物防疫檢疫措施之基礎的標準、準則和建議。鼓勵國際植物保護公約之非締約會員遵守這些標準。

審查及修訂

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準應定期審查及修訂。本標準下次審查日期為2004年，或經由植物防疫檢疫措施委員會同意之其他日期。

各項標準於必要時將更新或再版。標準之持有者應確定係使用標準的現行版本。

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.

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會員，及下列區域性植物保護組織的執行/技術秘書處：

- 亞洲及太平洋植物保護委員會
- 加勒比海植物保護委員會
- 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 standard describes the concept of regulated non-quarantine pests and identifies their characteristics. It describes the application of the concept in practice and the relevant elements for regulatory systems.

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Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade, 1995. ISPM Pub. No. 1, FAO, Rome.

序言

範圍

本標準介紹了管制非檢疫有害生物概念，並且定義這些生物的特性。本標準也介紹應用在實際操作上的概念及管制系統中的相關要素。

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詞彙補充本第1號：管制有害生物官方防治概念之解釋及應用準則，2001。國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準 第5號，糧農組織，羅馬。

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監測準則，1998。國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準 第6號，糧農組織，羅馬。

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DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

containment	Application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest [FAO, 1995]
eradication	Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Eradicate]
intended use	Declared purpose for which plants, plant products, or other regulated articles are imported, produced, or used [ISPM Pub. No. 16, 2002]
official control	The active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradication or containment of quarantine pests or for the management of regulated non-quarantine pests [ICPM, 2001]
pathway	Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

定義和縮寫
圍堵

在受侵染地區內或外圍利用植物防疫檢疫措施防止一有害生物之擴散【糧農組織，1995年】。

撲滅

應用植物防疫檢疫措施消滅某一地區之有害生物【糧農組織，1990年；糧農組織，1995年修正；原為 Eradicate】

預定用途

輸入、生產或使用的植物、植物產品或其它管制物品所申報之目的【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第16號出版物，2002年】

官方防治

為了檢疫有害生物之撲滅或圍堵或管制非檢疫有害生物之管理，而積極實施強制性植物檢疫法規及應用強制性植物檢疫程序【植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年】

途徑

任何可使有害生物進入或傳播的方式【糧農組織，1990年；糧農組織，1995年修正】

pest Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]

Pest Risk Analysis The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997]

phytosanitary action An official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance, or treatment, undertaken to implement phytosanitary regulations or procedures [ICPM, 2001]

phytosanitary measure (agreed interpretation) Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISC, 2001]

The agreed interpretation of the term phytosanitary measure accounts for the relationship of phytosanitary measures to regulated non-quarantine pests. This relationship is not adequately reflected in the definition found in Article II of the IPPC (1997).

有害生物 對植物或植物產品有害的植物、動物或病原體之任何種、品系或生物型【糧農組織，1990年；糧農組織，1995 修正；國際植物保護公約，1997年】

有害生物風險分析 評價生物的或其它科學與經濟的證據，俾決定某一有害生物是否應予以管制及將為此採取的任何植物防疫檢疫措施之強度的過程【糧農組織，1995年；國際植物保護公約，1997修正】

植物檢疫行動 為執行植物檢疫規定或程序而採取的一項官方行動，如檢驗、檢測、監視或處理等【植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年】

植物防疫檢疫措施(商定的解釋) 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【糧農組織，1995；國際植物保護公約，1997年修正；臨時標準委員會，2001年】

植物防疫檢疫措施一詞的商定解釋，說明了植物防疫檢疫措施與管制非檢疫有害生物的關係。這種關係並未在國際植物保護公約（1997年）第II條的定義中適當反映出來。

phytosanitary regulation	Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests, including establishment of procedures for phytosanitary certification [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001]
plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997]
planting (including replanting)	Any operation for the placing of plants in a growing medium, or by grafting or similar operations, to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
plants for planting	Plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted [FAO, 1990]
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 [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]

植物檢疫規定	為防範檢疫有害生物傳入及/或傳播，或對管制非檢疫有害生物之經濟衝擊加以限制的官方規定，包括植物檢疫發證程序之建立【糧農組織，1990年；糧農組織，1995年修正；植物防疫檢疫措施專家委員會，1999年；植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年】
植物	活的植物及其部份，包括種子和種原【糧農組織，1990年；國際植物保護公約，1997年修正】
種植 (包括再植)	將植物放置於栽培介質中或嫁接或類似的操作，以確保其後之生長、生殖或繁殖為目的的任何操作【糧農組織，1990年；植物防疫檢疫措施專家委員會，1999年修正】
種植用植物	為保持種植狀態、待種植或再種植之植物【糧農組織，1990年】
檢疫有害生物	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佈且也有官方防治的有害生物【糧農組織，1990年；糧農組織，1995年修正；國際植物保護公約，1997年】

- regulated area** An area into which, within which and/or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary regulations or procedures in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001]
- regulated non-quarantine pest** A non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [IPPC, 1997]
- RNQP** Regulated Non-Quarantine Pest [ISPM Pub. No. 16, 2002]
- suppression** The application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999]

管制區

植物、植物產品及其它管制物品進入該地區，在其內及/或自其輸出需採取植物防疫檢疫措施以防範管制檢疫有害生物之傳入及/或傳播或對管制非檢疫有害生物之經濟衝擊進行限制之地區【植物防疫檢疫措施專家委員會，1996年；植物防疫檢疫措施專家委員會，1999修正；植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年】

管制非檢疫有害生物

其存在於種植用植物時會影響植物之預定用途而產生無法接受的經濟衝擊，因此在輸入締約成員境內被管制的非檢疫有害生物【國際植物保護公約，1997年】。

RNQP

係Regulated Non-Quarantine Pest管制非檢疫有害生物的英文縮寫【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第16號出版物，2002年】

抑制

於被感染地區內實施植物防疫檢疫措施以降低有害生物族群【糧農組織，1995年；植物防疫檢疫措施專家委員會，1999修正】

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

Pests that are not quarantine pests may be subject to phytosanitary measures because their presence in plants for planting results in economically unacceptable impacts. They are defined in the IPPC (1997) as regulated non-quarantine pests (RNQPs). Several provisions of the IPPC (1997) deal with RNQPs.

The distinction between RNQPs and quarantine pests, both of which are regulated pests, can be described in terms of the pest status, presence, pathway/commodity, economic impacts, and type of official control. In accordance with Article VI.2, "contracting parties shall not require phytosanitary measures for non-regulated pests." (IPPC, 1997)

The application of the concept of RNQPs follows the principles of technical justification, risk analysis, managed risk, minimal impact, equivalence, non-discrimination, and transparency. Each element of the definition of RNQPs has a specific meaning, and as a consequence, host-pest interactions, non-phytosanitary certification programmes that contain elements suitable for phytosanitary certification, tolerances, and non-compliance actions all need to be considered when defining the requirements for the application of measures for RNQPs.

要件綱要

對於非檢疫有害生物可能需要採取植物防疫檢疫措施，因為其在種植用植物中的存在造成無法接受的經濟衝擊。在國際植物保護公約（1997年）中將這種有害生物定義為管制非檢疫有害生物。國際植物保護公約（1997年）有若干條款處理管制非檢疫有害生物。

管制非檢疫有害生物和檢疫有害生物均為管制有害生物，可從有害生物狀況、存在情況、途徑/商品、經濟衝擊、官方防治之形式等方面對它們加以區別。根據第VI.2條，"締約成員不應要求對非管制有害生物採取植物防疫檢疫措施。"（國際植物保護公約，1997年）

管制非檢疫有害生物概念之應用，依循技術理由、風險分析、管理的風險、最小衝擊、同等效力、不歧視和透明化等原則。管制非檢疫有害生物定義的每個要素均有具體含義，因此，當定義管制非檢疫有害生物措施的應用要件時，需要考慮寄主—有害生物的交互作用、包含適合採用植物檢疫證明書要素的非植物檢疫發證計畫，容忍度和違規行為等。

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Background

Certain pests that are not quarantine pests are subject to phytosanitary measures because their presence in plants for planting results in economically unacceptable impacts associated with the intended use of the plants. Such pests are known as regulated non-quarantine pests (RNQPs) and are present and often widespread in the importing country. Where official control is applied to plants for planting produced within countries to protect them from such pests, then the same or equivalent phytosanitary measures may be applied to those pests on imported plants for planting of the same species for the same intended use.

2. Provisions of the IPPC Regarding Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests

In addition to definitions found in Article II, as well as other references to regulated pests in the IPPC (1997), the following provisions of the IPPC (1997) are relevant to regulated nonquarantine pests.

Article VII.1

"With the aim of preventing the introduction and/or spread of regulated pests into their territories, contracting parties shall have sovereign authority to regulate, in accordance with applicable

一般要件

1. 背景

某些有害生物為非檢疫有害生物，仍需要採取植物防疫檢疫措施，因為依植物的預定用途，則這些有害生物在種植用植物中的存在造成無法接受的經濟衝擊。這種有害生物即管制非檢疫有害生物，且其存在於輸入國並往往廣佈於該國。如果對國內生產的種植用植物進行官方防治以防這些有害生物，則對於供相同預定用途的輸入種植用之同種植物，可以針對其上的那些有害生物採用相同或具同等效力的植物防疫檢疫措施。

2. 國際植物保護公約有關管制非檢疫有害生物之條款

國際植物保護公約（1997年）中除第II條的定義及其它地方提到的管制有害生物外，下列條款和管制非檢疫有害生物相關。

第VII.1條

“為防止管制有害生物傳入境內及/或在境內傳播，各締約成員遵照適用的國際協定應有主權管制植物、植物產品和其它管制物品的輸入，為此目的得：

international agreements, the entry of plants and plant products and other regulated articles and, to this end, may:

- a) prescribe and adopt phytosanitary measures...*
- b) refuse entry or detain, or require treatment, destruction or removal ...*
- c) prohibit or restrict the movement of regulated pests...."*

Article VI.1

"Contracting parties may require phytosanitary measures for quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests, provided that such measures are:

- a) no more stringent than measures applied to the same pests, if present within the territory of the importing contracting party; and*
- b) limited to what is necessary to protect plant health and/or safeguard the intended use and can be technically justified by the contracting party concerned."*

Article VI.2

"Contracting parties shall not require phytosanitary measures for non-regulated pests."

Article IV.3

"Each contracting party shall make provision, to the best of its ability, for the following:

- a) the distribution of information within the territory of the contracting party regarding regulated pests and the means of their prevention and control ... "*

- a) 規定和採取植物檢疫措施…
- b) 拒絕入境或扣留或要求檢疫處理、銷毀或移出…
- c) 禁止或限制管制有害生物的移動…"

第VI.1條

"締約成員可要求對檢疫有害生物和管制非檢疫有害生物採取植物檢疫措施，惟此等措施必須：

- a) 對存在輸入締約成員境內於相同的有害生物不採取更為嚴格的措施；
- b) 以保護植物健康及/或保障預定用途之需要為限、且須能被有關的締約成員認為技術上合理者。"

第VI.2條

"締約成員對非管制有害生物不得要求檢疫措施。"

第IV.3條

"各締約成員應盡其所能準備下列事項：

- a) 在締約成員境內分發有關管制有害生物及其防範和防治方法之資料…"

Article VII.2i

"Contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, establish and update lists of regulated pests, using scientific names, and make such lists available to the Secretary (of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures), to regional plant protection organizations of which they are members and, on request, to other contracting parties."

ANNEX:

Text of the Model Phytosanitary Certificate:

"This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.

*They are deemed to be practically free from other pests. **

**Optional clause"*

3. Comparison between RNQPs and Other Pests

3.1 Comparison with quarantine pests

Quarantine pests and RNQPs can be compared on the basis of four elements of their defining criteria: pest status in the

第VII.2i條

"締約成員應盡其所能使用學名來建立及更新管制有害生物清單，並提供給植物防疫檢疫措施委員會秘書、其所屬的區域性植物保護組織，並應要求時提供給其他締約成員。"

附件：

植物檢疫證明書樣本的內容：

"茲證明本文件所述植物、植物產品或其他管制物品業依有關官方程序檢驗及/或檢測，並認為無輸入締約成員指定的檢疫有害生物，符合輸入締約成員的現行植物檢疫規定，包括對管制非檢疫有害生物之檢疫要求。

它們實際上可視為不帶其他有害生物。*

*選擇性條款"

3. 管制非檢疫有害生物與其他生物之比較

3.1 與檢疫有害生物之比較

檢疫有害生物和管制非檢疫有害生物可依其定義標準的四個要素予以比較：輸入國的有害生物狀況，途徑/商品，該種有害生物所產生的經濟衝擊，官方防治措施的應用。

importing country, pathway/commodity, economic impacts associated with the pest, and the application of official control.

The table below provides a summary of the distinctions.

Comparison of Quarantine Pests and RNQPs

Defining criteria	Quarantine pest	RNQP
Pest status	Absent or of limited distribution	Present and may be widely distributed
Pathway	Phytosanitary measures for any pathway	Phytosanitary measures only on plants for planting
Economic impact	Impact is predicted	Impact is known
Official control	Under official control if present with the aim of eradication or containment	Under official control with respect to the specified plants for planting with the aim of suppression

3.1.1 Pest status

In the case of quarantine pests, phytosanitary measures focus on reducing the likelihood of introduction, or if the pest is present, reducing the likelihood of spread. This means that, in the case of a quarantine pest, the pest is absent or is being prevented from invading new areas and is being officially controlled where it occurs. In the case of an RNQP, the likelihood of introduction is not relevant as a criterion, because the pest is present and quite possibly widespread.

下表簡要介紹區分情況。

檢疫有害生物與管制非檢疫有害生物的比較

定義標準	檢疫有害生物	管制非檢疫有害生物
有害生物狀況	不存在或分佈有限	存在並可能廣泛分佈
途徑	對任何途徑的植物防疫檢疫措施	僅對種植用植物的植物防疫檢疫措施
經濟衝擊	衝擊已被預測	衝擊已知
官方防治	如果存在即進行官方防治以期撲滅或圍堵	關於特定種植用植物進行官方防治以期抑制

3.1.1 有害生物狀況

如是檢疫有害生物，植物防疫檢疫措施著重於減少傳入的可能性，或如該有害生物已存在，則減少其傳播之可能性。亦即在檢疫有害生物的情況下，該有害生物或不存在或正在防止其侵入新的地區而且已針對發生地區進行官方防治。如是管制非檢疫有害生物，傳入的可能性不宜作為一項標準，因為該有害生物已經存在並且很可能已廣泛傳播。

3.1.2 Pathway

Phytosanitary regulations and procedures may be applied for quarantine pests associated with any host or pathway. For RNQPs, the only pathway that may be regulated is plants for planting of specified host(s) for a particular intended use.

3.1.3 Economic impacts

The main difference between the definitions of a quarantine pest and an RNQP with respect to economic impact is the distinction between potential economic importance for quarantine pests and known economically unacceptable impacts for regulated non-quarantine pests. Since the RNQP is present in the country, detailed first-hand information should be available about its impact, which is therefore known rather than predicted as for quarantine pests that are not yet present in that country. Furthermore, the potential economic importance associated with quarantine pests may include consideration of factors such as market access into other countries and environmental effects that are not relevant for RNQPs, because the pests are established.

3.1.4 Official control

All regulated pests are subject to official control. If present in an area, quarantine pests are subject to official control, in the form of phytosanitary measures for their eradication and/or containment.

3.1.2 途徑

植物檢疫規定和程序可應用於與任何寄主或途徑有關的檢疫有害生物。對於管制非檢疫有害生物，可以管制的唯一途徑是某種特殊預定用途之特定寄主的種植用植物。

3.1.3 經濟衝擊

檢疫有害生物與管制非檢疫有害生物的定義在經濟衝擊層面間的主要差異是，檢疫有害生物的經濟重要性是潛在的，而管制非檢疫有害生物的經濟衝擊則是已知且無法接受的。由於管制非檢疫有害生物已在國內存在，應有關於其衝擊程度的詳細第一手資料，因此這種衝擊是已知的，而不像檢疫有害生物，因尚未存在於該國而需要作預測。此外檢疫有害生物的潛在經濟重要性可以包括考慮其它國家的市場進入和環境影響等因素，這些因素與管制非檢疫有害生物無關，因為這些有害生物已經立足。

3.1.4 官方防治

所有管制有害生物均需官方防治。如檢疫有害生物已存在於某個地區，則以撲滅及/或圍堵這些有害植物的植物防疫檢疫措施之方式來進行官方防治。對於管制非檢疫有害生物，則需要以抑制這些有害生物在特定種植用植物中的植物防疫檢疫措施之

RNQPs are subject to official control in the form of phytosanitary measures for their suppression in the specified plants for planting.

3.2 Comparison with non-regulated pests

Some pests, which are neither quarantine pests nor RNQPs, may cause unacceptable impacts (i.e. damage) of a non-phytosanitary nature (e.g. commercial or food safety). Measures applied to plants damaged in this way are not phytosanitary measures. In accordance with Article VI.2, "contracting parties shall not require phytosanitary measures for non-regulated pests." (IPPC, 1997)

4. Criteria that Define RNQPs

The definition of RNQPs provides criteria to distinguish this category of pests from quarantine pests. Further understanding of certain words in the definition is important for the proper interpretation and application of the concept.

4.1 "Plants for planting"

The concept of RNQPs is specifically limited in application to "plants for planting". Plants are defined as "living plants and parts thereof, including seeds". Therefore, "plants for planting" includes seeds, bulbs and tubers, and various kinds of vegetative propagating material, which may be whole plants or parts of plants (such as cuttings).

Since "plants for planting" includes "plants intended to remain

方式來進行官方防治。

3.2 與非管制有害生物之比較

某些有害生物既不是檢疫有害生物，也不是管制非檢疫有害生物，可能產生非植物檢疫性質（如商業或食品安全）的不可接受的影響（即損害）。對遭受這種方式損害的植物採用的措施不屬於植物防疫檢疫措施。根據第VI.2條，"締約成員不應要求對非管制有害生物採取植物防疫檢疫措施。"（國際植物保護公約，1997年）

4. 定義管制非檢疫有害生物之標準

管制非檢疫有害生物的定義提供了區分這一類有害生物與檢疫有害生物的標準。進一步瞭解定義中的某些用字對於適當解釋和應用這一概念極為重要。

4.1 "種植用植物"

管制非檢疫有害生物的概念特別限定應用於"種植用植物"。植物的定義是"活的植物及其部分，包括種子"。因此，"種植用植物"包括種子、鱗莖和塊莖、各種無性繁殖材料。這種無性繁殖植物可能是整株植物或植物的一部分（如插枝等）。

由於種植用植物包括"為保持種植狀態的植物"，盆栽

planted”, potted plants (including bonsai) are included. Risks associated with plants that are intended to remain planted may be less than for plants intended for multiplication.

4.2 "Intended use"

The "intended use" of plants for planting may be:

- growing for direct production of other commodity classes (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain, etc.)
- to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals)
- increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds).

Risk of economically unacceptable impact varies with different pests, commodities, and intended use. Distinctions may be made between commercial use (involving a sale or intention to sell), and non-commercial use (not involving a sale and limited to a low number of plants for planting for private use), where such a distinction is technically justified.

4.3 "Those plants"

"Those plants" refers to the specific plants (species, varieties, etc.) for planting, either imported or domestically produced for the intended use, that are regulated by the importing country with respect to RNQPs.

植物（包括盆景）也包括在內。為保持種植狀態之植物所帶來的風險可能比預定作繁殖用植物小。

4.2 "預定用途"

種植用植物的預定用途可能有：

- 為直接生產其它商品類別（如水果、切花、木材、穀物等）而種植
- 保持種植狀態（如觀賞植物）
- 增加相同種植用植物之數量（例如塊莖、插枝、種子）。

造成經濟上無法接受的衝擊之風險依有害生物、商品和預定用途的不同而異。在具有技術上合理的情況下，差異可來自商業用途（涉及銷售或有意銷售）和非商業用途（不涉及銷售，限於數量較少的供私人使用之種植用植物）。

4.3 "那些植物"

"那些植物"指特定種植用植物（種、品種等）其為預定用途而輸入或在國內生產由輸入國對管制非檢疫有害生物進行管制。

4.4 "Economically unacceptable impact"

The definition for a regulated non-quarantine pest refers to an "economically unacceptable impact." This means that losses are measured in terms of economic impacts, and judged to be acceptable or unacceptable.

For quarantine pests, economic impacts include effects on market access as well as those impacts that may be less easily quantified in direct economic terms, such as certain effects on the environment as related to plant health. Because RNQPs are already present, there are not new or additional impacts related to market access or environmental health. Therefore these impacts are not considered relevant factors in determining economic impacts for RNQPs.

Relevant factors in determining economically unacceptable impacts include:

- reduction of quantity of marketable yield (e.g. reduction in yield)
- reduction of quality (e.g. reduced sugar content in grapes for wine, downgrading of marketed product)
- extra costs of pest control (e.g. roguing, pesticide application)
- extra costs of harvesting and grading (e.g. culling)
- costs of replanting (e.g. due to loss of longevity of plants)
- loss due to the necessity of growing substitute crops (e.g. due to need to plant lower yielding resistant varieties of the same crop)

4.4 "無法接受的經濟衝擊"

對管制非檢疫有害生物的定義而言係指"無法接受的經濟衝擊"。也就是用經濟衝擊來衡量損失，並判斷該損失可被接受或無法接受。

至於檢疫有害生物，其經濟衝擊包括對市場進入的影響及以直接經濟術語可能不太容易量化的那些衝擊，如與植物健康有關的環境上的某些影響。由於管制非檢疫有害生物已經存在，故不會有新的或與市場進入或環境衛生有關的額外衝擊。因此這些衝擊不被認為是用來決定管制非檢疫有害生物之經濟衝擊的相關因素。

決定無法接受的經濟衝擊之相關因素包括：

- 可銷售產量的減少（例如產量減少）
- 品質的降低（如釀酒葡萄中糖分減少、上市產品品質降低）
- 防治有害生物的額外費用（如拔除、施用農藥）
- 收穫和分級的額外費用（如淘汰）
- 再種植的費用（如由於植物生命力喪失）
- 由於必須種植替代作物而帶來的損失（如由於需要種植同一作物或不同作物的低產抗性品種）。

or different crops).

In particular cases, pest effects on other host plants at the place of production may be considered relevant factors.

4.5 "Regulated"

"Regulated" in the definition of RNQP refers to official control. An official control programme for RNQPs can be applied on a national, sub-national, or local area basis. (see Glossary supplement no. 1: Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests, 2001)

5. Relevant Principles and Obligations

The application of the concept of RNQPs follows in particular the principles and obligations of technical justification, risk analysis, managed risk, minimal impact, equivalence, non-discrimination, and transparency.

5.1 Technical justification

Phytosanitary measures covering RNQPs should be technically justified as required by the IPPC (1997). The classification of a pest as an RNQP and any restrictions placed on the import of the plant species with which it is associated should be justified by

在特殊情況下，在生產地點有害生物對其它寄主植物的影響可視為相關因素。

4.5 "管制"

在管制非檢疫有害生物定義中的"管制"係指官方防治。管制非檢疫有害生物的官方防治計畫可實施於國家或地方層級。（見詞彙補充本第1號：管制有害生物官方防治概念之解釋和應用準則，2001年）

5. 相關原則及義務

管制非檢疫有害生物概念之應用需特別依循技術理由、風險分析、管理的風險、最小衝擊、同等效力、不歧視及透明化等原則和義務。

5.1 技術理由

涉及管制非檢疫有害生物的植物防疫檢疫措施，依國際植物保護公約（1997年）之要求，應在技術上是合理的。將一種有害生物列為管制非檢疫有害生物，及對與該有害生物有關的植物

pest risk analysis.

5.2 Risk assessment

Pest risk assessment for RNQPs is not the same as pest risk assessment performed for a potential quarantine pest because it is not necessary to evaluate the probability of establishment, nor the long-term economic impact of an RNQP. It is, however, necessary to demonstrate that plants for planting are a pathway for the pest, and the plants for planting are the main source of infestation that result in economically unacceptable impacts.

5.3 Managed risk, minimal impact and equivalence

Risk management for RNQPs requires a decision regarding whether the economic impact determined through risk assessment represents an "unacceptable level of risk." Decisions regarding the strength of the measures to be used for risk management should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination, managed risk, and minimal impact, and should allow for the acceptance of equivalent measures where appropriate.

5.4 Non-discrimination

Phytosanitary measures for RNQPs should respect the principle of non-discrimination both between countries and between domestic and imported consignments. A pest can only qualify as an RNQP

種類的輸入施予任何限制措施，應經有害生物風險分析俾合理化。

5.2 風險評估

對管制非檢疫有害生物的有害生物風險評估，與對具潛在性的檢疫有害生物進行的有害生物風險評估不同，因為其既不需評估管制非檢疫有害生物立足之可能性，亦不需評估其長期的經濟衝擊。但必須證明種植用植物是該有害生物的一個傳播途徑，及種植用植物是造成無法接受的經濟衝擊之侵染的主要來源。

5.3 管理的風險、最小衝擊和同等效力

管制非檢疫有害生物的風險管理需要就透過風險評估而決定的經濟衝擊，來判斷是否已達到"無法接受的風險水平"。關於用於風險管理的措施強度的決定，應根據不歧視、管理的風險和最小衝擊的原則，並應允許接受適當的同等措施。

5.4 不歧視

在國與國之間及國內的與輸入的貨品之間，管制非檢疫有害生物的植物防疫檢疫措施應尊重不歧視原則。只有當某種有害生物在締約成員境內進行官方防治、並且

if there is official control within the territory of the contracting party requiring that no plants for planting with the same intended use (of the same or similar species of host plants), irrespective of their origin, be sold or planted if containing the pest, or containing the pest above a specified tolerance. A pest on an imported consignment can only be regulated as an RNQP if the plants are to be sold or planted within the territory of the importing country, or within that part of its territory, where the official control for the pest applies.

5.5 Transparency

National regulations and requirements for RNQPs, including details of official control programmes should be published and transmitted to any contracting party that may be directly affected (Article VII.2b). The technical justification for categorizing a pest as an RNQP and the justification for the strength of the measures applied for RNQPs should be made available by the importing contracting party upon request of another contracting party (Article VII.2c).

6. Application

When an NPPO wants to designate certain pests as RNQPs, the NPPO needs to consider the elements described above. In addition, some specific issues, such as host-pest interactions, and the existence of certification programmes (e.g. seed certification)

該締約成員要求預定用途相同（相同或相似寄主植物種類）的種植用植物，無論其產地，如果含有有害生物或含有的有害生物高於規定的容忍度，則均不得銷售或種植，這種有害生物才能被稱為管制非檢疫有害生物。只有當植物在輸入國境內銷售或種植或者在其境內對有害生物進行官方防治的地區內銷售或種植，輸入貨品中的有害生物才可以作為管制非檢疫有害生物加以管制。

5.5 透明化

關於管制非檢疫有害生物的國家規定和要件，包括官方防治計畫的細節，應公告並通知可能直接受到影響的任何締約成員（第VII.2b條）。輸入締約成員在另一締約成員要求時應提供將有害生物列為管制非檢疫有害生物的技術理由和對管制非檢疫有害生物所採用的措施強度的理由（第VII.2c條）。

6. 應用

當一個國家植物保護機構要將某些有害生物定為管制非檢疫有害生物時，該機構需考慮上述要素。此外，尚可考慮一些特殊議題，如寄主－有害生物的交互作用、是否有種植用植物的發證計畫（如種子驗證）等。

for plants for planting may be considered.

6.1 Host-pest interaction

RNQPs should be defined in relation to a specified host or hosts because the same pest might not be regulated as an RNQP on other hosts. For example, a virus may cause economically unacceptable impact in one species of plants for planting, but not in another. Distinctions should be made regarding the specified taxonomic level of the host plants for the application of phytosanitary requirements for RNQPs where information available on host-pest interaction supports such distinctions (e.g. varietal resistance/susceptibility, pest virulence).

6.2 Certification programmes¹

Programmes for the certification of plants for planting (sometimes known as "certification schemes") frequently include specific requirements for pests, in addition to non-phytosanitary elements such as requirements for varietal purity, color, size of the product, etc. The pests concerned may be RNQPs if this can be technically justified and if the certification programme is mandatory, and thus can be considered to be official control, i.e. established or recognized by the national government or NPPO under appropriate legislative authority. In general, the pests for which certification programmes are intended are those which cause economically unacceptable impact for the crop concerned and are

6.1 寄主－有害生物的交互作用

管制非檢疫有害生物應以其與某一特定寄主或某些寄主的關係來定義，因為相同的有害生物在其它寄主中可能不被當作管制非檢疫有害生物而加以管制。例如，一個病毒可能對某個種植用植物種類產生無法接受的經濟衝擊，但對另一個種植用植物種類則否。在有關寄主－有害生物交互作用資料（如品種抗性/感性、有害生物毒性）的支持下，應對寄主植物的實際分類地位進行區分，俾植物檢疫要件可應用於管制非檢疫有害生物。

6.2 發證計畫¹

種植用植物驗證計畫除包括非檢疫要素如品種純度、顏色和產品大小等要件外，通常還包括有害生物的特殊要件。如果能夠在技術上合理化，且如果發證計畫屬強制性，因而可以視為官方防治，即由中央政府或在適當法律授權下之國家植物保護機構而建立或認可，則該有害生物可被視為管制非檢疫有害生物。一般說來，驗證計畫所針對的有害生物就是那些對有關作物造成無法接受的經濟衝擊，並且主要在種植用植物中傳播的有害生物，因而被稱為管制非檢疫有害生物。然而，發證計畫中提到的有

mainly transmitted in plants for planting, thereby qualifying as RNQPs. However, not all pests mentioned in certification programmes are necessarily RNQPs. Some existing programmes may include tolerances for pests or pest damage whose technical justification has not been demonstrated.

6.3 Tolerances

The application of the concept of RNQPs requires acceptance and establishment of appropriate tolerances for RNQP levels in official control programmes and corresponding requirements at import. The level of tolerance depends on the technical justification and follows in particular the principles of managed risk, non-discrimination, and minimal impact. In some cases, if technically justified, this tolerance may be zero, based on specified sampling and testing procedures.

6.4 Non-compliance

Phytosanitary action taken for non-compliance with phytosanitary requirements for RNQPs should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and minimal impact.

Options include:

- downgrading (change commodity class or intended use)
- treatment
- redirection for another purpose (e.g. processing)

害生物不一定是管制非檢疫有害生物。某些現有計畫可能包括對有害生物或其損害的容忍度，而其尚未被證明具有技術理由。

6.3 容忍度

管制非檢疫有害生物概念之應用需在官方防治計畫和輸入時之相應規定中接受和建立管制非檢疫有害生物的適當容忍度。容忍的程度視技術理由而定，並特別依循管理的風險、不歧視和最小衝擊原則。在某些情況下，如果在技術上合理的，根據特別的抽樣和檢驗程序，這種容忍度可能為零。

6.4 違規

對不遵守管制非檢疫有害生物的植物檢疫要件的情況所採取之植物檢疫行動，應根據不歧視和最小衝擊原則。

行動項目包括：

- 降級（改變商品類別或預定用途）
- 處理
- 改作其他用途（如加工）

- redirection to origin or another country
- destruction.

¹This certification is not to be confused with phytosanitary certification.

- 退回原產國或送到另外一個國家
- 銷毀

¹ 這種證明書不要同植物檢疫證明書相混淆

管制非檢疫有害生物：概念及應用；國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第十六號，二〇〇二年＝Regulated Non-quarantine Pests: Concept and Application

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