

食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定叢書（十四）

國際貿易之木質包裝材料 管制準則

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號，2002年

GUIDELINES FOR REGULATING WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

(ISPM Pub. No.15, 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 華 聰

謹誌

二〇〇六年二月

CONTENTS

<i>Endorsement</i>	8
<i>Application</i>	10
<i>Review and amendment</i>	10
<i>Distribution</i>	12
INTRODUCTION	14
SCOPE.....	14
REFERENCES.....	14
DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	16
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS.....	30
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	32
1. Basis for Regulating	32
2. Regulated Wood Packaging Material	34
3. Measures for Wood Packaging Material	36
3.1 Approved measures.....	36
3.2 Measures pending approval.....	38
3.3 Other measures.....	38
3.4 Review of measures.....	40
OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS	40

目 錄

批准.....	9
應用.....	11
審查及修訂.....	11
分發.....	13
序言	15
範圍.....	15
參考文獻.....	15
定義及縮寫.....	17
要件綱要.....	31
管制要件	33
1. 管制.....	33
2. 管制之木質包裝材料.....	35
3. 木質包裝材料的措施.....	37
3.1 批准的措施.....	37
3.2 待批准的措施.....	39
3.3 其他措施.....	39
3.4 對措施的審查.....	41
實施要件	41

4. Dunnage	42
5. Procedures Used Prior to Export	42
5.1 Compliance checks on procedures applied prior to export	42
5.2 Transit arrangements.....	42
6. Procedures upon Import	44
6.1 Measures for non-compliance at point of entry....	44
6.2 Disposal	46
Annexes	
I. Approved measures associated with wood packaging material	50
II. Marking for approved measures	56
III. Measures being considered for approval under this standard	60

4. 墊木.....	43
5. 輸出前採用的措施.....	43
5.1 輸出前所採用之程序的符合情況檢查.....	43
5.2 過境安排.....	43
6. 輸入時的程序.....	45
6.1 在輸入口岸違規的處理措施.....	45
6.2 處置.....	47
附件	
I. 與木質包裝材料有關的批准措施.....	51
II. 批准措施的標記.....	57
III. 本標準中正在審議而待批准之措施.....	61

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 2007, 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2007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 phytosanitary measures to reduce the risk of introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests associated with wood packaging material (including dunnage), made of coniferous and non-coniferous raw wood, in use in international trade.

REFERENCES

Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, 1994. World Trade Organization, Geneva.

Export certification system, 1997. ISPM Pub. No. 7, FAO, Rome.

Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 2001. ISPM Pub. No. 5, FAO, Rome.

Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates, 2001. ISPM Pub. No. 12, FAO, Rome.

Guidelines on notification of non-compliance and emergency action, 2001. ISPM Pub. No. 13, FAO, Rome.

ISO 3166-1-ALPHA-2 CODE ELEMENTS

(http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/en_listp1.html)

International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.

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

序言

範圍

本標準介紹減少與木質包裝材料（包含墊木）有關之檢疫有害生物傳入和/或傳播風險的植物防疫檢疫措施，此類包裝材料係指在國際貿易中使用的針葉和非針葉原木製成之木質包裝材料。

參考文獻

- 食品安全檢驗及動植物防疫檢疫措施協定，1994。世界貿易組織，日內瓦。
- 輸出驗證系統，1997。國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準 第7號，糧農組織，羅馬。
- 植物防疫檢疫詞彙，2001。國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準 第5號，糧農組織，羅馬。
- 植物檢疫證明書準則，2001。國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準 第12號，糧農組織，羅馬。
- 違規和緊急行動通知準則，2001。國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準 第13號，糧農組織，羅馬。
- 國際標準化組織 3166-1-ALPHA-2 CODE ELEMENTS (http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/en_listp1.html)
- 國際植物保護公約，1997。糧農組織，羅馬。
- 國際貿易有關的植物檢疫原則，1995。國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準 第1號，糧農組織，羅馬。

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

bark-free wood	Wood from which all bark excluding the vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots, and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]
chemical pressure impregnation	Treatment of wood with a chemical preservative through a process of pressure in accordance with an officially recognized technical specification [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]
certificate	An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990]
commodity	A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]

定義和縮寫

去皮木材

除維管束形成層、樹瘤周圍向內生之樹皮和年輪間之夾皮外，所有樹皮均去掉的木材【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年】

化學加壓浸透

依據官方認可的技術規範，用一種化學防腐劑通過加壓過程對木材進行處理【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年】

證明書

依植物檢疫法規證明一貨品之植物檢疫狀況之官方文件【糧農組織，1990年】

商品

為貿易或其他目的而被運送之某種植物、植物產品或其他物品【糧農組織，1990年；植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年修正】

貨品

從一個國家運往另一個國家，並於需要時，由同依植物檢疫證明書註明之某一數量的植物、植物產品及/或其他物品（一貨品可由一批或數批所組成）【糧農組織，1990年；植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年修正】

debarking	Removal of bark from round wood (debarking does not necessarily make the wood bark-free) [FAO, 1990]
dunnage	Wood packaging material used to secure or support a commodity but which does not remain associated with the commodity [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]
emergency action	A prompt phytosanitary action undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation [ICPM, 2001]
emergency measure	A phytosanitary regulation or procedure established as a matter of urgency in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation. An emergency measure may or may not be a provisional measure [ICPM, 2001]
free from (of a consignment, field, or place of production)	Without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPMP, 1999]

- 剝皮** 去除圓木上的樹皮（剝皮不一定使木材全無樹皮）【糧農組織，1990年】
- 墊木** 用於固定或支撐商品，但最後會與商品分開的木質包裝材料【糧農組織，1990年；國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年修正】
- 緊急行動** 在新的或意外的植物檢疫情況下所採取的一項迅速的植物檢疫行動【植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年】
- 緊急措施** 在新的或意外的植物檢疫情況下緊急建立的一項植物檢疫規定或程序。一項緊急措施可以是或不是臨時措施【植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年】
- 無有害生物（貨品、田野或產地）** 即應用植物檢疫程序偵察不到一定數量的有害生物（或某一有害生物）【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】

fumigation	Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
heat treatment	The process in which a commodity is heated until it reaches a minimum temperature for a minimum period of time according to an officially recognized technical specification [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]
infestation (of a commodity)	Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]
interception (of a pest)	The detection of a pest during inspection or testing of an imported consignment [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]
kiln-drying	A process in which wood is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]

- 燻蒸** 用一種完全的或主要呈氣態的化學藥劑對商品進行處理【糧農組織，1990年；糧農組織，1995年修正】
- 熱處理** 依據官方認可的技術規範將商品加熱達一最低溫度後，並持續一段最短時間才停止的過程【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年】
- 侵染（一種商品的）** 某種商品存在有植物或植物產品之活的有害生物。侵染包括感染【植物防疫檢疫措施專家委員會，1997年；植檢措施專家委員會，1999年修正】
- 截獲（有害生物的）** 檢驗或檢測某批輸入貨品時偵察到有害生物【糧農組織，1990年；植物防疫檢疫措施專家委員會，1996年修正】
- 人工乾燥（窯乾）** 為達到要求的濕度而在密閉室內用加熱和/或濕度控制使木材乾燥的過程【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年】

mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990; ICPM, 2001]
official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]
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, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997]
phytosanitary action	An official operation, such as inspection, testing, surveillance or treatment, undertaken to implement phytosanitary regulations or procedures [ICPM, 2001]

- 章戳** 適用於管制物品，以證明其植物檢疫狀況且被國際認可的官方戳記或印記【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年】
- NPPO** 係National Plant Protection Organization 國家植物保護機關之英文縮寫【糧農組織，1990年；植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年】
- 官方的** 由國家植物保護機關建立、授權或執行的【糧農組織，1990年】
- 有害生物風險分析** 對生物性的或其他科學及經濟上的證據進行評估的過程，用以決定是否應管制某種有害生物及決定將為此所採取任何植物防疫檢疫措施的強度【糧農組織，1990年；國際植物保護公約，1997年修正】
- 植物檢疫行動** 為執行植物檢疫規定或程序而採取的官方行動，如檢驗、檢測、監視或處理【植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年】

phytosanitary measure (agreed interpretation) Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated nonquarantine 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).

phytosanitary procedure Any officially prescribed method for implementing phytosanitary regulations including the performance of inspections, tests, surveillance or treatments in connection with regulated pests [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001]

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]

植物防疫檢疫措施（商定的解釋） 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任何法令、規定或官方程序【糧農組織，1995年；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。

植物檢疫程序 為執行植物檢疫規定而由官方訂定的任何方法包括與管制有害生物有關之檢驗、檢測、監視或處理【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】

plant products	Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997; formerly Plant product]
PRA	Pest risk analysis [FAO, 1995]
processed wood material	Products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]
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]
raw wood	Wood which has not undergone processing or treatment [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]

- 植物產品** 未經加工製造之植物性材料（包括穀物）及經加工而因其性質或其加工性質而有可能造成有害生物傳入和傳播風險之產品【糧農組織，1990年；國際植物保護公約，1997年修正；原為Plant product】
- PRA** 係Pest Risk Analysis 有害生物風險分析之英文縮寫【糧農組織，1995年】
- 加工木質材料** 用膠水、加熱、加壓或這些方法的任何組合所製成之複合木質產品【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年】
- 檢疫有害生物** 對某一受其威脅地區具有潛在經濟重要性，惟尚未在該地區發生，或雖發生但未廣泛分布且受到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】
- 原木** 未經加工或處理的木材【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年】

regulated article	Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999; ICPM, 2001]
test	Official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests [FAO, 1990]
treatment	Officially authorized procedure for the killing or removal of pests or rendering pests infertile [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]
wood	A commodity class for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]
wood packaging material	Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage) [ISPM Pub. No. 15, 2002]

- 管制物品** 認為需要採取植物檢疫措施的任何能藏匿或傳播有害生物之植物、植物產品、儲存場所、包裝、運輸工具、容器、土壤和任何其他生物、物品及材料，特別是在涉及國際運輸的情況下【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年修正；植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年】
- 檢測** 為確定有害生物是否存在或為鑑定有害生物所進行的除肉眼檢查以外之官方檢查【糧農組織，1990年】
- 處理** 用以殺滅、移除有害生物或使有害生物不育之官方核可的程序【糧農組織，1990年；糧農組織，1995年修正；國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年】
- 木材** 指有樹皮或無樹皮的圓木、鋸木、木片或墊木【糧農組織，1990年；植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會，2001年修正】
- 木質包裝材料** 用於支撐、保護或裝載商品的木材或木質產品（不含紙製品）【國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第15號出版物，2002年】

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

Wood packaging material made of unprocessed raw wood is a pathway for the introduction and spread of pests. Because the origin of wood packaging material is often difficult to determine, globally approved measures that significantly reduce the risk of pest spread are described. NPPOs are encouraged to accept wood packaging material that has been subjected to an approved measure without further requirements. Such wood packaging material includes dunnage, but excludes processed wood packaging material.

Procedures to verify that an approved measure, including the application of a globally recognized mark, has been applied should be in place in both exporting and importing countries. Other measures agreed to under a bilateral arrangement are also considered in this standard. Wood packaging material that does not comply with the requirements of this standard should be disposed of in an approved manner.

要件概要

由未加工原木製作的木質包裝材料是有害生物傳入和傳播的途徑。由於木質包裝材料的原產地往往很難確定，在此介紹可以顯著減少有害生物傳播風險的全球統一措施。鼓勵國家植物保護機構接受已採取批准措施的木質包裝材料，而不需進一步提出要求。這類木質包裝材料包括墊木，但不包括加工木質包裝材料。

輸出國和輸入國均應有適當程序以證明已採取批准之措施，包括採用全球認可的標記。本標準並考慮到雙邊安排項下商定的其他措施。不符合本標準要求的木質包裝材料應以認可的方式處置。

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. Basis for Regulating

Wood packaging material is frequently made of raw wood that may not have undergone sufficient processing or treatment to remove or kill pests and therefore becomes a pathway for the introduction and spread of pests. Furthermore, wood packaging material is very often reused, recycled or re-manufactured (in that packaging received with an imported consignment may be re-used to accompany another consignment for export). The true origin of any piece of wood packaging material is difficult to determine and thus its phytosanitary status cannot be ascertained. Therefore the normal process of undertaking risk analysis to determine if measures are necessary and the strength of such measures is frequently not possible for wood packaging material because its origin and phytosanitary status may not be known. For this reason, this standard describes globally accepted measures that are approved and that may be applied to wood packaging material by all countries to practically eliminate the risk for most quarantine pests and significantly reduce the risk from a number of other pests that may be associated with that material.

Countries should have technical justification for requiring the application of the approved measures as described in this standard for imported wood packaging material. Requiring phytosanitary measures beyond an approved measure as described in this standard also requires technical justification.

管制要件

1. 管制之依據

木質包裝材料通常由原木製成，這種原木可能未經充分加工或處理以去除或殺滅有害生物，因此成為有害生物傳入和傳播的一個途徑。此外，木質包裝材料往往被再使用、再利用或再加工（與輸入貨品一起收到的包裝材料可能再使用於別的輸出貨品），由於任何木質包裝材料之真正原產地很難確定，因此無法查明其植物檢疫狀況。所以對於木質包裝材料往往不可能進行風險分析的正常過程，以確定措施的必要性及這些措施的強度，因為其原產地和植物檢疫狀況可能不清楚。是以，本標準說明全球接受的措施，這些措施得到批准，且所有國家皆可應用於木質包裝材料以實際消滅大部分檢疫有害生物的風險，及顯著地減少可能與此類材料有關的其他有害生物的風險。

各國應有技術性的理由要求對輸入之木質包裝材料採用本標準中批准的措施。要求採用本標準中批准的措施之外的植檢措施，也需要有技術性的理由。

2. Regulated Wood Packaging Material

These guidelines are for coniferous and non-coniferous raw wood packaging material that may serve as a pathway for plant pests posing a threat mainly to living trees. They cover wood packaging material such as pallets, dunnage, crating, packing blocks, drums, cases, load boards, pallet collars, and skids which can be present in almost any imported consignment, including consignments which would not normally be the target of phytosanitary inspection.

Wood packaging made wholly of wood-based products such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that have been created using glue, heat and pressure or a combination thereof should be considered sufficiently processed to have eliminated the risk associated with the raw wood. It is unlikely to be infested by raw wood pests during its use and therefore should not be regulated for these pests.

Wood packaging material such as veneer peeler cores¹, sawdust, wood wool, and shavings, and raw wood cut into thin² pieces may not be pathways for introduction of quarantine pests and should not be regulated unless technically justified.

¹ Veneer peeler cores are a by-product of veneer production involving high temperatures and comprising the center of a log remaining after the peeling process.

² Thin wood is considered to be 6mm thickness or less according to the Customs Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (the Harmonized System or HS).

2. 管制之木質包裝材料

這些準則針對可能成為主要對活樹造成威脅的一個植物有害生物途徑的針葉和非針葉原木包裝材料。它們包括下列木質包裝材料，如棧板、墊木、條板、填塞塊、圓筒、木箱、負荷板和棧板套環及無底棧板等，這些包裝材料可能在幾乎任何輸入貨品中，包括一般非植物檢疫檢查對象的貨品。

木質包裝完全由用膠水、加熱和加壓或這些方法的組合而產生的木質產品如三合板、碎料板、定向條狀版或薄板等製作而成者，應視為充分加工而消除了與原木有關的風險。在其使用期間不大可能遭受原木有害生物侵染，因此不應對這些有害生物加以管制。

單板旋切心板¹、鋸木屑、木絲和刨花等木質包裝材料及切成薄片的原木²可能不是檢疫有害生物傳入的途徑，除非技術上正當，否則不應予管制。

¹單板旋切心板是單板生產的一個副產品，涉及高溫，由旋切過程之後留下的木芯構成。

²根據海關協調商品名稱和編碼制度，薄木料係指厚度為6 釐米或者更薄的木料。

3. Measures for Wood Packaging Material

3.1 Approved measures

Any treatment, process, or a combination of these that is significantly effective against most pests should be considered effective in mitigating pest risks associated with wood packaging material used in transport. The choice of a measure for wood packaging material is based on consideration of:

- the range of pests that may be affected
- the efficacy of the measure
- the technical and/or commercial feasibility.

Approved measures should be accepted by all NPPOs as the basis for authorizing the entry of wood packaging material without further requirements except where it is determined through interceptions and/or PRA that specific quarantine pests associated with certain types of wood packaging material from specific sources require more rigorous measures.

Approved measures are specified in Annex I.

Wood packaging material subjected to these approved measures should display a specified mark shown in Annex II.

The use of marks addresses the operational difficulties associated with the verification of compliance with treatment for wood

3. 木質包裝材料的措施

3.1 批准的措施

任何顯著地對大多數有害生物有效防治的處理、加工過程或者它們的組合，應視為對減少與用於運輸的木質包裝材料有關的有害生物風險有效用。選擇木質包裝材料的措施係依據下列而考量：

- 可能侵染的各種有害生物
- 該項措施的效益
- 技術及/或商業上的可行性。

所有國家植物保護機構均應接受批准的措施以作為准許木質包裝材料入境的依據而不再提出進一步要求，除非經截獲及/或有害生物風險分析確定了來自特定來源的某些木質包裝材料種類與特定檢疫有害生物有關，而需要採取更加嚴格的措施。

批准的措施見附件I。

採用這些批准的措施的木質包裝材料應顯示附件II 中所示的特定標記。

標記的採用解決了與查證木質包裝材料處理的遵守情況有關的實施上的困難。一種公認的非特定

packaging material. A universally recognized, non-language specific mark facilitates verification during inspection at the point of export, at the point of entry or elsewhere.

References for supporting documentation on approved measures are available from the IPPC Secretariat.

3.2 Measures pending approval

Other treatments or processes for wood packaging material will be approved when it can be demonstrated that they provide an appropriate level of phytosanitary protection (Annex III). The currently measures identified in Annex I continue to be under review, and new research may point, for example, to other temperature/time combinations. New measures may also reduce risk by changing the character of the wood packaging material. NPPOs should be aware that measures may be added or changed and should have sufficiently flexible import requirements for wood packaging to accommodate changes as they are approved.

3.3 Other measures

NPPOs may accept any measures other than those listed in Annex I by arrangement with their trading partners, especially in cases where the measures listed in Annex I cannot be applied or verified in the exporting country. Such measures should be technically justified and respect the principles of transparency, non-discrimination and equivalence.

語言的標記有利於在輸出的口岸、在輸入口岸或其它地點檢驗時之查證。

國際植物保護公約秘書處可提供關於批准措施的支援性文獻的參考資料。

3.2 待批准的措施

木質包裝材料的其他處理方法或過程當能顯示達到適當的植物檢疫保護水準時即可得到批准（附件III）。對於附件I中所列的現行措施繼續進行審查，新的研究可能指向其他氣溫/時間組合。新措施還可經改變木質包裝材料的特性而減少風險。國家植物保護機構應認知到措施可以增加或改變，並應有相當彈性的木質包裝材料輸入要求，以便在得到批准之後作變動。

3.3 其他措施

國家植物保護機構可經過與其貿易夥伴的安排，接受除附件I中所列的那些措施以外的任何措施，特別是在輸出國不能採用或驗證附件I中所列措施的情況下。這種措施應在技術上證明有理由，並應遵守透明化、不歧視和同等效力原則。

The NPPOs of importing countries should consider other arrangements for wood packaging material associated with exports from any country (or particular source) where evidence is provided which demonstrates that the pest risk is adequately managed or absent (e.g. areas with similar phytosanitary situations or pest free areas).

Certain movements of wood packaging material (e.g. tropical hardwoods associated with exports to temperate countries) may be considered by the importing NPPO not to carry a phytosanitary risk and thus can be exempted from measures.

Subject to technical justification, countries may require that imported wood packaging material subjected to an approved measure be made from debarked wood and display a mark as shown in Annex II.

3.4 Review of measures

The approved measures specified in Annex I and the list of measures under consideration in Annex III should be reviewed based on new information provided to the Secretariat by NPPOs. This standard should be amended appropriately by the ICPM.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

To meet the objective of preventing the spread of pests, both exporting and importing countries should verify that the requirements of this standard have been met.

輸入國的國家植物保護機構針對來自有證據顯示有害生物風險得到適當處理或缺乏（例如植物檢疫情況相似或非疫區）的任何國家（或特定來源）的出口產品有關的木質包裝材料，應考慮作出其他安排。

輸入國植物保護機構可以將某些木質包裝材料的移動（如與出口到溫帶國家的產品有關的熱帶硬木）視為沒有植物檢疫風險，而不需要採取措施。

根據技術理由，各國可要求採用批准的措施的進口木製包裝材料由去皮木材製作，並應顯示附件II 中所示的特定標記。

3.4 對措施的審查

應根據國家植保機構向秘書處提供新的資訊，對於附件I 中所列的批准的措施和附件III 中正在考慮的措施清單進行審查。本標準應由植物防疫檢疫措施臨時委員會作適當修改。

實施要件

為了達到預防有害生物傳播的目標，輸出國和輸入國均應證實已達到本標準的要求。

4. Dunnage

Ideally, dunnage should also be marked in accordance with Annex II of this standard as having been subjected to an approved measure. If not, it requires special consideration and should, as a minimum, be made from bark-free wood that is free from pests and signs of live pests. Otherwise it should be refused entry or immediately disposed of in authorized manner (see section 6).

5. Procedures Used Prior to Export

5.1 Compliance checks on procedures applied prior to export

The NPPO of the exporting country has responsibility for ensuring that systems for exports meet the requirements set out in this standard. It includes monitoring certification and marking systems that verify compliance, and establishing inspection procedures (see also ISPM Pub. No. 7: *Export certification system*), registration or accreditation and auditing of commercial companies that apply the measures, etc.

5.2 Transit arrangements

Where consignments moving in transit have exposed wood packaging material that has not met the requirements for approved measures, the NPPOs of the transit countries may require measures in addition to those of the importing country to ensure that wood packaging material does not present an unacceptable risk.

4. 墊木

墊木最好也應按照本標準附件II 打上標記以表示已採用批准的措施。如果未打上標記，則需要特別的考慮，且最起碼應由沒有有害生物及活的有害生物跡象的去皮木材製作。否則應以准許的方式拒絕入境或者立即處置（見第6 部分）。

5. 輸出前採用的程序

5.1 輸出前採用之程序的符合情況檢查

輸出國的國家植保機構有責任保證輸出系統達到本標準中規定的要求。這包括監測證實符合的驗證和標誌系統，建立檢驗程序（參見國際植檢措施第7 號出版物：輸出驗證系統）、登記或認定及對採用這些措施的商業公司進行審計的制度。

5.2 過境安排

在過境貨品暴露出未達到批准措施要求的木質包裝材料的情況下，過境國的國家植物保護機構可要求採取除輸入國措施以外的措施，以確保木質包裝材料不會產生不可接受的風險。

6. Procedures upon Import

The regulation of wood packaging material requires that NPPOs have policies and procedures for other aspects of their responsibilities related to wood packaging material.

Since wood packaging materials are associated with almost all shipments, including those not normally the target of phytosanitary inspections, cooperation with agencies, organizations, etc. not normally involved with meeting phytosanitary export conditions or import requirements is important. For example, cooperation with Customs organizations should be reviewed to ensure effectiveness in detecting potential non-compliance of wood packaging material. Cooperation with the producers of wood packaging material also needs to be developed.

6.1 Measures for non-compliance at point of entry

Where wood packaging material does not carry the required mark, action may be taken unless other bilateral arrangements are in place. This action may take the form of treatment, disposal or refused entry. The NPPO of the exporting country may be notified (see ISPM Pub. No. 13: *Guidelines on notification of non-compliance and emergency action*). Where the wood packaging material does carry the required mark, and evidence of live pests is found, action can be taken. These actions may take the form of treatment, disposal or refused entry. The NPPO of the exporting country should be notified in cases where live

6. 輸入時的程序

木質包裝材料法規要求，國家植物保護機構就其有關木質包裝材料責任的其他方面訂有政策和程序。

由於木質包裝材料幾乎與所有運輸貨物，包括一般不是植物檢疫檢驗對象的那些貨物有關，與有關機構和組織合作很重要，這些機構和組織一般不牽涉達成植物檢疫輸出條件或輸入要求的情況。例如，應檢視與海關組織的合作以確保在檢測潛在木質包裝材料違規方面的成效。還需要與木質包裝材料生產者發展合作。

6.1 在輸入口岸違規的處理措施

如木質包裝材料未有要求的標記，則可以採取行動，除非有其他雙邊安排。此行動可以採取處理、處置或拒絕入境的形式。可通知輸出國的植物保護機構（見國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第13號出版物：違規和緊急行動通知準則）。如木質包裝材料載有要求的標記，但發現有活的有害生物存在的跡象，仍可採取行動。這些行動可採取處理、處置或拒絕入境的形式。當發現活的有害生物或其他情況時，應通知輸出國植物保護機構（見國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第13號出版物：違規

pests are found, and may be notified in other cases (see ISPM Pub. No. 13: *Guidelines on notification of non-compliance and emergency action*).

6.2 Disposal

Disposal of wood packaging material is a risk management option that may be used by the NPPO of the importing country upon arrival of the wood packaging material where treatment is not available or desirable. The following methods are recommended for the disposal of wood packaging material where this is required. Wood packaging material that requires emergency action should be appropriately safeguarded prior to treatment or disposal to prevent escape of any pest between the time of the detection of the pest posing the threat and the time of treatment or disposal.

Incineration

Complete burning

Burial

Deep burial in sites approved by appropriate authorities. (Note: not a suitable disposal option for wood infested with termites). The depth of the burial may depend on climatic conditions and the pest, but is recommended to be at least 1 metre. The material should be covered immediately after burial and should remain buried.

和緊急行動通知準則)。

6.2 處置

處置木質包裝材料是輸入國的國家植物保護機構在木質包裝材料抵達時，在處理不能進行或者不理想的情況下可以採用的一種風險管理辦法。建議在需要時採用以下處置木質包裝材料的方法。對於需要採取緊急行動的木質包裝材料，在處理或處置之前應加以適當保護，以免在檢查產生威脅的有害生物時，及處理或處置時，有任何有害生物逃逸。

焚燒

全部燒毀

掩埋

在有關當局批准的地點深深掩埋（注意：對於受白蟻侵染的木材，這種處置方法並不適宜）。掩埋的深度視氣候條件而定，但建議至少為一公尺深。材料在埋下之後應立即覆蓋，並應一直掩埋。

Processing

Chipping and further processing in a manner approved by the NPPO of the importing country for the elimination of pests of concern (e.g. manufacture of oriented strand board).

Other methods

Procedures endorsed by the NPPO as effective for the pests of concern.

The methods should be applied with the least possible delay.

加工

以輸入國的國家植物保護機構批准的方式削成碎片和進一步加工，以消滅有害生物（如定向條狀板的加工）。

其他方法

國家植物保護機構背書認為對有害生物有效的程序。

採用這些方法時盡可能不要延誤。

ANNEX I

APPROVED MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL

Heat treatment (HT)

Wood packaging material should be heated in accordance with a specific time-temperature schedule that achieves a minimum wood core temperature of 56°C for a minimum of 30 minutes³.

Kiln-drying (KD), chemical pressure impregnation (CPI), or other treatments may be considered HT treatments to the extent that these meet the HT specifications. For example, CPI may meet the HT specification through the use of steam, hot water, or dry heat.

Heat treatment is indicated by the mark HT. (see Annex II)

Methyl bromide (MB) fumigation for wood packaging material

The wood packaging material should be fumigated with methyl bromide. The treatment is indicated by the mark MB. The minimum standard for methyl bromide fumigation treatment for wood packaging material is as follows:

Temperature	Dosage rate	Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at:			
		0.5hrs.	2hrs.	4hrs.	16hrs.
21°C or above	48	36	24	17	14
16°C or above	56	42	28	20	17
11°C or above	64	48	32	22	19

附件I

與木質包裝材料有關的批准措施

熱處理 (HT)

木質包裝材料應根據特定時間—溫度表加熱，以達到木材心部最低溫度56°C至少30分鐘³。

人工乾燥或窯乾 (KD)、化學加壓浸透 (CPI) 或其他處理方法只要符合熱處理規範則可視為熱處理。例如，化學加壓浸透經過利用蒸汽、熱水或乾熱，可符合熱處理規範。

熱處理以HT標記表示。(見附件II)。

木質包裝材料的溴化甲烷 (MB) 燻蒸

木質包裝材料應用溴化甲烷燻蒸。此種處理用MB標記表示。木質包裝材料的溴化甲烷燻蒸處理之最低標準如下：

溫度	劑量	最低濃度(g/m ³)：			
		0.5 小時	2 小時	4小時	16 小時
21°C 或以上	48	36	24	17	14
16°C 或以上	56	42	28	20	17
11°C 或以上	64	48	32	22	19

The minimum temperature should not be less than 10°C and the minimum exposure time should be 16 hours.⁴

List of most significant pests targeted by HT and MB

Members of the following pest groups associated with wood packaging material are practically eliminated by HT and MB treatment in accordance with the specifications listed above:

Pest group
Insects
Anobiidae
Bostrichidae
Buprestidae
Cerambycidae
Curculionidae
Isoptera
Lyctidae (with some exceptions for HT)
Oedemeridae
Scolytidae
Siricidae
Nematodes
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>

³ A minimum core temperature of 56°C for a minimum of 30 min. is chosen in consideration of the wide range of pests for which this combination is documented to be lethal and a commercially feasible treatment. Although it is recognized that some pests are known to have a higher thermal tolerance, quarantine pests in this

最低溫度不應低於10°C，最低燻蒸時間應為16小時⁴。

熱處理和溴化甲烷的目標重要有害生物清單

與木質包裝材料有關的以下有害生物成員，可實際被依上述規定的熱處理和溴化甲烷消滅：

有害生物類別
昆蟲
標本蟲科
長蠹蟲科
吉丁蟲科
天牛科
象鼻蟲科
等翅目
粉蠹蟲科（有些種類不適用熱處理）
擬天牛科
小蠹蟲科
樹蜂科
線蟲
松材線蟲

³選擇木材心部最低溫度56°C 及至少30分鐘乃考慮到有害生物的範圍廣泛，據文獻記載這種組合對於這些有害生物是一種致命的及商業上可行的處理方法。雖然某些有害生物的耐熱力較高，但此類有害生物由國家植物保護機構逐項管理。

category are managed by NPPOs on a case by case basis.

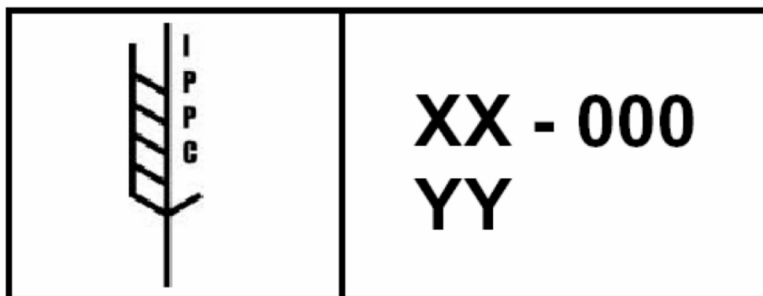
⁴ Certain countries require that the minimum commodity temp should be higher

⁴有些國家要求的最低商品溫度可能更高。

ANNEX II

MARKING FOR APPROVED MEASURES

The mark shown below is to certify that the wood packaging material that bears the mark has been subjected to an approved measure.



The mark should at minimum include the:

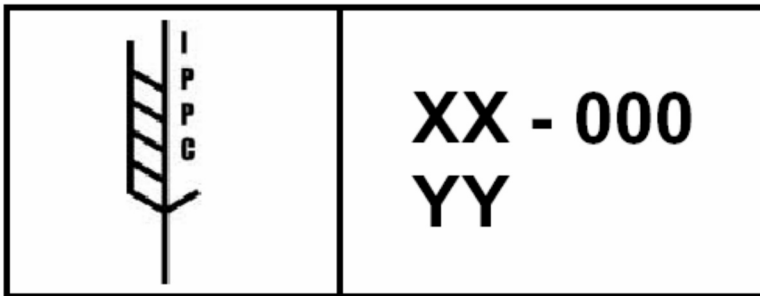
- symbol
- ISO two letter country code followed by a unique number assigned by the NPPO to the producer of the wood packaging material, who is responsible for ensuring appropriate wood is used and properly marked
- IPPC abbreviation according to Annex I for the approved measure used (e.g. HT, MB).

NPPOs, producers or suppliers may at their discretion add control numbers or other information used for identifying specific lots. Where debarking is required the letters DB should be added to the

附件II

批准措施的標記

下面所示標記證明帶有此標記的木質包裝材料已採用批准的措施。



標記至少應包括：

- 符號
- 國際標準化組織的兩個字母國家編碼，其後是由國家植物保護機構所給予負責確保使用適宜木材並進行適當標記的木質包裝材料生產者的一個獨特數字
- 國際植物保護公約依附件I 採用的批准措施（例如，HT、MB）的縮寫。

國家植物保護機構，生產者或供應商可自行增加控制號碼或用於識別特定批次貨物的其他資訊。如要求去皮，DB 字母應加在批准措施的縮寫表中。其他資

abbreviation of the approved measure. Other information may also be included provided it is not confusing, misleading, or deceptive.

Markings should be:

- according to the model shown here
- legible
- permanent and not transferable
- placed in a visible location, preferably on at least two opposite sides of the article being certified.

The use of red or orange should be avoided since these colors are used in the labeling of dangerous goods.

Recycled, remanufactured or repaired wood packaging material should be re-certified and remarked. All components of such material should have been treated.

Shippers should be encouraged to use appropriately marked wood for dunnage.

訊亦可以包括，條件是這些資訊不會引起混亂、誤導或欺騙。

標記應：

- 按照這裏所示的樣式
- 容易辨認
- 永久性及不可改變性
- 最容易看到的地方，最好至少在所證明的物品的兩個相對面。

應避免使用紅色或橘黃色，因為這些顏色用於危險貨物的標籤。

再利用、再加工或經修理的木質包裝材料應重新驗證和重新標記。這種材料的所有成分均應予處理。

鼓勵貨主使用適當標記的木材做墊木。

ANNEX III

MEASURES BEING CONSIDERED FOR APPROVAL UNDER THIS STANDARD

Treatments⁵ being considered and which may be approved when appropriate data becomes available, include but are not limited to:

Fumigation

Phosphine

Sulfuryl uride

Carbonyl sulphide

CPI

High-pressure/vacuum process

Double vacuum process

Hot and cold open tank process

Sap displacement method

Irradiation

Gamma radiation

X-rays

Microwaves

Infra red

Electron beam treatment

Controlled atmosphere

附件III

本標準中正在審議而待批准之措施

正在審議並在獲得適當數據時可能批准的處理方法⁵ 包括但不限於：

燻 蒸

磷化氫

硫醯氟

碳醯硫

化學加壓浸透

高壓/真空法

雙重真空法

冷熱槽法

樹液置換法

輻射

r 射線

X 射線

微波

紅外線

電子處理

受控制大氣

⁵ Certain treatments such as phosphine fumigation and some CPI treatments are generally believed to be very effective but at present lack experimental data concerning efficacy which would allow them to be approved measures. This present lack of data is specifically in relation to the elimination of raw wood pests present at the time of application of the treatment.

⁵ 某些處理方法如磷化氫熏蒸和一些化學加壓浸透處理辦法等一般認為非常有效，但目前缺乏關於效力的試驗數據，這些數據將使它們能成為被批准的措施。而目前所缺乏的這種數據，卻特別地與在應用處理方法時存在原木之有害生物是否能被消滅相關。

For further information on international standards, guidelines and recommendations concerning phytosanitary measures, and the complete list of current publications, please contact the:

**SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION
CONVENTION**

By mail: IPPC Secretariat
Plant Protection Service
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Fax: +39-06-570.56347

E-mail: ippc@fao.org

Website: <http://www.ippc.int>

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES
(ISPMs)**

International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.

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

ISPM Pub. No. 2: Guidelines for pest risk analysis, 1996. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 3: Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents, 1996. FAO, Rome.

欲進一步瞭解關於植物防疫檢疫措施的國際標準、準則和建議以及現有出版物的完整清單，請與以下單位聯繫：

國際植物保護公約秘書處

郵寄： IPPC Secretariat
Plant Protection Service
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(FAO)Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

傳真： +39-06-57056347

電子郵件： ippc@fao.org

網站： <http://www.ippc.int>

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準 (ISPMs)

International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.

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

ISPM Pub. No. 2: *Guidelines for pest risk analysis*, 1996. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 3: *Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents*, 1996. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 4: Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas, 1996. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 1999. FAO, Rome.

Glossary Supplement No. 1: *Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests*, 2001. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 6: *Guidelines for surveillance*, 1997. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 7: *Export certification system*, 1997. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 8: *Determination of pest status in an area*, 1998. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 9: *Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*, 1998. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 10: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*, 1999. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 11: *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*, 2001. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 12: *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*, 2001. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*, 2001. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 14: *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*, 2002. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 15: *Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*, 2002. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 16: *Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application*, 2002. FAO, Rome.

ISPM Pub. No. 17: *Pest reporting*, 2002. FAO, Rome.

- ISPM Pub. No. 4: Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas, 1996. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 1999. FAO, Rome.
- Glossary Supplement No. 1: *Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests*, 2001. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 6: *Guidelines for surveillance*, 1997. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 7: *Export certification system*, 1997. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 8: *Determination of pest status in an area*, 1998. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 9: *Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*, 1998. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 10: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*, 1999. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 11: *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*, 2001. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 12: *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*, 2001. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*, 2001. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 14: *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*, 2002. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 15: *Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*, 2002. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 16: *Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application*, 2002. FAO, Rome.
- ISPM Pub. No. 17: *Pest reporting*, 2002. FAO, Rome.

國際貿易之木質包裝材料管制準則：國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第十五號，二〇〇二年=Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade

葉瑩 編審

—臺北市：農委會動植物防疫檢疫局，民95

面；15×21公分—（食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定叢書；14）

中英對照

參考書目：

ISBN：（平裝）

1. 植物—檢疫—標準

433.71

95000348

食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定叢書（十四）

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第十五號（ISPM15）

國際貿易之木質包裝材料管制準則

發行人：宋華聰

出版：農委會動植物防疫檢疫局

策劃編審：葉瑩

主編：徐孟豪

電話：(02)23434230

傳真：(02)23971791

發行日期：中華民國九十五年二月

發行地址：台北市重慶南路二段51號9樓

設計印刷：左右印刷有限公司

工本費：工本費80元

展售處：國家書坊台視總店/台北市八德路三段10號B1 (02)2578-1515轉284

五南文化廣場/台中市中山路6號 (04)2226-0330轉27

行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局出版品編號

BAPHIQ：111-095-05-001

ISBN：986-00-4223-3

GPN：1009500119