

食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定叢書（八）

建立非疫區之要件

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第四號，一九九六年

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST FREE AREAS

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES
(ISPM Pub. No. 4, 1996)

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。

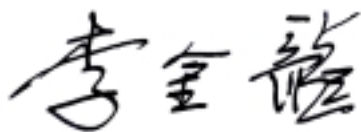
本局為使我國政府機關、相關機構、產學各界及全國的農友瞭解此一重要協定及相關國際規範，特規劃出版中文譯本之「食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定叢書」，繼去（九十）年十二月出版「食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定」及「國際植物保護公約」二單行本後，接續出版國際植物保護公約秘書處編訂之

「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檢驗體系, 本叢書之出版, 期能增進與提昇相關工作效能及水準, 促進目標之達成。

農委會動植物防疫檢疫局 局長

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of three characters: '李金馨' (Li Jinqing).

謹誌

二 二年十一月

CONTENT

<i>Endorsement</i>	12
<i>Review and amendment</i>	14
<i>Distribution</i>	14

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE.....	16
REFERENCES.....	16
DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS	18
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS.....	22

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PEST FREE AREAS (PFAs)	26
1.1 Determination of a PFA.....	26
1.2 Establishment and Maintenance of a PFA.....	26
1.2.1 Systems to establish freedom.....	28

目錄

批准.....	13
審查及修訂.....	15
分發.....	15

序言

範圍.....	17
參考文獻.....	17
定義及縮寫.....	19
要件綱要.....	23

1. 非疫區之一般要件.....	27
1.1 非疫區之確定.....	27
1.2 非疫區之建立及維持.....	27
1.2.1 建立無疫病蟲害之方法.....	29

1.2.2	Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom.....	30
1.2.3	Checks to verify freedom has been maintained	32
1.3	Documentation and Review.....	32

2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PFA.....34

2.1	Entire Country.....	36
2.1.1	Systems to establish freedom	36
2.1.2	Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom	36
2.1.3	Checks to verify freedom has been maintained.....	36
2.1.4	Documentation and review	36
2.2	Uninfested Part of a Country in Which a Limited Infested Area is Present.....	38
2.2.1	Systems to establish freedom.....	38
2.2.2	Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom.....	38
2.2.3	Checks to verify freedom has been maintained.....	40
2.2.4	Documentation and review	40

1.2.2 維持無疫病蟲害狀態之植物防疫檢疫 措施.....	31
1.2.3 確認維持無疫病蟲害狀態之查核文件.....	33
1.3 檔案及審查.....	33
2. 不同類型非疫區之特別要件.....	35
2.1 整個國家.....	37
2.1.1 建立無疫病蟲害之方法.....	37
2.1.2 維持無疫病蟲害狀態之植物防疫檢疫 措施.....	37
2.1.3 確認維持無疫病蟲害狀態之查核.....	37
2.1.4 文件檔案及審查.....	37
2.2 在有限的疫區範圍的一個國家中之非 疫區部分.....	39
2.2.1 建立無疫病蟲害之方法.....	39
2.2.2 維持無疫病蟲害狀態之植物防疫檢疫 措施.....	39
2.2.3 確認維持無疫病蟲害狀態之查核.....	41
2.2.4 文件檔案及審查.....	41

2.3	Uninfested Part of a Country Situated Within a Generally Infested Area	40
2.3.1	Systems to establish freedom.....	40
2.3.2	Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom.....	42
2.3.3	Checks to verify freedom has been maintained.....	42
2.3.4	Documentation and review	42

2.3 在位於普遍為疫區範圍內的一個國家中之 非疫區部分.....	41
2.3.1 建立無疫病蟲害之方法.....	41
2.3.2 維持無疫病蟲害狀態之植物防疫檢疫 措施.....	43
2.3.3 確認維持無疫病蟲害狀態之查核.....	43
2.3.4 文件檔案及審查.....	43

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 28th Session of the FAO Conference in November 1995.

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，以達成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 1995 年 11 月經糧農組織大會第二十八屆會議批准。

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.

審查及修訂

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
- 加勒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 standard describes the requirements for the establishment and use of pest free areas (PFAs) as a risk management option for phytosanitary certification of plants and plant products and other regulated articles exported from the PFA or to support the scientific justification for phytosanitary measures taken by an importing country for protection of an endangered PFA.

REFERENCES

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

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

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

Guidelines for surveillance, 1998. ISPM Pub. No. 6, FAO, Rome.

International Plant Protection Convention, 1992. FAO, Rome.

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

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

序言

範圍

本標準敘述建立及利用非疫區的要件，作為自非疫區輸出植物與植物產品及其他管制物品之植物檢疫證明之一種風險管理方法，或用以支持輸入國在保護某一受威脅之非疫區所採取之植物檢疫措施之科學正當性。

參考文獻

食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定，1994. 世界貿易組織，日內瓦。

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有害生物風險分析準則，1996. 國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準，第二號出版物，糧農組織，羅馬。

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¹ 本標準1996年刊印之名詞及定義與本版的植物防疫檢疫詞彙一致。

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Area	An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries.
Delimiting survey	Survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest.
Detection survey	Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present.
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention as deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and as subsequently amended.
Monitoring survey	Ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.
National Plant Protection Organization(NPPO)	Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.

定義及縮寫

地區 官方界定的一個國家、一個國家的部分或數個國家之全部或部分。

定界調查 建立一地區被視為是某一有害生物侵害或無此有害生物之界線而進行的調查。

偵察調查 為確定某一地區內是否存在有害生物而進行的調查。

國際植物保護公約 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。

監測調查 為查證一有害生物族群之特性所進行的調查。

國家植物保護機關 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。

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 (PFA) 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.

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.

Survey Methodical procedure to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area.

官方的	由國家植物保護機關建立、授權或執行的。
有害生物	對植物或植物產品有害之植物、動物或病原體之任何種、品種或生物小種。
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。
植物檢疫措施	為防範有害生物傳入及/或傳播的目的之任何立法、規定或官方程序。
植物檢疫規定	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。
調查	在一地區內為確定某一有害生物族群之特性，或確定那一種有害生物發生，而在一定時期內所採取的官方程序。

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

A “pest free area” is: “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”.

The establishment and use of a PFA by an NPPO provides for the export of plants, plant products and other regulated articles from the country in which the area is situated (exporting country) to another country (importing country) without the need for application of additional phytosanitary measures when certain requirements are met. Thus, the pest free status of an area may be used as the basis for the phytosanitary certification of plants, plant products and other regulated articles with respect to the stated pest(s). It also provides, as an element in pest risk assessment, the confirmation on a scientific basis of the absence of a stated pest from an area. The PFA is then an element in the justification of phytosanitary measures taken by an importing country to protect an endangered area.

Although the term “pest free areas” encompasses a whole range of types (from an entire country which is pest free to a small area which is pest free but situated in a country where that pest is prevalent), it has been found to be convenient to discuss the requirements of PFAs by defining three types:

- an entire country
- an uninfested part of a country in which a limited infested area is present
- an uninfested part of a country situated within a generally infested area.

要件綱要

“非疫區”為“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”。

國家植物保護機關建立及利用非疫區，可以在符合某些要件時，不需採取額外之植物檢疫措施而將該非疫區所在國家(輸出國)之植物、植物產品及其他管制物品輸出至其他國家(輸入國)。因此一地區的無有害生物狀態可作為有關有害生物之植物、植物產品及其他管制物品的植物檢疫證明之依據。其作為有害生物風險評估之一個要素，亦可供確認某地區無某一有害生物之科學依據。因此非疫區是一個要素，做為輸入國為保護一受威脅地區而採取某些植物檢疫措施之理由。

雖然“非疫區”一詞涵蓋各種類型(從整個國家皆為非疫區，到僅處於某一有害生物流行之國家中的一個小範圍非疫區)，而為便於討論非疫區之要件，將其界定為三種形式：

- 整個國家
- 在有限的疫區範圍的一個國家中之非疫區部分
- 在位於普遍為疫區範圍內的一個國家中之非疫區部分

In each of these cases, the PFA may, as appropriate, concern all or part of several countries.

Three main components or stages are considered in the establishment and subsequent maintenance of a PFA:

- systems to establish freedom
- phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom
- checks to verify freedom has been maintained.

The nature of these components will vary according to the biology of the pest, the types and characteristics of the PFA and the level of phytosanitary security required, as based on pest risk analysis. The methods used to achieve these components may include:

- data assembly
- surveys (delimiting, detection, monitoring)
- regulatory controls
- audit (review and evaluation)
- documentation (reports, work plans).

上述每一形式中，非疫區可能酌指數個國家之全部或部分。

非疫區之建立及其後之維持，應考慮三個主要的組成部分或階段：

- 建立非疫區之方法
- 維持非疫區之植物防疫檢疫措施
- 確認維持非疫區狀態之查核

這些組成部分之性質將在有害生物風險分析的基礎上，視有害生物之生物學、非疫區之形式與特性及植物檢疫安全所需之水平而有所改變。達成這些組成部分之方法可包含：

- 資料收集
- 調查（定界、偵察、監測）
- 法規管制
- 檢查（審查和評價）
- 檔案文件（報告、工作計畫）

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PEST FREE AREAS (PFAs)

1.1 Determination of a PFA

The delimitation of a PFA should be relevant to the biology of the pest concerned. This will affect the scale at which it is possible to define a PFA and the types of boundaries by which it can be delimited. In principle, PFAs should be delimited in close relation with the occurrence of the pest. In practice, however, PFAs are generally delimited by readily recognizable boundaries, considered to coincide acceptably with a pest's biological limits. These may be administrative (e.g. country, province or commune borders), physical features (e.g. rivers, seas, mountain ranges, roads) or property boundaries which are clear to all parties. For various practical reasons, it may also be decided to establish a PFA inside an area considered to be pest free, and thus avoid the necessity for exact delimitation of the true limits of the PFA.

1.2 Establishment and Maintenance of a PFA

There are three main components in establishing and maintaining a PFA. These are:

- systems to establish freedom
- phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom
- checks to verify freedom has been maintained.

The nature of these components will vary according to the:

- biology of the pest including:
 - its survival potential

1. 非疫區之一般要件

1.1 非疫區之確定

非疫區之定界應與所涉有害生物之生物學有關。這將影響可能界定非疫區之尺度及可以被定界之邊界類型。原則上，非疫區之界定應該與有害生物之發生密切相關。然而，實際上非疫區一般是以認為符合有害生物之生物學界限而容易辨識之邊界來界定。這些邊界可能是行政邊界(如國家、省或社區邊界)、自然特點邊界(如河、海、山脈、道路)或對各方都清楚之財產邊界。由於各種實際的理由，亦可決定在已被認為非疫區之內建立一個非疫區，如此就不必確實界定非疫區之真正界限。

1.2 非疫區之建立及維持

非疫區之建立及維持有三個主要組成部分，此即：

- 建立無疫病蟲害之方法
- 維持無疫病蟲害狀態之植物防疫檢疫措施
- 確認維持無疫病蟲害狀態之查核

這些組成部分之性質將視下述項目而改變：

- 有害生物之生物學，包括：
 - 其生存潛力

- its rate of reproduction
- its means of dispersal
- the availability of host plants etc
- relevant PFA characteristics including its:
 - size
 - degree of isolation
 - ecological conditions
 - homogeneity etc
 - level of phytosanitary security required as related to the assessed level of risk, according to the pest risk analysis conducted.

The international standards for phytosanitary measures: *Guidelines for surveillance* and *Guidelines for pest risk analysis*, provide further details on general surveillance and specific survey requirements.

1.2.1 Systems to establish freedom

Two general types of systems to provide data are recognized, though variations on, or combinations of the two can be used. These are:

- general surveillance
- specific surveys.

- 其繁殖率
- 其分散方式
- 是否有寄主植物等
- 與非疫區有關之特性，包括：
 - 大小
 - 隔離程度
 - 生態條件
 - 均質性等
- 依據所進行之有害生物風險分析，而與評估之風險水平有關之植物檢疫安全所需之水準。

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準之監視準則及有害生物風險分析準則對一般監視及特別調查要求事項提供更詳盡的細節。

1.2.1 建立無疫病蟲害之方法

提供資料之方法經認可有兩種一般方法，惟亦可利用兩者之變異或組合：

- 一般監視
- 特別調查

General surveillance

This involves utilizing all sources of data such as NPPOs, other national and local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies (including amateur specialists), producers, consultants, museums and the general public. Information may be obtained from:

- scientific and trade journals
- unpublished historical data
- contemporary observations.

Specific surveys

These may be detection or delimiting surveys. They are official surveys and should follow a plan which is approved by the NPPO concerned.

1.2.2 Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom

Specific measures can be used to prevent the introduction and spread of a pest including:

- regulatory action such as the:
 - listing of a pest on a quarantine pest list
 - specification of import requirements into a country or area
 - restriction of the movement of certain products within areas of a country or countries including buffer zones
- routine monitoring

一般監視

這涉及利用所有資料來源，如國家植物保護機關、其他之國家或地方政府機構、研究機構、大學、科學團體(包括業餘專家)、生產者、顧問、博物館及一般大眾。資訊可得自：

- 科學及貿易期刊
- 未發表之歷史資料
- 當代之觀察

特別調查

這些可能為偵察或定界調查，係屬官方之調查，且須按照相關之國家植物保護機關所批准之計畫進行。

1.2.2 維持無疫病蟲害狀態之植物防疫檢疫措施

可用來防止有害生物傳入及傳播之特別措施，包括：

- 管制行動如：
 - 將某一有害生物列入檢疫有害生物名單
 - 一國家或地區輸入要件之詳細規定
 - 限制某些產品在一國或多國之某些地區包括緩衝區之移動
- 例行性監測

- extension advice to producers.

The application of phytosanitary measures to maintain pest freedom status is only justified in a PFA, or any portion of a PFA, in which ecological conditions are suitable for the pest to establish.

1.2.3 Checks to verify freedom has been maintained

In order to be able to verify the pest free status of a PFA and for purposes of internal management, the continuing pest free status should be checked after the PFA has been established and phytosanitary measures for maintenance have been put in place. The strength of the checking systems used should be related to the phytosanitary security required. These checks may include:

- ad hoc inspection of exported consignments
- requirement that researchers, advisers or inspectors notify the NPPO of any occurrences of the pest
- monitoring surveys.

1.3 Documentation and Review

The establishment and maintenance of a PFA should be adequately documented and periodically reviewed.

Whatever the type of PFA, documentation should be available, as appropriate, on the:

- data assembled to establish the PFA
- various administrative measures taken in support of the PFA

- 對生產者的推廣建議

採用植物防疫檢疫措施以維持非疫區狀態之作法，僅適用於生態條件適合有害生物立足之非疫區或非疫區之任一部分。

1.2.3 確認維持無疫病蟲害狀態之查核

為能確認某一非疫區之無疫病蟲害狀態及為內部管理之目的，在建立非疫區及為維持該狀態而採取植物防疫檢疫措施之後，仍應查核該無疫病蟲害狀態是否持續。採用此查核系統之強度應與要求的植物檢疫安全性有關。這些查核可包含：

- 輸出貨品的特別檢查
- 要求研究人員、顧問或檢疫人員將有害生物的任何發生情況向國家植物保護機關通報
- 監測調查

1.3 文件檔案及審查

非疫區之建立及維持應予適當地建檔及定期審查。

無論何種形式之非疫區，若適當，其檔案應提供下列資料：

- 建立非疫區所彙整之資料
- 用以支持該非疫區所採取的各種行政措施

- delimitation of the PFA
- phytosanitary regulations applied
- technical details of surveillance, or survey and monitoring systems used.

It may be useful for an NPPO to send documentation about a PFA to a central information service (FAO or a Regional Plant Protection Organization), with all relevant details, so that the information can be communicated to all interested NPPOs at their request.

When a PFA requires complex measures for its establishment and maintenance to provide a high degree of phytosanitary security, an operational plan based on a bilateral agreement may be needed. Such a plan would list the specific details of activities required in the operation of the PFA including the role and responsibilities of the producers and traders of the country where the PFA is situated. The activities would be reviewed and evaluated regularly and the results could form part of the plan.

2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PFA

The term “pest free area” encompasses the spectrum of all types of PFA. For convenience, the requirements of PFAs are discussed by dividing them into three arbitrary types of pest free areas:

- an entire country
- an uninfested part of a country in which a limited infested area is present

- 非疫區之界定
- 採用之植物檢疫規定
- 所採用之監視或調查及偵測系統的技術細節

一國之國家植物保護機關若能將非疫區之所有相關細節之文件送給某一資訊服務中心(糧農組織或區域性植物保護組織)，則可有助於依照利益攸關的國家植物保護機關之要求，向其傳送資料。

當某一非疫區之建立或維持需要複雜的措施以便提供高度之植物檢疫安全時，則可能需要一項根據雙邊協定而制定之實務計畫。此計畫應將執行非疫區時所需之特別行動細節列出，包括該非疫區所在國家的生產者及貿易者的角色及責任。這些行動需被定期審查及評價，且其結果可成為該計畫之一部分。

2. 不同類型非疫區之特別要件

“非疫區”一詞包含了所有類型之非疫區。為了方便起見，在討論非疫區之要件時可將其分成三種非疫區類型：

- 整個國家
- 在有限之疫區範圍的一個國家中之非疫區部分

- an uninfested part of a country situated within a generally infested area.

In each of these cases, the PFA may, as appropriate, concern all or part of several countries. The specific requirements for the three types of pest free areas are discussed below.

2.1 Entire Country

In this instance, entire country freedom for a specific pest applies to a political entity for which an NPPO has responsibility.

Requirements may include:

2.1.1 Systems to establish freedom

Both data from general surveillance and from specific surveys are acceptable. They are different in that they may provide for different kinds or degrees of phytosanitary security.

2.1.2 Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom

These may include those listed in section 1.2.2.

2.1.3 Checks to verify freedom has been maintained

These may include those listed in section 1.2.3.

2.1.4 Documentation and review

These may include those items listed in section 1.3.

- 在位於普遍為疫區範圍內的一個國家中之非疫區部分

上述任一非疫區類型，適當時，可能會涉及數國之全部或部分。這三種類型非疫區之特別要件討論如下。

2.1 整個國家

在此情況下，無某一有害生物的整個國家，適用於國家植物保護機關負有責任之一個政治實體。

所需要件可包括：

2.1.1 建立無疫病蟲害之方法

一般監視及特別調查所得之資料皆可接受。其差別在於他們可能提供不同種類或程度之植物檢疫保障。

2.1.2 維持無疫病蟲害狀態之植物防疫檢疫措施

這些措施可包含 1.2.2 節中所列之措施。

2.1.3 確認維持無疫病蟲害狀態之查核

這些查核可包含 1.2.3 節中所列之查核。

2.1.4 文件檔案及審查

這些文件檔案及審查可包含 1.3 節中所列之項目。

2.2 Uninfested Part of a Country in Which a Limited Infested Area is Present

In this instance, the distribution of the pest is limited to part of a country as determined by the NPPO. Official controls are applied to contain a pest population. The PFA may be all or part of the uninfested area.

Requirements may include:

2.2.1 Systems to establish freedom

Normally PFA status is based on verification from specific surveys. An official delimiting survey may be used to determine the extent of the infestation and, in addition, an official detection survey may be required in the uninfested area to verify absence of the pest.

General surveillance (see 2.1.1 above) may also, if appropriate, be applied to the uninfested part of a country in which a limited infested area is present.

2.2.2 Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom

These may include those listed in section 1.2.2. With this type of PFA, phytosanitary regulations may also be required on the movement of commodities out of the infested area to the uninfested area to prevent spread of the pest as noted in 1.2.2.

2.2 在有限的疫區範圍的一個國家中之非疫區部分

在此情況下，有害生物之分布侷限於國家植物保護機關所確定之一國之部分地區。官方防治措施被採用來抑制有害生物族群。該非疫區可能是無疫病蟲害地區之全部或部分。

所需要件可包括：

2.2.1 建立無疫病蟲害之方法

通常非疫區之狀況係依特別調查來確認。官方之定界調查可用以確定為害之程度。再者，在無疫病蟲害地區內可能還需要官方之偵察調查，來證實未有該有害生物。

一般監視（見前述 2.1.1 節）也可酌情用於有限的疫區範圍的一個國家中之非疫區部分。

2.2.2 維持無疫病蟲害狀態之植物防疫檢疫措施

這些查核可包括 1.2.2 節中所列出之措施。在此類非疫區中，可要求以植物檢疫規定來管制商品從疫病蟲害地區移動至非疫區，俾如 1.2.2 節所述以防止有害生物之傳播。

2.2.3 Checks to verify freedom has been maintained

These may include those listed in section 1.2.3. Monitoring surveys are of more significance in this type of PFA than for that involving an entire country.

2.2.4 Documentation and review

Documentation may include supporting evidence describing official controls such as survey results, phytosanitary regulations and information on the NPPO as noted in section 1.3

2.3 Uninfested Part of a Country Situated Within a Generally Infested Area

This type of PFA is an area, within a generally infested area, which has been made (or shown to be) free from a specific pest. It is maintained pest free so that an exporting country can use this status as a basis for phytosanitary certification of plants and/or plant products.

In certain cases, a PFA may be established within an area whose infestation status has not been based on specific surveys.

The PFA should be adequately isolated in relation to the biology of the pest.

Requirements should include:

2.3.1 Systems to establish freedom

Delimiting and detection surveys would be required for this type of PFA.

2.2.3 確認維持無疫病蟲害狀態之查核

這些查核可包括1.2.3節中所列之查核。監測調查對此類非疫區比整個國家均為非疫區之情況更重要。

2.2.4 文件檔案及審查

文件檔案可包括說明官方防治措施之支持性證據，諸如1.3節中所述之調查結果、植物檢疫法規及國家植物保護機關之資訊。

2.3 在位於普遍為疫區範圍內的一個國家中之非疫區部分

此類非疫區係指在普遍為疫區範圍內沒有（或顯示沒有）某特定有害生物的一個地區。其被維持為非疫區，以便輸出國可利用此狀況作為植物及/或植物產品之植物檢疫證明之依據。

在某些情況下，非疫區可建立在疫病蟲害狀況未根據特別調查確定的一個地區內。

非疫區應依據有害生物之生物學作適當地隔離。

其要件應包括：

2.3.1 建立無疫病蟲害之方法

對這類非疫區需要進行定界及偵察性調查。

2.3.2 Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom

These may include those listed in section 1.2.2. With this type of PFA, phytosanitary regulations may also be required on the movement of host material out of the infested area to the uninfested area to prevent spread of the pest as noted in 1.2.2.

2.3.3 Checks to verify freedom has been maintained

These may include those listed in section 1.2.3. Ongoing monitoring surveys are a likely requirement with this type of PFA.

2.3.4 Documentation and review

Documentation may include supporting evidence describing official controls such as survey results, phytosanitary regulations and information on the NPPO as noted in section 1.3. As this type of PFA is likely to involve an agreement between trade partners, its implementation would need to be reviewed and evaluated by the NPPO of the importing country.

2.3.2 維持無疫病蟲害狀態之植物防疫檢疫措施

這些措施得包括 1.2.2 節中所列措施。對這類非疫區得制定其寄主材料從疫病蟲害地區移動至非疫區之植物檢疫規定，俾如 1.2.2 節所述以防止有害生物傳播。

2.3.3 確認維持無疫病蟲害狀態之查核

這些查核得包括 1.2.3 節中所列查核。不斷進行之監測調查為此類非疫區之一項可能要件。

2.3.4 文件檔案及審查

文件檔案得包括說明官方防治措施之支持性證據，諸如 1.3 節所述之調查結果、植物檢疫法規及國家植物保護機關之資訊。此類非疫區因其可能涉及貿易夥伴間之協定，其執行將須要由輸入國之國家植物保護機關審查及評價。

國際植物防疫檢疫措施標準第四號 (ISPM4)

建立非疫區之要件

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出 版：農委會動植物防疫檢疫局

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發行日期：中華民國九十一年十一月

發行地址：台北市重慶南路二段 51 號九樓

設計印刷：耘匠設計有限公司

工 本 費：新台幣 80 元

展售書局：國家書坊台視總店 / 臺北市八德路三段 10 號 (02) 25781515-643

三民書局重南店 / 台北市重慶南路一段 61 號 (02) 23617511

三民書局復北店 / 台北市復興北路 380 號 (02) 25006600

五南文化廣場 / 台中市中山路 2 號 (04) 22260330

新進圖書廣場 / 彰化市光復路 177 號 (04) 7252792

青年書局 / 高雄市青年一路 141 號 (07) 3324910

行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局出版品編號

BAPHIQ: 113-091-05-126

ISBN: 957-01-2238-2

GPN: 1009103321