

国際基準ISPM と CPM 勧告

	ISPM (植物検疫措置に関する国際基準)	CPM勧告 (CPM Recommendation)
特徴	① 共同かつ有効な措置を確保するため、IPPC総会 (CPM) が策定する 国際基準 ② 加盟国は、条約に関連した行動をとるに際して適宜、 国際基準を考慮すること	① ISPMとしては適切、効果的に表せないもの ② 加盟国に対して植物検疫措置の設定に関する特定の要件を規定しない
策定プロセス	CPMで新規ISPMの策定を承認 基準委員会が仕様書案を策定 ↓ 加盟国からのコメント募集 (2ヶ月間) ↓ 基準委員会等がISPM案を策定 ↓ 1回目の加盟国協議 (5ヶ月間) ↓ 2回目の加盟国協議 (4ヶ月間) ↓ CPMで採択 (コンセンサス)	CPMで新規CPM勧告案の策定を合意 ↓ IPPC事務局がCPM勧告案を策定 ↓ 加盟国からのコメント募集 (3ヶ月間) ↓ CPMで採択 (コンセンサス)
例	・ISPM 4: 病害虫無発生地域の設定条件 ・ISPM15: 木材こん包材の規制 ・ISPM28: 植物検疫処理 計36本	・臭化メチルの使用の代替・削減 ・外来種による生物多様性への影響 ・植物等のインター ネット取引 ・海上コンテナ 《検討中》病害虫診断 計8本

(*) SPS協定第3条

「加盟国は、自国のSPS措置を決める場合、国際基準、指針、勧告がある場合には、これらに基づいてとる」

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(Members shall base their sanitary or phytosanitary measures on international standards, guidelines or recommendations, where they exist...)

病害虫診断の重要性に関するCPM勧告 (案)

背景：

- 病害虫診断は、幅広い**植物検疫活動の基礎** (輸出証明、輸入検査、発生調査、根絶)
- 他方、**病害虫診断が利用でない国が多く、中核となる専門知見 (分類学や診断技術) も世界的に減少傾向**
- これらの課題にIPPCとして対応するため、本年CPM-10でEUがCPM勧告案を提案。

CPM勧告 (案)：

病害虫診断の利用改善のための最良の方策を検討する。

- ① **各国レベル (植物防疫機関)：**
 - 診断ラボ、専門技術、予算、人員の確保
 - 他の国への専門知識の共有 (研修、習熟テスト、実践マニュアル等の提供)
 - 各国保有の同定指標の共有 (IPPC植物検疫リソースページへの掲載)
 - ISPM診断プロトコルの作成貢献
 - ニーズ調査に基づき、国内外における戦略的な専門知識の供給源の確保
- ② **地域レベル (地域植物防疫機関)：**
 - 診断プロトコルの開発と共有 (IPPC植物検疫リソースページへの掲載)
 - 診断方法の研修、知識共有、専門知見センターづくり 等
- ③ **IPPC事務局：**
 - 診断サービスの能力開発の予算確保
 - 関係機関との調整 (地域植物防疫機関、研究機関)
 - 各国、地域、国際的な診断プロトコルの公表 (IPPC植物検疫リソースページ)

- [1] **Proposed draft CPM Recommendation on the importance of pest diagnosis**
- [2] **Background**
- [3] Pest diagnosis is a cross-cutting issue that underpins most IPPC activities. Contracting parties regularly undertake pest diagnoses, for example to support export certification, import inspections, pest surveillance and eradication programmes.
- [4] The results of the general survey of implementation of the Convention and its standards by the IRSS and other IRSS surveys indicate there is a general problem with access to diagnostic support. This undermines the ability of some countries to undertake surveillance, determine pest status, undertake pest risk analysis etc. This is a fundamental issue that countries and the IPPC should address.
- [5] In addition to problems within countries, many regions have identified a general trend in reduced expertise in core scientific disciplines, such as the taxonomy of pests, and classical diagnostic skills.
- [6] **Recommendation**
- [7] The CPM agrees to:
- [8] • consider and seek the best approach to ensure the accessibility of diagnostic protocols and diagnostic support
- [9] • further investigate how far international standardization could improve the acceptability of diagnostic services and results by enhancing confidence in them
- [10] • investigate how pest diagnosis could become a future implementation programme.
- [11] The CPM encourages **Contracting Parties and NPPOs** to:
- [12] • ensure there are adequate laboratory facilities and expertise to support pest diagnostic activities underpinning phytosanitary activities
- [13] • allocate sufficient resources to develop and maintain such capability
- [14] • share knowledge and expertise with other countries where possible, for example by making places available on training programmes, opening access to proficiency testing or publicising examples of best laboratory practice
- [15] • share diagnostic protocols used by NPPOs on the IPPC phytosanitary resources pages
- [16] • encourage experts to contribute to the IPPC standard setting processes for DPs
- [17] • consider strategic needs for expertise in taxonomy of pests and classical diagnostic skills, and either fund this within the country or, where necessary, pool resources with other countries to ensure sufficient diagnostic capacity and capability is in place to meet future demand.
- [18] The CPM encourages **RPPOs** to:
- [19] • Develop diagnostic protocols relevant to their region and share them on the IPPC phytosanitary resources pages

- [20] • Develop or endorse guidance on laboratory requirements for pest diagnosis
- [21] • Undertake knowledge exchange and training on diagnostic methods and laboratory capability
- [22] • Facilitate other means of enhancing expertise and capacity within the region, such as through staff exchanges, exchange of samples and proficiency testing, mentoring schemes and work shadowing
- [23] • Identify and encourage the development of centres of expertise that contracting parties within the region can access.
- [24] The CPM encourages the IPPC Secretariat to:
 - [25] • Secure funding for capacity development on diagnostic support
 - [26] • Liaise with RPPOs and research and educational organizations on pest diagnosis issues
 - [27] • Publicise national, regional and international developments in pest diagnosis and diagnostic protocols on the phytosanitary resources pages.