

第8回国際サゴヤシシンポジウムにおけるビジネスミーティング

岡崎正規

東京農工大学大学院共生科学技術研究部 〒184-8588 東京都小金井市中町 2-24-16

第8回国際サゴヤシシンポジウム組織委員会へは、Jayapura到着時にビジネスミーティングを8月5日（金）の閉会前までに開催し、Conclusions and Recommendationsや次回開催地の決定をお願いした。組織委員会からは、5日12:00にメンバーを招集し、15:00からConclusions and Recommendationsを作成する予定であるとの連絡があった。

ビジネスミーティングのメンバーは、Nadirman Haska, Tomoki Y. Takamura, Masanori Okazaki, F. S. Jong, Yoshinori Yamamoto, Hubertus Matanubun, Dirk L. Schuling, Yukio Toyoda, Abudul Manan Dos, Y. P. Karafir, Jermia Limbongan, Victor E. Fere, Leo Maturbongs, Soenartoの14名であった。

ビジネスミーティングにおける議論の多くは、サゴヤシおよびサゴヤシ生産を以下にして発展させるかまた、サゴヤシ資源をどのように確保し、多様性を維持するかに割かれた。サゴヤシの種に関する事柄は、解決されるべき問題であるが、現在までの知見からすれば、*Mexroxyton sago* Rottb.の folk varieties とすることがよいと判断された。最後に、次回の第9回国際サゴヤシシンポジウムは、フィリピン・レイテ州立大学がホストとなり、2007年に開催の予定であることを決定した。

以下に第8回国際サゴヤシシンポジウムの結論と提言を示す。

SYMPOSIUM CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Papua Island (Indonesia-Papua and PNG) should be referred to as the center of greatest

diversity of the sago palms (*Metroxylon sago* Rottb.).

2. Commercial development of natural sago forests should be socially and environmentally sustainable. It should take careful consideration of:

- a. Local customs
- b. Social and cultural needs of the local people
- c. A comprehensive plan that is beneficial to all parties concerned (investors, landowners, local inhabitants) and environment has to be formulated and followed.

3. Development of sago should be followed from the perspectives:

- a. Local people: as a staple food and a source of income.
- b. Industrial Perspective: food and non-food.
- c. Downstream Processing: value added of the high technology products.
- d. Apart from the starch, industrial uses of other components of the sago palm need to be researched.

4. It is important to conserve natural sago resources while not neglecting the importance of new plantation development (Sago germplasm garden suggested).

5. A strategy should be formulated to attract investors into developing the natural sago forests into sustainable plantations (apart from tackling social cultural issues). Suggestions needed on the details of development strategy.

6. The species question needs to be resolved. It seems that old classifications that are apparently irrelevant are still being used. Hopefully the plenary session of the 8th International Sago

Symposium can decide to adopt only *M. sagu* Rottb until significant evidence is gathered to justify a particular accessions/variety to be granted a species status. Until then locally recognize varieties should just be named folk varieties of *M. sagu* Rottb.

7. Enthusiasm for cultivation of sago grubs should be balanced by concern about the pest status for sago palm of this animal (*Rhynchophorus* spp.).

8. Several measures have been adopted and improvements made in the development of the sago industry following the recommendation made in the previous International Sago Symposia.

9. Standardization of terminology for developmental stages of sago palm is required (avoid forestry terminology (eg. sapling, pole,etc)).

10. The 9th International Sago Symposium is to be held in 2007, hosted by The Leyte State University of the Philippines.

Jayapura, August 5th, 2005.

C&R Panel

1. Nadirman Haska
2. Tomoki Y. Takamura
3. Masanori Okazaki
4. F. S. Jong
5. Yoshinori Yamamoto
6. Hubertus Matanubun
7. Dirk L. Schuiling
8. Yukio Toyoda
9. Abdul Manan Dos
10. Y. P. Karafir
11. Jermia Limbongan
12. Victor E. Fere
13. Leo Maturbongs
14. Soenarto