

出國報告（出國類別：其他—參加會議）

參加 2017 年度標準與貿易發展機構
(STDF)工作小組會議及世界貿易組織
(WTO)食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫
措施委員會第 70 次會議

服務機關：行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局

出國人員職稱：技正

出國人員姓名：徐萬德

派赴國家：瑞士日內瓦

出國期間：民國 106 年 10 月 28 日至 11 月 5 日

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行政院及所屬各機關出國報告提要

出國報告名稱：參加2017年度標準與貿易發展機構(STDF)工作小組會議及世界貿易組織(WTO)食品安全檢與動植物防疫檢疫措施委員會第70次會議報告書

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出國計畫主辦機關/聯絡人/電話

農委會動植物防疫檢疫局/陸怡芬/02-33432052

出國人員姓名/服務機關/單位/職稱/電話

徐萬德/農委會動植物防疫檢疫局/植物檢疫組/技正/02-23431442

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內容摘要：

本次會議由徐萬德技正獲外交部經費支應與常駐 WTO 代表團陳義方參事參加 2017 年 10 月 30 日至 31 日舉開之「標準與貿易發展機構工作小組會議」，並與本局獲 WTO 秘書處遴選之李婉如科長參加及我國常駐 WTO 代表團廖鴻仁秘書參加 11 月 1 日至 3 日之 WTO/SPS 委員會第 70 次例會。

本年標準與貿易發展基金機構(STDF)工作小組第2次會議針對STDF財務支出狀況及未來執行展望進行討論與報告，另就本資源平台對低度開發國家(LDC)及其他低收入國家(OLIC)所提計畫逐案進行技術及細節討論。案經與會代表討論後決議推派世界銀行派選代表擔任下屆副主席；主席裁示相關成員於11月17日前推舉下屆(2018-2019)開發中國家技術專家，並將由秘書處由推選人選選出3位遞補缺額；至捐助成員代表，經現場討論後決議荷蘭、瑞典及美國續任下屆(2018-2019)代表。11月1日舉辦坦尚尼亞及辛巴威口蹄疫區牲畜貿易計畫案(PPGs)分享報告，由英國皇家獸醫學院說明該計畫之執行選擇、成本及效益分析。

WTO/SPS委員會第70次例會討論議題包括採認議程、相關活動訊息、特殊貿易關切、透明化條款運作、特殊與差別待遇執行、同等效力、非疫區、技術協助與合作、SPS協定運作與執行檢討、採行國際標準之監督、私營企業標準之關切、觀察員組織、其他事項及下次會議日期與議程等。此外，會議期間我國代表與泰國、印度、韓國及美國舉行非正式雙邊諮商會議。

摘要

本次會議由徐萬德技正獲外交部經費支應與常駐 WTO 代表團陳義方參事參加 2017 年 10 月 30 日至 31 日舉開之「標準與貿易發展機構工作小組會議」，並與本局獲 WTO 秘書處遴選之李婉如科長及我國常駐 WTO 代表團廖鴻仁秘書參加 11 月 1 日至 3 日之 WTO/SPS 委員會第 70 次例會。

本年標準與貿易發展基金機構(STDF)工作小組第2次會議由FAO代表擔任本年主席，WTO秘書處進行相關資料規劃與籌備，與會人員包括由國際組織夥伴(partners)、捐助成員(donors)及開發中國家技術專家(developing country experts)等成員，針對STDF財務支出狀況及未來執行展望進行討論與報告，另就本資源平台對低度開發國家(LDC)及其他低收入國家(OLIC)所提計畫逐案進行技術及細節討論。另工作小組現任副主席將於2018年升任主席，下屆(2018-2019)主席經推派由世界銀行派選代表擔任；而開發中國家技術專家有3位專家任期屆滿(2016-2017)，主席裁示相關成員於11月17日前推舉下屆(2018-2019)專家，並將由秘書處由推選人選選出3位遞補缺額；至捐助成員代表，因荷蘭、瑞典及美國表達高度連任意願，經現場討論後決議渠等國家續任下屆(2018-2019)代表。最後，主席裁示將於會後電郵小組成員，另擇時間舉開電子會議(electronic meeting)討論運作規則(operational rules)之修訂。11月1日舉辦坦尚尼亞及辛巴威口蹄疫區牲畜貿易計畫案(PPGs)分享報告，由英國皇家獸醫學院說明該計畫之執行選擇、成本及效益分析。

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壹、緣起與目的

本年奉派參與WTO秘書處主導之標準與貿易發展基金(Standards and Trade Development Facility, STDF)工作小組會議，了解該信託基金平台協助低度開發國家或開發中國家瞭解SPS措施與貿易安全之關係、執行難處、案例分析以及經驗分享，以及協助渠等建置履行SPS協定相關措施之能力，促進國際間的農產品便捷及安全貿易之宗旨，另藉與會經驗提供我外交部評估與STDF合作之方式及可能性。

WTO為推動執行SPS協定，每年定期於瑞士日內瓦召開三次會議（必要時加開特別會議），以討論會員與三姊妹觀察員組織資訊(information on relevant activities)、特殊貿易關切議題（specific trade concerns）、SPS協定執行及運作之檢討（review of operation and implementation of the SPS Agreement）、透明化條款之運作（operation of transparency provisions）、特殊暨差別待遇條款之執行（implementation of special and differential treatment）、同等效力（equivalence）、非疫區（pest- and disease-free areas）、技術協助與合作（technical assistance and cooperation）、採行國際標準之監督（monitoring of the use of international standards）、私營及商業標準之關切議題（concerns with private and commercial standards）及其他相關重要事項等。

此外，鑑於SPS協定對農產品貿易往來極為重要，且我國非Codex及IPPC會員，透過此會議機會可與其他會員國建立合作與解決歧見之溝通管道，提高我國在SPS委員會之影響力，並了解其他觀察員國際組織之最新活動。另正式會議期間我國代表團成員可與其他會員代表團就雙方關切議題進行非正式雙邊諮商，針對雙方專業領域及實務認知差異交換意見，加速檢驗檢疫關切案件執行進度。

貳、行程及紀要

日期	主要行程紀要
2017 年 10 月 28 日(星期六)	啟程:臺灣桃園國際機場經荷蘭史基浦機場轉機往瑞士日內瓦機場。
2017 年 10 月 29 日(星期日)	抵達瑞士日內瓦
2017 年 10 月 30 日(星期一)	參加標準與貿易發展機構工作小組會議
2017 年 10 月 31 日(星期二)	參加標準與貿易發展機構工作小組會議 與韓國非正式雙邊諮商會議 與我國駐WTO代表團晚宴
2017 年 11 月 1 日(星期三)	參加第 70 次 WTO/SPS 委員會非正式會議 參加 STDF 之坦尚尼亞與辛巴威專案分享 與泰國非正式雙邊諮商會議
2017 年 11 月 2 日(星期四)	參加第 70 次 WTO/SPS 委員會正式會議 與印度及美國非正式雙邊諮商會議
2017 年 11 月 3 日(星期五)	參加第 70 次 WTO/SPS 委員會正式會議
2017 年 11 月 4 日(星期六)	啟程: 瑞士日內瓦機場經荷蘭史基浦機場轉機往臺灣桃園國際機場
2017 年 11 月 5 日(星期日)	抵達臺灣

參、2017年度第2次STDF工作小組會議(working group meeting)

2017年度第2次共作小組會議由FAO代表擔任會議主席，WTO秘書處進行相關資料規劃與籌備，與會人員包括由國際組織夥伴(partners)、捐助成員(donors)及開發中國家技術專家(developing country experts)等成員，針對STDF財務支出狀況及未來執行展望進行討論與報告，另就本資源平台對低度開發國家(LDC)及其他低收入國家(OLIC)所提計畫逐案進行技術及細節討論。

世界動物衛生組織(OIE)於 2017 年 3 月 STDF 工作小組會議中，表達願協助於 2018 年 2 月在 OIE 巴黎總部舉開 STDF 政策委員會(Policy committee)，本案獲全體一致同意。延續前次工作小組會議，瑞典建議利用電子郵件讓各代表就 STDF 政策委員會之建議議程進行意見表達及溝通，另外，許多代表也建議於會前舉開電子會議討論 STDF 之運作規則(operation rules)修正提案。秘書處表示將參考 2016 年舉開之遠端視訊會議進行規劃，惟仍須考量部分與會國家之電信硬體設備不足，會後秘書處研議規劃後將再另通知與會代表。本次會議決議內容摘述如次：

- 一、**工作小組副主席選舉**：現任工作小組副主席為歐盟委員會派選代表 Mr. Paolo Garzotti，按會議運作規則將擔任 2018 至 2019 年度之會議主席。所遺副主席缺，經本次會議決議由世界銀行(World Bank)派選代表擔任下年度(2018-2019 年)會議副主席。
- 二、**開發中國家 SPS 專家選舉**： Ms. Maria Clara Vidal，Mr. Babacar Samb 及 Dr. Ravi Khetarpal 等 3 位開發中國家 SPS 專家任期屆滿（資歷：<http://www.standardsfacility.org/developing-country-experts>），主席決議專家推薦截止日期為 2017 年 11 月 17 日，其呼籲各與會代表舉薦合適人選，STDF 秘書處嗣後將從推薦人名冊中遴選 3 位專家，任期 1 年(2018-2019)。
- 三、**遴選下屆(2018-2019 年)捐助成員(donors)代表**：秘書處表示 donors 代表應為輪替制度，惟荷蘭、瑞典及美國等現任代表均表達高度連任意願，案經第 2 日會議討論後，決議渠等國家續任下屆(2018-2019 年) donors 代表。
- 四、**聘任職員及財務狀況**：秘書處表示聘任職員部分將依運作規則執行，惟將

利用 WTO 青年學者計畫(WTO young professional program, YPP)聘用各國年輕學者來協助相關行政作業。經財務盤整，今年度職員薪俸尚短缺 120 萬美元，將另尋求其他資金挹注。至 STDF 信託基金之財務狀況，2017 年 9 月 30 日止，共有來自澳大利亞、加拿大、歐盟委員會、愛爾蘭、荷蘭、瑞典及美國等 donors 之捐助款約美金 3,757,710 元。會中，挪威及法國表示正考量提高捐助款，法國欲提供 3 年期捐款(款項來自該國農業部及經濟部)，並建議 STDF 秘書處應極力找尋過往之 donors 持續捐助，美國(農業部及食品藥物監督管理署)表示願意在 2018 年持續提高捐助款，而開發中國家 SPS 代表提議多尋求資助管道來解決資金壓力。秘書處統整今年財務為正結餘達美金 98,970 元，但前次工作小組會議同意之 5 案項目準備金(PPGs)及 4 案專案補助金(PGs)仍待找尋共同資助單位分攤約 3 萬美金預算。目前，STDF 整體財務收支詳列議程 STDF/WG/Oct17/AnnotatedAgenda 附錄 2。

五、2016 年度 STDF 工作年報：

主席再次強調，STDF 平台之功能為協助開發中國家建構履行 SPS 之能力，這些年累積的成果，都歸功於 STDF 合作夥伴、捐助者、開發中國家專家以及諸多其他國際、地區型和私營部門的積極參與和貢獻。這些成員除參加工作小組會議外，也間接提高 STDF 的知名度，向國際間推廣宣傳，為正在進行的專案工作提供指導及諮詢，並充分利用公共資源落實推動專案計劃，且因夥伴關係的貢獻，致 STDF 發揮預期成果。

近年來，利用工作小組分享協助建置 SPS 能力專案之成員日益增加，可積極宣傳自身從事國際和區域層級專案的寶貴工作經驗。展望未來，STDF 將充分發揮這些潛在力量，促進 SPS 能力建置專案的多方合作關係，並隨時更新及報告專案執行近況。同時，秘書處也將重新啟動和加強 STDF 虛擬圖書館供 STDF 成員使用，使訊息傳遞及分享更為即時。

目前，STDF 也積極發展網絡社群聯繫(例如 YouTube)，協助多媒體宣傳活動並向大眾傳播 STDF 訊息，冀藉分享 STDF 工作成果和經驗，吸引相關利

益團體對 STDF 及其活動的認識及瞭解，並提高其知名度及實際影響力。2016 年度財務報告乙節，主席表示 2016 年對資源調動來說是充滿挑戰的一年，來自開發中國家資金需求卻持續增加，而 STDF 信託基金的整體資源流量卻下降了，展望未來，需要重新努力，維持現有捐助者的財政捐助，並使新的捐助者加入。截至 2016 年底，STDF 已經批准了 76 個計劃專案，總額達到 3,730 萬美元。這些項目中超過 64%（按價值計算）惠及低度開發國家和其他低收入國家。迄今為止，STDF 項目已經成功地從政府部門、捐助者和私營部門獲得了大約 2,350 萬美元的額外資源（物資和財務），這些貢獻加強了專案執行之影響力和可持續性。

最後，秘書處強調，為使 STDF 對專案計畫之規劃和決策過程更貼近實務需求，STDF 所開發出專屬之計畫評估應用程式，稱為 SPS 市場准入之投資優先順序考量(Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access, P-IMA)，P-IMA 可針對專案計畫之決策提供修正及通知功能，使用多標準決策分析（MCDA）以及優先排序評估及管理軟體（D-Sight）來幫助推動優先計畫。STDF 應用 P-IMA 進行多項專案計畫執行排序，其中包括伯利茲、埃塞俄比亞、馬拉威、莫三比克、納米比亞、盧安達、塞舌爾、烏干達、越南和尚比亞等國專案計畫。根據這些國家執行經驗，使用 P-IMA 的諸多優點，包括促進食品衛生和植物檢疫措施的公私部門對話，提高對加強食品衛生和檢疫能力之公部門政策意識，改進食品衛生和檢疫措施規劃和決策過程等，未來，STDF 仍將持續利用 P-IMA 來協助決定計畫執行之優先順序，將有限資源和捐助金發揮預期效果。秘書處著眼未來的主題計畫，除將持續與其他 SPS 工作夥伴合作並籌措資源外，另將著重於氣候變遷、SPS 風險及建立公私部門夥伴關係(Public-Private Partnerships, PPP)等相關工作。最後，希望各位夥伴能齊心協力，並提供 STDF 未來的工作藍圖及願景建議。

(* 完整年報可逕至 STDF 官網下載：
www.standardsfacility.org/stdf-annual-reports)

六、STDF 如何履行溝通計畫：

秘書處的溝通諮詢顧問 Ms. Elena Immambocus 報告 STDF 利用溝通平台，加強利益關係團體溝通及宣傳計畫執行方式，冀與相關夥伴團體溝通後，強化區域性計畫執行及跨域結合等計畫推動。統計 2017 年參與溝通方案專業人力達到 60 位，經查 SPS e-cert @SPS capacity evaluation tools 之網頁瀏覽人次達到 11,700 人次，YouTube 宣導短片瀏覽數達 4,500 人次以上，網頁電子新聞瀏覽數達 4,000 人次以上。另於世界貿易組織(WTO)小冊、聯合國糧食暨農業組織(Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO)新聞版及國際植物保護公約(International Plant Protect Convention, IPPC)宣傳影片，以及全球食品安全倡議會議(The Global Food Safety Initiative, GFSI)部落格均有置入廣告，宣傳 STDF 計畫與理念，前述媒體溝通作業將於來年持續推動，俾使更多夥伴加入 STDF 推動之專案計畫。

七、SPS 能力建構及相關利益團體間溝通對話之經驗分享

(一)國際金融公司(International Finance Corporation, IFC)主講其在食品安全議題與夥伴間合作之經驗:

國際金融公司 (IFC) 屬 World Bank 集團，在法律和財務上保持獨立，IFC 扮演法令規範、初級生產者、企業及消費者間的槓桿核心角色，主要負責食品安全法令的蒐集與研析，透過 STDF 等國際組織平台，採用科學性分析及審查制度，選擇適當借貸及投資對象，讓食品業者有足夠資金強化食安管理能力與設備，建置透明之產銷履歷制度，並出資協助辦理相關研討會，讓初級生產者能熟悉並履行食安規範之義務，使消費者熟悉食安法令並懂得選擇良好食品業者，創造多利益共享之效益。

IFC 特別強調，食安工作是由民間配合政府規範自我約束，由生產端向消費端履行義務，彼此間的權利義務環環相扣，缺一不可。因此，為提升食安保障之規模，以及食安維護能力的建置，倡議強化公私部門夥伴關係 (PPP)，讓各方利益團體能協力推展食安工作及順暢溝通管道，讓法令與

政策能夠落實。依據IFC之食品安全推動經驗，針對不同發展程度之公私部門量身打造合宜的食安政策，支持私人企業建構履行食安規範的能力，宣導公眾利益團體了解食安政策之重要性，整體食安鏈方能永續經營，並且因應新制定之食安法令規範，持續提升食安保障制度。

本場演講獲得在場專家一致認可，開發中國家代表表示，東南亞國家有許多初級加工品及生鮮農產品之外銷，渠等極欲了解食品安全趨勢和相關議題，IFC目標是協助私人企業建構履行食安之能力，特別是幫助低度開發國家跨越食品安全之貿易障礙，希望IFC持續投入這項具有意義的工作。

(二)非洲聯盟委員會(African Union Commission, AUC)及雀巢公司(Nestle)演講

非洲優先食安計畫:

非洲大陸因食品安全檢測設備不足，食物受農藥及重金屬污染案例極多，每年約有910萬人引此罹病，其中，5歲以下孩童約有39%患有發展遲緩及體重過輕的疾病，聯合國及AUC致力推動食安升級，讓孩童有安全且營養健康的飲食，冀降低幼童發展遲緩及體重過輕比例。雀巢公司因從事穀物販售事業，本就有相關檢驗人才及技術，因此和AUC簽署備忘錄，並規劃利用3年時間投入資金及研究人員，協助其建置國家級檢驗中心，提供硬體設備及培養檢驗人才，讓非洲能有自行為食品安全把關之能力。

雀巢公司粗估規劃及建置軟硬體設備約需2,190萬美元，每年維持檢驗中心基礎運作之設備維護、耗材及聘僱檢驗人力約需860萬美元。第1年先建置80%的目標檢測項目並招募80%檢驗及營運人力，協助取得ISO17025認證，檢驗收入可以負擔60%之營運成本；第2年建置95%目標檢測項目，完成檢驗人力招募工作，開始執行P-test制度，檢驗收入可以負擔90%之營運成本；第3年完全達到預設檢測目標項目，取得P-test制度之ISO17042認證，且檢驗收入可以完全攤提100%之營運成本。雀巢公司和AUC建立監督委員會來督導計畫執行，並由科學技術部門革新相關訓練及操作技術，使非洲地區生產者和雀巢公司獲致雙贏局面，雀巢公司因執行本計畫，將穀物

不良率從2005-2008年間的30%，降低至2015年之3%，顯著提升穀物品質及消費者信賴度。非洲生產者，則有超過8萬農民獲得宣導認知Mycotoxin造成之穀類加工品污染之嚴重性，而超過150場次講習訓練中，女性參與者超過5成，除了提升農場生產安全穀物產品，也強化家庭食用穀物之基礎知識，可說是私人企業和國際組織發揮PPP關係之成功案例。德國及歐盟委員會代表均表極度支持相關工作，另強調歐洲投資基金(European Investment Fund, EIF)也有投資相關之SPS計畫，並倡議泛非洲品質基礎設施(the Pan African Quality Infrastructure, PAQI)協助非洲國家制定標準化之計量設備及制度。綜上，能力建構確為低度開發國家履行SPS措施之先決要件，也是食安制度不可或缺之磐石。

八、工作小組夥伴間及觀察員之間訊息交流，內容包括各與會者提供近來新興之 SPS 相關議題，STDF 未來可以深化的實務工作，以及從事之跨域合作、新創及區域間之 SPS 工作案例分享等:

加拿大針對本項議題首先發言，表示計畫投入 150 萬美元協助中南美洲及非洲國家建置履行食安管理之能力，開發中國家專家群則建議已開發國家及相關組織代表，在計畫資源分配上，應該著重推動區域性計畫，並由 STDF 平台集思廣益將想法整合後，使能力建構型計畫符合被協助國家之實務需求。美國表示，該國曾經舉辦許多場次訓練計畫，協助開發中國家來履行 SPS 及 FS 規範，特別是風險評估訓練課程，過去 2 年間業舉辦多達 400 場次的訓練課程，包括實體訓練、線上學習及區域性研討會等，FAO 及 IPPC 也協助美方舉辦前開訓練課程。另外，美國分享 PPG431 專案(管理巴基斯坦兒童黃麴毒素中毒計畫)計畫經驗，表示透過該專案計畫，可協助低度開發國家提升實驗室檢測能力，以及建置食品安全追溯制度，降低因食安能力不足所衍生之食物中毒案件；另計畫和加拿大合作舉開農藥殘留檢測能力訓練課程，呼籲 STDF 持續支持類似計畫的延續，協助拉丁美洲、非洲及東南亞地區部分國家及地區，建置實驗室檢驗能力。

世界銀行(World Bank)說明，刻正開發評估資助食品安全計畫經濟效益工具，以評估所資助之 62 國農業生產合作計畫，預計明年初可產出指標性數據，協助了解資金運用效能，主席表示期待 World Bank 之經驗分享。另，WTO 認為無論 SPS 或是食安(Food Safety, FS)議題，政府執行政策之透明度及與利益團間溝通措施，均對政策執行成功率有舉足輕重之影響，World Bank 規劃偕同 FAO 及 Codex 等組織，透過研討會及專案計畫，協助業者及消費者了解現行食安管理趨勢。近來 FS 議題廣為消費者關注及討論，以全球食品安全倡議(Global Food Safety Initiative, GFSI)來說，該組織為不同國家和產業之食品安全計畫訂立認證標準，並積極就 FS 政策提供技術性諮商平台，倡議各公私部門調和現有食安管理政策，提供各地消費者 FS 常識及共同願景，GFSI 除與 World Bank 以夥伴關係執行食安計畫的資金援助外，亦透過 IFC 來倡議國際間 FS 政策，且與各國農業部簽屬 MOU(例如:與墨西哥農部推動符合 FS 之相關規範基準)。綜上，FS 政策之履行，應由生產者及輸出入業者共同參與制度規劃，才能真正落實 FS 政策

至 STDF 平台未來計畫推動主題及發展方向乙節，經與會代表熱烈討論後，認為規劃各項計畫執行願景同時，更應回顧 STDF 建置之初衷，另外，善用一般性或特殊性溝通模式，來凝聚不同利益團體間共識，消彌歧見，建立良好 PPP 關係，公部門扮演調和政策之角色，而私部門強化履行規範之能力，透過彼此合作來履行 SPS 各項規範。

另外，開發中國家專家提出，IPPC 業建立許多植物檢疫之國際規範與準則供會員依循，但諸多低度開發國家因無法履行前述國際規範，且不知如何向 IPPC 或其他國際組織提出協助及應檢附之申請文件，建議 IPPC 設置單一窗口處理會員國對此類議題之疑慮。另外，針對各輸入國採行市場開放之風險評估(Pest Risk assessment, PRA)機制，許多低度開發國家表示受限於前揭 PRA 結果，顯著影響其農產品貿易之順暢度，IPPC 與 STDF 秘書處表示理解，並解說明 PRA 會受地理環境、有害生物狀態及各國輸入法規等因子影響而產生不同評估結果，IPPC 將持續協助會員了解 PRA 制度，以

及建置履行輸入國檢疫規定之能力。

九、STDF 秘書處簡報:

(一)SPS能力評估工具：

獸醫體系效能評估工具(PVS tool)：

OIE 依據陸生及水生動物法典內專章制定本工具，經各會員國家自主申請 PVS 評估後，由專家進行獸醫服務體系效能計畫(the OIE Performance of veterinary service pathway)，即利用所開發之獸醫體系效能評估工具(PVS tool)就申請個案之公私部門獸醫機構進行體系評估，OIE 利用這套工具協助 STDF 將資金挹注計畫的效能發揮極致。前揭計畫之第一階段為獸醫服務體系效能評估(PVS Evaluation)，執行迄今計有 133 個案例，分別為非洲 51 例、美洲 26 例、亞洲、遠東地區及大洋洲 26 例、歐洲 19 例以及中東 11 例，該些案例充分利用 PVS tool，評估獸醫服務機構履行國際標準之能力，以及與國際規範間差異，針對需改善項目依優先順序進行矯正。以澳大利亞及印尼之新興感染性疾病夥伴關係(Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Emerging Infectious Diseases)為例，該計畫投入近 2,200 萬澳幣，澳國就新興感染性病害提供合宜的技術及資源協助，建置診斷試驗室的網域合作，提升其對國內重大感染性及國際新興病害之預警、偵測及防治能力，增加對其境內人類與動物衛生健康之維護。

此外，OIE 業於今年 5 月例會就獸醫體系內增進 PPP 關係進行討論，明年初，OIE 工作小組將提供摘要報告，以倡議會員充分利用獸醫服務體系效能計畫，自我提升獸醫服務品質，並改善動物健康及福祉。

植物檢疫能力評估工具(PCE tool)：

為保護植物免受外來病蟲害威脅，國家植物檢疫系統並須有足夠能力來執行 IPPC 所訂定的相關國際規範，為此，IPPC 偕同 STDF 與聯合國開發計畫署(United Nations Development programme, UNDP)建置植物檢疫能力評估工具(Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool, PCE tool)，針對植物檢疫能力不足

之國家植物檢疫機構進行評估，了解問題產生的原因，量身打造專案計畫，幫助其建立足夠之檢疫能力。PCE tool是共有13種軟體評估模式，受評估國家可依其需求，選擇各該模式或總體評估，以釐清該國無法履行國際植物檢疫規範之能力差異產生原因，迄今，總共有7個不同區域共121國接受評估，藉評估工具矯正能力差距後，均可達正面結果。以印度洋上的葛摩(Comoros)為例，該國長期仰賴植物產品進口，過去十年，因農產品貿易而引入許多植物性病蟲害，使國內香蕉、木薯、棕櫚等經濟作物遭受危害，對食品安全及整體經濟都造成威脅。2017年4月受STDF專案計畫協助，利用PCE tool診斷其檢疫能力，並召集相關產業及利益團體協商討論，結果顯示該國檢疫能力與國際規範有重大落差，包括缺乏政策方向、輸入檢疫管制措施薄弱、病蟲害風險評估能力有限，以及檢疫法令過時。經過其國會依據WTO及IPPC相關協議及規範重新制定新的檢疫法規後，陸續強化輸入檢疫規制措施及風險評估作業，有效改善其食安管理及市場開放風險評估能力，有效強化對國內農業生產環境之保護。目前，該國持續受到FAO及UNDP協助，並獲得進一步的資金挹注，協助其繼續強化履行植物檢疫規範之能力。

(二)開發中國家良好管理實踐(Good Regulator Practice，GRP)調查：

依據 WTO SPS 協議，各貿易國應依 IPPC、OIE 及 Codex 訂定之國際標準，制定適當保護程度之 SPS 措施，避免產生非關稅壁壘。STDF 目標是協助開發中國家建置履行 SPS 措施之能力。為了解特定貿夥伴國在執行 SPS 措施是否符合 GRP 制度，STDF 採行了 GRP 評估作業，包含一系列評估階段，如公私部門及相關利益團體間的諮商協調狀況、法規衝擊分析及履行 SPS 措施前後之差異等，如果 GRP 評估結果為正面，則確保該國家執行 SPS 措施的結果具有實質效益、制度透明且可持續執行。本年度 STDF 秘書處於 10 月 18 日完成開發中國家履行 SPS 措施 GPR 普查，本調查計有 64 國公部門回復問卷，以植物檢疫機關占 30%最多，其次為食品安全

管理部門 28%以及動物健康及衛生管理部門 19%，剩餘則為經貿或其他公務部門。其中，118 個問卷確實填寫完成，另有 80 份問卷是沒有完成填寫，STDF 秘書處推測這些未完成問卷案例，可能對國際規範不熟悉，致無法完成問卷，因此份問卷係自願性受調查，所以也有可能造成這有趣的現象。前述問卷調查項目中，有關國內 SPS 措施是否依據國際規範及相關指南進行風險評估後才施行，44%受訪問卷為完全依循國際規範執行前述工作，37%為中度符合國際規範，有 14%則為鮮少依循國際規範來執行 SPS 措施，針對 14%未依國際規範履行 SPS 措施之問卷，與會代表均表好奇，並熱烈討論原因，甚至建議 STDF 就該 14%問卷受訪機關及前揭無法完成問卷機構，再舉開第 2 輪調查釐清原因，俾供 STDF 規畫未來執行 SPS 能力建構之方向。

(三)促進安全貿易:推動SPS電子化簽證(SPS e-certification)，邁向無紙化貿易現況

WTO 於 2002 年展開杜哈回合談判，於 2004 年決議將「貿易便捷化」納入談判議題並展開談判工作，而後於 2013 年 WTO 第 9 屆部長會議達成共識，直至 2017 年貿易便捷化協議(Trade Facilitation Agreement, TFA)跨越規定門檻後正式生效。各國政府部門及產業團體於是積極尋求跨境貿易更為便捷及效率之方式，無紙化貿易為減少貿易成本損耗及促進貿易便捷之重要途徑，透過 SPS e-certification 可減少 SPS 紙本簽發寄遞所需時間，有效降低偽證發生，並增加輸入國收受輸出國簽發或再簽發 SPS 文件過程之貿易透明度。

WTO 之三姊妹組織 Codex、OIE 及 IPPC 均已建置相關指南支持各國使用 SPS e-certification，IPPC 業採認締約夥伴國使用電子化植物檢疫證之國際標準(ePhyto)，包括格式、內容、電子訊息交換機制，且訂定指南調和 ePhyto 之軟體程式及其架構。Codex 食品進出口認證及檢驗系統委員會(the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification，CCFICS)業

成立電子工作小組協助並審查現存電子化簽證系統之指南。OIE 仍在初期評估電子化簽證於國際標準及指南間的技术差異，俾供後續推動 SPS e-certification 之參據。

STDF 則於 2016 年 6 月舉開研討會，審視開發中國家建置 SPS 電子化簽證的進度，並倡議與會代表儘速建置 SPS e-certification，席間有超過 150 個各國公部門、國際組織、產業團體及跨國企業，討論現存自動化系統之新知、實務及發展趨勢。結論顯示，支持開發中國家建置 SPS e-certification 並應用於跨國境之關務流程仍為一大挑戰，唯有針對 SPS 措施由紙本轉換電子化之相關配套措施進行完整分析，並作貿易之損益分析，才能決定實際需要之建置成本，並且需要輸出入國家之相關產業參與諮商及評估，才能確保 SPS e-certification 能在符合貿易安全及營運成本下永續運作。

目前，STDF 實際投入 SPS e-certification 之專案計畫，係由 World Bank 及 IPPC 秘書處共同堆動之進階 SPS 能力建置與貿易促進合作計畫，該計畫協助未設置電子簽證系統之開發中國家，建置通用電子植物檢疫證書國家系統(Generic ePhyto National System, GeNS)，包括產出、寄送及收受電子植物檢疫證，其透過訊息同步交換工具或集線器，促進貿易簽證電子數據之單一溝通協定，確實降低雙邊貿易成本及複雜程序。肯亞即是其中成功案例，自 2011 年啟用 ePhyto 至 2016 年 6 月間，簽發超過 892,000 份電子植物檢疫證，增加政府歲入達 75%，減少偽證發生率，提高肯亞之國際植物貿易信譽，也替產業團體節省貿易時間以及增進與國外貨主間的植物檢疫事務溝通效率。

十、需求評估、可行性研究以及專案計畫建議

(一)檢視已完成、進行中及未獲考量完成簽約之項目準備金(PPGs)及專案補助金(PGs)案：

秘書處首先報告有 2 案 PGs 尚未完成，包括撒哈拉沙漠以南非洲地區之飲食相關研究及全球植物檢疫相關準則及標準作業程序之延伸評估案；另有

2 案 PPGs 尚未完成，包括協助幾內亞強化其植物檢疫能力以促進其貿易及協助喀麥隆改善 Penja 地區產胡椒之食品安全與生產品質案，繫案面臨執行經費及評估專才不足而延宕，秘書處徵求工作小組成員同意其申請延長執行及經費補助的需求，獲與會代表一致同意，惟仍請 World Bank 就該些專案經費支用情形再為研析。

秘書處統計，迄今核准執行之 86 件 PPGs 與 80 件 PGs，其中有 66% 經費投入低度開發國家(LDC)及其他低收入國家(OLIC)領域，而專案數量則以撒哈拉沙漠以南地區占 49% 為最，其次為亞洲與南太平洋(23%)及拉丁美洲與加勒比海區域(16%)。

最後，秘書處彙整 2017 年 10 月 17 日止之 PPGs 及 PGs 進度為表格，讓所有成員了解個案進度，並摘述尚未獲簽約之原因及執行中專案的最新進度，供各與會人員了解經費支應及執行細目情況。

(二) 討論新申請的項目準備金案：

1. STDF/PPG/619 改善越南、寮國及柬埔寨生產之胡椒粒食品安全體系，以促進其進入國際市場：目前，全球胡椒粒年產量約為 403,213 噸，越南佔全球產量的 38.6%，是亞洲，歐洲，美洲和非洲 97 個國家和地區之最大出口國(佔其產量的 95%)。越南 2014 年的胡椒總產量近 156,396 萬噸，出口總量約為 14.8 萬噸，其中包括從柬埔寨及寮國等鄰國進口越南企業生產之胡椒粒。東南亞是歐盟最大的胡椒粒供應國，佔 2014 年進口總量的 62%，卻有 75% 不符合歐盟農藥殘留標準。依據歐盟食品和飼料快速預警系統通報，過去兩年內通報越南胡椒粒 7 案輸入檢疫不合格案例。另因越南胡椒產區長期連作栽培，致線蟲及真菌性病害 (*Phytophthora capsici*) 嚴重發生，致產量減少達 50%，農藥施用情況則變得更為普遍。近年，歐盟報告屢自越南輸歐胡椒粒檢出殺真菌劑 (貝芬替 Carbendazim) 農藥殘留不合格，越南及鄰國意識到，囿於農民之田間優良管理知識有限，導致農藥和化肥過度使用，且缺乏對出口市場所要求標準 (分級和加工方法) 和認證的瞭解，國內法令對食品衛生安

全監督不足，致無法符合歐盟對食品相關行業包括貿易商、食品加工商及零售商之食品安全管理體系(HACCP)要求。為此，越南聯合寮國及柬埔寨提出申請，冀強化越南與鄰國產胡椒粒之區域性食安生產鏈，並與私部門共同強化食安管制。本案獲與會代表一致支持，美國農部說明長期協助越南強化食安建置，希望其他基金共同挹注，另 IPPC 表示，協助渠等國家產胡椒粒之食安區域生產鏈符合國際檢驗檢疫規範確實重要，併案解決寮國與柬埔寨產品罹染有害生物，以及越南農藥殘留不符國際標準等問題。主席決議通過本案申請。

2. STDF/PPG/626 強化奈及利亞植物檢疫能力以促進其進入國際市場：建置整合性數位系統供有害生物偵測、發生通報、種苗驗證及溯源：

目前，植物及其產品出口貿易，輸入國均求植物檢疫機構建置產地檢疫、出口查驗以及產品溯源履歷之能力，並提供國內區性有害生物清單及防治資料，輸出國植物保護機構應具備提供訊息聯繫息及病蟲害即時資訊之能力

2016 年起，奈及利亞聯邦農業和農村發展部發布了農業促進政策，名為“綠色選擇”，以促進農業商業化、加強生產者與購買者之間的聯繫為產業價值鏈增值，以責任制、透明度和效率為增加食安檢驗生產鏈之政策誠信，整體目標係提高小農生產者收入，創造農村家庭，增加農業收入佔 GDP 比重及進入國際市場。

國際熱帶農業研究所 (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, IITA) 係位於奈及利亞 Oyo 州 Ibadan 地區之國際農業諮商暨研究組織，該中心成立於 1967 年，持續與奈國 NASC(National Agricultural Seeds Council)和 NAQS (Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services)等聯邦農業組織執行多項農業合作項目，為推動“零飢餓”技術之合作夥伴，重點是提高該國農業、糧食安全和收入。這個 PPG 為 IITA 提供了與 NAQS 和 NASC 的合作，進一步建立持續性地支持，並透過創新農業管理措施及提高植物檢疫能力，促進尼國農產品出口貿易。為此，尼國積極

建置自動化檢疫偵測數據系統與工具，將有害生物發生現況執行普查、建立非疫區和管理有害生物清單，並就種子或種苗田間防治管理和偵測點調查之有害生物數據登入系統，據實陳報國家植物保護機關，採行有害生物預警系統等，這些措施都將依循國際植物檢疫規範標準執行。與會專家及代表認為此專案極富意義，一致認可並獲主席決議通過本案申請。

3. STDF/PPG/627 擴大烏干達 SPS 多方利益關係人平台與私部門間合作之可行性及可能產生之影響：烏干達近年面臨許多檢驗及檢疫措施不符合輸銷歐盟及其他輸入國市場要求案例，因此，國際組織之蓋茨基金會業資助其對黃麴毒素檢驗及預防，歐洲國家(如荷蘭)亦陸續投入民間組織，協助其對油籽類產品建置良好農業生產管理及農藥正確使用，以及建立出口商溯源制度。此外，烏干達農業聯盟(Uganda Agribusiness Alliance, UAA)亦尋求其他國際組織協助其整合農產品檢驗檢疫之跨域溝通平台，包括聯合國開發計畫署、聯合國糧食及農業組織烏干達辦事處 (FAO-Uganda)、荷蘭王國大使館、烏干達農業企業信託基金等，藉尋求資金來改善烏國私人企業對食品衛生和植物檢疫措施之認識和履行規範。另外，針對烏國境內 *Bactocera* 屬果實蠅危害芒果及柑桔產業之調查與防治措施，亟待國際組織協助建立防治能力。儘管前述國際組織協助改善農業基礎管理和制度建立，烏干達履行 SPS 協定能力不足之問題仍存在。本 PPG 冀加強協調政府和更多私營部門建立夥伴關係，整合價值鏈，增加更多加工商和貿易商投入，以提高對 SPS 問題認識，藉由越來越多私營部門參與，以分享更多信息和協調相關作業。本案與會者熱烈討論，OIE 質疑本案尚為單純私領域 SPS 能力建構，並未提及與公部門間夥伴關係及合作，且由私部門規劃眾多利益關係溝通團體平台，使專案執行之關鍵效應顯得模糊。主席最終決議本申請案未獲通過。

4. STDF/PPG/634 推廣生物性農藥減少慣行農法之農藥殘留問題：許多亞

洲開發中國家在遵守 Codex 和其他貿易夥伴輸入國之 MRLs 要求，面臨越來越大的挑戰，有些尚未建立 MRLs，有些則係 MRLs 標準不符合農民的實際使用模式。因此，東南亞國家協會(Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN)秘書處前以專案(STDF/PG/337)協助 ASEAN 成員國加強履行 Codex 標準與農藥相關出口要求，以提高其農產品市場開放獲准率。目前，美國農部主導由紐澤西州羅格斯大學提供之 Inter-regional Research Project (IR-4)專案研究計畫，與蔬菜研究中心 World Vegetable Center (WorldVeg)共同提出本專案，並與 ASEAN 之柬埔寨、寮國、馬來西亞、泰國及越南等進行專案合作，旨在將生物農藥納入國家病蟲害綜合管理 (IPM) 計劃，制定諮商研究之系統性制度，以減輕傳統農藥使用度，特別是降低東南亞農業生產衍生之農藥殘留風險。特別是前揭地區蔬菜生產多由婦女執行，合理化施用傳統農藥，將直接和間接地改善目標國家婦女及其家庭生活，透過減少慣行農藥施用於園藝作物，減少暴露農藥使用環境之蜜蜂和其他敏感物種之總負荷量，增加生物農藥使用，保護天敵和維持生物多樣性，提供農業環境生態之永續發展。本提案獲得與會專家及代表正面評價，職帶代表我國提出支持本案，並表示我國和東南亞國家處在同一農業發展區域，慣行農法為此區域主流，惟農藥減量使用也是現今趨勢。但本案建置時，另應同時注意履行 ISPM 第 3 號規範，確保生物防治措施符合目標輸入國家之輸入檢疫規定。美國、歐盟及德國代表均表贊同，惟 World Bank 針對本案預算分配及執行目的仍有疑義，主席最終在未獲多數代表支持下，裁示本案未通過，並鼓勵就專案執行內容及預算再做修正後，再提送下屆工作小組審理。

(三)討論新申請的專案補助金案：

1. **STDF/PG/435 提高蘇丹產芝麻子產品價值鏈**：蘇丹農產品銷售癥結係產品質量控制問題，要遵循進口市場規定之一系列規則和條例，農產品貿

易面臨嚴重競爭，為符合日趨嚴格之貿易輸入國要求。特別是，黃麴霉毒素和農藥殘留物問題造成之經濟損失。本案重點研究蘇丹出口主要農產品中芝麻籽履行 SPS 措施之價值鏈，冀符合輸入國依不同價值及風險層級所訂之 SPS 要求。透過遵守食品安全衛生法規或輸入國檢疫要求，以開拓市場開放之契機，期望有效增加芝麻籽出口收益。建置一個有效的 SPS 管理系統，確定最低的安全要求，並提供可接受的科學驗證據，以國家級層面驗證產品、服務、加工及輸銷過程符合輸入國要求。因此，本項目就蘇丹之植物檢驗檢疫措施進行評估，找出檢疫、檢驗和認證能力各方面與國際標準之差距，並製定彌補差距的策略和矯正計劃。本專案預計由蘇丹國內之農林部及衛生部偕同管理檢疫有害生物及倉儲衛生條件，另搭配現有 FAO、國際原子能總署(International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA)及國際農業發展基金(International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD)協助建置之優良種苗與實驗室檢測設備，提高蘇丹產芝麻籽之產品食安與價值鏈。本案獲與會專家及代表一致認可，主席決議本案通過申請。

2. **STDF/PG/481 強化尚比亞植物檢疫措施之能力，提高植物產品出口國際市場**：本案涉及 STDF 三個專業領域，包括評估、開創，以及宣導與衛生和植物檢疫措施相關之良好技術實務作業，強化公共部門機構和私營部門間合作與聯繫，以提高相關風險管理措施，應用於管理農產品貿易，特別是與 SPS 有關之措施。再者，針對地區機構組織，農業經濟所在區域，農產品貿易面臨問題，執行整體評估，調和尚比亞建與南部非洲共同體成員國之 SPS 管理制度，分擔運作成本，強化有害生物監測系統之完整性。最後係針對具有共同利益領域進行跨域整合，和南非共同實施促進安全貿易工作，促進南部非洲發展共合體(Southern African Development Community, SADC)成員國參與 STDF 相關專案計畫，短期間對尚國 NPPO 影響不顯著，但制定這樣政策將幫助分配有限資源，對尚比亞植物檢疫監管體系進行必要革新，提供公共和私營部門間貿易便利

措施，使尚國保持植物和植物產品進入市場能力。尤其，近來尚比亞不符合歐盟植物檢疫要求案例有所增加，不符合規定貨物被拒絕進入和銷毀，例如出口到歐洲的切花必須檢附輸出植物檢疫證書，並加註未罹染特定檢疫有害生物。歐盟通報的 PQPS 紀錄顯示，在 2010 - 2014 年五年期間，不合格切花案例顯著增加，內容包括檢附虛偽輸出植物檢疫證書有 65%。檢疫加註條件不足有 35%，在在影響國家貿易聲譽。

3. 另外，非洲地區東方果實蠅種群(*Bactrocera invadans*)、番茄夜蛾及秋行軍蟲疫情爆發等問題，目前，澳大利亞首先投入協助，2014 年 10 月 Australia-Africa Plant Biosecurity Partnership (AAPBP) 於肯亞奈洛比舉開區域研討會，確定應改善之植物生物安全措施關鍵項目，括診斷技術、風險評估、防治和緊急滅除措施、重點病蟲害監測和管理措施及早期預警機制等，冀投入更多經費和國際組織，協助尚國植物產品出口檢驗檢疫溯源制度建立，提高他們獲得或保持進入國際市場的能力。本案獲與會專家及代表一致認可，主席決議本案通過申請。

4. STDF/PG/606 主要協助非洲農業綜合發展計畫(Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)建置履行 SPS 能力及其他國家層級政策架構：東南非共同市場秘書處為尋求創新、增值且具合作效益之區域性專案，爰利用過去經驗及相關利益團體優先參與之 SPS 投資項目，利用外部技術支持和資金來協助解決問題，本專案尋求各國政府和發展夥伴支持，以確保 SPS 投資有效納入國家和區域性政策，並符合投資框架，藉由推動 CAADP 使東南非共同市場、東非共同體（東非共同體）和南部非洲發展共同體（南共體）在內的東部和南部非洲區域組織共同發展綜合型方案，促進農業永續生產力、區域內貿易和減少人口貧困，歷經十多年，東非和南非國家業完成了部分農業投資計劃。最近非洲聯盟委員會(African Union Commission, AUC)對“馬拉博公約”倡議之非洲農業綜合發展項目進行審查，重申需增加對該部門的投資，並意識到促進區域內貿易同時，亦要維持環境永續性。以往著重解決食

品衛生和植物檢疫（SPS）問題，然面對氣候變遷對植物病蟲害的影響，包括新崛起且嚴重影響農業生產之作物病蟲害，進一步要求國家 SPS 監管體系訂定植物檢疫風險管理措施。因此，AUC 優先建置履行 SPS 能力和相關管制計劃，以作為改善人類，動物和植物健康，達到促進經濟成長手段。AUC 將 P-IMA 框架評估視為支持決策之檢驗工具，未來執行 SPS 計劃亦將推廣使用 P-IMA 評估，確保東南非共同市場提案產出關鍵成果。目前，管理黃麴毒素食安計畫即屬優先事項，經 P-IMA 評估有助將 SPS 與貿易便利化相關專案款項融資聯繫，促進公共或公私領域合作，強化農業整體競爭力。本案獲與會代表支持，惟 World Bank 建議本案申請文件應修正說明 P-IMA 篩選重要性，以及相關經費分配原則。主席決議通過本案。

5. **STDF/PG/609 為提升貿易便捷而建置電子化獸醫檢疫證明書單一窗口：**

STDF 自 2015 年起關注 SPS 領域電子檢疫證發展進程，設定為建置 SPS 能力專案之相關利益團體的對話主題。2016 年 6 月 STDF 舉行 SPS 電子檢疫證研討會上，由 SPS 委員會與 100 多名與會者參與討論，提高認識採行 SPS 電子檢疫證制度方面的機會和挑戰。OIE 在兩次場合提出了動物健康適用標準，並在研討會上介紹了包括肉品貿易在內的實際案例，惟，動物健康電子檢疫證尚未廣泛應用，特別在開發中國家，對獸醫服務電子檢疫證應用之認識仍有限，OIE 在陸地和水生動物衛生法典中特定條款，在特別認證程序章節中規定了電子檢疫認證要求，該標準於 2014 年更新以調合 IPPC 和 Codex 規範標準。部份開發中國家仍覺得 OIE 應該有更多具體的指導和支持，使開發中國家之動物健康電子檢疫證系統更成熟，加速推動國際貿易之應用。

此外，有些成員在 OIE 第 84 屆和 85 屆大會上發表意見，表示電子檢疫證越來越受重視，然囿於技術難度和建置成本，對開發中國家造成挑戰，故，製定協調一致做法並將動物和動物產品之國際貿易需用文件，包括海關證件，原產地證書和獸醫檢疫證書結合為單一窗口使用，將發

揮電子獸醫檢疫認證最大效用。電子檢疫證通過電子傳輸增進效率，降低管理成本和減少清關時間，並且對進口許可證和進口申報進行了自動確認和交叉核對，部分已開發國家通過雙邊協議與貿易夥伴建立系統收受認可，促進貿易進展。以奈及利亞為例，植物健康和食品安全局業開展電子檢疫證系統建置工作，而奈及利亞獸醫管理局尚處無紙化/電子檢疫證並行過渡階段。雖然植物健康和食品安全部門分別有 IPPC 和 Codex 提供國際準則，但獸醫管理局對其電子檢疫證過渡期，卻沒有這樣動物組織之國際準則。本專案針對感興趣之 OIE 成員實施調查，並研究與其他 SPS 領域電子檢疫證認證工作以及相容性和差異分析，另向 OIE、各國家獸醫主管部門及捐助界提出建議及尋求支持。本案之與會代表意見分歧，FAO 表達反對，希望再就本案深入討論。法國表示前次會議業要求 OIE 就本案提供修正資訊，希望本案能更深入討論。美、加則認為維持食安是正確且值得，應支持。WTO 提出考量所有電子檢疫單一平台可行性。

OIE 表示開發中國家非常擔心 e-cert 要如何落實，以及是否影響雙邊議定之條件，再來活體動物和食安管控很難整合於同一平台，但 FAO 表示願持續提供溝通和諮詢機會。OIE 回應會前曾請示聯合國世界糧農組織及世界衛生組織合組之食品標準委員會(Committee on Food Import and Export Certification and Inspection，CCFICS)，將持續就本案進行研議，歐盟國家請 IPPC、OIE 及 Codex 整合並討論如何將 e 化整合及落實，並正視本計畫需求，實踐 SPS 電子化檢疫證為單一窗口可行性。主席表示本案獲准通過，並裁示 OIE 積極和其他單位朝正確方向持續溝通。

6. **STDF/PG/615 加強非洲各區控制食米及漁產品(鮪魚)含重金屬之管理能力，以促進該些產品出口國際市場**：在非洲，大米和魚價值鏈涉及數以百萬計小規模農民、漁民、加工及貿易商，多數是婦女和青年。另水稻、梗稻及秈稻為廣泛食用主食，如果這些農產品和魚被重金屬污染，將嚴重影響整個貿易鏈。重金屬如砷，鎘，鉛，汞為天然存在的化學化合物。

它們可以存在於環境中土壤、水和大氣，金屬也可出現，透過環境中進入食物鏈，經由人為活動，如養殖及工業廢物處置，使人體內重金屬累積，全世界管理重金屬污染之食品法規和主管部門將此視為重要議題。儘管非洲有砷和汞的檢測能力，但多數非洲國家對無機砷（毒性更強的砷）和甲基汞（毒性更強的汞）卻乏實驗室分析能力。如果沒有能力證明無機砷或甲基汞含量符合國際標準，這限制可能會導致出口障礙。此外，如果沒有合格的實驗室對這兩種重金屬進行檢測以確定是否符合國際標準，監管監督制度可能會受影響。

因此，迦納，肯亞，奈及利亞，塞內加爾，坦尚尼亞和摩洛哥等 6 國自願加入食品法典委員會推動修訂之脫殼或拋光米內食用無機砷管理規範合作專案，以及非洲聯盟非洲動物資源局（The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources，AU-IBAR）推動鮭魚所含甲基汞含量控治計畫。STDF 以專案援助將前述八個國家，側重於開發實驗室就脫殼或拋光白米及鮭魚中測試無機砷和甲基汞的能力，以促進其貿易順暢並供作為製定法典標準之數據。另通過培訓稻米價值鏈參與者（農民，加工者，推廣人員），採取針對性措施、良好農業生產和加工措施來預防或減少水稻中的砷含量，從而促進非洲更安全的稻米價值鏈。

此專案亦為呼應非洲聯盟制定之非洲農業綜合發展計劃（CAADP），主導非洲農業經濟轉型和提升糧食安全計劃。此為農產品、畜牧業和漁業尋求經濟增長，強化糧食供應安全，提高生計（收入）以及降地貧困人口，使婦女和青年融入農業價值鏈之政策方向。本案經熱烈討論，多數代表要求修正執行策略及補充說明資料，另應確認輸銷障礙確為重金屬或是其他商業規範不符合所致，主席裁示本案未獲通過，但鼓勵依委員意見修正再提下次會議討論。

7. **STDF/PG/534 強化蒙古共和國動物健康及登記制度:透過疫病鑑定暢通外銷管道**：本專案為評估並修訂蒙古動物鑑定和登記制度(Animal Identification and Registration System，AIRS)之可行性，倘證實可行，則

World Bank 擬對本案擴大支持規模，冀透過先驅計畫，促進牲畜產品出口。因動物鑑定和登記是管理動物健康（包括人畜共患病）的基礎，如設計和實施得當，AIRS 可以顯著提高多個領域的獸醫能力（例如疾病爆發和食品安全事件的管理，疫苗接種計劃，畜群/飼養管理，分區/劃區監視，早期預警和通知系統，動物移動控制，檢驗，認證等）。因此，投資改善 AIRS 預計會對蒙古的經濟發展產生重要影響，也有助於解決過度放牧對環境造成之挑戰。

蒙古畜牧業面臨諸多混亂局面，如缺乏獸醫和動物保健，口蹄疫等疾病（其中人畜共患病）爆發，非持續型牧場管理，導致過度放牧和牲畜營養不足，由於特定地區不斷暴發動物疾病，生產缺乏可追溯性，故幾乎不可能出口肉類至中國或甚至低價外銷至俄羅斯。經由改進 AIRS 實施為支持國家發展計劃之優先事項，有助於政府預防動物傳染病和地區型疫病，提高動物傳染病鑑別能力，加強應對措施，使現有的獸醫結構符合國際標準，預防傳染性病害，並控制邊境地區風險，提高出口原料和畜產品之可能性。為此，蒙古政府意識到加強食品安全追溯和動物鑑定和登記的重要性，並且旨在建立「食品安全綜合登記和電子資訊系統」和「牲畜登記系統」。不同國際組織過去所提供各類型支持，包括歐盟在蒙古投入貿易協助專案 EU-TRAM (Trade-related Assistance in Mongolia)，捷克大使館支持基因銀行在蒙古中部地區建立動物識別系統和耳標廠，皆使本專案能更落實執行並獲得夥伴協助。本案獲與會代表一致支持，主席決議通過支持本案。

8. **STDF/PG/553(A)及 553 (B)強化巴布亞紐幾內亞之可可豆及咖啡豆農貿易能力**：巴布亞紐幾內亞(PNG)是一個中低收入國家（OECD DAC），超過 37%的人口（2013 年為 730 萬）生活在貧困線以下，該國在聯合國人類發展指數中排名最低（第 157 位），識字率估計為 63%，大約有 87%的人口生活在農村地區幾乎完全靠農業為生，農業佔國內生產總值的 22.3%（2016 年人均 3500 美元，PNG 排名世界第 184 位）。政府於是雄心勃

勃發展農業升級計劃，重點是增加經濟作物附加價值，支持當地可可及咖啡豆等重要出口貿易，提高農村家庭收入。

(可可豆部分)巴國可可產業面臨嚴峻挑戰，首先，巴國該產業多為小農生產，多數農民採用非商業化生產方式，樹體老化，產量下降，另外，囿於農民田間管理水平及採後處理知識有限，可可豆發酵製程不佳，導致品質下降和 SPS 風險增加。再者，因當地氣候潮濕且海鹽成分高，加以成本考量，烘培可可之鍋爐管線採用低碳鋼，致管線容易破損而使燃燒煙霧污染可可豆，造成多環芳香族碳氫化合物(Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbon, PAH)污染。另，可可樹容易攝入可溶性鎘鹽，並將金屬濃縮在可可豆中，因巴國富含火山土壤，或因施用不合標準之無機肥料(通常含有鎘鹽)，造成可可豆之鎘污染，再者，由於儲藏環境不佳，赭麴毒素 A- (Ochratoxin “A”，OTA)、沙門氏菌和蠟狀芽孢桿菌污染，造成可可豆輸歐盟被列為示警項目。

自 2005 年以來，在澳大利亞、World Bank 和歐盟的資助下，至少有 7 個重點項目著重支持巴布亞新幾內亞的可可農戶。其中四個項目(PPAP, ACIAR ASEM / 2003/015, HORT / 2012/026 和 HORT / 2014/096)為改進病蟲害管理、可可農業和良好農事操作。兩個項目(PHAMA-PNG&HORT / 2014/094)則為改善可可風味和香氣制定了方法。STDF 前資助的 Cocoa-Safe 項目(STDF / PG / 381)為良好農業操作製作了培訓手冊。

(咖啡豆部分)咖啡是巴國第二重要作物，巴國境內 20 個省份中有 15 個種植咖啡，86%由小農組成，2015 年收入 1.45 億美元，其中約 60%直接回饋種植者，為 250 萬人提供了生計。咖啡豆質量是決定市場價格關鍵因素，巴國咖啡豆產量逐年下降、質量不穩定、病蟲害猖獗，如咖啡果甲蟲、咖啡葉銹病、咖啡赤綠介殼蟲和真菌性赤衣病等。咖啡豆儲運須保持乾燥，惟該國咖啡豆在儲存或運輸期間環境常造成水化現象，並超生豆含水超過 18%，致發生赭麴毒素 A- (Ochratoxin “A”，OTA)污染。巴國咖啡協會將改善儲運技術訓練，開發培訓夥伴系統及小農良好食品

安全和品質管理制度，用以評鑑國家級咖啡師培訓證書和商業管理課程，以提高觀光產業之咖啡烘培及調配技師連結傳統生產鏈。

綜上，巴國擬藉本專案解決可及咖啡食品安全和品質管理問題，冀提高咖啡和可可豆生產品質及產業價值鏈。本案獲 World Bank 及澳大利亞支持，且應是咖啡及可可產業獨立申請。惟加拿大質疑兩計畫同質性高，只是不同作物，為何要分成 2 案申請。經主席請示秘書處獲復本案重點在品質維持，似乎和 SPS 的理念沒有完全謀合，儘管決議通過本 2 案獨立申請獲准，但要求預算支出時，需要注意吻合 STDF 支持理念。

9. STDF/PG/569 強化吉爾吉斯共和國之蔬果產業履行良好農業規範(GAP)、食品良好衛生規範(GHP)及危害分析重要管制點(HACCP)規範之能力：

吉爾吉斯 600 萬人口中，約有 66% 人口生活在農村，有 210 萬人生活在貧困線以下，32% 就業人口依靠農業耕作，農業對經濟至關重要，農業生產以小農為主（平均 1.35 公頃/農場），90% 來自小型家庭農場，其餘 10% 來自合作社和大型商業農場。

吉國於 2015 年 8 月 12 日加入歐亞經濟聯盟(EAEU)。EAEU 的其他成員國是亞美尼亞，白俄羅斯，哈薩克斯及俄羅斯，總人口超過 1.8 億人。EAEU 衛生與植物衛生措施管理規範於 2016 年 8 月 12 日在吉國生效，儘管該國實施新的管理要求具過渡期限 2 年（2018 年 8 月 12 日），自加入 EAEU 時，吉國政府原希望擴大農產品出口市場，但加入後出口明顯下滑，從俄羅斯和哈薩克進口的農產品反而大幅增加，原因係吉國並無足夠的食品風險管理專業人員，也沒有持續性的食安培訓課程，EAEU 法規是指符合 WHO 及 WTO/SPS 要求的國際標準和 GOST(State Standards dating from the time of the Soviet Union)標準，然 GOST 標準與 WTO 規範未盡相同，EAEU 的技術法規混合了 SPS 和 TBT 措施，舊蘇聯體制下的 GOST 標準，即食品經營者負責生產符合標準的產品，並負責建立符合國家官方控制機構的標準，採行有效期為 3 年的合格證書。這個制度雖有一些優點，但不符合現代食品安全管理的思想，舊體制不符合國際標

準，不能有效管理食品安全風險及初級生產風險。

本專案執行項目以建立公司部門夥伴合作關係為基礎，支持開發、推廣和應用創新與可複製的管理措施，建立蔬果價值鏈中食品安全管理能力，以及評估符合現代官方管制機構之食品安全規定。該項目於2016年10月由吉爾吉斯共和國果蔬協會（AFVE）通過 STDF 批准的項目準備金專案，該專案與其他正在進行的果蔬價值鏈計畫和建置官方管制能力相關計畫合作，美國國際開發總署及歐盟各團體也協助建置漿果及馬鈴薯等作物之小農食安管理計畫，冀參考國際標準規範，以改革現有食品安全要求符合食品法典委員會（CAC）指導原則，有效拓展蔬果產業外銷高端消費市場。

World Bank 提案請吉國提出更多證據來說明無法履行 SPS 措施原因，並於計畫中再多著墨於公私部門間合作關係，以及是否有其他干預措施牽涉其中。另 FAO 提醒簽約前應注意本案所列預算分配部分不合理以及不甚清楚。主席決議通過本案申請，但要審查小組確認專案執行要符合國際規範，而非區域性規範。

(四)臨時提案討論：IPPC之履行及執行能力發展委員會(Implementation and Capacity Development Committee, IC)詢問2017年3月工作小組討論通過之 STDF/PG/503專案預算執行疑義，因為，本案有50%資金來自FAO的共同資助，目的為協助會員建置市場檢疫准入前的評估及審查工具，以促進檢疫風險評估速率提升及貿易順暢。IC成員中有4為開發中國家代表異動，審核新選代表須動支相關差旅支出並提供參加例行常會。案經討論，秘書處表示STDF提供本專案差旅預算中，不可使用在與執行本案無相關之作業。因此，主席裁示，本案持續進行，預算金額未變動，但IPPC需履行承諾，不可動支差旅支出供IPPC附屬機構IC成員參與常會之用，但可動支於植物檢疫措施委員會(Commission on Phytosanitary Measures)代表審查本案執行進度之差旅支出。

(五) STDF專案項目評估-概述及遴選：秘書處人員依據STDF過往協助之專案

計畫遴選23案(植物檢疫8案、動物健康4案、食品安全5案及一般性SPS案例6案)進行評估，其中東南亞及非洲地區評估專案超過1半，且主要以能力建置為主，顯示目前STDF階段性工作仍是協助低度開發及低收入國家建置履行國際貿易之SPS措施規範，內容包括協助相關產業由個體到組織直至系統，完整建置履行SPS措施之制度，並舉辦研討及訓練會課程，使公民、私人企業及公部門都能了解強化夥伴關係，達成脫貧、執行檢驗檢疫制度以至於達到開拓國際貿易之能力。

另，秘書處2017年3月之工作小組會議，STDF簽約同意2件專案補助金(PGs)案(STDF/PG/298及STDF/PG/336)現正進行專案後續評估，預計於2018年工作小組會議進行相關報告。秘書處業正就另一PGs案(STDF/PG/336)之評估作業尋求合適的評估專家，請工作小組成員能舉建並提供名單供秘書處執行後續評估作業，評估人選希望具備審查植物檢疫相關準則、標準程序及培訓課程專業能力者。

針對2016年度執行報告中，STDF總計有7件PGs案(STDF/PG/321、STDF/PG/381、STDF/PG/436、STDF/PG/337及STDF/PG/344)之結案報告詳列於文件中，內容包括執行成果及相關歷程，完整報告刊登STDF官網，此外，現場也抽選下次工作會議之案例分享為STDF/PG/344，專案內容係協助多明尼加共和國及中美洲地區建置虛擬之食品檢驗學程之案例分享。至本次會議討論新申請之4案PPGs及9案PGs分別有2案及1案未獲認可，其餘通過認可之案件多為協助低度開發國家履行SPS國際規範，其中PPGs獲准支應10萬美金，餘70萬美金支應PGs。另外，針對蘇丹之提高芝麻子產品價值鏈STDF/PG/435)申請金額為80萬美金，歐洲投資基金(European Investment Fund, EIF)及東部和南部非洲共同市場(COMESA)願意共同資助該案分別為25萬及40萬之其他相關執行經費，此外，World Bank、FAO、瑞典、德國及荷蘭均表示願共同支持相關專案所需經費。

肆、建置坦尚尼亞及辛巴威口蹄疫非疫區之成本效益分析項目準備金(PPGs，STDF/PPG/516 and STDF/PPG/550)專案分享報告

英國皇家獸醫學院(Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons，RCVS)研究人員說明該計畫之執行選擇、成本及效益分析，報告摘述如下：

坦尚尼亞(Cost-benefit and feasibility analysis for establishing a foot and mouth disease free zone in Rukwa region in Tanzania)

坦尚尼亞擁有豐富畜牧業資源，包括各種牲畜品種，廣闊牧場和多樣的自然植被。全國土地8,860萬公頃中有6,000萬公頃為放牧地。坦尚尼亞約有2,280萬頭牛，1,560萬隻山羊，700萬頭綿羊，201萬頭豬，5,800萬頭家禽和30萬頭驢。在南部非洲發展共同體（Southern African Development Community，SADC）和東非共同體（East African Community，EAC）中為重要畜產國。本計畫分5階段進行，第1階段為2016年9月首赴坦尚尼亞進行半結構式訪談(semi-structured interview)及次級資料分析，包括地理環境、牲畜狀態、當地人口密度、社經結構、動物疫病、基礎設施及管理方式等；第2階段將初級與次級收集資料，彙整送國內及國際顧問公司進行分析，要求當地農政機構修正國家疫情管控計畫，以及建置成本效益分析模式；第3階段為2017年3月再赴坦尚尼亞與當地農政單位討論執行程序及數據差異性後，完成分析並提出報告；第4階段為2017年7月赴坦尚尼亞進行研究訪問，與該國首席獸醫官及當地動物疫病防治單位開會，另赴中央獸醫研究中心及相關試驗機構參訪，並實地前往該國北部靠近邊界之牲畜養育區域(Mbala省)訪查；第5階段完成最終評估報告。

本計畫基地為坦國Rukwa區域，該地區位於查德湖畔(lake chad)，FMD發生率較該國其他地區為低，超過84.3%都屬於小規模牲畜生產者，中型規模者占12.4%，而大型規模者占3.3%，肉牛為其中最重要的牲畜，閹割比例高，但商品交易率低，絕大部分肉牛產品為提供國內市場基本需求，商業規模小，當地農業栽培者和畜牧業者因土地利用重疊致衝突不斷。基地內最大2間牧場分為Kalambo牧場及Nkundi牧場，前者占地約23,523公頃，牲畜以自營屠宰後採零售通路，後者占地

約16,800公頃，係透過當地重要肉品公司(Sumbawanga Agricultural and Animal Food Industries)進行販售。惟Rukwa區域缺乏自營屠宰場及牲畜育種機構，儘管Nkundi牧場有中型規模屠宰設備，每天最高屠宰能量為300頭牛，自2007至2008年後營運每下愈況，2017年度商業運轉量甚至為零。

口蹄疫防治規劃為，第1年係就Kalambo牧場及Nkundi牧場，以及Nkasi區域施打FMD疫苗，第2年擴展為整個Sumbawanga地區，第3至10年為整個Rukwa區域施打FMD疫苗。此外，針對全區域進行FMD偵測調查作業，確定及可疑病例均需通報，並且鑑定FMD病毒株種類，以確保疫苗施打的正確性。本計畫花費含疫苗注射之軟硬體投資(包含疫苗、人員訓練、運輸工具及儲存設備)以及偵測調查費用(包括訓練課程、設備、調查人員及臨界邊境查核等)，預計產出效應為減少牲畜產能，包括避免死亡率攀升、夭折率攀升、產乳量降低及換肉率降低。

辛巴威(Feasibility study for the establishment of FMD-free fresh meat producing cattle subpopulations in Zimbabwe)

目前，辛巴威FMD病毒種類屬serotype SAT 1、2及3型，境內非洲水牛(African buffalo)是FMD之長期保毒宿主，其經常性遷徙至牲畜放牧核心區域攝食取水，以及當地未設圍籬的牲畜放牧方式，均為FMD疫情蔓延之原因。為使其肉牛生產達到經貿效能(CBT, commodity-based trade)，建置隔離檢疫站(quarantine station)是唯一防疫方式，並建議參採納米比亞施行之牲畜標識及可溯源系統(LITS, Livestock Identification and Traceability System)，並且持續性注射FMD疫苗(每年至少2次)。研究基地選定為辛國Chiredzi之FMD爆發區域，依據世界動物衛生組織(OIE)調查，該地區FMD自2013年發生9例疫情，至2015年時達到150例通報案，辛國雖有規劃動物防疫系統，但未獲OIE認可，且動物私宰及活體牲畜私運情形嚴重，防疫當局設定每年至少施打2-3次FMD疫苗為目標，施打覆蓋率要突破5成，但實際未達成，且每頭肉牛之傳統耳標建置經費僅有1.1美元，並沒有任何電子化溯源系統，屠宰場規模小且未達CBT生產肉牛能力，當地商社為傳統零售方式。本計畫建議採用小型先驅計畫，將私人飼育場發展為獸醫隔離檢疫站，並將

管制基地設在100公里外的Mbizi及Mwenezi區域，輔以完善的FMD疫苗注射措施及LITS系統設置。此外，獸醫人力進駐Chiredzi區域現有的私營屠宰場，配合獸醫檢疫認證系統將屠體載運工具簽封，然後運至Bulawayo區域之當地肉品加工廠(距離450公里)，進行具商業貿易品質之肉品加工作業。希望透過前述規劃，落實辛國FMD疫苗施打，增加肉牛出欄率(off-take rate)，另就區域性及跨國性肉品交易市場進行貿易分析，並將獸醫檢疫系統導入生產、屠宰至加工之過程，確保生產具有CBT價值肉牛產品。

綜上，以坦尚尼亞及辛巴威案例，了解非洲部分國家雖曾為歐洲冷凍牛肉生產基地，囿於獸醫資源匱乏及經費短缺，FMD保毒物種的跨境遷徙，基礎屠宰設備不足，疫苗來源有限，以及活體私宰私運猖獗，造成FMD非疫區建立困難。儘管與會代表均認為該兩國建置FMD-free area之商業成效不佳，而且FMD疫苗經費吃重，惟英國皇家獸醫學院藉由先期研究及分析，暨建置LITS系統及施打FMD疫苗，初步達成CBT肉品供應鏈的永續性，另輔以獸醫檢疫系統之防治作為，協助該些國家建置區域性的FMD-free area.

計畫報告可至STDF網站下載:

1.坦尚尼亞

http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_PPG_516_CBA_FMD_Tanzania.pdf ;

2.辛巴威

http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_PPG_550_Zimbabwe_CBT_Study_FNL.pdf

伍、第70次SPS委員會正式會議

本次例會議程如下：採認議程、相關活動訊息、特殊貿易關切、透明化條款運作、同等效力、非疫區、技術協助與合作、SPS 協定運作與執行檢討、採行國際標準之監督、委員會主席提交貨品貿易理事會年度報告、觀察員組織、其他事項及下次會議日期與議程等。謹就各項議程分別說明如下：

議程1「採認議程」

本次會議會員表達對本次跨領域議題(cross-cutting issues)之關切，另STC新議題之巴西關切智利對禽肉輸入限制與俄羅斯關切印度對穀物輸入燻蒸要求等2案撤銷，議程詳見(WTO/ATR/SPS/18)附件。

議程2「會員資訊」及「三姊妹國際組織(Codex、OIE、IPPC)資訊」：

2.1會員資訊

2.1.1日本更新福島核災後，周遭日本食品最新情況，日本表示福島大津核災事件後，日本政府經過一系列核廢料處置、清運檢測措施，過去5年的長期監測超過30萬件樣本輻射檢測報告顯示，輻射劑量均低於國際食品準則(1000貝克/公斤)，亦依FAO及IAEA規範進行災區管理，於2017年9月及10月分獲美國及巴基斯坦解除其核災地區產品管制規範，日方表示感謝貿易夥伴國陸續解除相關禁令。

2.1.2塞內加爾農業生產健康監測計畫，感謝WTO/SPS於2017年10月27日舉開之SPS規範研討會，預計有超過200個塞國輸出業者與會，超過600件的食安檢測均依據Codex規範及其國內食安標準進行輸出及輸入檢驗管制。

2.1.3.塞內加爾抗藥性微生物監測計畫，塞國表示，該國針對國產羊肉、牛肉及禽肉均開始加強抗藥性微生物及大腸桿菌之檢測作業，尤其針對牛肉加工產品生產，業依國際規範進行食安管理及相關衛生風險評估，塞國也將持續強化食安管理。

2.1.4.布吉納法索秋行軍蟲(*Spodoptera frugiperda*)疫情更新，秋行軍蟲於本年初在非洲爆發大規模疫情迄今，約有9萬公頃的穀類生產區域遭受危

害，非洲各國依據國際專家進行大規模藥劑處理，感謝IPPC及FAO專家協助疫情管理建議，目前研議加入生物防治體及蟲害綜合防治策略，布吉納法索呼籲各界持續協助非洲滅除該害蟲。美國發言表示，業有15國以上專家投入此次疫情聯合防治研討會，將考慮是否導入抗蟲基因(*Bacillus thuringiensis*)之BT玉米供疫區國家種植。

2.1.5.其他會員國及組織資訊分享，包含貝里斯分享該國極力推動食品產業符合ISO規範。OIE說明2017年11月25日將與ORISA舉辦區域性研討會。烏克蘭說明近年來歷行食品安全及動物健康之管理政策，也將依據OIE及相關國際規範執行輸出入邊境獸醫查驗作為。歐盟報告在2017年2月13日通知各會員國(G/SPS/N/EU/196)之歐盟指令(EU) 2017/1279將針對歐盟指令Council Directive 2000/29/EC之附錄I至V進行修訂，以防止植物有害生物藉輸入植物產品傳播及立足；該份文件亦於8月進行2次補遺通告，其中針對HS第6章（種苗）、第7章（食用蔬菜）、第8章（食用水果）進行相關病蟲害及疫區更正，特別是柑橘潰瘍病、柑橘黑斑病、柑橘葉點黴病(*Phyllosticta citricarpa*)及偽蘋果蠹蛾(*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*)疫區國家及產品輸入規定之修正，非產自該些有害生物非疫區之寄主產品，不得輸入歐盟國家之規定，徵求各貿易國於2018年1月1日前提供回應意見。

2.2.1.國際食品法典委員會(Codex)：食品衛生法典委員會(The Codex Committee on Food Hygiene)將著手修訂食品衛生一般性原則以及HACCP附錄(CAC/RCP 1-1969)，並就魚及其加工製品操作規範訂定組織胺管控準則(CAC/RCP 52-2003)，另外，其跨政府工作委員會將針對抗生素抗藥性討論「修正減少和控制抗微生物藥物抗藥性操作規範(Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance)」，並尋求FAO及WHO專家協助本項工作，並討論建置整合型監測抗生素抗藥性之系統，詳見(G/SPS/GEN/1577)。

2.2.2.國際植物保護公約(IPPC)：2017年度於非洲、亞洲、拉丁美洲、近東、北

非、中歐、東歐、中亞，西南太平洋和加勒比海等地，共舉辦7場國際植物保護區域性研討會，來自117國之206名與會者參加，主要目標為提高締約國夥伴評估ISPM規範草案並提供評論建議之能力、建立植物檢疫能力並宣導IPPB相關活動及植物檢疫經驗交流。另，IPPC持續致力於電子檢疫證系統(ePhyto)建置，2017年10月舉開本年最後一次執行小組會議(ePhyto steering group meeting, ESG)，主要討論ePhyto使用者介面及連線程序等先驅計畫的細節，另針對建置聯網集線器之營運費用評估，並建議採用商業運作計畫來維持本系統之永續營運效能。此外，ESG規劃於2018年1月22日至26日假馬來西亞吉隆坡舉開第3屆全球IPPC電子檢疫證系統研討會，主題定調為電子檢疫證促進貿易便捷化，詳見(G/SPS/GEN/1579)。

2.2.3.世界動物衛生組織(OIE):2017年9月18日至29日召開的規範委員會審議成員國及專家意見，準備修訂陸生動物法典，其中23個新訂或修正之章節及相關詞彙經提供成員國表示意見，並將於2018年2月的例行會議審議，成員國特別感興趣的4.3章節動物疫病區域化(Zoning)及場域化(compartmentalization)，以及第6.8章疾病治療與預防使用造成抗生素抗藥性等討論，另，該委員會亦將修訂第10.4章節禽流感病毒感染相關內容，並要求主席成立專責小組來解決本章節禽流感疫病對貿易所造成影響及解決機制，該小組預計於2017年11月召集成立。此外，2017年4月於OIE巴黎總部召開之獸醫體系效能評估工具(PVS)發想論壇，規劃了未來十年該項旗艦計畫既定之里程碑，並持續改善國家獸醫服務。該項論壇匯聚了成員國、捐助者及專家代表計76名來了解改計畫成功的因素，並建置經驗交流蒐集計畫來持續將PVS精進更符合建置目標。又，水生動物衛生標準委員會於2017年9月13日至20日開會，審議成員國意見並編修水生動物衛生法典及水生動物診斷試驗及疫苗手冊，修改第17章及相關詞彙，並將提供成員國評論並於2018年2月開會討論。另，水生動物委員會因診斷及檢測技術之專一性及敏感度尚有不足，暫不將吳郭魚湖泊

病毒 tilapia lake virus (TiLV) 列為表列疾病。新病 (Batrachochytrium salamanders) 定為表列疾病，增加第8章之相關規範供成員國表達意見。詳見(G/SPS/GEN/1583)。

議程3「特殊貿易關切(STC)」：

3.1新增議題：

3.1.1 秘魯關切歐盟修訂阿納寧 (acrinathrin)、滅達樂 (metalaxyl) 及腐絕 (thiabendazole) 3種農藥之最大殘留容許量(MRL)：秘魯針對歐盟2017年11月(G/SPS/N/EU/174/Add.1.)之補充通知再次提出嚴正關切，秘魯表示這項農藥殘留的基準之變更，不只對植物性產品，更對動物性產品產生衝擊，特別是秘魯生鮮芒果高達2,700萬美元年產值中，約有72%銷往歐盟國家市場，歐盟這項MRL修正法案違反WTO/SPS協定之第5點規範，並未考量對貿易影響最小措施之配套，對所有低度開發或開發中國家農產品銷售產生極大負面衝擊。秘魯的發言除獲得大宗農產品輸歐國家，包括哥倫比亞、多明尼加、瓜地馬拉、厄瓜多爾、哥斯大黎加、巴西、波利維亞、智利、奈及利亞等國支持並陸續發言，亦有美國、荷蘭及加拿大等已開發國家同表支持，美方代表更引用Codex所定MRL標準，抨擊歐方的舉措未符合WTO/SPS協定內對貿易衝擊及適當保護措施之相關規範，也將大幅提高其他國家農民因使用藥劑受限而使生產增加，另要求歐方重啟相關風險評估。歐方回應，本案前於2016年12月即通知各貿易夥伴國，當時，並未收到相關評論意見，歐洲議會亦於2017年6月22日通過並修訂歐盟法令 (Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1164)之EC No396/2005法中附錄2及附錄3之農藥殘留標準，本案將依歐洲議會決議於2018年1月21日開始施行。

3.1.2 土耳其關切阿拉伯聯合大公國對稻米輸入的限制：土耳其對於阿國要求輸入稻米需洽辦輸入許可、農藥殘留檢驗及諸多食安驗證系統要求表示不滿，並要求阿國應依國際規範進行風險評估才能執行相關輸入管制要求。阿國表示，本項稻米輸入管制並非針對土國，所有國家輸入阿國規範一致。

3.1.3 秘魯關切歐盟對食品原料之含鎘(Cadmium)之限制：秘魯表示歐盟近期內

將制定食品原料包括可可豆及咖啡豆內含鎘量標準，對此，許多中南美國家之前述農產品主要產區為火山土壤，土中本就存在此重金屬元素，目前Codex也未就可可豆及咖啡豆訂定相關容許標準，且前述產品為祕魯輸銷歐盟之重要產品，倘歐方執意增訂相關標準，恐將對相關產業造成貿易障礙及衝擊。本案獲得哥倫比亞、迦納、馬達加斯加、瓜地馬拉及奈及利亞等國支持及發言，要求歐盟應將可可豆及咖啡豆排除在該項食品限制令清單外，另要求歐盟遵守WTO/SPS協定第2條規定對前述措施再為風險評估，若無充分的科學證據 即不應維持該措施。歐盟回應，表示鎘經科學研究證實對人體肝、腎及骨骼均有其毒理性，歐盟曾於2017年6月針對鎘修訂LEDs產品製程的使用，並修訂歐盟法令(Commission Regulation (EU) 2011/65)附錄3內相關規定(G/TBT/EU/452)，相關規定亦由歐洲食品委員會進行審理及評估定案，歐盟於2015年即著訂定相關法令規範，也曾和中美洲國家進行協商討論，WHO也採認食品鎘之年攝取量不得超過2.5mg/kg，在在都已經過相關毒理研究及分析，科學依據無庸置疑，歐方不同意將可可豆及咖啡豆排除管制，但歐方敞開大門歡迎各界指教及提出深度討論。

3.1.4 歐盟關切南非就高病原性禽流感(High Pathogenic Avian Influenza, HPAI)疫情之禽肉限制措施：歐盟要求南非依據WTO/SPS協定第6條規範及OIE相關準則，針對歐盟會員國偶發性HPAI地區採認區域化疫病採認標準，歐盟對於疫情及食品管制措施向來均為透明化，希望南非政府能就HPAI禽肉輸入禁令和歐盟進行諮商。南非回應表示，對本案已和歐盟進行多次諮商，是日下午將和歐盟再就本案進行場邊會議協商，希望歐盟能將區域化管理的措施完整敘明，且確認每個會員國均能一致性符合OIE的疫病區域化管理準則。

3.1.5 巴西關切歐盟對檢出沙門氏菌(Salmonella)之禽肉輸入限制令：巴西表示，歐盟因少數幾起禽肉檢出沙門氏菌通報案例(約2.8%通報案及6.8%實驗室鑑定報告案)而禁止巴西禽肉進口，要求歐盟應就此項通盤禁令提出科學性依據，並質疑這項禁令之合理性。歐盟回應，本項禁令始於2013年巴西

輸銷歐盟禽肉遭檢出沙門氏菌的案例，其後，歐盟於2017年5月27日派遣專家赴巴西執行系統性管理驗證，發現仍有8%實驗室數據顯示禽肉遭沙門氏菌污染，因此，歐盟認為此項限制禁令合宜，尤其經過前述實地執行系統性管理驗證作業之結果，惟，仍歡迎巴西就後續管理措施提出建議並舉行雙邊諮商。

3.1.6美國關切土耳其對糙米之輸入限制：美國表示，依據國際植物檢疫措施標準(ISPM)第5號規範，有害生物定義是指任何對植物或植物產品有害的任何植物、動物或病原體之種、品系或生物型，且檢疫有害生物係指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布且有官方防治之有害生物。土國於2017年9月31日實施之某線蟲管制措施，經查該線蟲廣泛分布於土國，顯然土國完全違背前述國際規範，執行不合理之檢疫限制措施，請土方立即廢止該項管制。土國回應，依據其輸入檢疫規定第6條規定，為防治有害生物伴隨輸入貨品傳入並擴散，土國得就特定有害生物風險農產品要求檢疫處理，以防杜有害生物入侵，倘經檢出罹染檢疫有害生物者，得禁止其輸入。土方歡迎美方就本措施進一步進行雙邊諮商。

3.1.7哥倫比亞關切印度對柚木輸入之燻蒸要求：哥國表示，因中美洲國家倡議蒙特羅公約減少溴化甲烷之使用，請印度針對本項管理措施同意採行具同等效益之其他替代性檢疫處理措施。印度表示不同意，並認為是項檢疫措施係確保不帶有危害林業之有害生物入侵印度。

3.2既存議題：

3.2.1塞內加爾及美國關切印度之腰果燻蒸規定：本案塞國前次會議曾向印度提出關切，印方也將此措施延後至2017年12月31日實施，然美國及塞國均認為印度之檢疫處理要求並無科學依據，要求印度再考慮其他替代之輸入檢疫管制措施。馬達加斯加表示2017年7月曾和印度就此案進行雙邊諮商未果，要求印度於翌日舉開非正式雙邊會議持續討論本案。其他如布吉納法

索、烏克蘭、東加、莫三比克、奈及利亞及可倫比亞均發言支持塞內加爾及美國，東加另表示印度拒絕如磷化氫之同等性替代措施方案。印度回應該國所作措施均依風險評估結果而定，相關措施也依據WTO/SPS協定通知貿易夥伴國，因此，要求執行有困難之輸出國，可以選擇腰果抵達印度後再行燻蒸檢疫處理，以解決彼此對替代方案之僵持狀況。

3.2.2塞內加爾關切越南就花生種子輸入限制措施：塞內加爾表示前次會議業向越南提出本案關切，越方同意就本案後續管制措施與塞國進行溝通，塞國表示仍在等待越方回應。越方回應表示本案管制緣由始自2016年2月自塞內加爾共9萬噸輸入產品中截獲2種檢疫有害生物，因此，目前暫停塞國產花生種子輸入，另表示2017年初已收到塞國所提調查報告及相關矯正措施，目前正就本案進行風險評估中。

3.2.3厄瓜多爾關切巴西之香蕉輸入限制措施：厄國表示前曾就巴西之檢疫要求進行相應之系統性風險管理措施，惟巴西仍維持香蕉輸入禁令，此舉顯然違反WTO/SPS協定之精神，特別是厄瓜多爾輸銷香蕉至巴西之貿易歷史有20年之久，巴西應相信厄國之植物檢疫管理措施與相關風險減輕論述，儘速重啟厄瓜多爾產香蕉輸入巴西。巴西回應正就雙邊之檢疫管理協議進行諮商及修正中，巴西將持續依據國際規範執行輸入檢疫管制之相關作為，並將就提送修正之輸入檢疫雙邊協議草案送厄瓜多爾表示意見，巴西業於本年10月雙邊諮商會議允諾厄瓜多爾，將持續藉由雙邊農業諮商解決本案爭議。

3.2.4印尼關切中國大陸之山竹輸入限制措施：印尼重申中國大陸自2016年11月禁止印尼產山竹果輸入迄今，印尼業依中方要求提供調查報告及矯正措施，中國國家質檢總局也針對中印雙方檢疫協議提出修正討論，惟仍單方面宣告暫停印尼山竹果輸入，印方農民對此結果表示失望，印尼希望中國大陸能遵守WTO/SPS協定之第2.6條、5.6條、7及8條規範，儘速撤銷印尼山竹果輸銷中國大陸禁令。中國大陸回應表示自2013年起，連續多年自印尼輸銷中國大陸之山竹果截獲檢疫有害介殼蟲，不過，印尼於2016年有了正面的回應與動作，相信雙方能再經過諮商後，圓滿解決本案。

3.2.5我國關切泰國木瓜種子進口限制：臺方強調，我國自2008年向泰國提出重啟木瓜種子市場准入案迄今9年，前2次例會也曾向泰方提出STC關切本案。感謝泰方於11月1日(昨日)透過非正式雙邊會議提供輸入木瓜種子檢疫條件草案，我們將於審閱後即時提供意見，另再次強調有關於草輪狀病毒(TRSV)之風險減輕措施，臺方認為可透過輸出前實驗室檢測或田間防治擇一達到泰方之風險管制要求，最後，臺方總結曾於2008年前維持連續性輸銷木瓜種子至泰國，且從未有有害生物被截獲案例，臺方希望泰國遵守WTO/SPS協定第2、3及5條規定，以及IPPC第7.2條規定，儘速重啟臺灣木瓜種子輸銷泰國。泰方回應，前次會議業已正式回應暫停臺灣產木瓜種子輸泰原因，我們儘可能避免重啟輸入評估對貿易造成的衝擊，是臺方沒有在規定時間提交輸銷資料致本案發生，無論如何，本案目前列為泰國市場檢疫准入風險評估之優先名單中，待臺方同意泰方輸入檢疫條件草案，泰方將能提交諮議委員會並完成後續法制作業，泰方表達誠意願與臺方共同解決本案。

3.2.6歐盟關切會員對牛海綿狀腦病(Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, BSE)相關貿易限制：歷經15年時間，迄今仍有部分國家對歐盟部分會員國之BSE疫區牛肉產品持續禁止，歐盟呼籲該些國家依循WTO/SPS協定第8條規定，不要有恣意延緩對該項禁令之修正，並表示與南韓諮商已有4-5年時間，惟仍未達共識。另外，感謝美國、日本、臺灣、瑞士及馬來西亞等國陸續於2017年解除是項禁令，另中國大陸也解除歐盟部分會員國之BSE禁令。

3.2.7歐盟關切中國大陸對非洲豬瘟(African Swine Fever, ASF)相關貿易限制：歐盟重申其會員國對貿易夥伴國通報動物疫病之高度透明性及資訊分享促進，同時敦促中國大陸身為WTO會員應履行之義務，特別是對於OIE認可之動物疫病區域化認證規則，中國大陸不應恣意拖延相關輸入禁令之撤銷。中國大陸回應，感謝歐方指教，惟對於部分歐盟會員國如波蘭之ASF疫情已通報OIE轉變為在地化之情況，ASF疫情之蔓延勢必無法避免，因

此，中方願意與歐盟持續就技術面進行諮商討論，為維護國內人民及動物健康福祉，中方維持ASF禁令措施之立場不變。

3.2.8 歐盟關切南韓對非洲豬瘟(African Swine Fever, ASF)相關貿易限制：歐盟其會員國波蘭之ASF偶發疫情通報貿易夥伴國，南韓於2014年10月起禁止波蘭全境產豬肉進口迄今，且儘管波蘭依規定通報相關疫情管制措施及韓方要求之說明資料，惟自2015年7月提出關切，迄開會前一週都未獲韓方回應。歐盟籲請韓國遵守WTO/SPS協定第6條規定，認定波蘭之ASF非疫狀態，歐盟願持續與南韓進行對談來尋求解決方案。韓方表示依據OIE資訊，波蘭自2017年1月至9月份仍有ASF家豬病例，且相關疫情尚未明朗，基於前揭原因，韓方關切波蘭ASF疫情尚未完全穩定控制，因此韓方維持原來之管制禁令並等待波方提供疫情補充說明資料。

3.2.9 美國關切中國大陸對HAPI疫區禽肉貿易限制：美國表示於2016年10月及2017年7月2度關切本案，並認為依據OIE規範，美國為HAPI非疫區，要求中國大陸解除相關管制禁令。歐盟發言支持美國，並表示中方也禁止歐盟部分會員國之禽肉製品。中國大陸表示了解美方的訴求，經初步風險評估後，於2017年7月訊問美國AI預防及相關風險管制措施，期待美國儘快回復，並應按OIE陸生動物衛生法典之規範，執行HAPI之場域化(compartmentalization)生物安全管理措施，以確保該特定動物族群健康狀態。

3.2.10 歐盟關切俄羅斯禁止德國部分地區動物產品輸入：歐盟表示自2013年起，俄羅斯禁止德國產豬肉、牛肉及禽肉輸入，以及禁止德國3聯邦地區生產之肉及乳製品輸入。無論德國相關部門採行改正措施及多次溝通，俄羅斯仍未遵守WTO/SPS協定之規範解除管制禁令。俄國表示，前述禁令起因為2013至2015年多次於實驗室檢測及邊境檢疫發現德國產品為符合俄國食品管制要求，經雙方諮商，俄方已提供輸入管制之規定及相關技術性要求予德方，刻正草擬輸入檢疫條件中，將另提供德方表示意見。

3.2.11 歐盟關切俄羅斯禁止愛沙尼亞與拉脫維亞加工漁產品輸入：歐盟表示俄羅斯自2015年6月起禁止愛沙尼亞與拉脫維亞加工漁產品輸入，該成員國於收到通知後立即執行俄方要求之矯正措施，並安排俄國專家於2016年執行產地查證，確認前述矯正措施確實執行，而後，俄方對本案刻意延遲且未有任何進展，歐盟要求俄方立即遵守WTO/SPS協定相關規範，加速本案解禁程序。俄方回應，本案經現場查核後，業將查核報告遞送該國諮議會審議，結果顯示該2國之改善措施並未符合俄方規定，目前，俄方仍待渠等就本案缺失報告提供回應意見。

3.2.12 阿根廷、中國大陸與美國關切歐盟修訂內分泌干擾物質(endocrine disruptors)分類法規：美國再次重申，依據歐盟EC第1107/2009號規章(即植物保護產品於市場販售相關規範)，對於農藥殘留僅靠危害辨識(hazard identification)而非依科學性風險評估因子，如藥毒性潛能及暴露量的因子進行分析。另外，依據EC第396/2005號規章(即動植物源食品或飼料之農藥殘留容許量詳細規範)訂定MRL及特殊進口容許(import tolerance, ITs)要求。本案歐洲議會前於2017年10月駁回歐盟執委會內分泌干擾物質修正草案，美國認為歐盟前表示倘草案未通過，將執行暫時分類法規來管制相關MRL管制作業，此種不確定法規概念將嚴重衝擊生產者及歐盟輸入業者，造成貿易障礙。本案獲得加拿大、秘魯、瓜地馬拉、哥斯大黎加、哥倫比亞、馬達加斯加、奈及利亞、以色列、烏拉圭、泰國、莫三比克、多哥、澳大利亞、印度、巴西及塞內亞爾等國同表關切，開發中家國家尤其表示，本案影響使用之農藥種類甚鉅，將造成農民栽培成本提高，嚴重衝擊農產品貿易，所有發言成員均要求歐盟依據WTO/SPS協定進行本案科學性評估。歐盟回應相關法制程序已採透明制度，由於法規草案遭歐洲議會駁回，歐盟執委會刻正重新審視法規草案，至會員關切Its審查乙節，歐盟將以個案謹慎審查，並且以開放態度維持本案溝通事宜。

3.2.13 美國關切法國訂定之櫻桃之大滅松(Dimethoate)MRL標準及進口限制：美

國再次提案關切法國就美國輸入櫻桃驗出大滅松殘留並禁止櫻桃輸入措施，美國認為法國引用2016年歐盟食品安全局之評估斷然採行檢疫緊急措施，完全沒有充足科學證據支持其對人類健康產生之風險，更沒有毒理學的危害證據，強烈要求美國於本年第3季前撤銷本項緊急措施，恢復美國櫻桃進口。加拿大同表關切，並表示加國前於2017年7月向歐盟執委會提出本案不合理之回應意見，要求法方應符合國際規範制定合理MRL。歐盟回應，本案前次會議業明確回應，目前相關管制措施並無改變，強調櫻桃生食特性是本案評估重點，預計2018年春季將對本案有確切評估結論。

3.2.14 蒙特內哥羅關切俄羅斯之酒進口限制令：蒙國表示本案將於會後與俄方舉開非正式雙邊會議，並強調請俄方遵守國際規範併提供科學依據之食安管理準，以供蒙國有所依循進行矯正措施。俄方回應，蒙國輸俄酒類產品確實違反歐亞經濟聯盟對食品安全之規範，俄國將就本案持續與蒙國進行諮商。

3.2.15 美國關切中國大陸就食品進口新增食安驗證規定：美國前次會議曾對此議題表達關切，中美雙方前曾就此議題舉開雙邊諮商討論，美方前曾要求中方要依照WTO/SPS規範之透明化原則，將相關管制措施清楚且透明的通知貿易夥伴國，中方爰於2017年6月儘速通知各該會員國，併同意將該項措施延長至2019年9月30日始生效實施。本案獲新加坡、日本、瓜地馬拉及泰國同表關切，併要求中方應符合Codex所訂相關食安管理規範，且針對施行前之過渡期明確告管制策略。中方回應感謝各界意見指教，本案確如美方所提延後實施時間至2019年9月30日，至於各界所提過渡期管制措施，將進行內部風險管控研議後再行通知。

3.2.16 中國大陸關切美國對進口水產品監管計畫：中國大陸表示會議前曾與美方就本案舉開非正式雙邊會議，併表示本案將對中國大陸水產品貿易影響甚鉅，要求美方採行之管制措施須有科學證據支持，且區分水產養殖及野生捕撈水產品之管制。美方再度強調，本案係就海洋捕撈水產品之

溯源要求而非SPS議題，在此場合討論無濟於事，美方表達該管制措施是針對非法捕撈(illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU))之水產品，美方會持續和中方溝通本案。

議程4「SPS執行及履行資訊」：

4.1同等效力(equivalence)：無會員發言

4.2非疫區認可資訊：

4.2.1波札那報告鄰接納米比亞及新巴威之Ngammiland地區FMD疫情狀態，針對疫情爆發區實施半徑30公里之禁運管制措施，且口蹄疫疫苗持續施打。厄瓜多報告修正植物檢疫有生物管制清單，內容包括真菌及細菌類有害生物，詳細變動內容將依規定通知會員國。多明尼加宣稱自2017年7月1日起，該國完成地中海果實蠅滅除措施，併經監測調查確定達3個世代未再有果實蠅疫情發生。南非報告HAPI疫情資訊，表示2017年1月有H5N1疫情發生，並依規定通報OIE且執行防疫措施在案，疫區監測調查強度增加，且實施疫區禽肉禁運措施。

4.2.2美國報告2017年7月1日和歐盟共同舉辦區域性食品安全技術研討會，彼此分享食安管理之經驗和資訊，另準備協同加拿大及智利舉開植物疫病區域性防治技術研討會，擬於2019年2月與會員分享研討會之成果。另建議將植物疫病區域化條款列為第5次SPS協定運作與執行檢討議題。

4.3透明化執行：

4.3.1主席報告2017年10月30日與31日舉辦「透明化研討會」情形(內容詳見G/SPS/GEN/1568/REV.1)。

4.3.2主席報告本年11月1日舉辦「非正式會議」，會中秘書處更新透明化相關資訊。

4.3.3馬達加斯加報告執行透明化資訊。

4.4特殊與差別待遇：無會員發言。

4.5採行國際標準之監督：

4.5.1新議題：美國報告WHO、FAO及Codex等3個姊妹組織間關係，Codex係基於科學證據訂定標準，而WHO及FAO係參採其所訂標準，規範並敦促各貿易國官方機構與私人組織採行符合標準之貿易形式。另，OIE於2017年訂定新章節規範豬繁殖與呼吸道症候群(PRRS)標準，加拿大感謝美國協助OIE制定該章節，並強調豬肉產品本就不會有散佈PRRS病毒之風險，希望貿易夥伴國履行OIE標準訂定輸入管制規範。

4.5.2既存議題：歐盟和美國關切部分會員對HAPI限制不符合OIE標準，並強調他們針對HAPI疫情業展現透明化精神，惟仍有會員不依規範恣意限制，未即時通報貿易夥伴，或雖有通報，但無科學證據支持其作為。布吉納法索表與塞內加爾關切歐盟未依ISPM第13號規範，執行該國輸歐盟不合規範案件之通報與被採行之緊急行動。阿根廷與美國希望歐盟依照Codex標準訂定嘉磷塞(glyphosate)之MRL，強調過去15年該款農藥合法登記使用於許多會員國，請歐盟依循WTO/SPS協定第3條規定，調合管制措施符合國際標準；另依2016年5月召開之FAO/WHO農藥殘留專家聯合會議(Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues, JMPR)結論，顯示嘉磷塞合理施用並無科學文獻記載有致癌疑慮，相關病理也尚待釐清，希望展延使用許可，惟仍表示依其規定，2017年底前將禁止歐盟會員國使用該農藥。

4.6主席提交貨品貿易理事會(Council for Trade in Goods, CTG)年度報告草案：
(正式報告詳參G/L/1202)。

4.7秘書處新增報告將辦理第5次SPS協定運作與執行檢討資訊，現正草擬時程表中，將於2018年3月例會提出時程表草案。

議程5「跨域議題」：

5.1採行國際標準之監督：

5.1.1農藥最大殘留容許量(MRLs)研討會後續提案：本案前經主席裁示於例會前(11月1日)另舉開會前討論，對提案第11屆部長會議通過MRLs決議仍

未獲共識。美國、肯亞及烏干達提案(G/SPS/W/292/Rev.2)，肯亞、美國及烏干達對本案遲無法獲致共識表達失望，惟肯定本年10月25及26日舉開之農藥殘留研討會，讓許多低度開發或開發中國家能有更多經驗和資訊交流機會。加拿大表示本案前送JMPR獲得支持前揭國家所提訴求，相關發言獲得塞內加爾、馬達加斯加、奈及利亞、巴西、智利、賴比瑞亞、印度、烏克蘭、中國大陸及俄羅斯等國家發言支持。印度另表示本案討論迄今仍未解決以偵測極限作為農藥MRLs之爭議(G/SPS/W/284)，倡議遵守WTO/SPS協定之第3、5、7及12條規定，應參酌Codex所訂規範，調和各貿易國對MRLs之標準及管理措施。另外主席認為本案尚未達可列第5次SPS協定檢討議題或呈送貨品貿易理事會議決程度，裁示繼續諮詢會員意見。

5.1.1 會員處理SPS議題工具清單提案(加拿大與肯亞提案；G/SPS/W/279/R.2；

RD/SPS/16)：本案始於2014年6月第1次提案非正式會議獲討論迄今，歷經多次討論，本會議前於9月15日收到會員國回復，大部分開發中國家都希望能儘快獲得認可及使用。主席報告經與秘書處法制部門專家討論之初步建議，指出爭端解決小組與上訴機構無意在WTO另建「免責聲明(disclaimers)」法律體系，而係以個案方式運用委員會決議文件。本案各代表對免責聲明意見分歧，雖有美、加及歐盟力挺，惟主席裁示本案未獲共識，因此本案仍未獲接受。

議程6「技術協助與合作」：

6.1.1 秘書處與STDF報告2017年提供技術協助之相關活動資訊 (G/SPS/GEN/1581)，其中2017年4月辦理之SPS研討會議獲31個開發中國家及13個低度開發國家代表與會支持。秘書處刻正考慮2018年10月的例行性研討會改至6月舉行，會中徵詢各會員意見，並請於下次例會時提供意見。

6.1.2 塞內加爾詢問會員提供秋行軍蟲之防治技術與合作，獲得美國、加拿

大及歐盟回應，並表示將另提供相關防治建議，東加也回應化學藥劑之防治效果有限，呼籲塞內加爾和其工同執行邊境防治；另塞內加爾報告與馬來西亞簽署植物檢疫技術合作議定書，並和議塞國產芒果輸銷馬來西亞之輸入檢疫規定。

- 6.1.3 布吉納法索感謝歐盟及非洲聯盟提供透明化研討會及SPS能力建構研討會，亦感謝美國提供檢疫有害生物之風險評估及邊境檢疫技術。美國報告提供食安研討會及協助非洲國家建置食安管理能力之相關活動。瓜地馬拉報告獲國際組織協助建構私人企業建置農產品外銷履行SPS規範之能力。加拿大報告與拉丁美洲、東南亞及非洲國家辦理15場次SPS相關技術研討會。馬達加斯加感謝FAO及非洲信託基金協助其對口蹄疫防治能力建置，以及IPPC協助評估其國內植物保護機構之服務體系合致SPS規範能力。奈及利亞感謝歐盟、美國、FAO及、世界銀行及其他會員國資助其建置履行SPS規範之能力。

議程7「私營企業標準之關切」：貝里斯及奈及利亞提出就私營部門舉開食安研討會議，確認各該國第3方認驗證機構符合國際規範並確保食品安全管理政策。已開發國家會員包括美國及歐盟表達協助意願，並將其建議與要求攜回國內研議。

議程8「觀察員組織」：

- 9.1.1 西非國家經濟共同體(Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS)感謝美國於2017年7至10月協助建置蟲害監測及輸入檢疫措施相關技術。非洲政府間發展組織(Intergovernmental Authority on Development, IGAD)、中美洲農牧保健組織(Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria, OIRSA)、美洲農業合作組織(American Institute for Cooperation Agriculture, IICA)與經濟合作暨發展組織(Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD) 報告本年度協助執行之SPS活動及相關研討會。加勒比海農業衛生及食品安

全機構(Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency, CAHFSA) 提交書面報告。

9.1.2 秘書處報告觀察員組織名單並未變更，目前有國際農業生物科學中心(CABI)等6個國家組織申請成為SPS委員會觀察員。

議程9「臨時動議」：無。

議程10「下次會議日期與議程」：主席決議2018年3月1日至2日召開下次例會，並將於例會前舉開植物檢疫病蟲害區域化主題會議，2018年2月27日召開TBT委員會。另外。秘書處表示今年STC議程及回應提供均有遲交情況，提醒會員如有STC提案應提早通知相關貿易國；歐盟建議儘早讓會員提案，俾有充足時間檢視議程，以及準備發言資料，經現場討論修該後，要求會員應於2018年2月8日前提出議題，秘書處於2月9日發送議程，將較WTO一般會議流程提早10天。

陸、非正式雙邊會議(內容涉及雙邊協商，摘陳如下，詳情另由我國駐WTO代表團函報主事機關)

有關非正式雙邊與泰國討論木瓜種子輸泰業提STC正式關切，獲泰方提供檢疫件草案，雙方合意朝雙贏局面加速本案進度；另泰國也向本局提出「檬果種子象鼻蟲、馬鈴薯腐敗線蟲及莖線蟲」非疫區聲明，我國代表業回復相關審查程序及應備資料，俟泰方提供後，依其優先順序(檬果種子象鼻蟲、馬鈴薯腐敗線蟲及莖線蟲)進行風險評估。印度對我國輸印蝴蝶蘭栽培介質所提檢疫要求窒礙難行案，獲印方允諾將就我國所提檢疫有害生物風險滅除措施(藥劑處理與80度熱水浸泡30分，二者擇一)研析並儘速回應。我國檬果輸韓國農藥殘留指定檢驗事項，韓方仍請我方依其提供之申請文件，向韓方申請海外實驗室驗證事宜，或於抵達韓國後接受當地實驗室檢驗。另美國提及冷凍馬鈴薯輸臺因表面綠化遭我國TFDA退運案，將由我國代表團函報TFDA有關美方之關切事項。

柒、心得與建議

(一)STDF：

我國自2002年加入世界貿易組織(World Trade Organization, WTO)以來，依循WTO規範執行貿易活動，致力與世界貿易接軌，貿易全球化已然成為當代顯學，尤其，近5年來，亞洲之區域貿易協定蓬勃發展，東協各國也致力於自由經濟體及關稅同盟之區域性經濟整合。就農產貿易而言，所有國際貿易活動均依循WTO/SPS協定，並依照3姊妹組織制定之農業貿易相關檢驗檢疫風險規範或準則來評估並管理植物疫病蟲害、動物健康福祉及食品安全等環節，前述風險評估及管理措施環環相扣且缺一不可。

然，對於低度開發國家或中低收入國家，甚至是部分開發中國家，履行WTO/SPS協定之能力尚有缺乏，雖然WTO/SPS協定對前述國家合致國際規範給予特殊差別待遇條款，延後履行期限之優惠，惟為使國際農產貿易能夠順暢，甚或，國際跨國農產公司能夠順暢營運，協助該些國家建置履行WTO/SPS協定是農企業永續經營之要件。

囿於國際定位及國家實體認定之現實因素，目前我國僅為OIE組織正式會員，就動物疫病之管制規範及實務可以實質參與討論及掌握疫情動態，至IPPC與Codex組織之活動及規範建置，僅能透過公眾媒體及官網資訊獲悉，並無意見表達權。然，透過捐助STDF基金，獲得該平台之捐助代表身分，實際參與工作小組討論，除了拉近與國際組織互動之機會，也能藉會議場合獲悉相關國際檢驗及檢疫之新興議題與革新趨勢，除了履行國際公民義務，也可經由STDF專家評估系統與制度，確認相關捐助資金均依優先順序及申請國需求提供協助。未來，建議由農業委員會之國際合作部門(包括督導之財團法人國際合作發展基金會)與衛生福利部之食品安全轄掌單位，搭配外交部之援外政策部門組成小組討論並與會，方能彙整各領域專才，評估我國捐款額度及可提供之技術服務項目，並配合外交實務拉近與國際團體間之經驗交流與資訊分享，可謂一舉兩得。

(二)WTO/SPS：

歷年來，我國多次接受WTO經費支應，派遣各機關業務相關人員參與年度例會，與會代表多數提及中國大陸及其他開發中國家，業就WTO/SPS協定及3姊妹組織所訂國際規範，成立專責單位及專業人員負責相關通報或關切案件之研析，並提供國內相關行政職掌機構專業諮詢服務，藉由系統化與專責化的制度與單位，確實掌握相關國際事務之趨勢與規範，並提供政府施政建言。目前，我國針對WTO/SPS重大議題多委由專業法人機構，如財團法人中華經濟研究院評估並提施政建言，建議未來能整合各部會所屬科研單位或相關政策研析諮詢機構，協助於WTO/SPS年度例會前，就該議題進行個案評估，搭配行政技術部門研析討論，積極與會討論並提供我國建議，從技術面與國際接軌，進而交換並學習已開發國家之公眾政策宣導技巧。尤其檢疫檢驗領域和國民健康福祉與環境保育息息相關，亟需民眾正視科學知識的重要，摒棄坊間杜撰之傳言與小報，進而支持政府檢疫檢驗政策施行，並遵循國際規範及科學證據，落實檢疫檢驗之施政效能與管制措施，實現WTO/SPS協定所倡維護境內人類、動物及植物健康，以及農業生產環境之安全。

捌、誌謝

本次行程承蒙我國常駐世界貿易組織代表團朱大使敬一、連玉蘋公使、陳義方參事及廖鴻仁秘書熱忱協助及招待，得以順利與會，僅此致上最深謝意。

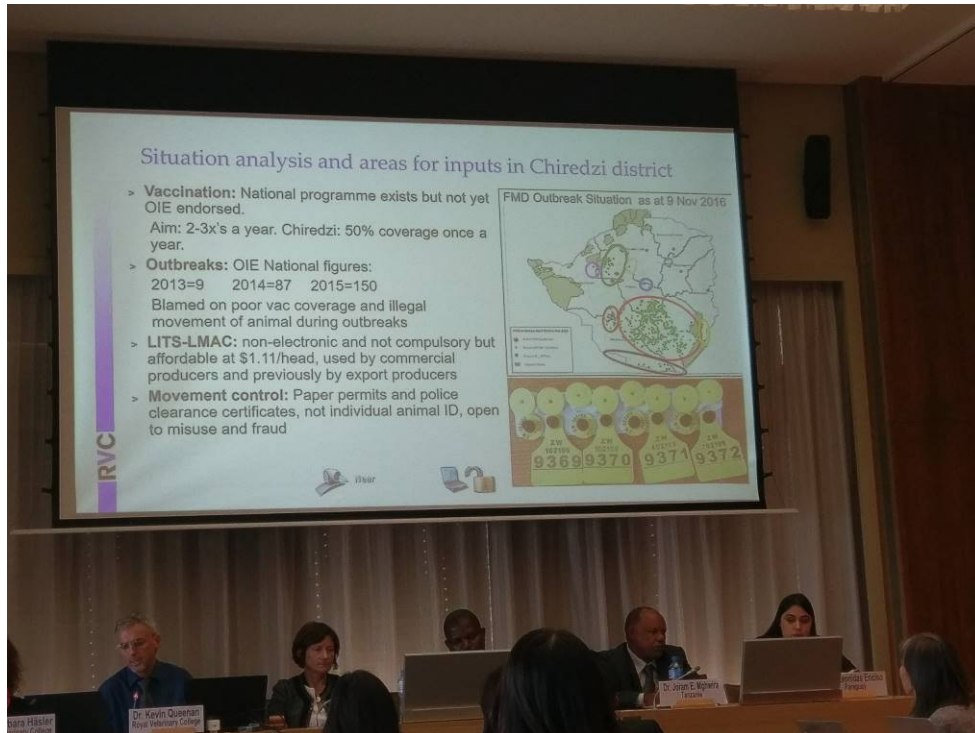
附圖



圖一、2017 年度第 2 次 STDF 工作小組會議一隅



圖二、我國參與 STDF 工作小組會議座位牌



圖三、坦尚尼亞及辛巴威口蹄疫區牲畜貿易項目準備金專案分享報告



圖四、2017 年度 WTO/SPS 例會一隅



圖五、本局參與會 WTO/SPS 例會代表企劃組李婉如科長及植檢組徐萬德技正



圖六、我國駐 WTO 代表團廖鴻仁秘書偕同本局代表與泰國代表團舉行非正式雙邊會議討論我國所 STC 及泰國關切有害生物疫區認定案

附件列表

附件 1：STDF 工作小組議程及資料 (STDF/WG/Oct17/AnnotatedAgenda)

附件 2：WTO/SPS 例會議程(WTO/AIR/SPS/18)

附件 3：我國提案 STC 關切案，木瓜種子輸銷泰國發言稿

附件 4：2017 年 9 月 26 日 WTO/SPS 例會摘要報告(G/SPS/R/87)

附件 1：**STDF** 工作小組議程及資料 (STDF/WG/Oct17/AnnotatedAgenda)

**STDF WORKING GROUP
30-31 OCTOBER 2017
WTO, ROOM E**

ANNOTATED AGENDA

The STDF Working Group will meet on Monday and Tuesday **30 and 31 October 2017**. On both days, the STDF will provide coffee and lunch breaks. The meeting will be chaired by Ms Renata Clarke (FAO).

On Wednesday **1 November 2017**, on the margins of the SPS Committee meeting, the STDF will organize a lunchtime event (13:30 – 15:00, Room E), entitled "Options, costs and benefits of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) control in the context of livestock trade: Findings from STDF studies in Tanzania and Zimbabwe" (STDF/PPG/516 and STDF/PPG/550). The programme of this event is attached as Annex 1.

On **1-2 November 2017**, a technical working meeting will be held as part of project STDF/PG/535 entitled "Spillover Effects of Export-Oriented SPS Technical Assistance on the Domestic Food Safety Situation". This meeting is coordinated by Michigan State University (MSU), which has sent out invitations for the meeting separately.

The meeting of the WTO SPS Committee (informal and formal meetings) will be held on **1-3 November 2017**.

MONDAY 30 OCTOBER 2017	
1. OPENING	
09:00 – 09:15	Welcome remarks - Mr Edwini Kessie (Director, Agriculture and Commodities Division)
09:15 – 09.30	Adoption of the agenda
<p>Document STDF/WG/Oct17/Draft agenda sets out the draft agenda for this meeting. The draft agenda follows the four outputs of STDF's strategy (2015-2019) and the current Work Plan (2017-2018). The meeting will start with an overview of the operation of the Facility (item 2).</p> <p>Members wishing to add or remove agenda items, or to raise issues under Other Business (agenda item 7), should indicate this under this agenda item. Members may also request at this time that PPG and project applications be placed back on the agenda for consideration by the Working Group under agenda items 5 and 6.</p>	
2. OPERATION OF THE FACILITY	
09:30 -10:00	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STDF Policy Committee (23 February 2018) 	
<p>In the March 2017 Working Group, members agreed to organize the next meeting of the STDF Policy Committee in early 2018. Members agreed that the topics to be discussed should include <i>inter alia</i>: (i) preparation for the next external evaluation of the STDF scheduled in the second half of 2018; (ii) the funding situation of the STDF; and (iii) the need for a further review of the STDF Operational Rules.</p> <p>Following consultations, the OIE kindly agreed to host the meeting of the Policy Committee on 23 February 2018 at its headquarters in Paris. A draft agenda for the meeting is attached for consideration and approval by members.</p>	

WG decision: on approval of the draft agenda for the STDF Policy Committee.

In March 2017, donor members were requested to consult and select three donors among themselves, in accordance with para. 21 of the Operational Rules, to represent the donors in the Policy Committee in 2018-2019 (and hence to also represent them in the Policy Committee on 23 February). Donors were requested to inform the Secretariat and other members at this Working Group meeting.

For ease of reference, information on the Policy Committee, including membership, tasks and decision-making process, can be found in paras. 6 and 7 of the STDF Operational Rules.¹ Donor members in the Policy Committee are currently represented by The Netherlands, Sweden and The United States (for the period 2016-2017).

- **Selection of vice-chairperson of STDF Working Group (2018)**

Mr Paolo Garzotti (EC), vice-chairperson in 2017, will become chairperson of the Working Group in 2018.

The Secretariat would welcome expressions of interest from members for the position of vice-chairperson of the Working Group in 2018 (and hence chairperson in 2019).

- **Selection of SPS experts from developing countries (2018-2019)**

The STDF benefits from the SPS expertise provided by six developing country experts who serve the STDF on a two-year rotation basis. Three experts, i.e. Ms Maria Clara Vidal, Mr Babacar Samb and Dr Ravi Khetarpal were nominated to serve the STDF in 2016-2017, and their term is coming to an end.²

For the period 2018-2019, the new chairperson of the Working Group should select three new experts, in accordance with the procedure and criteria in paras. 22-25 of the STDF Operational Rules. Candidates will be selected from a roster of candidates (maintained by the STDF Secretariat) recommended by STDF members.

Hence, members will be invited at this meeting to recommend candidates for the three open positions of developing country expert in the STDF (2018-2019). The Secretariat proposes 17 November 2017 as the deadline for the submission of recommendations.

The experts nominated for the period 2017-2018 will continue to serve the STDF in 2018, i.e. Dr Isa Kamarudin, Mr Kenneth Msiska and Ms Michèle Paultre.

- **Staffing and financial situation**

The Secretariat will inform the Working Group on the staffing situation.

Regarding the financial situation of the STDF Trust Fund, as of 30 September 2017, contributions were received from Australia, Canada, the EC, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States (USDA & US-FDA). These contributions amount to **US\$3,757,710**. Table 1 in Annex 2 shows the total contributions made to the STDF since its inception.

Additional contributions in 2017 are expected from France (EUR50,000) and Germany (EUR150,000). The Secretariat is actively following up with other (potential) donors on their interest in the STDF.

Table 2 in Annex 2 shows STDF total expenditures, including current expenses since 1 January 2017 (**CHF3,686,250**), as well as contracted commitments (**CHF4,497,397**).

STDF un-contracted commitments, corresponding to 4 PPGs and 4 projects to be contracted within the next 6-12 months, amount to **US\$2,752,630** (Table 3 in Annex 2).

On 30 September 2017, **CHF3,011,432** were available in the Trust Fund. Taking into account un-contracted commitments and including on-going staffing commitments until the end of the year,

¹ See http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_139rev4_EN_0516.pdf

² Effectively, Ms Maria Clara Vidal only participated in 2016. She was no longer able to continue her services in 2017 - due to her new position in Argentina's National Foreign Service Institute. Ms Delilah Cabb from Belize (and former SPS developing country expert) has kindly agreed to replace Ms Vidal in the 2017 October meeting.

<p>the STDF shows a positive balance of CHF96,397 or US\$98,970 (see Table 4 in Annex 2).</p> <p>Funding requested from the STDF for PPG and project implementation for consideration at this Working Group meeting amounts to US\$4,826,724. These requests will be considered by the Working Group under agenda items 5 and 6.</p>	
10:00 – 10.45	STDF 2016 Annual Report
<p>The 2016 Annual Report was issued in May 2017, following approval by the Working Group.³</p> <p>Members will be invited to further reflect on the 2016 report, in particular with a view on how to improve future reports (e.g. reporting on activities and projects, impact stories of collaborative/cross-cutting/innovative/regional approaches facilitated by STDF, SPS trends, risks and assumptions, lessons and opportunities, etc.).</p>	
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee/tea
11.00 – 11:30	Implementation of STDF communications plan - presentation by STDF communications consultant (Ms Elena Immambocus)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF website, new briefing notes, project result stories, etc. 	
<p>STDF's communications consultant - Ms Elena Immambocus - will make a brief presentation, highlighting progress in the implementation of STDF communication's plan, approved by the Working Group in October 2016.⁴</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with relevant initiatives/participation in selected external events 	
<p>Since the last Working Group meeting in March 2017, the Secretariat participated in a number of selected external events and meetings. A brief overview, including the reasons for participation and the number and type of stakeholders reached, is provided in Annex 3.</p>	
<p>3. INFORMATION EXCHANGE AMONG PROVIDERS OF SPS CAPACITY BUILDING AND DIALOGUE AMONG RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS (OUTPUT 1)</p>	
11:30 – 12.30	
<p>For ease of reference, the relevant text of STDF's medium term strategy (2015-2019) under output 1 is reproduced below:</p> <p><i>"The STDF is a knowledge sharing platform. It provides an opportunity to obtain constructive and technical feedback on SPS capacity building initiatives and seek advice on establishing synergies, avoiding duplication and incorporating good practice. Central to this effort is the STDF Working Group, where technical-level representatives of STDF partners, donors and other organizations, as well as developing country experts, share their SPS experiences and lessons learned with a wider audience, so that other development partners and beneficiaries can learn and enhance the results of their own activities. Information is shared on specific projects and initiatives or linked to general cross-cutting topics of common interest to partners, donors and beneficiaries. Experience has highlighted the value of Working Group meetings to promote dialogue with relevant stakeholders, enhance collaboration and initiate new partnerships among members.</i></p> <p><i>The Working Group places a special emphasis on documenting cases of collaborative/cross-cutting/innovative/regional approaches, as facilitated by STDF activities and projects/PPGs for purposes of monitoring and evaluation."</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by International Finance Cooperation (Ms Selma Rasavac, Senior Operations Officer, Trade and Competitiveness Global Practice) on "IFC food safety work, experiences and collaboration with partners" 	

³ See: http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_Annual_Report_2016.pdf

⁴ See http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_Communications_Plan_2016.pdf

The presentation (10 minutes) will be followed by Q&A.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by African Union Commission (Ms Diana Akullo, Policy Officer, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture) and Nestlé (Mr John Bee, Regulatory and Scientific Affairs, Regional Head, Sub Saharan Africa) on "Prioritizing food safety in Africa" 	
The presentation (10 minutes) will be followed by Q&A.	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:30	Agenda item 3 (contd.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about new/emerging SPS initiatives and issues - STDF partners, donors, developing country experts and observer organizations 	
<p>This agenda item allows partners, donors, developing country experts and other international/regional organizations observing the meeting to share information about on-going and planned SPS-related capacity building activities, experiences and lessons learned. Members</p> <p>Documentation submitted to the Secretariat prior to the meeting (briefings, concept notes, info sheets, etc.) will be posted on the STDF restricted website.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential areas of future STDF good practice work 	
<p>STDF's medium term strategy foresees that the STDF addresses at least one thematic topic annually.</p> <p>Current STDF thematic work is in particular focused on P-IMA, Facilitating Safe Trade, SPS e-cert and GRP (see agenda item 4 below). The Secretariat is considering updating other thematic work, which continues to generate a lot of interest in the SPS community, in particular STDF work on Public-Private Partnerships⁵ and SPS risks and Climate Change.⁶</p> <p>The Working Group will be requested to reflect on STDF's current work. It may also wish to consider, at an early stage, other topics of - future - STDF thematic work.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case stories of collaborative/cross-cutting/innovative/regional approaches facilitated by STDF activities (indicator) 	
<p>As highlighted in the STDF medium term strategy (2015-2019), the Working Group should place a special emphasis on documenting cases of collaborative/cross-cutting/innovative/regional approaches, as facilitated by STDF activities and projects/PPGs for purposes of monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>In this regard, the Working Group will be invited to share case stories, potentially for inclusion in the 2017 Annual Report.</p>	
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee/tea
4. IDENTIFICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICE TO SUPPORT SPS (OUTPUT 2)	
15.45 – 18.00	Report on ongoing/completed STDF activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access (PIMA) 	
<p>The Secretariat will report on ongoing efforts to promote and monitor use of the P-IMA framework. Information is available here:</p>	

⁵ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/public-private-partnerships>

⁶ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/climate-change>

<http://www.standardsfacility.org/prioritizing-sps-investments-market-access-p-ima>

- **6th Global Aid for Trade Review - STDF session on "Transitioning from paper-based to automated SPS systems"**

The Working Group will be invited to reflect on this STDF session. Information is available here:

http://www.standardsfacility.org/A4T_Review_2017

More generally, information on SPS-e-cert is available here:

<http://www.standardsfacility.org/SPS-eCert>

- **New STDF briefing notes:**

The Secretariat will briefly introduce two new STDF briefing notes:

- ✓ SPS capacity evaluation tools
- ✓ Facilitating safe trade: going paperless with SPS e-certification

- **STDF work on Good Regulatory Practice – survey results**

The Secretariat will briefly introduce the findings of the GRP survey, to be followed by discussion in the Working Group. This discussion may consider possible STDF follow-up work on GRP, based on the concept note discussed in March 2017. This note suggested the following possible activities (in addition to the GRP survey), subject to further discussions by the Working Group: (i) short thematic session on GRP during an STDF Working Group meeting; (ii) compilation of short case stories describing experiences, results and lessons related to the use of GRP in the SPS area and checklist on the use of GRP to enhance the development and implementation of SPS regulations; (iii) STDF seminar on the implementation of GRP in the SPS area, possibly on the margins of an SPS Committee meeting (March or July 2018?); and/or (iv) STDF Briefing Note.

More information on this topic, including the concept note and the survey, is available here:

<http://www.standardsfacility.org/good-regulatory-practice>

WG decision: on additional STDF work in this area in 2018.

TUESDAY 31 OCTOBER 2017

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENTS, FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND PROJECT PROPOSALS (OUTPUT 3)

9:00 - 9:15

Overview of ongoing and completed PPGs

Document [STDF/WG/Oct17/Overview](#) provides an overview of the implementation status of on-going PPGs. The Secretariat will briefly introduce this document and respond to questions from members on specific PPGs.

9:15 - 9:30

Presentation of new PPG applications not accepted for consideration

The Secretariat will briefly introduce the PPG applications not tabled for consideration at this meeting. These PPGs, including the reasons for not tabling them, can be found in Table 2 of the Secretariat's document ([STDF/WG/Oct17/Review](#)). Members may wish to provide further comments/feedback.

9:30 – 10:45

Consideration of new PPG applications:

The Secretariat's review of PPG applications can be found in document [STDF/WG/Oct17/Review](#). It concerns the following applications:

- STDF/PPG/619 (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam)
- STDF/PPG/626 (Nigeria)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/PPG/627 (Uganda) • STDF/PPG/634 (Biopesticides – Asia) <p>Deliberations will include discussion of members' activities/interests in countries/regions that have submitted PPGs</p> <p>WG decision: on approval of the applications above.</p>	
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee/tea
6. SPS CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECTS IN SPECIFIC AREAS (OUTPUT 4)	
11:00 - 11:15	Overview of ongoing and completed projects
<p>Document STDF/WG/Oct17/Overview provides an overview of the implementation status of on-going projects. The Secretariat will briefly introduce the document and respond to questions from members on specific projects.</p>	
11:15 – 11:30	Presentation of project applications <u>not</u> accepted for consideration
<p>The Secretariat will briefly introduce the project applications not accepted for consideration by the Working Group at this meeting. Table 3 in the Secretariat's document (STDF/WG/Oct17/Review) summarizes the reasons for not tabling these applications. Members may wish to provide further comments/feedback.</p>	
11:30 – 12:30	Consideration of PG applications
<p>The Secretariat's review of project applications can be found in document STDF/WG/Oct17/Review. It concerns the following three applications, res-submitted following the Working Group meeting in March 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/PG/435 (Sudan) • STDF/PG/481 (Zambia) • STDF/PG/606 (COMESA – P-IMA) 	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:30	Consideration of PG applications (contd.)
<p>It also concerns the following new project applications, received by the August 2017 deadline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/PG/609 (E-veterinary certification) • STDF/PG/615 (Africa – heavy metals) • STDF/PG/534 (Mongolia) • STDF/PG/553 (A) (Papua New Guinea) • STDF/PG/553 (B) (Papua New Guinea) • STDF/PG/569 (Kyrgyz Republic) <p>Deliberations will include discussion of members' activities/interests in countries/regions that have submitted projects</p> <p>WG decision: on endorsement (i.e. <u>not</u> on funding) of the applications above.</p>	
15.30 – 15:45	Coffee/tea
15:45 – 16:15	Decision on prioritization and funding
<p>In view of the limited resources in the STDF trust fund, the Working Group will be requested to</p>	

prioritize and decide which of the endorsed applications should be funded, in accordance with the criteria established in paragraphs 86 and 31 of the STDF Operational Rules.

Paragraph 86 stipulates that in the event the financial resources of the Facility are insufficient to fund all the projects approved the Working group shall give priority to "those projects which have the highest quality, replicability and probable impact".

In addition, paragraph 31 of the Operational Rules states that: "the STDF particularly stimulates and supports applications from LDCs and OLICs. The STDF aims to devote at least 40 per cent of the Facility's PPG and project resources to eligible organizations in LDCs and OLICs. This target figure is evaluated during the prioritization of projects by the Working Group and during review of the operation of the Facility."

WG decision: on prioritization and funding of the applications endorsed.

16:15 – 16:30

Evaluation of STDF projects – overview and selection

The Secretariat will briefly highlight the conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned in relation to the following project evaluation, namely:

- *Strengthening the National SPS Committee of Honduras* (STDF/PG/284)⁷

Since the last meeting in March 2017, the Secretariat contracted the evaluations of two projects. These evaluations are underway and the Secretariat will report on them at the next meeting in March 2018:

- *SPS Capacity Building in Africa to Mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and to maintain Market Access* (STDF/PG/298)⁸
- *Enhancing the control of transboundary animal diseases in Cameroon* (STDF/PG/336)⁹

Contracting of the evaluation of the project below is still outstanding. The Secretariat has not been able to identify a suitable evaluator to date and would like to receive names of potential evaluators from the Working Group.

- *Global Phytosanitary Manuals, Standard Operating Procedures and Training Kits* (STDF/PG/350)¹⁰

Seven projects supported by the STDF were completed in 2016. Initial results, based on an analysis by the STDF Secretariat of the final project reports and discussions with project stakeholders, are described in the 2016 Annual Report.¹¹ Additional information on these projects, including results stories and web pages on results, recommendations and links to documents produced, is available on the STDF website.

- Building trade capacity of small-scale shrimp and prawn farmers in Bangladesh (STDF/PG/321)¹²
- SPS capacity building and knowledge sharing for the cocoa sector in Southeast Asia (STDF/PG/381)¹³
- Strengthening capacity in Latin America to meet pesticide export requirements (STDF/PG/436)¹⁴
- Strengthening capacity in ASEAN to meet pesticide export requirements (STDF/PG/337)¹⁵
- Setting up a Virtual Food Inspection School in Central America and Dominican Republic (STDF/PG/344)¹⁶

⁷ Information on the project, including the evaluation report, is available here:

<http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-284>

⁸ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-298>

⁹ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-336>

¹⁰ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-350>

¹¹ See: http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_Annual_Report_2016.pdf

¹² See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-321>

¹³ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-381>

¹⁴ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-436>

¹⁵ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-337>

- Improving safety and quality of fruits and vegetables from Sri Lanka (STDF/PG/354)¹⁷
- Meeting food and hygiene standards to spice up export opportunities in Sri Lanka (STDF/PG/343)¹⁸

In accordance with para. 105 of the Operational Rules, at least two projects should be selected every year for an independent ex-post impact evaluation. Ex-post impact evaluations should be carried out on the selected projects 2 to 3 years after their completion. The projects to be evaluated should be selected randomly by the chairperson during the Working Group meeting, unless the Working Group decides otherwise.

Projects STDF/PG/337 (Asia) and STDF/PG/436 (Latin America) are part of a global STDF effort to support developing countries meeting pesticide-related export requirements for so-called "minor use crops", based on international (Codex) standards. A similar third project supporting selected countries in Africa (STDF/PG/359) has been completed in 2017.¹⁹ The Working Group may wish to consider evaluating these three projects together.²⁰

WG decision: on selection of projects for external evaluation, in accordance with paras. 105 and 106 of the STDF Operational Rules.

Finally, the Secretariat recently contracted Mr Jens Andersson (STDF's M&E consultant) to prepare a report analysing and synthesizing the key findings, experiences, results and lessons learned from STDF external project evaluations. This report will also assess the overall quality of STDF project evaluation reports, based on the OECD/DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance (i.e. relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact). The resulting document will constitute a meta-evaluation of all STDF projects that have been the subject of an external ex post evaluation to date.

The consultant will provide a brief presentation to the Working Group on this planned work.

7. OTHER BUSINESS

8. CLOSURE

¹⁶ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-344>

¹⁷ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-354>

¹⁸ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-343>

¹⁹ See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-359>

²⁰ Para. 106 of the Operational Rules stipulates that the Working Group may decide that ex-post impact evaluations should be carried out on projects on selected topics. The objective of such strategic evaluations is to identify convergence between topics and regions, in order to exploit the results and common achievements of several projects to ensure long-lasting effects and improved convergence in future projects.

ANNEX 1

**Options, costs and benefits of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)
control in the context of livestock trade:
Findings from STDF studies in Tanzania and Zimbabwe**

**STDF Information Session
Room E, Centre William Rappard, WTO
Wednesday 1 November 2017
13.30-15.00**

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) can have an important impact on livestock populations worldwide by reducing livestock productivity and affecting food security. At the same time, the presence, or even threat, of FMD has a major impact on trade, preventing access to international markets. Effectively controlling and managing FMD depends on significantly improved capacity in national veterinary services, as well as other actors in livestock value chains. It also requires substantial resources. Different options exist to control and manage FMD, in line with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC). Different strategies also exist to export livestock products from areas with FMD. In general, these options are costly, and investments need to be balanced against resulting benefits.

This information session will present findings on the costs, benefits and feasibility of the following two studies, which were conducted in 2017 by the Royal Veterinary College, as part of STDF Project Preparation Grants (PPGs) in Tanzania and Zimbabwe:

- Feasibility of establishing a fresh meat producing compartment in Zimbabwe ([STDF/PPG/550](#))
- Cost-Benefit Analysis for establishing a Foot and Mouth Disease Free Zone or Compartment in Tanzania ([STDF/PPG/516](#))

The session will take place in English (no interpretation is available)

Tentative Programme

13:30: Welcome remarks, STDF Secretariat

13:40: Keynote presentation, Barbara Häsler, Royal Veterinary College, UK

14:10: Panel discussion: Tanzania (tbc), Dr Wilmot Chikurunhe, Zimbabwe, Brazil (tbc)

14:30: Q&A

Light sandwich lunch served outside the meeting room from 13:00

For more information, contact: STDFSecretariat@wto.org

ANNEX 2

STDF FINANCIAL SITUATION (AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2016):

Table 1: Contributions Received			
Donor	2004-2016	2017	TOTAL
Australia	846,230	367,244	1,213,474
Canada	5,603,061	144,237	5,747,299
Denmark	6,188,128		6,188,128
European Commission	3,592,221	654,600	4,246,821
Finland	2,382,400		2,382,400
France	340,296		340,296
Germany	2,186,700		2,186,700
Ireland	2,250,635	163,650	2,414,285
Italy	640,700		640,700
Japan	1,091,188		1,091,188
Netherlands	7,465,391	875,000	8,340,391
Norway	2,611,635		2,611,635
Sweden	10,682,016	1,138,803	11,820,819
Switzerland	1,400,000		1,400,000
Chinese Taipei	464,450		464,450
United Kingdom	3,801,890		3,801,890
United States	2,043,298	316,475	2,359,773
Total (CHF)	53,590,240	3,660,010	57,250,250
Total (US\$)	51,997,205	3,757,710	55,754,915

Table 2: Expenditures	
Category	Amount in CHF
I. Technical missions and meetings	83,552
II. Coordination activities	3,288
III. Project Development	350,852
IV. Project Funding	2,479,300
V. Project Ex-post Evaluations	18,943
VI. Operating Expenses	750,315
Total Expenditures	3,686,250
VII. Contracted Commitments	4,497,397

Table 3: Uncontracted Commitments			
Description		Approval Date	Value (US\$)
Project Preparation Grants			
STDF/PPG/498	Guinea	Mar-17	50,000
STDF/PPG/566	Burkina Faso	Mar-17	47,500
STDF/PPG/575	Madagascar	Mar-17	50,000
STDF/PPG/593	Cameroon	Mar-17	34,460
Total Uncontracted PPGs			181,960
Project Grants			
STDF/PG/447	Tajikistan	Mar-17	786,121
STDF/PG/477	Ethiopia	Mar-17	795,450
STDF/PG/503	Beyond Compliance Global	Mar-17	580,474
STDF/PG/578	Costa Rica	Mar-17	91,951
Total Uncontracted Projects			2,253,996
Total (US\$)			2,435,956
Overhead fees (13%)			316,674
Grand Total (US\$)			2,752,630
Grand Total (CHF)			2,681,061

Table 4: Final Statement of Account	
	Amount in CHF
Opening Balance as at 1 January 2017	7,535,069
Contributions Current Year	3,660,010
Total Funds	11,195,079
Total Expenditures	3,686,250
Contracted Commitments	4,497,397
Balance in favour of donors	3,011,432
Uncontracted Commitments	2,681,061
Staffing Commitments	233,974
Final Balance (CHF)	96,397
Final Balance (US\$)	98,970

ANNEX 3

SECRETARIAT PARTICIPATION IN EXTERNAL EVENTS SINCE LAST WORKING GROUP IN MARCH 2017

Date	Title	Country	Reason for participation	Target audience reached
22-23 March	WTO SPS Committee	Geneva (WTO)	Report on STDF operations and planned work	150+ SPS delegates
20-29 March	WTO Advanced Course for Chairs of National Trade Facilitation Committees (Spanish)	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on linkages between SPS/TF Agreements and STDF work on TF/SPS	16 chairs of National Trade Facilitation Committees + representants of UCTAD, IATA, World Bank, WCO, ITC
27 March	SPS Technical Assistance for Development (organized by Canada/France to celebrate International Francophonie Day, in collaboration with STDF)	Geneva (WTO)	Present results of three ongoing/completed STDF projects in West Africa (regional projects on cocoa and fisheries + Senegal (cabbage))	50+ Agriculture and other Geneva-based delegates (event held on margins of 83rd regular meeting of Committee on Agriculture)
4-6 April	OIE PVS Pathway 'Think Tank' Forum: Reflections & Directions at the 10 Year Mark	Paris, France	Participate in event and provide STDF perspective	75+ Veterinary experts and reps from international organizations
5-6 April	COLEACP Workshop - Atelier régional "Performance des filières fruits et légumes ouest-africaines : De la qualité sanitaire des produits à la compétitivité sectorielle"	Lomé, Togo	Provide information on STDF, and explore possible future collaboration avenues, including in relation to STDF/PPG/375.	50+ Representatives from the public and private sectors of 11 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cap-Vert, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo)
11 April	National Trade Facilitation Workshop for Moldova	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on STDF	10 participants from Moldovan customs and border inspection agencies

Date	Title	Country	Reason for participation	Target audience reached
13 April	WTO presentation for Mission Internship Programme (MIP) and Netherlands Trainee Programme (NTP) trainees	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on STDF	25 interns from the Netherlands Trainee Programme (NTP) and the Mission Internship Programme (MIP)
2 May	EIF Thematic Workshop: Leveraging resources for the development of LDC Trade	Geneva (WTO)	Participation in panel discussion to share STDF's experiences on leveraging resources	100+ officials from WTO Members, donors, international organizations, etc.
2-4 May	National SPS Workshop (funded by WTO)	Asuncion, Paraguay	Provide information on STDF and project development	35+ representatives from the public and private sectors
4 May	EIF Steering Committee - Joint study	Geneva (WTO)	Joint presentation of EIF/STDF study	40+ EIF SC members
8-13 May	APEC SOM II Food Safety Meetings	Hanoi, Vietnam	Presentation on lessons and experiences from STDF work on facilitating safe trade and electronic SPS certification during APEC export certificate workshop. Participation in other workshops (Food Safety Cooperation, MRL, food safety modernization) to share information on relevant STDF work and experiences.	100+ experts from APEC member economies, private sector, academia, donors, etc.
9-12 May	Pakistan SPS National Workshop (funded by WTO)	Bhurban, Pakistan	Present STDF, its thematic and project work, with focus on ongoing STDF projects in South East Asia. Special session requested on P-IMA	Over 50 participants from relevant line ministries (Commerce, Customs, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock), regulatory and trade development authorities and key export sector organizations (mangoes, citrus) attended the

Date	Title	Country	Reason for participation	Target audience reached
				workshop
11 May	Presentation of STDF activities at the Introductory Trade Policy Course for LDCs (English)	Geneva (WTO)	Presentation on STDF work, with focus on LDCs	22 LDC delegates
17 May	CTD dedicated session on small economies	Geneva (WTO)	Presentation on STDF work on reducing SPS trade costs	100+ delegates
19 May	STDF presentation for LDC Sub-Committee	Geneva (WTO)	Presentation on STDF work, with focus on LDCs	60+ delegates
21-26 May	85th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	Paris, France	Provide information on STDF, discuss funding opportunities with delegates	300+ OIE delegates and observer organizations
22-24 May	SPS, TBT and STDF National Seminar focused on transparency and capacity building (funded by WTO)	Monrovia, Liberia	Training on SPS/TBT, with focus on transparency + half day on STDF/EIF	44 participants from ministries of trade, agriculture, health, private sector, donors (USAID, SIDA, EU)
24 May	IFPRI Seminar on Better Targeting Food Safety Investments in Low and Middle Income Countries	Brussels, Belgium	Presentation on lessons and experiences from STDF work during session on governance and capacity building	60+ experts in agri-food systems and public health, including STDF partners (FAO, WHO), donors (GIZ, EC), developing countries and academia
4-9 June	FAO/UNECE e-cert Seminar (funded by FAO/UNECE)	Odessa, Ukraine	Share information on STSDF work	40+ customs and SPS officials

Date	Title	Country	Reason for participation	Target audience reached
4-9 June	Project validation Workshop (STDF/PPG/517)	New Delhi, India	Assist in project preparation, meetings with stakeholders and workshops	55 Participants representative of the entire spectrum of spices trade in India
8 June	Better Training for Safer Food - World Conference	Brussels, Belgium	Presentation on future SPS challenges and opportunities for developing countries	140 participants from EU member states, beneficiaries, trainers, int. org. + Codex/OIE
12 June	ITC Guide: Environment Mainstreaming for Aid for Trade	Geneva (WTO)	Joint EIF/STDF meeting with ITC on environment mainstreaming	20 participants
14 June	ICTSD Meeting - Realising inclusive economic growth through value chains: the role of private sustainability standards	Divonne-les-Bains, France	Participate and provide WTO/STDF perspective on private standards	25+ participants from beneficiaries, donors (GIZ, Netherlands) and int. organizations (ISO, ITC, UNCTAD, WTO)
20 June	Advanced Trade Policy Course (French)	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on STDF	30 participants
21 June	LDC Course - Priority Issues of LDCs in the Multilateral Trading System	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on STDF and funding opportunities for LDCs	26 Participants
20-23 June	WTO/IICA Regional SPS Workshop for Latin America	San José, Costa Rica	Provide information on the STDF (in particular the work on Good Regulatory Practice) and act as resource person	50+ representatives from the public and private sectors of 18 countries
2 July	AU/EU Agriculture Ministerial Conference	Rome, Italy	Attend conference and participate in AU/EU working	200+ participants

Date	Title	Country	Reason for participation	Target audience reached
			group on trade	
6-14 July	Advanced SPS Course (French)	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on STDF, its thematic work and funding opportunities; act as coach/facilitator	25 SPS officials from French-speaking developing Members
13 July	Forum on WTO Accessions	Geneva (WTO)	Participate and provide overview of STDF projects in WTO acceding countries	50+ participants
14 July	WTO-WBG workshop: Enhancing Border Coordination and Measuring Progress	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on STDF's work on Trade Facilitation during Panel	75+ participants
20-21 July	Final project workshop (STDF/PG/460)	Nairobi, Kenya	Validation of final project outputs (regional report, policy brief, documentary etc).	15 Participants from beneficiary NPPOs (Botswana, Cameroon, Mozambique and Kenya)
17-21 July	Codex Alimentarius Commission 40th Session	Geneva, Switzerland	Participated in a panel discussion with other International Organizations to share examples of collaboration between the STDF and Codex, as well as relevant experiences from STDF work.	550 experts (from 156 countries) involved in food safety from national governments, international / regional organizations, the private sector, research, etc.
26 July	SSAFE Board Meeting	Geneva, Switzerland	Present recent STDF work and seek options for collaboration	15 Board members
27-28 July	III Encuentro Regional de Organismos Internacionales, de Integración y Cooperación en Sanidad Agropecuaria e Inocuidad de los Alimentos	San Salvador, El Salvador	Presentation on STDF work, with focus on Central America	25+ participants including representatives from OIRSA, SICA, IICA, OIE, FAO and others

Date	Title	Country	Reason for participation	Target audience reached
16-18 August	WTO Regional Trade Policy Course (funded by WTO)	Quito, Ecuador	Provide information on the STDF and act as resource person	21 government officials from 14 Latin American countries
5-8 September	UNESCAP/ ADB Asia-Pacific Trade Facilitation Forum 2017	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	Plenary panel discussion on strategies to enhance SPS capacity for cross-border trade, showed the STDF "Safe Trade Solutions" film and presented experiences and lessons from STDF work during a side event "Capacity Building on Facilitating Trade of Agricultural Products"	250+ participants from 30 countries including representatives from government agencies (trade, SPS, customs, etc.), the private sector, international/regional organizations, donors, etc.
19-20 September	WBG Regional Event in Montenegro (funded by World Bank)	Montenegro	Provide information on STDF, in particular its work on Facilitating Safe Trade and SPS e-cert	84 customs and SPS officials
25 September	Trade for Sustainable Development Forum 2017	Geneva (ITC)	Participation in panel on private sustainability standards	150+ participants
26-28 September	WTO Public Forum	Geneva (WTO)	Stand in Atrium	1500+ participants
27 September	VSS, Market Access, and Trade-led Sustainable Development, 27 September 2017, Palais des Nations	Geneva (UN)	Attend conference and provide a report on the progress being made with current initiatives on Voluntary Sustainability Standards	100+ participants
1-2 October	Arab Workshop on Food Import / Export Inspection and Certification Systems (funded by UNIDO)	Amman, Jordan	Provide information on STDF, in particular its work on SPS e-cert, and consider the feasibility for setting up a potential e-cert project in Arab countries	25 participants
3-4 October	WTO national workshop on the SPS agreement (funded by WTO)	Amman, Jordan	Provide information on STDF work and discuss options for further collaboration	23 participants

Date	Title	Country	Reason for participation	Target audience reached
10 October	IPPC Seminar on Plant Health and Trade Facilitation	Rome, Italy	Presentation on STDF's work related to facilitating safe trade and electronic SPS certification (with WTO and WBG)	Approximately 100 representatives of IPPC Contracting Parties (developed and developing countries) and FAO staff with an interest in trade facilitation and SPS capacity building
11 October	STDF Information Session for FAO Staff	Rome, Italy	Share information on STDF work, and discuss opportunities for FAO to further contribute to and benefit from STDF in the future	Approximately 20 staff from different units in FAO working on food safety, fisheries, animal health, legislation, trade and markets, etc.
16-19 October	Workshop for LDCs on Agriculture at the WTO	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on STDF work and discuss options for further collaboration	LDC delegates
17 October	Advanced Trade Policy Course	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on STDF work and discuss options for further collaboration	LDC delegates
23 Oct-3 November	Advanced SPS Course (English)	Geneva (WTO)	Provide information on STDF and act as resource person	25 SPS officials

附件 2：WTO/SPS 例會議程(WTO/AIR/SPS/18)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE ON SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES - MEETING OF 2-3 NOVEMBER 2017

1. THE COMMITTEE ON SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES WILL HOLD ITS SEVENTIETH REGULAR MEETING ON 2-3 NOVEMBER 2017, STARTING AT 10 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 2 NOVEMBER 2017, AND CONTINUING ON FRIDAY, 3 NOVEMBER 2017. THE MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE CENTRE WILLIAM RAPPARD, GENEVA.

2. THE MEETING WILL BE PRECEDED BY A WORKSHOP ON TRANSPARENCY, TO BE HELD ON 30-31 OCTOBER 2017, STARTING AT 10 A.M. A DRAFT PROGRAMME FOR THE WORKSHOP IS AVAILABLE IN G/SPS/GEN/1568/REV.1; AN UPDATED PROGRAMME WILL BE CIRCULATED SHORTLY. DELEGATES ARE INVITED TO BRING THEIR COMPUTERS FOR THE PRACTICAL SESSIONS ON USING THE SPS IMS, THE SPS NSS, AND THE EPING ALERT SYSTEM.

3. THE MEETING WILL ALSO BE PRECEDED BY AN INFORMAL MEETING ON THE ONGOING WORK OF THE COMMITTEE, INCLUDING ON FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORKSHOP ON PESTICIDE MRLS (G/SPS/W/292/REV.1), AND ON THE CATALOGUE OF INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO WTO MEMBERS TO MANAGE SPS ISSUES (G/SPS/W/279/REV.2, RD/SPS/16). THE SECRETARIAT WILL PROVIDE AN UPDATE ON ONGOING TRANSPARENCY-RELATED WORK. THE INFORMAL MEETING WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 1 NOVEMBER 2017, STARTING AT 10 A.M.

4. THE FOLLOWING AGENDA IS PROPOSED FOR THE REGULAR MEETING:

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

2. INFORMATION SHARING

(a) INFORMATION FROM MEMBERS ON RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

(i) JAPAN - UPDATE ON THE SITUATION SURROUNDING JAPANESE FOOD AFTER THE FUKUSHIMA DAIICHI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACCIDENT

(ii) SENEGAL - AGRICULTURAL HEALTH MONITORING PLAN

(iii) SENEGAL - ANTIMICROBIAL MONITORING PLAN

(iv) BURKINA FASO - UPDATE ON THE FALL ARMYWORM (SPODOPTERA FRUGIPERDA) SITUATION

(b) INFORMATION FROM CODEX, IPPC AND OIE ON RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

- (i) CODEX (G/SPS/GEN/1577)
- (ii) IPPC (G/SPS/GEN/1579)
- (iii) OIE (G/SPS/GEN/1583)

3. SPECIFIC TRADE CONCERNS (G/SPS/GEN/204/REV.17)

(a) NEW ISSUES

- (i) EU MRLS FOR ACRINATHRIN, METALAXYL AND THIABENDAZOLE - CONCERNS OF PERU
- (ii) UNITED ARAB EMIRATES MEASURES ON PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS - CONCERNS OF TURKEY
- (iii) EU MAXIMUM LEVEL OF CADMIUM IN FOODSTUFFS - CONCERNS OF PERU
- (iv) SOUTH AFRICA'S IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON POULTRY DUE TO HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA - CONCERNS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
- (v) CHILE'S RESTRICTIONS ON CHICKEN PRODUCTS FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL - CONCERNS OF BRAZIL
- (vi) EU RESTRICTIONS ON POULTRY MEAT DUE TO SALMONELLA DETECTION - CONCERNS OF BRAZIL
- (vii) TURKEY'S RESTRICTIONS ON ROUGH RICE IMPORTS - CONCERNS OF THE UNITED STATES
- (viii) INDIA'S FUMIGATION REQUIREMENTS FOR GRAIN IMPORTS - CONCERNS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
- (ix) INDIA'S FUMIGATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TEAK TREE WOOD (G/SPS/N/IND/149) - CONCERNS OF COLOMBIA

(b) ISSUES PREVIOUSLY RAISED

- (i) INDIA'S FUMIGATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CASHEW NUTS AND OTHER PRODUCTS - CONCERNS OF SENEGAL AND THE UNITED STATES (NO. 427)
- (ii) VIET NAM'S SUSPENSION OF GROUNDNUT SEED IMPORTS - CONCERNS OF SENEGAL (NO. 418)
- (iii) BRAZIL'S MEASURES ON BANANAS - CONCERNS OF ECUADOR (NO. 423)
- (iv) CHINA'S IMPORT BAN ON FRESH MANGOSTEEN - CONCERNS OF INDONESIA (NO. 416)
- (v) THAILAND'S IMPORT RESTRICTION ON PAPAYA SEEDS - CONCERNS OF CHINESE TAIPEI (NO. 421)
- (vi) GENERAL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS DUE TO BSE - CONCERNS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (NO. 193)
- (vii) CHINA'S IMPORT RESTRICTIONS DUE TO AFRICAN SWINE FEVER - CONCERNS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (NO. 392)
- (viii) KOREA'S IMPORT RESTRICTIONS DUE TO AFRICAN SWINE FEVER - CONCERNS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (NO. 393)

- (ix) CHINA'S IMPORT RESTRICTIONS DUE TO HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA - CONCERNS OF THE UNITED STATES (NO. 406)
- (x) THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN ANIMAL PRODUCTS FROM GERMANY - CONCERNS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (NO. 411)
- (xi) THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM ESTONIA AND LATVIA - CONCERNS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (NO. 390)
- (xii) EU REVISED PROPOSAL FOR CATEGORIZATION OF COMPOUNDS AS ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS - CONCERNS OF ARGENTINA, CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES (NO. 382)
- (xiii) FRANCE'S DIMETHOATE-RELATED RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTED CHERRIES - CONCERNS OF THE UNITED STATES (NO. 422)
- (xiv) RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON WINE - CONCERNS OF MONTENEGRO (NO. 426)
- (xv) CHINA'S AQSIQ OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD IMPORTS (G/TBT/N/CHN/1209) - CONCERNS OF THE UNITED STATES (NO. 184)
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- (d) ANNUAL REPORT ON THE USE OF THE PROCEDURE TO ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE THE RESOLUTION OF SPECIFIC SPS ISSUES (G/SPS/61, G/SPS/GEN/1573)

4. OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPS AGREEMENT

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- (b) PEST- AND DISEASE-FREE AREAS (REGIONALIZATION)
 - (i) INFORMATION FROM MEMBERS
 - BOTSWANA - INFORMATION ON FMD IN NGAMILAND (G/SPS/GEN/1572)
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 - (i) NEW ISSUES
 - UNITED STATES - THE RELATION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

- UNITED STATES - OIE'S NEW CHAPTER ON PORCINE REPRODUCTIVE AND RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (PRRS)

(ii) ISSUES PREVIOUSLY RAISED

- EUROPEAN UNION AND UNITED STATES - HPAI RESTRICTIONS NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
- BURKINA FASO - APPLICATION OF ISPM 13 ON NOTIFICATIONS OF NON-COMPLIANCE
- ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES - USE OF THE CODEX INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON GLYPHOSATE

(f) CHAIRPERSON'S ANNUAL REPORT TO CTG

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- (a) WORKSHOP ON PESTICIDE MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS (MRLS): RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENDORSEMENT BY THE SPS COMMITTEE - PROPOSAL BY KENYA, UGANDA AND THE UNITED STATES (G/SPS/W/292/REV.1)

(i) REPORT OF THE INFORMAL MEETING

(ii) ADOPTION OF THE PROPOSED MINISTERIAL DECISION

- (b) CATALOGUE OF INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO MANAGE SPS ISSUES - PROPOSAL BY CANADA AND KENYA (G/SPS/W/279/REV.2, RD/SPS/16)

(i) REPORT OF THE INFORMAL MEETING

6. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION

- (a) INFORMATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

(i) WTO SPS ACTIVITIES

(ii) STDF (G/SPS/GEN/1581)

- (b) INFORMATION FROM MEMBERS

(i) SENEGAL - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUEST FOR CONTROL OF FALL ARMYWORM AND OTHER PESTS; IMPROVEMENT OF MONITORING INFRASTRUCTURE; AND RISK ANALYSIS CAPACITY

(ii) SENEGAL - COOPERATION ON PHYTOSANITARY PROTOCOL WITH MALAYSIA

(iii) BURKINA FASO - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

(iv) UNITED STATES - REPORT ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (G/SPS/GEN/181/ADD.12)

7. CONCERNS WITH PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

8. OBSERVERS

- (a) INFORMATION FROM OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

(i) ECOWAS (G/SPS/GEN/1574)

- (ii) CAHFS (G/SPS/GEN/1575)
 - (iii) IGAD (G/SPS/GEN/1576)
 - (iv) OIRSA (G/SPS/GEN/1578)
 - (v) IICA (G/SPS/GEN/1580)
- (b) REQUESTS FOR OBSERVER STATUS

9. OTHER BUSINESS

10. DATE AND AGENDA OF NEXT MEETING

5. ALL DELEGATES TO THE SPS COMMITTEE, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS, ARE WELCOME TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INFORMAL AND REGULAR COMMITTEE MEETINGS, AS WELL AS IN THE WORKSHOP. INTERPRETATION WILL BE PROVIDED.

6. ALL DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS ARE ALSO INVITED TO AN STDF INFORMATION SESSION ON OPTIONS, COSTS AND BENEFITS OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL IN THE CONTEXT OF LIVESTOCK TRADE: FINDINGS FROM STDF STUDIES IN TANZANIA (PPG 516) AND ZIMBABWE (PPG 550). THIS SESSION WILL BE HELD ON 1 NOVEMBER 2017 AT 13.30 IN ROOM E. MORE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AT [HTTP://WWW.STANDARDSFACILITY.ORG/](http://www.standardsfacility.org/).

7. DELEGATES ARE REQUESTED TO BRING THEIR OWN COPIES OF DOCUMENTS TO THE MEETING. ALL DOCUMENTS FOR THE MEETING WILL BE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE WTO WEBSITE. TO ACCESS RESTRICTED DOCUMENTS DELEGATES SHOULD FIRST LOGIN TO THE WTO WEBSITE AT THE TOP RIGHT SIDE OF THE PAGE. DELEGATES CAN USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PATHS TO DOWNLOAD DOCUMENTS:

WTO MAIN WEBPAGE: [HTTP://WWW.WTO.ORG](http://www.wto.org) ⇒ DOCUMENTS DATA AND RESOURCES
⇒ DOCUMENTS FOR MEETINGS

WTO SPS GATEWAY PAGE: [HTTP://WWW.WTO.ORG/SPS](http://www.wto.org/sp) ⇒ COMMITTEE MEETINGS

8. MEMBERS OF THE WTO, OTHER GOVERNMENTS WITH OBSERVER STATUS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH OBSERVER STATUS ARE REQUESTED TO INFORM THE SECRETARIAT OF THE NAMES OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ROBERTO AZEVÊDO

附件 3：我國提案 STC 關切案，木瓜種子輸銷泰國發言稿

**Concerns of the Separate Customs Territory of
Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu over Thailand's
Continued Import Restriction on Papaya Seeds
at the 70th Meeting of the SPS Committee
on November 2-3 , 2017**

Agenda item: 3(b)(v)

Specific Trade Concerns:

***Thailand's Import Restriction on Papaya Seeds – Concerns
of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu,
Kinmen and Matsu***

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu raises this issue once again. We have been applying for the resumption of market access for our papaya seeds since 2008. The risk assessment was conducted 9 years ago now. At the two previous regular meetings of the SPS Committee, we raised a specific trade concern on the delay in resuming market access for our papaya seeds.

We appreciate Thailand's efforts to provide the draft quarantine requirements of our papaya seeds on November 1, 2017. The current progress will certainly be beneficial to both sides and promote bilateral trade. We will review this draft carefully and provide with comments to Thailand in a timely

manner. Since the invasion risk of TRSV accompanying our papaya seeds is extremely low, and papaya seeds we export can be confirmed to be free from TRSV either by the field inspection or virus testing prior to export. We believe that either one of the two measures we proposed above can effectively control any risk related to TRSV. We expect, and indeed look forward to, Thailand accepting our proposal.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, our history of trade in papaya seeds goes back many years, to well before 2008, and it has never been intercepted or invaded by any pests. With respect, we simply ask Thailand to comply with its WTO commitments, and Articles 2, 3, and 5 of the SPS Agreement and Article 7.2 of the IPPC, and to re-open its market to our papaya seeds without further undue delay.

Thank you.

附件 4：2017 年 9 月 26 日 WTO/SPS 例會摘要報告(G/SPS/R/87)



Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

SUMMARY OF THE MEETING OF 13-14 JULY 2017

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¹ This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the positions of Members or to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

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1 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1.1. The Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the "Committee") held its 69th regular meeting on 13-14 July 2017. The proposed agenda for the meeting was adopted with amendments (WTO/AIR/SPS/16).

2 ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON

2.1. The Chairperson informed the Committee that the Council for Trade in Goods had agreed to the election of Mr Marcial Espinola of Paraguay as the new Chairperson of the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. The Chairperson recalled that the election of the Chairperson had been conducted by a fax sent on 16 May 2017. Since no comments had been received by 19 May 2017, Mr Marcial Espinola was considered elected by acclamation. The Committee endorsed his election, and voiced its appreciation for his efforts as Chairperson during the consultations on outstanding issues under discussion in the Committee.

2.2. The Chairperson expressed his gratitude to Members of the SPS Committee and the Secretariat for their hard work. He thanked the SPS Committee for the opportunity to serve as Chairperson and acknowledged the work undertaken by Mr Felipe Hees, who served as interim chairperson in the March Committee meeting. The Chairperson further signalled his willingness to engage in consultations with Members.

3 INFORMATION SHARING

3.1 Information from Members on relevant activities

3.1.1 Senegal - Implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary monitoring plans for the food chain

3.1. Senegal provided information on the establishment of a National SPS Risk Assessment and Management System (DNER) involving several agencies and commodity conformity assessment bodies, with the aim of creating synergies between all stakeholders of the food chain. Senegal also shared its authorities' monitoring activities, in particular for arsenic in rice, on the level of aflatoxins, on salmonella in poultry meat and veterinary drug residues, on *E. Coli* STEC in raw milk; and of its National Avian Influenza Plan. Senegal underscored its efforts in promoting consumer safety and hoped it would lead to a better positioning of its products.

3.1.2 Japan - Update on the situation surrounding Japanese food after the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident

3.2. Japan provided an update on the developments since the last Committee meeting, reporting on the most recent data from its food monitoring programme. The latest data showed that the rate of products exceeding the Japanese standard limits had decreased and all the test results, with the exception of fungi, wild plants and wild animals, were below the Codex guideline level. Japan expressed its appreciation to the Russian Federation, Qatar and Ukraine for easing or lifting their import restrictions. Japan reported that 49 out of the 54 Members who had introduced import restrictions on Japanese foods had either lifted or eased these restrictions, and that only seven of the 21 initial Members who had imposed an import ban after the Fukushima accident still maintained it. Japan expressed its appreciation for the number of visits from governmental and private sector representatives and remained open to further visits from Members to better assess the current food safety situation. Japan also acknowledged the work of FAO and IAEA for their efforts to ensure food safety.

3.1.3 European Union - New EU legislation on official controls (G/SPS/GEN/1551)

3.3. The European Union drew attention to document G/SPS/GEN/1551, which provides an overview of the new Regulation (EU) No. 2017/625 on official controls and other activities performed to ensure the application of the Food and Feed Law and the rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products ("Official Controls Regulation"). The regulation had been adopted in April 2017, to apply from December 2019. The European Union explained that the regulation was part of a broader package of regulations for safer food, that the scope of the regulation was extended

to include plant health and animal by-products and that the risk-based approach was maintained and reinforced. The European Union further explained that implementing measures of the regulation would be completed by the end of 2019, and would be notified as relevant. The European Union invited Members to visit the website of the European Commission for further details: http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/official_controls/legislation_en.

3.1.4 Russian Federation - Results of the international conference on "Food Safety and Risk Analysis"

3.4. The Russian Federation reported on the international conference held on 18-19 May 2017 in Sochi, Russia, jointly organized by the Russian Federation and the FAO. The meeting was attended by 250 representatives from 23 countries, several organizations and representatives of FAO, WHO, WTO and Codex. Leading scientists and experts had presented on the current status and trends in research on food safety. The conference had covered risk assessment, risk management and risk communication, food safety, food contamination and capacity building.

3.1.5 Russian Federation - Possible scenario on African swine fever spread in the Eurasian region

3.5. The Russian Federation reiterated the importance of paying close attention to the spread of African swine fever (ASF). The Russian Federation expressed appreciation for the thematic session organized at the margins of the SPS Committee meeting on animal diseases regionalization and acknowledged the efforts of international organizations like OIE, IPPC, FAO and WTO in this area. The Russian Federation noted that since the previous SPS Committee, ASF had been introduced into the Czech Republic, and reiterated its warning on said risk. The Russian Federation noted the number of outbreaks in the Slovak Republic and the possible introduction of the virus from third countries. The Russian Federation invited Members to consider compartmentalization and cooperation between competent surveillance services. The Russian Federation thanked the European Union for their bilateral meeting and looked forward to further discussions in the future.

3.6. The Chairperson reminded Members that information provided under agenda item 3 was aimed at sharing national experiences and information on relevant national SPS activities.

3.7. The European Union again expressed its objection to the use of this agenda item for purposes other than providing information to Members on relevant activities. The European Union stated that the Russian Federation's repeated references to EU member States and speculations on ASF spread in EU countries were neither pertinent nor appropriate. Furthermore, the European Union reported that a limited number of ASF cases and in a limited area had been detected in the Czech Republic and that all necessary measures had been taken. As stated in the past, the European Union was confident in the effectiveness of its ASF-related measures as well as in its participation and leadership in international cooperation and in the response against ASF.

3.2 Information from CODEX, IPPC and OIE on relevant activities

3.2.1 Codex (G/SPS/GEN/1559)

3.8. Codex provided an overview of the recent activities on contaminants in food, food additives and pesticide residues as contained in document G/SPS/GEN/1559. Codex highlighted its work on the alignment of the food additives provisions of commodity standards and relevant provisions of the General Standards for Food Additives (GSFA). Codex reported on the conclusion of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Arsenic Contamination in Rice and provided information on its continuing work on the revision of maximum levels of contaminants in food and its new work including the development of a Code of Practice for the reduction of 3-MCPD and Glycidyl Esters in Refined Oils and Products made with Refined Oils, especially in infant formula. Codex had finalized a number of new and revised MRLs for different combinations of pesticide and commodities. Codex also reported on the recent conclusion of its Executive Committee's latest session, and that its recommendations would be considered at the forthcoming session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The report of the Executive Committee and other relevant documents were available on the Codex website.

3.2.2 IPPC (G/SPS/GEN/1565)

3.9. The IPPC provided an outline of its activities, as contained in G/SPS/GEN/1565. IPPC was celebrating its 65th anniversary in 2017. Its annual theme was "Plant Health and Trade Facilitation", which had been reflected at CPM 12 in Korea with a special session on e-commerce and a side event on IPPC ePhyto. Also at CPM 12, fifteen International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) had been adopted, and ten Phytosanitary Diagnostic Protocols approved by the Standards Committee were noted. The IPPC highlighted this record number of adopted standards for a single year in IPPC history and noted that most of these standards were trade or commodity-related. The IPPC also provided an update on the implementation of the STDF pilot project on ePhyto and on the promotion of the development of the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020, inviting all Members to support this initiative.

3.2.3 OIE (G/SPS/GEN/1553)

3.10. The OIE outlined its report, as contained in G/SPS/GEN/1553. The OIE drew attention to its 85th General Session held in May, the final report of which was available on the OIE website. The OIE also indicated that the updated editions of the *Terrestrial Code* and of the *Aquatic Code* would be available on the OIE website by the end of July 2017. The OIE highlighted the Terrestrial Code Commission's revision of the generic chapters, including those relating to animal welfare, and on ASF and lumpy skin disease. Finally, the OIE encouraged the nomination of experts to the specialist commissions.

3.11. The United States thanked the OIE for its updates to the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code and its Aquatic Animal Health Code and welcomed the recent adoption of the new OIE chapter on porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS). The United States encouraged all Members to implement the OIE's science-based import health recommendations for PRRS.

3.12. The European Union expressed its appreciation to Codex, IPPC and the OIE, highlighting the work carried out by IPPC. The European Union invited all Members to support the adoption and implementation of the International Year of Plant Health 2020. IPPC thanked the European Union for its continuous support.

3.13. Chile drew attention to the presentation of the OIE at the Thematic Session on Regionalization and requested clarification on the plan on monitoring international regulations. The OIE explained that it was still in the early stages of its work with the OECD to develop a framework to monitor the national implementation of OIE standards.

4 SPECIFIC TRADE CONCERNS

4.1 New issues

4.1.1 Brazil's measures on bananas - Concerns of Ecuador

4.1. Ecuador informed that Brazil had suspended its imports of bananas from Ecuador since 1997, due to alleged phytosanitary reasons. Ecuador reported on the measures taken to resolve the issue, including visits of experts from Brazil to its banana plantations, the signing of agreements, the provision of technical reports and finally a work plan for the export of Ecuadorian bananas to Brazil, stressing the safety of the product. Ecuador affirmed that Brazil's *de jure* and *de facto* restrictions were inconsistent with several provisions of the SPS Agreement. Ecuador remained positive on the implementation of the bilateral agreements on this issue and Brazil's 2014 Normative Instruction No. 3.

4.2. Brazil responded that the Department of Plant Health of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) had set up a working group to finalize the risk analysis process regarding diseases that affected bananas originating in Ecuador. Brazil also reported that Ecuador had requested a modification of the applicable Normative Instruction No. 3/2014, upon which Brazil had submitted new text to Ecuador. If this text was agreed upon, Brazil would proceed with the corresponding regulatory process.

4.1.2 Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Guide for Control of Imported Foods – Concerns of the United States

4.3. The United States expressed concerns on the proposed Guide for Control on Imported Foods (Guide), developed by the Gulf Cooperation Council (notified as G/SPS/N/BHR/164, G/SPS/N/QAT/22/Add.3, G/SPS/N/OMN/44/Rev.1 and G/SPS/N/SAU/14/Add.2). The United States expressed appreciation to GCC members for the extensive bilateral engagement and to Kuwait and the Kingdom of Bahrain for their June notifications on their non-implementation of the Guide until further notice (G/SPS/N/KWT/4/Add.1 and G/SPS/N/BHR/164/Add.1, respectively). The United States urged all GCC members to follow that example to prevent any confusion as to the status of the proposed food safety requirements.

4.4. Brazil shared the concern of the United States and also welcomed Kuwait and Bahrain's notifications, as well as the continued engagement with the GCC.

4.5. Bahrain, on behalf of the GCC, thanked the United States and Brazil for their interest and engagement, and informed that the rest of the GCC members would be notifying their suspension of the implementation of the Guide.

4.1.3 Saudi Arabia's measures on shrimp – Concerns of Ecuador

4.6. Ecuador raised concerns over Saudi Arabia's ban on shrimps from Ecuador based on an OIE registry indicating the presence of infectious hypodermic necrosis and infectious hematopoietic necrosis in shrimp in some zones of Ecuador, and the lack of information about diseases such as infectious myonecrosis (IMNV), white tail disease and Taura syndrome (TSV). Ecuador noted that infectious hypodermic necrosis and infectious hematopoietic necrosis were globally present, including in Saudi Arabia. Ecuador explained that IMNV and white tail disease had been monitored but had not been reported in Ecuador, and that TSV has not been reported in laboratory analyses for the past seven years. Ecuador further stressed its national control plan, which included a periodic analysis of shrimp, the results of which were notified to the OIE every six months. Finally, Ecuador argued that Saudi Arabia's measure was inconsistent with various provisions of the SPS Agreement.

4.7. Saudi Arabia thanked Ecuador for raising this concern and reaffirmed its commitment to remove any unnecessary barriers to trade. Saudi Arabia explained that according to the OIE, Ecuador was not yet free from the infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis, and that its shrimps' health status was not yet defined with respect to the infectious yellow head virus genotype 1, myonecrosis, Taura syndrome and white tail disease. Saudi Arabia clarified that the import suspension of frozen and chilled shrimps from Ecuador was temporary, until the issue was resolved, and that certain shrimp products from Ecuador were exempt from said measure. Saudi Arabia welcomed the continued cooperation with Ecuador and encouraged further bilateral discussions.

4.1.4 The Russian Federation's import restrictions on wine - Concerns of Montenegro

4.8. Montenegro raised a concern over the Russian Federation's measures on imports of wine products. Montenegro stressed that there had been no prior record of non-compliance of its wine products with the Russian Federation's required standards. Montenegro indicated that the import restrictions had been introduced on 26 April without advance and/or official notification. The reason provided for said restriction, according to the official website of the Rospotrebnadzor (the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing) was related to an increased content of pesticides (Metalaxyl) and phthalate plasticizer particles. Montenegro regretted that despite bilateral meetings and the exchange of information, the restrictive measures continued. Finally, Montenegro requested a joint testing procedure of the confiscated wine, within a reasonable time frame, to clarify the disputed facts.

4.9. The Republic of Moldova supported Montenegro's concern and its proposed joint control, adding that a similar approach could also be of use in addressing its ongoing trade concerns with the Russian Federation.

4.10. The Russian Federation thanked Montenegro for their bilateral meeting, and clarified that its competent authority, Rospotrebnadzor, had detected an incompliance of the affected Montenegrin wine producer with its sanitary and epidemiological legislation and hygienic norms. The Russian

Federation recalled that the Rospotrebnadzor had informed the company but that no information had been provided by it or the competent Montenegrin authorities, following which the temporary import restriction had been imposed. The Russian Federation remained open to bilateral discussions with the competent authorities of Montenegro.

4.1.5 India's fumigation requirements for cashew nuts - Concerns of Senegal

4.11. Senegal reported that since January 2017, India mandated the use of methyl bromide fumigation. However, Senegal noted that methyl bromide use had been discontinued by several countries because of its high toxicity and its negative effects on the ozone layer, as reflected in the Montreal Protocol. Senegal explained that it had abandoned the use of methyl bromide in 2002 and stressed that no cases of non-conformity with sanitary requirements had been detected. Senegal noted that in practice the restriction was not being enforced on products from Senegal, and thanked India for its cooperation, but underlined that the measure was still in force and its need for certainty for future shipments.

4.12. Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria and Togo reported that they were also affected by the measure. Togo further indicated that India had also notified of the required use of the fumigant for its timber exports. These Members invited India to apply the principle of equivalence and stressed the negative effects of the use of methyl bromide. The Russian Federation also expressed its interest in this concern and in the implementation of the measure.

4.13. India replied that relaxation of the measure had been extended up to 31 December 2017 to allow fumigation on arrival. India also directed Members to additional information available on the website <http://www.agricoop.nic.in/>. India requested Senegal to provide bio efficacy data to NPPO India regarding the effectiveness of alternative fumigants.

4.2 Issues previously raised

4.2.1 Thailand's import restriction on papaya seeds – Concerns of Chinese Taipei (No. 421)

4.14. Chinese Taipei referred to Thailand's import restrictions on papaya seeds. Although a risk assessment had been conducted nine years ago, and despite repeated requests, no proper response had been received from Thailand. Prior to 2008, papaya seeds had been exported to Thailand. Chinese Taipei observed that Thailand itself did not attribute the ban on papaya seeds to any pest issue in Chinese Taipei; it was the result of a regulatory amendment in 2007. Thailand had requested detailed information for conducting a risk assessment prior to reopening its market, but Chinese Taipei argued that this approach was inconsistent with IPPC ISPM No. 2 *Framework for Pest Risk Analysis*. Chinese Taipei had provided detailed historical records of trade, as well as a pest list, in response to Thailand's request in April 2008. Additional data on papaya seed varieties had also been requested in June 2010 and promptly provided. Since then, Chinese Taipei had sought an update on the progress of the risk assessment on multiple occasions, without substantive response.

4.15. Chinese Taipei also indicated that, after introducing the concern under the agenda item "Other Business" at the March 2017 SPS Committee meeting, Thailand had said that papaya seeds risked the spread of the pests *Candidatus phytoplasma solani* and *Tobacco ringspot virus* (TRSV). In July 2017, Thailand had indicated that it would remove *Candidatus phytoplasma solani* from its quarantine pest list and that it would further discuss its proposed risk mitigation measures for TRSV. Finally, Chinese Taipei urged Thailand to promulgate the import protocol for its papaya seeds, and insisted that the current import restriction was inconsistent with several provisions of the SPS Agreement and the IPPC.

4.16. Thailand drew attention to notification G/SPS/N/THA/158 of 2007, according to which prohibited products could only be imported after the completion of their pest risk analysis, providing an exemption to allow existing commodities' trade to continue until their pest risk analysis was completed. For the exemption to apply, however, the NPPO of the exporting country had to submit an import request with evidence of previous imports, which in the case of Chinese Taipei did not include papaya seeds. Thailand added that it had conducted a pest risk analysis for papaya seeds as a new commodity and had finalized its quarantine pest list, as communicated to Chinese Taipei's Department of Agriculture. Thailand announced that it was in the process of drafting the import

protocol for papaya seeds, to be sent for approval by its Quarantine Technical Subcommittee. Thailand finally expressed its willingness to work closely on this matter with Chinese Taipei.

4.2.2 Viet Nam's suspension of groundnut seed imports – Concerns of Senegal (No. 418)

4.17. Senegal reported that after raising the concern in the March 2017 SPS Committee meeting, Viet Nam had requested a more detailed report of the phytosanitary risk analysis applied to the groundnut industry, which had been provided in June 2017. Viet Nam had acknowledged receipt and requested an official translation into English. Senegal noted that no notification of non-conformity had been issued and expressed appreciation for Viet Nam's collaboration on this issue.

4.18. Viet Nam explained that in 2015 it had issued a new list of commodities subject to pest risk analysis before importation. Viet Nam appreciated Senegal's effort to provide information in English and looked forward to deliver a final response to this issue at their next bilateral meeting.

4.2.3 European Union's revised proposal for categorization of compounds as endocrine disruptors – Concerns of Argentina, China and the United States (No. 382)

4.19. Argentina reiterated its concern over the European Union's policy on pesticides which established criteria to identify substances with endocrine disrupting properties, emphasizing the policy's hazard-based rather than risk-based approach and its potential trade impact. Argentina added that the European Union Standing Committee on Plants, Animal, Food and Feed (SCoPAFF) had approved the proposed criteria in July 2017, and that without a veto from the European Parliament and the EU Council of Ministers, the proposal would enter into force in October 2017, to be implemented six months later. Argentina observed that substances currently authorized after having gone through a European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) risk assessment, could later be banned, including substances with an insignificant risk of endocrine disruption - even in contradiction with Codex standards. Argentina also questioned the division of the original proposal into two texts. Argentina further echoed the questions posed by the United States in the past and urged the European Union to provide practical information on the procedure it would follow for the withdrawal of authorizations.

4.20. China reiterated its concern regarding the European Union proposal and questioned the hazard-based approach of the EU proposal. China argued that the proposal would have a severe impact on trade while marginally improving human or environmental health, and expressed a special concern on the division of the proposal. China underscored the market uncertainty created by the reduction of allowed substances.

4.21. The United States reiterated its concern that the pesticide policy in the European Union was insufficiently grounded in science and risk, and could potentially disrupt international trade without providing a meaningful benefit to public health. The United States expressed particular concern over the lack of transparency and predictability in the implementation of the hazard provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009 and queried about MRLs that would be set at trade-restrictive default levels. The United States noted cases where the decisions of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) failed to take all available data into consideration and differed substantially from the findings of other national and international authorities, resulting in the proposed withdrawal of authorizations for use of these substances for a wide range of food crops. The United States was additionally concerned that measures to withdraw authorizations of pesticides and prohibit crops treated with those pesticides were being notified to the TBT Committee and the decision to withdraw the corresponding MRL would only be notified to the SPS Committee after the decisions to withdraw authorizations had been finalized. The United States requested that these measures be notified to the SPS Committee when comments and additional data could still be taken into consideration and queried about the procedures for setting MRLs and import tolerances under Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005.

4.22. The United States remained concerned with the division of the draft legal text into two stand-alone components, one proposal to establish criteria for identifying endocrine disruptors and another to amend the derogation criteria. The United States thanked the European Union for engaging in bilateral consultations, looked forward to receiving responses to the questions submitted to the European Union following the March 2017 SPS Committee Meeting, and remained open to sharing those questions with other interested Members.

4.23. Australia, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, The Gambia, Guatemala, India, Israel, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, and Zambia indicated that they shared this concern and called upon the European Union to adopt a risk-based approach in compliance with the SPS Agreement. Members underlined, *inter alia*, their special concerns over the hazard-based approach; the split of the proposal between criteria to identify endocrine disruptors and the criteria for derogations; the approval of the proposal on the reduction in allowed pesticides and its potential negative trade impact. Australia encouraged the European Union to provide updates on the work of the European Food Safety Authority and European Chemicals Agency in reviewing and prioritizing chemicals as endocrine disruptors.

4.24. Canada expressed concern over the language introduced in the Revised Plant Protection Products Draft criteria, presented on 30 May, referring to "known" and "presumed" endocrine disruptors. Canada requested the European Union to clarify that these terms would not result in a wider scope of endocrine disruptors. Canada also enquired whether the decisions for setting MRLs and import tolerance levels would continue to be made on the basis of risk assessments, as set out in Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005. Canada appreciated the European Union's efforts in developing this proposal as well as the intense consultations that had taken place around the SPS Committee meetings.

4.25. India emphasised that the "hazard based cut-off criteria" approach of the regulation would disrupt international trade without providing a meaningful benefit to public health. Further, this approach would not include a risk assessment, and has left open the scope for the interpretation of "negligible risk" and other terms, which would result in lack of clarity in its implementation.

4.26. The European Union reiterated its commitment to transparency, recalling that it had duly notified its draft acts, received and responded to Members' comments. The European Union recalled the information session of October 2016 and document G/SPS/GEN/1494/Rev.1 about the ongoing review of pesticides MRLs. The proposed criteria had been endorsed by its member States and, barring any objection by the European Council and Parliament, the criteria would be adopted by the European Commission in three months. They would then enter into force 20 days after their publication, and become applicable six months after that date. Regarding concerns raised on the criteria, the European Union recalled that in the absence of these criteria, its legislation would require the application of the so-called *interim criteria*, leading to more stringent conditions. Finally, the European Union had taken note of specific questions received, in particular those submitted by the United States, and confirmed it would provide responses. With respect to the concerns raised regarding a possible change in the European Union policy on pesticides in general and their MRLs, the European Union confirmed that there had been no such change. The European Union reiterated its commitment to keeping the SPS Committee informed about any future developments.

4.2.4 France's dimethoate-related restrictions on imports - Concerns of the United States (No. 382)

4.27. The Chairperson noted that this concern was first raised in June 2016 as part of the concern regarding the European Union's revised proposal for the categorization of compounds as endocrine disruptors. It was now being raised as a separate specific trade concern, and would thus be so reflected in the IMS.

4.28. The United States reiterated its concern over actions taken by France to ban the importation of fresh cherries from countries that had approved the use of the pesticide dimethoate on cherries. The United States noted that the ban had not been based on a risk assessment of the safety of residues and that the measure had been renewed despite being inconsistent with the November 2016 EFSA decision and the regulation approved in February 2017 by SCoPAFF on MRLs for dimethoate (and its metabolite omethoate). The United States recalled that the European Commission and a majority of member States deemed France's requests for a European emergency measure to be unjustified and highlighted that the measure had a significant impact on trade without achieving a significant public health benefit. The United States further added that the measure had only been notified after its implementation and after the US request. It had then been notified as an emergency measure, without a specified comment period. Finally, the United States questioned the scientific basis for applying the measure only to fresh cherries when other commodities could also contain dimethoate residues. The United States expressed its willingness to exchange scientific

information with France on the safety of dimethoate and its metabolites, as well as to explore less trade-restrictive measures.

4.29. Argentina endorsed the statement of the United States, highlighting the measure's lack of scientific justification and that it was more trade-restrictive than necessary, noting alternative measures such as the use of MRLs and the monitoring of residues during import controls. Argentina urged France and other Members imposing pesticide-related restrictions, to act in accordance with the SPS Agreement.

4.30. Canada echoed the United States and remained concerned about the renewal of a temporary restriction as a national emergency measure. Canada recalled that in October 2016 and July 2017 it had asked France for evidence that the current MRL of 0.2 mg/kg was insufficient to protect human health and for alternative appropriate levels of MRL for dimethoate. Canada highlighted the lack of scientific evidence of the measures imposed by France and expressed its general concern regarding bans based on substance authorizations, regardless of residue levels. Canada urged France to conduct a risk assessment to justify the application of a more restrictive MRL than the one applied by the European Union.

4.31. The European Union recalled that on 28 April 2017, France had introduced a protective measure suspending the importation of fresh cherries for consumption from member States and non-EU countries that had approved the use of the pesticide dimethoate on cherry trees. France had justified the measure because of unacceptable toxicological risks posed by the consumption of certain dimethoate metabolites. The European Union clarified that France was particularly concerned by the identification of a possible acute risk by EFSA, leading to France's request to the European Commission for emergency measures to ban the use of dimethoate for cherry trees. In the absence of EU measures, France had introduced a national emergency measure. The European Union finally indicated that new studies had been submitted to EFSA for evaluation, expecting a conclusion in spring 2018.

4.32. The United States thanked the European Union and looked forward to further bilateral discussions. The United States added that plant metabolism studies and toxicological data on relevant dimethoate metabolites had been previously submitted to and reviewed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and that omethoate, the only metabolite that was found to be toxicologically relevant by the EPA for risk assessment purposes (as well as enforcement), had also been evaluated by EFSA, with separate protective MRLs voted and approved by EU member States in February 2017.

4.2.5 The Russian Federation's import restrictions on processed fishery products from Estonia and Latvia – Concerns of the European Union (No. 390)

4.33. The European Union reiterated its concerns regarding the Russian Federation's restrictions on imports of all fishery products from Estonia and Latvia. The European Union reiterated that the restrictions were inconsistent with the SPS Agreement and did not respect Russia's WTO accession commitments. The European Union underlined that Latvia and Estonia had acted without delay in response to the findings of the Russian Federation in 2015, and had put in place corrective measures within the timeframes set by the Russian Federation. Those actions had been brought to the attention of the Russian Federation, which carried out subsequent audits in 2016 to verify the corrective actions, but the results of their audits had not been communicated and the bans remained in place. The European Union reiterated its call to the Russian Federation to repeal the ban while expressing its readiness to work with the Russian Federation in a constructive and cooperative manner.

4.34. The Russian Federation responded that the temporary restriction imposed on supplies of fish products in Latvia and Estonia was due to violations in the process of ensuring the safety of fishery products, as confirmed by experts' inspections. The Russian Federation explained that it was working in coordinating with other Eurasian Economic Union member countries and that it was open to further cooperation and discussions.

4.2.6 Brazil's measures on shrimp – Concerns of Ecuador (No. 344)

4.35. Ecuador referred to its previously raised concern regarding Brazil's suspension of shrimp imports from Ecuador, and recalled that it had provided Brazil with all the requested evidence but

that after almost 20 years there was still no risk assessment. Ecuador also noted that SPS requirements for shrimps had been established in February 2017 and that in May 2017 Brazil had informed Ecuador of its equivalency for the inspection system for shellfish, and that enabled plants were authorized to export. However, a group of Brazilian producers presented a court action which led to the suspension of the authorization to import shrimps from Ecuador. Ecuador highlighted the importance of exports for its economy and regretted the barriers imposed by Brazil on its most exported products, shrimp and bananas. Ecuador contended that Brazil's measures were not in conformity with various provisions of the SPS Agreement and Article XI of the GATT.

4.36. Brazil underlined its open market for imports of shrimps from Ecuador, as reflected in its letter No. 926/2017 sent on 9 May informing Ecuador's sanitary authorities of the recognition of equivalence of their fish inspection system. Brazil indicated that the plants previously qualified were allowed to export, prior approval of the labelling, while plants that had not yet been authorized to export had to request authorization. Finally, Brazil drew attention to its document "Animal Health Requirements of Brazil for the importation of non-viable crustaceans and derivatives derived from extractive fisheries or aquaculture", of January 2017.

4.2.7 The Russian Federation's import restrictions on certain animal products from Germany – Concerns of the European Union (No. 411)

4.37. The European Union recalled that since 2013, the Russian Federation had maintained a ban on imports of pig, beef and poultry meat from Germany, and a ban on imports of meat and milk products from three German federal states. The European Union (i) reiterated that the restrictions were inconsistent with several provisions of the SPS Agreement; (ii) regretted that despite the efforts made by the German authorities, the ban remained in place; and (iii) urged the Russian Federation to repeal these restrictions. The European Union welcomed further discussions with the Russian Federation to find a solution in a timely manner.

4.38. The Russian Federation recalled that the restrictions had been imposed following the detection of unsafe products through laboratory monitoring, border controls and inspections carried out in 2013 and 2015, highlighting systemic non-compliance. Following the discussions in the SPS Committee and bilateral consultations, the parties agreed to introduce guidelines for the inspection of German establishments by the national competent authority, in order to comply with the regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and of the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation reported on technical consultations held on 4 April 2017 in Moscow between the Rospotrebnadzor and the competent German authority. The Russian Federation remained convinced that these consultations would facilitate a harmonized approach to ensure the safety of the concerned products.

4.2.8 China's import restrictions due to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza – Concerns of the United States (No. 406)

4.39. The United States reiterated its concerns regarding China's highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)-related restrictions on its poultry products, last raised in October 2016. The United States reiterated its request for recognition of pest-free areas and authorization to import heat-treated poultry products, which could not transmit the virus. The United States highlighted its rigorous and effective monitoring system for avian influenza, and its compliance with the transparency obligations, consistent with OIE guidelines. The United States expressed appreciation to Chinese officials for agreeing to participate in an avian influenza workshop in the United States in July 2017 and for conducting an avian influenza system audit in the United States.

4.40. The European Union echoed the United States concern regarding the country bans, which also affected European Union members. The European Union recalled the Thematic Session on Regionalization and expressed its willingness to continue to engage with China on the matter.

4.41. China highlighted the global challenge posed by avian influenza. China underlined its special attention to prevention and control of the avian influenza virus risks, especially on HPAIV, as a major producer and consumer of poultry products. China drew attention to the outbreaks notified by the United States in March and April 2017 and to the consensus reached with the United States that due to the specific epidemic pattern of HPAI, it was necessary to apply compartmentalization. Finally, China indicated that an expert mission of China had been in the United States to conduct an on-site

review on the effectiveness of prevention and control measures, and the animal health status. Future steps were to be determined based on the evaluation of the expert group. China remained positive on finding a mutually satisfactory solution.

4.2.9 General import restrictions due to BSE – Concerns of the European Union (No. 193)

4.42. The European Union reiterated the importance of this long-standing concern, recalling its conviction that BSE-related science was solid and that the European Union fully guaranteed safe trade of beef. However, it noted that some WTO Members had kept BSE-related bans in place, arguing the need for further assessments, which could amount to undue delays in the approval procedures, contrary to Article 8 of the SPS Agreement. The European Union also stressed that it had a harmonized SPS framework which was strictly implemented in all its member States, and therefore urged Members not to discriminate among its member States. The European Union appreciated the progress made by Australia, the United States and China and encouraged them to finalize all pending applications submitted by EU member States. The European Union also urged other Members, including Malaysia, South Africa and South Korea, to proceed in a speedy manner on pending applications submitted by EU member States. Finally, the European Union reiterated its openness to continue working with all trading partners.

4.2.10 China's import restrictions due to African swine fever – Concerns of the European Union (No. 392)

4.43. The European Union again raised its concern regarding China's country-wide ban on pork products from Poland due to the outbreak of African swine fever (ASF) in early 2014. The European Union thanked China for their bilateral discussions and hoped this would lead to further engagement. The European Union reiterated that China's legislation appeared not to allow for recognition of disease-free areas, despite OIE standards; urged China to provide information on its procedure and the anticipated processing time to recognize the European Union's zoning measures; and requested China to provide its scientific risk assessment for maintaining a country-wide ban instead of accepting importation from disease-free areas in Poland. The European Union stated that they had provided China with all the necessary evidence to demonstrate that there were disease-free areas in Poland and that they were likely to remain disease-free.

4.44. China fully understood the concern of the European Union, but emphasized the acute, virulent and highly contagious insect-borne infectious nature of ASF, with China's pig population accounting for over 50% of the world's pig population. China noted that ASF had become endemic in Poland, according to data that Poland had notified to OIE. Despite Poland's implementation of control measures, including regionalization, it had not effectively blocked ASF from spreading. China was therefore still unable to recognize regionalization and other measures adopted by Poland. China remained open to bilateral technical cooperation and emphasized their joint technical expert group.

4.2.11 Korea's import restrictions due to African swine fever – Concerns of the European Union (No. 393)

4.45. The European Union reiterated its concern over Korea's ban on pork and pork products from Poland since early 2014, without taking into account the European Union's regionalization measures. The European Union regretted that despite bilateral meetings, the ban remained in place. The European Union recalled that Korea had performed a preliminary risk assessment and an on-site inspection in December 2014, and had received responses to its questions. The European Union reminded Korea of its obligation to limit the information requested to what was necessary to complete the recognition of regionalization, and to take into account the information it already had; and urged Korea to continue with the risk analysis and the recognition of regionalization without further undue delays. The European Union remained open to continue working with Korea.

4.46. Korea replied that the import risk analysis had temporarily been suspended due to the unstable outbreak situation in Poland in 2016, including the continuous ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs in August 2016 and the expansion of contaminated areas. In order to resume its import risk analysis, Korea had requested Poland and the European Union to notify the list of ASF-free areas that satisfied OIE standards. These had been specified in May 2017, and Korea had resumed the relevant procedures. However, Korea remained concerned with the increasing outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs on small-scale farms in Poland. Korea believed that this showed that Poland's ASF

control measures still needed to go further in order to contain ASF. Korea was still holding bilateral consultations with the European Union on this matter.

4.2.12 United States Seafood Import Monitoring Programme - Concerns of China (No. 415)

4.47. China appreciated that the United States had revised some of the provisions regarding the United States Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP), published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in early 2016. However, China still had some concerns related to transparency, national treatment, scientific justification and least trade-restrictiveness. China highlighted that the traceability requirements and catch-certification for at-risk species applied only to imported fish and fish products, and not to domestic products, and that the measure was not based on science as it would apply to all imported aquatic products, regardless of risk levels and without distinction between aquaculture products and wild capture fisheries. The regulation required more information than necessary and overlapped with other rules, including the International Trade Data System (ITDS), which increased costs and generated unnecessary market access delays. China urged the United States to notify the SIMP to the WTO for comments by Members.

4.48. The United States reiterated that the final rule was not an SPS measure and therefore fell outside the scope of the SPS Agreement. The United States explained that the objective of the final rule was to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and seafood fraud. It thus required domestic importers to report certain information upon entry into the United States and to retain other information that would allow shipments to be traced back to the point of catch or harvest in order to prevent its market from being used to sell fraudulently marketed seafood or seafood products produced from IUU fishing. The United States looked forward to continuing engagement with China on the implementation of the rule, but did not believe the SPS Committee was the appropriate forum for this engagement.

4.2.13 China's AQSIQ official certification requirements for food imports (G/TBT/N/CHN/1209) – Concerns of Israel and the United States (No. 184)

4.49. The United States reiterated its concerns over the official certificate requirement for imported foods, originally issued by China's General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) in April 2016, recalling its transparency concerns regarding the lack of notification of this measure. The United States appreciated China's notification as G/TBT/N/CHN/1209 on 19 June 2017, which indicated under description and objective of the measure, the protection of human health and food safety. Therefore, the United States reiterated the request that China notify its measure to the SPS Committee as well. The measure – entitled AQSIQ Food Bureau's Correspondence [2017] No. 83 in the TBT notification – would require a range of imported food products, including low-risk processed, shelf-stable foods, to be accompanied by official certificates. The United States noted that AQSIQ Correspondence No. 83 would apply only to imports and would require official certification of low-risk foods on a shipment-by-shipment basis. Correspondence No. 83 indicated that the official certificate would need to include product and shipment details which were outside the purview of the United States Food and Drug Administration, a requirement which would go into effect on 1 October 2017.

4.50. Given the impact these requirements could have, the United States enquired about (i) the scope of products covered by this measure, noting the importance of using the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System developed by the World Customs Organization, and to clarify that duplicate official certificates would not be required; (ii) the scientific justification of the requirements, including data documenting food-borne hazards associated with imported shelf-stable processed foods; how such documented hazards would pose a human health risk to consumers, and evidence showing that shipment-by-shipment official certification was appropriate and proportionate to address the risk; (iii) considering replacing the official certification requirement with a less trade restrictive measure that recognized the primary responsibility of food business operators for compliance, which would be consistent with domestic Chinese requirements, as well as with Codex principles and guidelines; and (iv) the measures that would require the domestic certification of foods manufactured, processed, stored, transported and exported under the supervision of its domestic competent authority. The United States urged China to delay the implementation of this measure to allow for the discussion and resolution of these trade concerns. Finally, the United States appreciated China's willingness to cooperate and they looked forward to a continued engagement.

4.51. Israel shared the concerns of the United States, mainly the significant and unnecessary barriers to trade the measure would cause. Israel hoped that, in addition to the notification to the TBT Committee, China would follow with a notification to the SPS Committee; and requested China to elaborate on the scientific justification and international standards their work was based on and the proportionate level of risk presented by the targeted products. Israel thanked China for its willingness to engage bilaterally.

4.52. Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, European Union, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Singapore, and Switzerland shared the concerns expressed by the United States and Israel. They underlined, *inter alia*, their concerns over the lack of a notification to the SPS Committee, the scope of the products affected by this measure (including low-risk products), the inconsistency with Codex standards, the possible duplication of certification, and the unrealistic implementation date of 1 October 2017. In particular, the European Union underlined the ambiguity of some of the provisions and the difficulties this would pose for custom authorities. Several Members expressed appreciation of China's constructive bilateral meetings and clarifications.

4.53. China explained that in recent years it had observed a sustained and fast growth of imported food, becoming the largest importer of food and agricultural products. Imported food and agricultural products accounted for around 7.5% of its domestic food consumption, imported dairy products for 17.1% and edible oil for 29.3% of domestic food consumption. China underlined the importance of strengthening cooperation on food safety and therefore drafted the measure at issue. China also noted that the requirement of official certificates did not go against international conventions, and clarified that certificates were not required to demonstrate that the imported food completely met Chinese regulations, but only to prove that the production, processing, storage, transportation and export processes of the food had been under the effective supervision of the competent authorities of exporting countries. In addition, China explained that the certificates could be issued by the competent authorities of exporting countries or regions, or their authorized institutions. China stated that the notified measure had included Members' suggestions and comments and welcomed further feedback on the notification to the TBT Committee (G/TBT/N/CHN/1209). China explained that the certificates mentioned in the notification included the bilateral sanitary certificate and phytosanitary certificate, which meant that the imported food already covered by these certificates did not require a new certificate. China looked forward to a strengthened communication and cooperation with Members.

4.3 Information on resolution of issues in G/SPS/GEN/204/Rev.17

4.54. Chile provided an update on the development of STC 399 on Viet Nam's restrictions on fruits including apple, kiwi and grapes from Chile. Chile noted that the restrictions for grapes had been lifted and that work was ongoing on the restrictions applied to the importation of apples.

4.55. Viet Nam confirmed this information.

5 OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPS AGREEMENT

5.1 Equivalence

5.1. No Member provided any information under this agenda item.

5.2 Pest- and disease-free areas

5.2.1 Report on the Thematic Session on Regionalization

5.2. The Chairperson reported that a thematic session on regionalization had been held on 11 July 2017 as agreed by the SPS Committee in March 2017, based on a proposal submitted by the European Union (G/SPS/W/293). The purpose of the thematic session had been to provide an opportunity for Members to increase their awareness of regionalization principles, and to learn from each other by sharing experiences about the challenges, as well as the benefits, of implementing regionalization in practice from the perspective of an importing, as well as an exporting party. This, in turn, would contribute to building confidence among trading partners when recognizing or seeking recognition of their regionalization measures. In particular, the thematic session had focused on animal diseases.

5.3. The programme for the thematic session had been circulated in document G/SPS/GEN/1567. It had been prepared on the basis of contributions received from Members, and had been divided in three sessions.

5.4. In Session 1, the Secretariat had provided an overview of the provisions of the SPS Agreement on regionalization (Article 6) and relevant guidelines (G/SPS/48), as well as relevant jurisprudence from recent disputes. Dr Matthew Stone, Deputy-Director General of the OIE, had provided an overview of the OIE standards on zoning and compartmentalization, and their implementation. In addition, he had also presented the implementation challenges and opportunities in applying the regionalization approach. Discussions had covered the use of the SPS Committee Guidelines in disputes, the differences in terminology related to regionalization, the use of special and differential treatment in recognizing free areas and the process for OIE recognition, among others.

5.5. In Session 2, Members had shared their experiences on the practical implementation of regionalization from both an exporting perspective, as well as from an importing perspective. Presentations covered the use of regionalization in dealing with diseases such as highly pathogenic avian influenza, BSE, classical swine fever, as well as more general experiences in applying the regionalization principle. Discussions had highlighted the importance of 'peace-time' agreements, building trust among trading partners and creating regional frameworks for cooperation. In addition, several common weaknesses had been identified in the recognition process from the importing Members' perspective, such as the submission of insufficient data by the exporting Member. In addition, the OIE had underscored that reports of avian influenza outbreaks in wild birds should not change a country's disease status and, as such, should not result in trade restrictions.

5.6. In Session 3, Members had been provided with the opportunity to have general discussions on regionalization.

5.7. Concluding, the Chairperson had underscored that the thematic session had proven to be informative and interesting, and that it had provided a useful opportunity to increase Members' awareness of regionalization, from the perspective of existing international rules and guidelines, as well as its practical implementation by importing and exporting Members.

5.8. The Chairperson indicated that the presentations from the Thematic Session would be made available on the SPS Gateway page.

5.9. Finally, the Chairperson thanked the presenters for their insightful and interesting presentations. In particular, he expressed appreciation to the Deputy-Director General of the OIE for participating in the thematic session. He also acknowledged the willingness of Members to share their experiences, as indicated by the number of speakers on the programme.

5.10. Chile thanked the European Union for their proposal to organize a thematic session on regionalization and suggested that another session on regionalization should be organized with a specific focus on plant health.

5.11. The European Union appreciated how the session had developed, and stated that the suggestion by Chile should be reflected upon.

5.12. The United States expressed appreciation for the diversity of perspectives in the presentations in Session 2, in particular by Guatemala, Ukraine and South Africa. The United States suggested developing a deeper exchange with the OIE on a regular basis, as the OIE's information was so valuable.

5.13. Guatemala and Japan appreciated the initiative by the European Union. Also, Guatemala supported Chile's proposal to hold a thematic session on regionalization and plant health.

5.14. The OIE recognised the high level of engagement by Members and the opportunity provided to learn about country perspectives. The OIE looked forward to a continued engagement.

5.15. The Chairperson indicated that although there already was a lengthy agenda for the October meeting, he and the Secretariat were always open to explore other issues, such as the proposal presented by Chile.

5.2.2 Annual report in accordance with G/SPS/48

5.16. The Secretariat introduced the annual report prepared in accordance with the Committee's Guidelines to Further the Practical Implementation of Article 6 of the SPS Agreement (G/SPS/48). The report covered the period from 1 April 2016 until 31 March 2017, and was based on information provided by Members through notifications and reports provided during the Committee meetings (G/SPS/GEN/1552).

5.2.3 Information from Members

5.2.3.1 Kazakhstan – Information on FMD-free areas

5.17. Kazakhstan provided the Committee with a brief history of the country's partnership with the OIE and its process of becoming a Member of the WTO. Kazakhstan informed the Committee that in 2017 Kazakhstan had been awarded the status of FMD-free zone where vaccination was practiced only in five regions. Kazakhstan emphasized the significant impact this had on its exports and on the number of investors showing interest in producing and processing meat in Kazakhstan. In addition, Kazakhstan was currently working to obtain other disease-free statuses as well. In concluding, Kazakhstan emphasized the increasing role of agriculture in the development of Central Asia and other emerging regions.

5.2.3.2 Paraguay – Recent recognition of health status by OIE

5.18. Paraguay provided updated information on recent resolutions from the OIE World Assembly of Delegates on the health status of the country with regard to classical swine fever and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). Paraguay informed the Committee that for the first time it had been recognized as a country free of classical swine fever and that two disease-free zones had been merged, leading to recognition of the country as free of FMD with vaccination. In addition, Paraguay noted that the country maintained its health status for the following diseases: insignificant risk for BSE, free of African horse sickness, and free of peste des petits ruminants (PPR). Paraguay emphasized the importance of the OIE resolutions to obtain access to new markets.

5.2.3.3 Costa Rica – Declaration of freedom from Velogenic Newcastle disease (G/SPS/GEN/1560)

5.19. Costa Rica provided information on the outbreak of Velogenic Newcastle disease of April 2015. After the implementation of control measures and epidemiological surveillance, the entire national territory had been declared free of this disease. Costa Rica referred Members to document G/SPS/GEN/1560 which described the measures applied by their national services.

5.2.3.4 Australia – Update on East West regional freedom for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis Capitata*)

5.20. Australia announced that the Eastern states of Australia and the Ord River irrigation area of Western Australia were pest-free areas for Mediterranean fruit fly. In addition the Mediterranean fruit fly had a limited distribution in Western Australia. These pest-free areas were maintained through the regulatory control of host material from infested areas. The pest-free status of these areas was verified through absence records collected from Australia's national fruit fly trapping grid.

5.2.3.5 Indonesia – Recognition of Mediterranean fruit fly free region in Chile

5.21. Indonesia extended its appreciation to Chile's NPPO for providing transparent technical data and for their support during the field verification process carried out by Indonesian experts on the status of the Mediterranean fruit fly. In compliance with Article 6 of the SPS Agreement, Indonesia had finalized a comprehensive assessment of *Ceratitis capitata* in the grape-growing areas in the Atacama Region, in Chile, after which it recognized the region as a pest-free production area for grapes.

5.22. Chile thanked Indonesia for recognizing the Atacama Region as free of Mediterranean fruit fly and stressed that the whole country was free of the fruit fly, as recognized by the relevant

international bodies. Chile therefore called upon other countries to also recognize Chile as a country free from the Mediterranean fruit fly.

5.2.3.6 South Africa – Update on recent cases of animal diseases

5.23. South Africa provided information on two recent cases of animal diseases: (i) the detection and confirmation of African swine fever in free roaming pigs of smallholder farmers in two provinces in June and October 2016, and then in February and May 2017 in neighbouring provinces, on which investigations were ongoing and the outbreaks had not been closed; and (ii) the occurrence of outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N8) in four commercial poultry farms and in wild birds, which were not epidemiologically linked. Control measures were being implemented; compartments free of Avian Influenza had been established and maintained. South Africa informed the Committee that it had received a Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) freedom status as well as freedom of FMD and PPR.

5.2.3.7 Chile – Update on outbreak of Avian Influenza

5.24. Chile reiterated that the avian influenza outbreak that had occurred towards the end of 2016 had been of low pathogenicity, not of high pathogenicity, and that it was in compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Code. Further, it had been declared free from avian influenza in June 2017. Self-defined export-restricted areas had been lifted, placing Chile in a position to export according to agreements currently in force with their trading partners.

5.2.3.8 Dominican Republic – Update on the Mediterranean fruit fly situation

5.25. The Dominican Republic informed the Committee that it had dealt with the outbreak of Mediterranean fruit fly, first detected in March 2015, and that it had been eradicated through declaration of a phytosanitary emergency, a control and eradication programme and a monitoring and surveillance system, in compliance with international norms. The Ministry of Agriculture announced that the Dominican Republic was free from the Mediterranean fruit fly. The Dominican Republic thanked USDA, FAO, OIE, IICA, IAEA, and the Guatemalan and Mexican agencies for their help in eradicating this pest.

5.3 Operation of transparency provisions

5.3.1 Preparations for Transparency Workshop (G/SPS/W/294/Rev.1, G/SPS/W/290, G/SPS/GEN/1568)

5.26. The Secretariat reported on the advancement of the preparations for the workshop on the transparency provisions of the SPS Agreement to be held in Geneva on 30 and 31 October 2017. The draft programme could be found in document G/SPS/GEN/1568. The Secretariat requested Members to present their views on the structure and content of this programme. The Secretariat indicated that comments could be submitted in writing until 10 August, after which a revised programme would be issued.

5.27. Benin welcomed the initiative and emphasized the importance of transparency for international trade, in particular for LDCs. Benin encouraged the Secretariat to do everything possible to ensure that African delegations could participate in this training.

5.28. Nigeria commended the initiative and expressed its support to the content and structure of the workshop.

5.29. Chinese Taipei suggested that the presenter in Session 5 of the workshop ("Implementation of the Transparency Provisions") could also present on transparency provisions of the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

5.30. Togo welcomed the organization of this workshop, in particular with respect to enhancing the effective use of the IMS, NSS and ePing. Togo argued that public consultations remained a shortcoming when drafting SPS regulations, and suggested including a session on the exchange of experiences and best practices on public consultations. Togo also supported Benin's statement that African countries should take part in this workshop.

5.31. The Gambia echoed Togo and Benin's statements.

5.3.2 Nigeria – Update on Transparency

5.32. Nigeria acknowledged a concern regarding its lack of regular SPS notifications, as stated during its 5th WTO Trade Policy Review. Nigeria noted that it had submitted notifications of regulations issued until 2015, and was committed to updating all outstanding SPS notifications until 2017.

5.3.3 Madagascar – Update on Transparency

5.33. Madagascar reported on its efforts to comply with SPS-related transparency provisions in 2017, submitting six notifications as well as emergency notifications regarding the fall armyworm, and its new phytosanitary certification models.

5.3.4 Chile – Request to Update Notification Authorities

5.34. Chile reported on the difficulties experienced in contacting some Members' agencies for animal or plant health. Chile requested Members to update the contact information of their notification authorities and information services.

5.4 Special and Differential Treatment

5.35. Nigeria requested Members to improve their efforts to ensure the full implementation of special and differential treatment provisions to help Members with low capacity to implement the provisions of the SPS Agreement.

5.36. The Dominican Republic echoed Nigeria's concern and urged Members to take this principle into account when applying new legislation.

5.5 Monitoring of the use of International Standards

5.5.1 New issues

5.5.1.1 United States – Codex Guidelines and Principles for Official Certification Requirements

5.37. The United States raised concerns regarding the impact on trade caused by official import and export certification requirements that were not based on Codex guidance developed over more than two decades, and also not based on scientific justification and risk. The United States regretted the proliferation of new proposed requirements for official certificates – particularly for low-risk products. These requirements increased the burden on exporters and regulatory agencies in the exporting country, and importers and officials in the importing country, with no identifiable public health or food safety benefit. The United States called upon Members to reflect on this concern, to consult with their exporters and consider whether and how the Committee might support the work of Codex by advancing the understanding and use of the relevant Codex principles and guidelines in this area.

5.38. Canada shared the concerns of the United States and encouraged Members to follow the Codex Guidelines for Design, Production, Issuance and Use of Generic Official Certificates (CAC/GL/38-2001) when establishing their official certification requirements. According to these guidelines, official certificates should be required only where attestation and essential information were necessary to ensure food safety and fair practices in food trade; and that importing countries should consider alternative means to achieve this objective.

5.5.2 Issues previously raised

5.5.2.1 Senegal – Application of ISPM 13 on notifications of non-compliance

5.39. Senegal referred to the non-notification of non-compliance of products in international markets, contrary to ISPM 13. Senegal welcomed the efforts of some Members, particularly the

European Union in notifying non-conformities, allowing Senegal to follow-up and rectify where required.

5.40. Madagascar supported Senegal's request that all Members respect the non-compliance notification principle.

5.41. Burkina Faso associated itself with Madagascar and highlighted that in general such notifications were not sent to public services, but to exporters directly, and therefore competent authorities were unable to react accordingly.

5.5.2.2 Argentina – Use of the Codex International Standard on Glyphosate

5.42. Argentina reiterated its concern regarding the debates in the European Union on the renewal of authorising the use of glyphosate, a commonly used pesticide. Argentina recalled the extension of the authorization until the end of 2017, urging for its renewal. Argentina expressed concern by the trade impact that a non-renewal of the authorization would have. Argentina emphasized that glyphosate had already been assessed by the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), which was the basis for the MRLs adopted by Codex. Argentina therefore urged the European Union to comply with its multilateral obligations and base its decision on Codex rules and on the scientific reports published by the European authorities EFSA and ECHA.

5.43. The United States, Brazil, Canada, the Dominican Republic and Australia associated themselves with Argentina and stressed the importance of scientific assessment and consistency with international standards, recalling the JMPR re-evaluation of glyphosate and other risk assessments; as well as the negative trade impact that a non-renewal of the authorization of glyphosate would have on producers.

5.44. The European Union clarified that the Risk Assessment Committee of ECHA had concluded that the "available scientific evidence did not meet the criteria to classify glyphosate as a carcinogen, as a mutagen or as toxic for reproduction". The European Union recalled that on 16 May the European Commission had restarted discussions with Member states about the possible renewal of approval for ten years. The deadline to decide on the renewal was 15 December 2017, six months after the reception by the Commission of ECHA's formal opinion. The European Union restated its commitment to adopt a science-based decision that ensured the protection of human health and the environment.

5.5.3 Annual report in accordance with G/SPS/11/Rev.1

5.45. The Secretariat introduced the Annual Report on the Procedure to Monitor the Process of International Harmonization, as contained in G/SPS/GEN/1550. The report reflected the issues that had been discussed over the past year. No new issues had been raised under this procedure since the 2016 Annual Report.

5.6 Fourth Review

5.6.1 Catalogue of Instruments - Report of informal meeting

5.46. The Chairperson indicated that at the beginning of the informal meeting, he had recalled that at the end of the March meeting, the Secretariat had circulated different proposals for disclaimer language for the Catalogue of Instruments. At the consultations held in June there had been no sign of convergence, although everyone had agreed that the Catalogue was a very useful document.

5.47. At the informal meeting, several Members had reaffirmed the usefulness of the Catalogue. Regarding the need for a disclaimer, some Members had supported language to clarify that the Catalogue was a reference document only, with no binding value. Some had highlighted that in their view, the disclaimer was not necessary, but indicated flexibility towards a 'soft' disclaimer to help achieve a consensus. Other Members had indicated that they were prepared to continue discussions based on language circulated by previous Chairpersons, or by the European Union. Despite the constructive comments shared during the meeting, the well-known divisions had persisted.

5.48. In concluding, the Chairperson indicated that he would continue consulting after the meeting with the proponents and a few Members with concerns to see if a solution could be found.

5.49. After presenting the report of the informal meeting, the Chairperson added that one Member had expressed concern with regard to a sentence in the last disclaimer that had been circulated. Members seemed to be in agreement that a "soft" disclaimer clause could be the appropriate solution, with the exception of one Member that requested a more far-reaching disclaimer.

5.50. The Chairperson further noted that a suggestion had been made to explore new language, which would allow Members to go back to their capitals for consultations. This new language could describe what the Catalogue meant instead of setting out what it did not mean. This suggestion could also address the Catalogue's current lack of an introduction. The Chairperson had discussed this option with certain Members with concerns.

5.51. The Chairperson explained that the current proposal, contained in document RD/SPS/16, included an introductory paragraph explaining what the Catalogue sought to achieve and its objectives. In addition, a soft disclaimer was proposed which sought to cover common elements of prior proposals. The Chairperson requested Members to consult this proposal with their respective capitals and provide comments until 15 September 2017. If no comments were received, the Catalogue of Instruments, with the proposed introductory language, would be proposed for adoption at the next Committee meeting in October 2017.

5.52. Canada stated that the inclusion of an introductory paragraph was a good suggestion, to add clarity to the purpose of the Catalogue.

5.53. Nigeria reiterated its interest in including a disclaimer, and indicated no objection to consider it again in October for final adoption.

5.6.2 Adoption of the Fourth Review – Report of informal meeting

5.54. Regarding the Fourth Review, the Chairperson noted that the draft report of the Fourth Review (G/SPS/W/280/Rev.2) had been waiting to be adopted for nearly three years. He recalled that the United States had presented a proposal with three options on how to move forward with the issue of the Fourth Review Report. The Chairperson indicated that several consultations had been held in June 2017 to discuss the descriptive text to replace the second bullet of paragraph 14.20. During those consultations Members reviewed proposals that had been submitted, as well as the common elements of these proposals. In this regard, a compilation of proposed language for descriptive text for paragraph 14.20 of the Fourth Review Report (RD/SPS/14) had been circulated ahead of the Committee meeting. The Chairperson noted that this document had been discussed at the informal meeting.

5.55. The Chairperson reported that at the informal meeting he had recalled the history of the Committee's discussion on the Report of the Fourth Review, in particular of the second recommendation under the SPS-related private standards-section, in paragraph 14.20. In addition, the Chairperson recalled that in March 2015 the Committee had accepted the first two of the suggestions that Egypt presented for additions to the report, contained in document G/SPS/W/282.

5.56. The Chairperson also reported on his consultations with a group of African Members prior to the informal meeting. These African Members had emphasized that the subject of private standards and their effect on market access was very important to them. They had wished to retain the possibility of discussing this issue in the SPS Committee, and he had reassured them that this would be possible, given the inclusion in the report of the first and third recommendations in paragraph 14.20. This group of Members had also signalled their flexibility to accept the common elements identified in RD/SPS/14, provided that a phrase was added to the second sentence.

5.57. One Member had proposed a couple of edits to the common elements, taking into account that this text would now be placed before the recommendations. This Member had also indicated the need to consult their capital before being able to accept the proposed changes. Certain Members had reaffirmed their commitment to achieving consensus.

5.58. The Chairperson had emphasized the need for a constructive approach and noted that a convergence seemed to be close. The Chairperson requested that the Secretariat circulate the proposed language as modified, which was done after the meeting in room document RD/SPS/15.

5.6.3 Adoption of the Report

5.59. The Chairperson noted that the language of document RD/SPS/15 seemed acceptable to Members and therefore proposed adopting the report contained in document G/SPS/W/280/Rev.2 with the agreed changes.

5.60. The Committee adopted the Report of the Fourth Review.

5.61. The Secretariat explained that the agreed changes would be included in the Report, and that it would be circulated with the new document symbol. The Secretariat also explained that the report would include a footnote to indicate that it reflected the stage of the discussions at the time when it was first presented for adoption. The period after this point in time would be covered by the next review.

5.62. The United States reiterated its view that private standards were not within the scope of the SPS Agreement. The US decision to join the consensus should not be interpreted as a deviation from this view. The United States further noted that nothing about paragraph 14.20 suggested a continued implementation of actions 1 to 5 of G/SPS/55 beyond the time necessary for those actions to be completed or determined to be impossible to complete. Completion of the Fourth Review was an important achievement and the United States congratulated the Members and the Chair.

5.63. Nigeria congratulated the Chairperson for the adoption of the report, and appreciated the recognition and inclusion of their position in the adoption of the Report.

6 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

6.1 Workshop on Pesticide Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs): Possible next steps for consideration by the SPS Committee – Proposal by Kenya, Uganda and the United States (G/SPS/W/292)

6.1.1 Report of the Informal Meeting

6.1. At the informal meeting, the Chairperson had reminded Members that Kenya, Uganda and the United States had submitted a proposal for follow-up steps to the Workshop on Pesticide MRLs held in October 2016 (G/SPS/W/292, circulated in March this year). The Chairperson also noted that at the March 2017 meeting, Members had been invited to submit comments on this proposal by the end of May. A compilation of the comments received from Members had then been circulated by email, and the proposal had been discussed in the consultations held on 16 June 2017.

6.2. The United States had expressed appreciation for the comments and feedback received from Members regarding the joint proposal. The proponents were planning to incorporate the comments received into a revised proposal to be circulated before the next Committee meeting in October. Some Members had reaffirmed their support for this initiative. One Member had recalled that elements of a previous document submitted by India (G/SPS/W/284) should be taken into consideration.

6.3. The Chairperson noted the broad support for this proposal. In concluding his report of the informal meeting, he indicated his availability to continue consulting on the basis of the revised proposal to be submitted by Kenya, Uganda and the United States, including on ways to address the concerns addressed in India's proposal.

6.4. The United States thanked the Chairperson for the report and indicated that the submitted comments would be incorporated in their revised proposal, and that the revision of the paper would be submitted in advance of the next Committee meeting. The United States also indicated that the revision would contain details on the vehicle that proponents believed would be best suited to take forward a consensus on these matters. As outlined in the joint paper, the United States believed the Committee should play a constructive role in advancing solutions to the trade-related problems

identified by experts in the workshop. The United States invited Members to take an ambitious view of what might be achievable through greater collaboration and a sustained follow-up to the workshop.

6.5. Kenya reported that there were many useful submissions and that those issues would be incorporated.

6.6. India considered that some of the proposed suggestions contained in G/SPS/W/292 were part of the ongoing process and strategy to handle trade issues with relation to pesticides matters. Although India supported the approach of crop grouping for extrapolation of MRLs to crops of the same group, India had concerns with the suggestions under paragraph 4.1. India also recalled the trade concerns related to default MRLs at LOD levels imposed by importing countries, primarily developed countries. India had presented a paper (G/SPS/W/284) in this regard, and was of the view that those concerns remained unaddressed in the current proposal. India urged importing countries to consider the available data instead of applying default MRLs. India urged the inclusion of these concerns in the proposal of Kenya, Uganda and the United States.

6.7. The United States appreciated India's efforts in providing its views on "levels of detection of pesticide residues" contained in G/SPS/W/284. In the United States' view, however, those issues must be set in the context of both the rights and obligations of the SPS Agreement, including Members' right to protect human health through science and risk-based evaluations of pesticide residues. In addition, the United States believed those issues to be considerably more complex than described by India in its submission and that those complexities must be accounted for in considering potential solutions. Indeed, the presentations and discussions at the workshop highlighted the depth and complexity of the issues, as well as many efforts underway in international and regional fora to address them. In the view of the United States, the information provided by experts at the Workshop provided a firmer basis for the resolution of trade-related MRL issues, based on which the joint paper recognized a wide range of legitimate MRL-related trade concerns that Members could collectively work to resolve. The United States recognized that the LOD issue was complex, as they had a pre-market authorization approval system that was consistent with their rights under the SPS Agreement. The United States indicated openness for discussions with India and other Members on their perspectives.

6.8. Chile appreciated the proposal and emphasized that the original document that had given rise to this discussion had been document G/SPS/W/284 from India. Chile stressed that with implementation, measures were often taken to the detriment of countries, setting a harmful precedent.

6.9. The Dominican Republic remained concerned by the trade-effects on a product if a pesticide was not in the official register of the importing country.

6.10. The United States regretted that the points presented had not been introduced in writing prior to the meeting. The United States requested other Members to respect the process laid out by the Chairperson.

6.11. Chile indicated that the comments made were complementary to the discussion and reemphasized that the original document from India (G/SPS/W/284) was clear. India supported Chile's statement.

6.12. The Chairperson indicated his availability for further consultations.

7 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION

7.1 Information from the Secretariat

7.1.1 WTO SPS activities

7.1. The Secretariat provided Members with an overview of the technical assistance activities, held since the last SPS Committee meeting in March 2017. These activities had included four national seminars held in Kazakhstan, Liberia, Pakistan and Paraguay; and one regional workshop held in Costa Rica focused on good regulatory practice. The Secretariat thanked IICA for their assistance in

coordinating the regional workshop, as well as Costa Rica for hosting this activity, and for all their collaborative efforts in this regard.

7.2. More general training on the SPS Agreement had also been provided in the following activities: the WTO Advanced Trade Policy Course (in French) and the Introduction to LDCs Course (in French); two Regional Trade Policy Courses held for Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucus in Kazakhstan and for the Caribbean in Barbados; the IICA Virtual Forum in Risk Assessment; the FAO Workshop on Resolving Agricultural Trade Issues through the WTO held in Ukraine; the Conference on Food Safety and Risk Analysis held in the Russian Federation; the SIDA Workshops held in Stockholm in February and April; and several training sessions held in Geneva with students from Duke University and American University Washington College of Law. The Secretariat also indicated that document G/SPS/GEN/997/Rev.7 provided information on the planned technical assistance activities scheduled to take place later in 2017. The activities included the Advanced Course on the SPS Agreement (to be held in English) in October, and a Thematic Workshop on Transparency to be held on the margins of the October SPS Committee meeting. The Secretariat noted that they had received almost 400 applications for the planned technical assistance activities: 174 applications for the Advanced SPS Course; and approximately 200 applications for the Thematic Workshop. The Secretariat informed Members about the selection process and indicated that they were finalizing the selection of candidates for these activities.

7.3. In addition to the planned activities, the Secretariat announced that a Follow-up Regional SPS Workshop for Arab countries would be organized. This workshop would be co-organized with the IMF-Middle East Centre for Economics and Finance, and would be held in Kuwait, during the week of 19 November 2017. The Secretariat also informed Members of upcoming national seminars scheduled for Colombia, Jordan, Papua New Guinea, Argentina, Bangladesh, Fiji and Tunisia. General SPS training was also included in the WTO Regional Trade Policy Courses for Latin America (Ecuador) and for French-speaking Africa (Cote d'Ivoire); SIDA Workshops to be held in Stockholm; and a regional SPS workshop that was planned with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), at the request of this organization.

7.4. Chad expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided to LDCs and developing countries, and highlighted that it ensured a sustained strengthening of capacities to fully understand the rights and obligations under the SPS Agreement, as well as understanding how the SPS Committee worked. Additionally, Chad expressed appreciation for improvement of the SPS quality of products through working with the STDF.

7.1.2 STDF (G/SPS/GEN/1558)

7.5. The STDF Secretariat provided an overview of its activities, as circulated in document G/SPS/GEN/1558. In addition, the STDF highlighted its work on the topic of good regulatory practices to improve the development and implementation of SPS regulations. Following discussions in the STDF Working Group of March 2017, the STDF was preparing a short informal survey to find out how developing country Members were using good regulatory practices to improve their SPS regulations, also taking into account public consultations. The STDF announced that it would circulate the survey through the SPS electronic distribution list and emphasized that feedback was appreciated. The findings of the survey would be shared with the STDF Working Group in October and would be used as a basis for the development of future STDF work in the area of good regulatory practices. Additionally, the STDF recalled that the deadline for applications for the next round of funding considerations was 4 August 2017.

7.2 Information from Members

7.2.1 Senegal - Information on technical assistance and cooperation

7.6. Senegal provided an update on the technical assistance it had received. Senegal welcomed the efforts made by USAID, USDA and ECOWAS to assist with emerging SPS issues through a regional approach to tackling pests. Senegal reported that during the workshop held in Accra, Ghana in June 2017 they dealt with issues related to the infestations of the fall army worm in some countries in West Africa. Senegal also expressed appreciation for the activities underway in its country in the context of the project initiative for Trade Africa of the United States. Finally, Senegal thanked Malaysia for its collaboration on SPS-related issues and for their bilateral protocol.

7.2.2 European Union – SPS-related technical assistance provided in 2015-2016 (G/SPS/GEN/1139/Add.4)

7.7. In accordance with article 9 of the SPS Agreement, the European Union continued to provide technical assistance to other Members, as part of the highly prioritized European Union development co-operation policy. The European Union had circulated document G/SPS/GEN/1139/Add.4 that covered all the activities it carried out during the period 2015-2016, containing a list of 400 projects which were fully, or partially, devoted to SPS technical assistance. The document also included contributions made through the three sisters and the STDF. The European Union invited Members interested in technical assistance to contact the European Union delegations in their capitals.

7.2.3 Japan – Technical assistance provided to developing countries (G/SPS/GEN/1160/Add.5)

7.8. Japan informed the Committee about its SPS-related technical assistance. Japan submitted document G/SPS/GEN/1160/Add.5 with details of Japan's SPS-related technical assistance from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017. As described in the document, the total value of the assistance provided by Japan amounted to approximately 470 million Japanese yen (US\$4.3 million), with an accumulated amount of Japanese assistance since 1 April 2009 of approximately 5.5 billion Japanese yen (US\$50 million). Japan informed the Committee that it had provided 62 relevant programs since 1 April 2009 to more than 50 countries in various regions, including Asia, the Pacific Region, Central America, South America, Central Asia, and Africa. Japan noted that most of the assistance had been carried out by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and that it was not only directed at individual countries, but also to groups of countries, regions and the world. Japan reemphasized its aim to continue providing technical assistance to developing members.

7.2.4 Nigeria - Technical assistance received

7.9. Nigeria thanked the European Union, the United States Department for Agriculture (USDA) and AU-IBAR for their assistance and support, and emphasized the importance of continuous support, especially to African countries with a low level of capacity. Nigeria reiterated the need for international donors to increase their funding to African regional implementing partners such as AU-IBAR and ECOWAS.

7.2.5 Paraguay – Technical assistance received

7.10. Paraguay thanked the WTO for the national intermediate level workshop on the implementation of the SPS Agreement. The workshop had been part of the Action Plan for Paraguay at the 2014 Advanced SPS Course and included 32 representatives of the government and the private sector.

7.2.6 Zambia – Technical assistance received

7.11. Zambia noted the serious problem with the fall army worm, which had infested all of its ten provinces. It further informed that it had carried out surveillance, training of farmers and integrated pest control management. Zambia emphasized the need for more research and called upon other partners to support capacity building, research and development.

7.2.7 Madagascar – Technical assistance received

7.12. Madagascar thanked the WTO, the European Union, USAID, the African Union and FAO for supporting their SPS capacity building programs.

7.2.8 Burkina Faso – Technical assistance received

7.13. Burkina Faso provided information on the situation of the army worm in Burkina Faso, which had led to harvest reductions of up to 90%. Actions had been carried out from first detection until confirmation by research institutes, which involved communication and coordination of SPS measures. Burkina Faso stated that the pest was under strict monitoring, with support of the FAO. Additionally, Burkina Faso thanked the African Union, Japan, SADN, ECOWAS, the European Union and STDF.

7.14. Kenya also referred to the issue of the fall army worm, requesting Members to consider it a pan-African pest. Over 80 species of Kenyan crops had been affected by the pest, leading to food insecurity for over one fifth of the African population food, with close to a million devastated hectares. Kenya requested help from institutions like IPPC to build their capacity to detect, manage, control, and eradicate pests.

8 CONCERNS WITH PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

8.1. No Members intervened under this agenda item.

9 OBSERVERS

9.1 Information from observer organizations

9.1.1 OIRSA

9.1. OIRSA reported on recent activities of interest to the Committee, through document G/SPS/GEN/1554. OIRSA provided an update of its pilot capacity building project and highlighted the strengthening of disease detection in Panama; the training of veterinarians in providing support and monitoring; and the establishment of a regional programme of climate effects on aquaculture.

9.1.2 ISO

9.2. ISO reported on recent activities of interest to the Committee, through document G/SPS/GEN/1555. ISO highlighted included their continued collaboration with Codex and their collaboration with the OIE for the development of technical specifications on animal welfare management.

9.1.3 IGAD

9.3. IGAD reported on recent activities of interest to the Committee, through document G/SPS/GEN/1556. IGAD referred to the support it had provided on export quarantines; the regional training organized with the African Union on standard operating procedures to comply with importing requirements of Middle Eastern North Africa; and the animal health network meeting organized with 11 countries which provided an opportunity to discuss emerging issues and outbreaks.

9.1.4 IICA

9.4. IICA reported on recent activities of interest to the Committee, through document G/SPS/GEN/1557. IICA reiterated their continued support for the development of the capacity of their member states. In addition, IICA thanked the United States, Canada, the WTO and OIE.

9.1.5 CAHFSA

9.5. The Chairperson drew attention to the report submitted by CAHFSA contained in G/SPS/GEN/1561.

9.1.6 OECD

9.6. The Chairperson drew attention to the report submitted by OECD contained in G/SPS/GEN/1562.

9.1.7 African Union

9.7. The African Union reported on recent activities of interest to the Committee, through document G/SPS/GEN/1563. The African Union reported on the second AU-EU Agriculture Ministers Conference; its meetings related to advancing the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA); the continued work of the Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa (PACA); the 9th Pan-African Chief Veterinary Officers meetings and three meetings of African animal health experts to analyze and comment on OIE proposed changes to the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes; the 8th Pan-African National

Codex Contact Point Officers meeting; the African Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project; two workshops to improve the understanding of members of the Pan African Parliament (PAP) on SPS issues; and the Inter African Phytosanitary Council's (IAPSC) annual General Assembly.

9.1.8 ECOWAS

9.8. ECOWAS reported on recent activities of interest to the Committee, through document G/SPS/GEN/1570. ECOWAS referred to the establishment of an institutional SPS working group; the auditing and revitalizing of national SPS committees; a regional stakeholders meeting on plant health and plant protection; and a training session on food safety and capacity building focused on aflatoxin issues. ECOWAS thanked USAID, USDA, USDA-APHIS and all their partners and donors, and also sought more support for the implementation of their action plans.

9.2 Requests for observer status (G/SPS/W/78/Rev.14)

9.2.1 New requests

9.9. There were no new requests received by the Secretariat.

9.2.2 Outstanding requests

9.10. The Chairperson noted that there was still no consensus on the six outstanding requests for observer status from the Commission for Biological Diversity (CBD); CABI International; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin (OIV), the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community (APPC); and the International Cocoa Organisation (ICCO).

9.11. The Chairperson thanked the representatives of observer organizations for their contributions to the work of the Committee and for their assistance to Members.

10 OTHER BUSINESS

10.1 Brazil – Animal products: recent measures implemented

10.1. Brazil provided an update on the actions taken regarding the irregular practices involving misconduct of some private and public agents. Brazil reported on the actions taken by the Ministry of Agriculture in addition to those that were communicated to the SPS Committee at the March meeting (G/SPS/GEN/1545). First, the Sanitary Inspection Regulation (RIISPOA) was updated with the objective of fighting economic fraud and improving food safety, including severe penalties for irregularities ranging from heavy fines to losing the federal inspection approval seal (SIF) in case of persisted non-compliance. Second, the Ministry of Agriculture established a compliance programme, which would provide enrolled companies with a certification seal.

10.2. Brazil stressed that the identified irregularities were related to economic fraud and did not compromise the safety and quality of the products consumed in Brazil and exported to other markets. Brazil remained confident that their sanitary controls were robust and trustworthy, and thanked trade partners that expressed confidence in their system by keeping their markets open to their animal products.

10.2 Brazil – Discussion paper on SPS measures (COA-SS RD/AG/57)

10.3. Brazil informed the SPS Committee of its joint submission with Argentina to the Committee on Agriculture in Special Session of a discussion paper on SPS measures as room document RD/AG/57, with the objective to start a discussion on SPS issues that could be part of the deliverables for the next Ministerial Conference, in Buenos Aires. Brazil and Argentina had taken note of the comments and expressions of interest conveyed to them in the COA-SS, and invited Members to present additional inputs.

10.3 Burkina Faso

10.4. Burkina Faso expressed appreciation for the SPS-related support provided to African countries, and highlighted the opportunity provided by SPS Committee meetings to obtain information and ownership of SPS matters.

11 DATE AND AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETINGS

11.1. The next regular meeting of the Committee was tentatively scheduled for 2-3 November 2017, with a Workshop on Transparency scheduled for 30-31 October. An informal meeting was planned on 1 November 2017.

11.2. The Committee agreed to the following tentative agenda for its upcoming regular meeting:

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Information sharing
 - a. Information from Members on relevant activities
 - b. Information from OIE, Codex and IPPC on relevant activities
3. Specific trade concerns
 - a. New issues
 - b. Issues previously raised
 - c. Information on resolution of issues
4. Operation and implementation of the SPS Agreement
 - a. Equivalence
 - b. Pest- or disease-free areas
 - c. Operation of transparency provisions
 - d. Special and differential treatment
 - e. Monitoring the use of international standards
 - i. New issues
 - ii. Issues previously raised
 - f. Fourth Review
5. Cross-cutting issues
6. Technical assistance and cooperation
 - a. Information from the Secretariat
 - i. WTO SPS activities
 - ii. STDF
 - b. Information from Members
7. Concerns with private and commercial standards
8. Observers
 - a. Information from Observer organizations
 - b. Requests for observer status
9. Other business
10. Date and agenda of next meeting

11.3. Members were asked to take note of the following deadlines:

- For submitting comments on the draft programme for the transparency workshop and to suggest possible speakers: **Thursday, 10 August 2017**;
 - For submitting comments on the proposal for follow-up to the workshop on Pesticide MRLs submitted by Kenya, Uganda and United States: **Thursday, 10 August 2017**;
 - For submitting comments on the Chairperson's proposed new language, contained in RD/SPS/16: **Friday, 15 September**;
 - For identifying new issues for consideration under the monitoring procedure and for requesting that those items be put on the agenda: **Thursday, 19 October 2017**;
 - For the distribution of the Airgram: **Friday, 20 October 2017**.
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