

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

G/SPS/GEN/726
4 October 2006

(06-4759)

Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

OVERVIEW OF SPS-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORTED TO THE WTO/OECD TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING DATABASE

Note by the Secretariat¹

Introduction

1. This note is one part of efforts by the Secretariat to identify as accurately and completely as possible SPS-related technical assistance flows. The analysis is based on data reported on SPS-related technical assistance to the WTO OECD Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB) and a parallel database established with funding from the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF).²
2. A significant problem in the elaboration of this document has been under-reporting of assistance provided. The database constructed in 2004 with funding from the STDF improved reporting by partners in the Facility (STDF).³ Comparison of documents on technical assistance activities circulated by Members and observers to the SPS Committee with their entries in the TCBDB, however, highlighted a far more serious problem of under-reporting. For example, data reported for one Member to the TCBDB showed a total of eight entries for SPS-related technical assistance in the period 2001-2003. In contrast, that Member's submission to the SPS Committee on its technical assistance offered showed that a total of 115 projects had been funded between 2000-2002.
3. On the basis of submissions to the SPS Committee by Members and observers on technical assistance activities, additional entries have been made over the past six months to the TCBDB.⁴ As a result, the total number of entries has climbed from 393 for the period 2001-2003 (in the STDF database) to 2,475 for 2001-2006 (in the TCBDB).

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 or obligations under the WTO.

² <http://tcbdb.wto.org> The Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB) has been established by the WTO jointly with the OECD to provide information on trade-related technical assistance and capacity building projects. It covers national as well as regional projects. It is an on-going activity and, at present, the period of coverage is 2001 to 2004, partial 2005 and beyond. Data is reported by bilateral donors and multilateral/regional agencies. The STDF database (<http://stdfdb.wto.org>) was established in 2003. Data coverage is the period 2001-2003.

³ STDF partner organizations are the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the World Organization for Animal Health and the World Trade Organization. For more information on the STDF see G/SPS/GEN/523 and G/SPS/GEN/718.

⁴ In particular additional entries were made to the TCBDB on the basis of documents from the following Members and observers: Australia (G/SPS/GEN/472), European Communities (G/SPS/GEN/669); United States (G/SPS/GEN/181/Add.1, G/SPS/GEN/181/Add.2, G/SPS/GEN/181/Add.3, G/SPS/GEN/181/Add.4, G/SPS/GEN/181/Add.5, G/SPS/GEN/181/Add.5/Rev.1); IICA (G/SPS/GEN/235, 263, 286, 310, 333, 350, 376, 427, 431, 473, 496, 497, 518, 549, 570, 627); and OIRSA (G/SPS/GEN/262, 282, 307, 395, 408, 443, 474, 494, 524, 553, 580).

4. Unfortunately, the problem of data under-reporting persists and the TCBDB gives only a partial picture of the SPS-related technical assistance provided. For example, the database does not yet include New Zealand's submission (G/SPS/GEN/352), nor Australia's most recent information on technical assistance projects (G/SPS/GEN/717). Not all Members or observers providing SPS-related technical assistance have circulated such documents. In addition, a number of other organizations active in this area, e.g. regional development banks, are not in a position to report directly to the SPS Committee. Furthermore, data for 2005 and 2006 submitted directly to the TCBDB is itself only partial data. Data collection efforts are still on-going for both years.

5. Another problem in evaluating technical assistance activities is that of under-valuation of the assistance given. Of the 2,475 entries in the TCBDB for SPS-related technical assistance activities, only 1,028 (41 per cent) have a monetary value attached. Thus the total figure of US\$1,093 million in SPS-related technical assistance for the period 2001-2006 is a clear under-estimation of the value of SPS-related technical assistance actually offered in this period. Not only does this figure not value all entries in the database, it does not include a possibly significant number of additional activities which went unreported.

6. Finally, it is important to distinguish between entries in the database and projects. One project may generate a number of entries. For example, a WTO regional workshop including 10 Members will generate 10 entries – one for each Member. For a project running between 2002-2004 for 5 Members, the total number of entries will be 15 (5 per year in 2002, 2003 and 2004). Hence the 115 projects identified in Australia's document G/SPS/GEN/472 generated a total of 148 entries on the database.

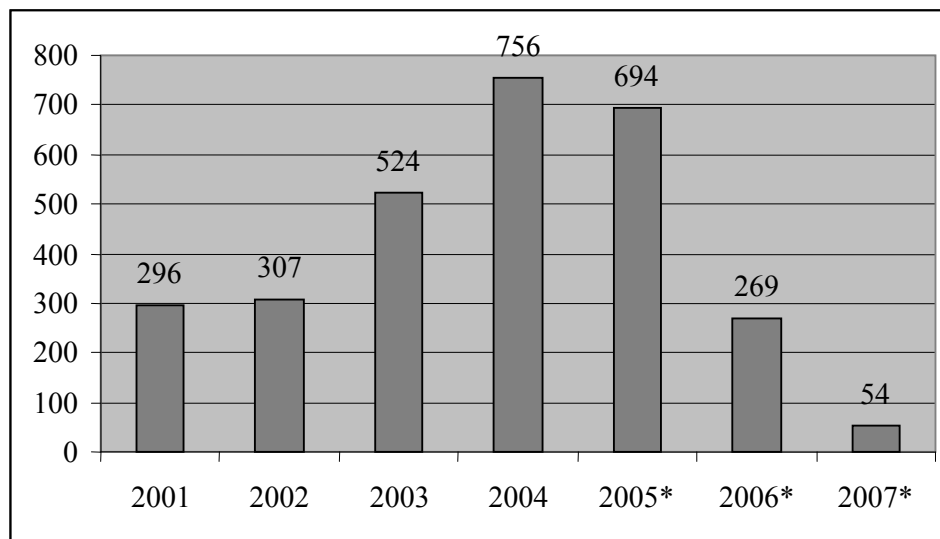
7. Despite the present shortcomings in the available data, some valuable information about SPS-related technical assistance can nonetheless be gleaned from the database.

Overview of assistance reported

8. For the period 2001-2006, a total of 2,475 entries were reported in the WTO-OECD trade capacity building database for SPS-related technical assistance. Figure 1 shows the total number of entries reported per year. Figure 2 shows the total value of assistance offered in the same period.

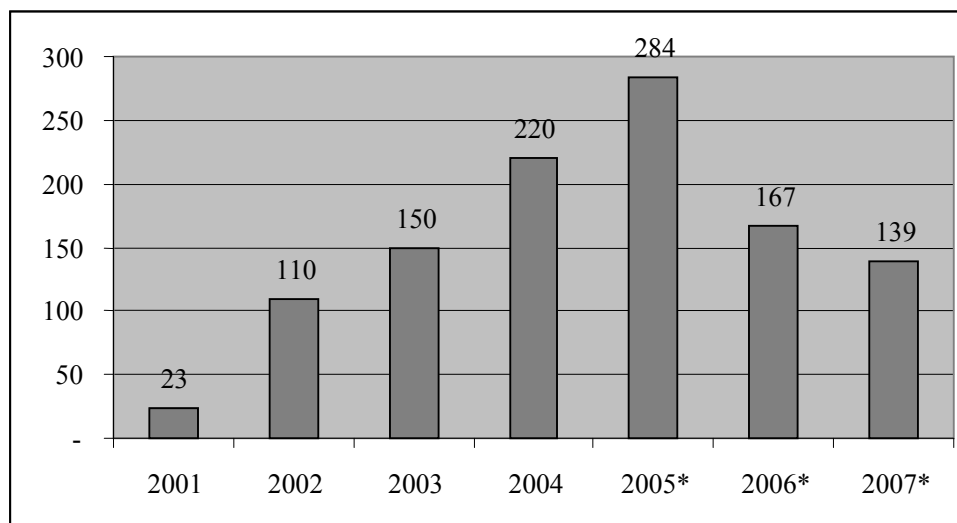
9. From the figures, it is clear that SPS-related technical assistance entries more than doubled in number and value between 2002-2004. For 2005 and 2006, only partial data has been reported. Thus the apparent decline in assistance offered after 2005 may be related to partial data, rather than any reduction in assistance activities by Members. Anecdotal evidence, such as pledges for the fight against highly pathogenic avian influenza, would suggest that the upward trend in the volume and value of assistance may well continue in 2005 and 2006.

Figure 1: Total number of entries for SPS-related assistance per year*



*partial data

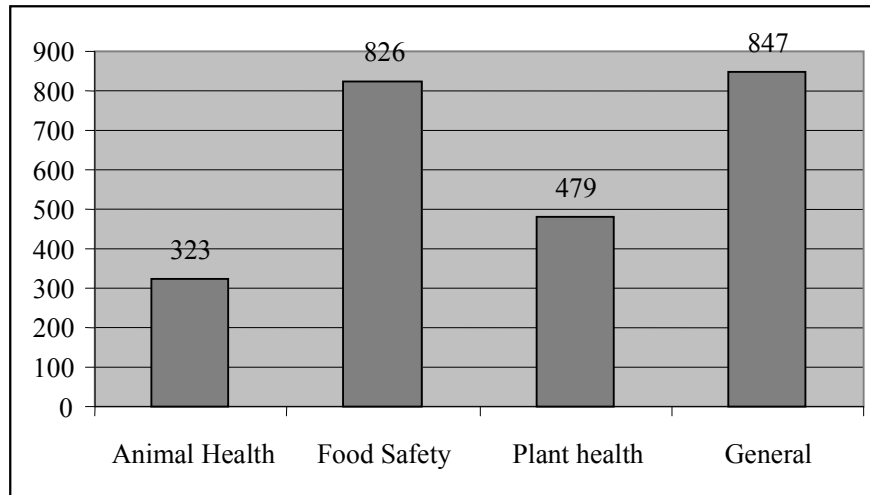
Figure 2: Total value of entries for SPS-related assistance per year in US\$ (millions)*



*partial data. Recall also that only 41 per cent of data reported had a monetary value attached.

10. Of the entries reported in the database, the largest number were reported in the general category (Table 3). This category includes assistance furthering the implementation of the SPS Agreement such as the SPS initiative for the Americas or WTO technical assistance activities. In addition, entries covering more than one category, e.g. both plant and animal quarantine, were reported in this category rather than in both categories. Food safety entries were second in number, followed by plant and animal health. Entries do not, however, give any idea as to the scope or value of the assistance offered. For example, a three-day workshop for ten countries generates more entries than a two year animal disease control programme for four countries.

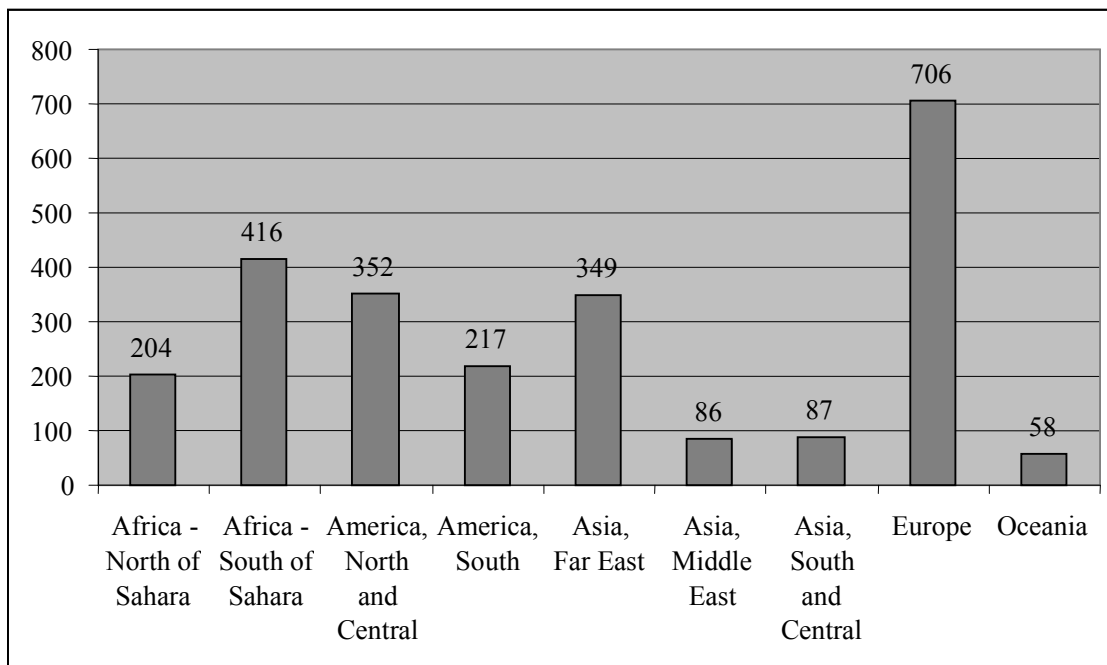
Figure 3: Total entries by SPS-related assistance subject area, 2001-2006*



*partial data for 2005 and 2006

11. Figure 4 shows recipients of SPS technical assistance by regional grouping for the period 2001-2006. The largest recipient of technical assistance in terms of the number of entries in the database was Europe. This figure reflects assistance provided for enlargement of the European Communities to enable new members to adopt the "acquis communautaire" and SPS-related assistance given to transition economies.

Figure 4: Total SPS-related assistance entries by region, 2001-2006*

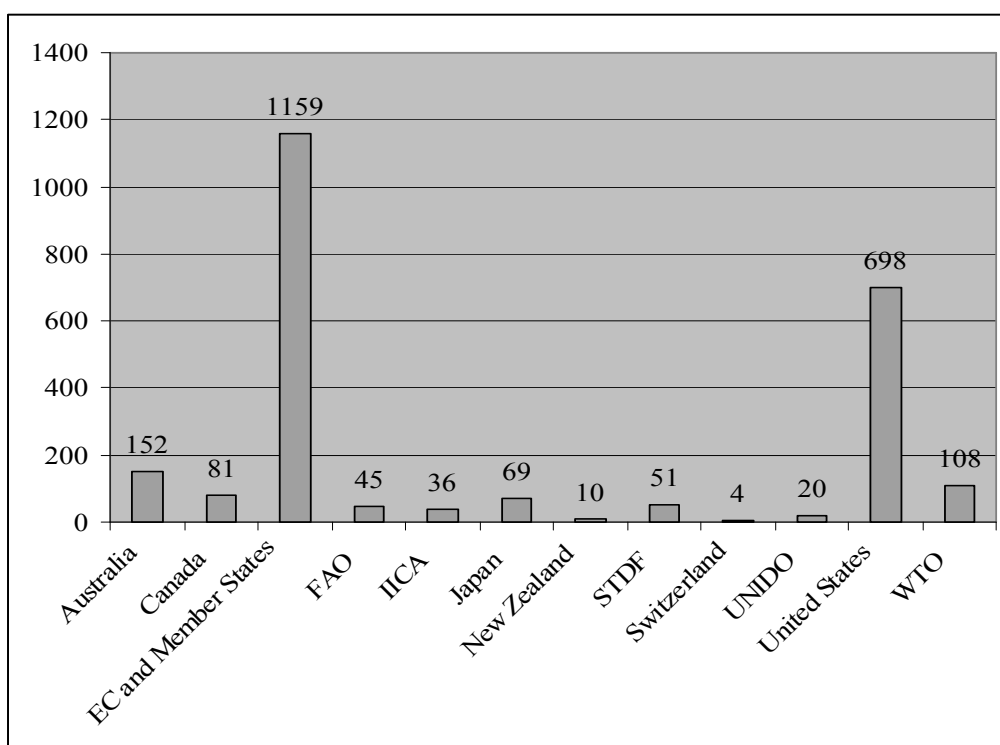


*partial data for 2005 and 2006

12. The second largest beneficiary of assistance was Sub-Saharan African with 416 entries at a total value of US\$221 million. A total of 328 entries appeared on the database at a value of US\$201 million for SPS technical assistance directed to Least Developed Countries for the period 2001-2006.⁵ This figure corresponds to approximately 13 per cent of the total number of entries.

13. Figure 5 shows the total number of entries by donor. The European Communities and its member States had the largest number of entries for SPS technical assistance, 1,159 entries, or approximately 47 per cent of total entries. The table also highlights how extensive is the problem of under-reporting. For example, Norway is reported with only one entry, Switzerland with four, New Zealand a total of 10 entries, the World Bank with five entries, etc. Actual provision of SPS-related technical assistance in the period 2001-2006 is likely to have been much higher by these and by other donors than reported in the database.⁶

Figure 5: Total number of entries by donor, 2001-2006*



*partial data for 2005 and 2006

Analysis of assistance offered to Members having replied to G/SPS/GEN/295

14. In total, 33 Members replied to the questionnaire circulated to the SPS Committee on technical assistance (G/SPS/W/113 and G/SPS/GEN/295/addenda).⁷ In the Annex to this document,

⁵ As noted above, the monetary values of assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa and Least Developed Countries under-estimates the real value of assistance offered.

⁶ For New Zealand, see for example G/SPS/GEN/352.

⁷ Submissions from two Members have not been considered in this analysis. Cyprus became a member of the European Communities on 1 May 2004. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been superseded by the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro. In addition, both Costa Rica and Panama circulated two completed questionnaires with different addenda numbers.

an overview of assistance received by Member replying to the questionnaire is provided. No comparison of assistance offered with requests submitted has been made in this document. Given the partial nature of the data (in particular for 2005 and 2006), such an analysis is premature. The brief analysis below highlights general trends.

15. It would appear that the majority of assistance has been offered through multi-country projects. Assistance given by certain donor Members, in particular the European Communities, has tended to focus on thematic programmes (e.g., the EC Programme Initiative on Pesticides, Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions, and Strengthening SPS Systems for the Food and Feed Regulations) aimed at specific geographical groupings (African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) grouping in this case).⁸ For Members in the Caribbean, Central and South America, the importance of IICA and OIRSA as vehicles for the regional mobilization of SPS-related technical assistance is clear from the tables.

16. Further classification of the data following the typology of technical assistance offered by the WTO Secretariat in document G/SPS/GEN/GEN/206 is difficult given the differences in the level of detail provided by donors on their specific activities. Entries range from "SPS seminar" to "prevention of black sigatoka" and a detailed explanation of the associated programme. Furthermore, even with the detailed explanation it is not always clear as to whether or not a project is training based (e.g., development of soft infrastructure) or if it is also concerned with "hard infrastructure", (e.g., upgrading laboratory equipment, etc.). More detailed information is needed before any analysis can be made as to the type of assistance being offered.

17. On the basis of multi-annual thematic programmes, it is possible to give some estimation of future assistance in the SPS area. Figure 2 above estimates the value of SPS assistance in 2007 already at US\$139 million. Predicting future assistance at a specific country level is more difficult, however, one can say with confidence that a particular Member may be eligible to apply for assistance under a particular scheme – often a multi-annual thematic programme (e.g., EC Programme Initiative for Pesticides).

18. From the perspective of WTO's technical assistance, all 33 Members which responded to the technical assistance questionnaire have benefited from one or more training activities offered by the WTO on the SPS Agreement. Most commonly, this training activity has taken the form of participation in a regional workshop. For the 33 Members listed there are a total of 76 entries for regional workshops (covering the period 2001-2005). On average, each Member benefited from 2.3 invitations to a regional workshop (with four participants typically invited from each Member). In addition, some 15 national seminars were organized. A further 12 Members also benefited from an invitation to the Special Meeting on Enquiry Points in 2003.

Effectiveness of assistance offered

19. Data entries on the TCBDB database provide no guidance as to the effectiveness of the assistance offered and its eventual impact for the beneficiary. The TCBDB provides a description of the project and, in some cases, a contact person for enquiries. Typically, the contact person is an official of the donor agency extending the assistance. No contact person is provided for the beneficiary.

⁸ One problem treating such data is knowing whether or not a particular Member has benefited from assistance provided to a grouping of which that Member is part. Thus it is not possible to know whether or not e.g., Antigua and Barbuda has specifically benefited from the Programme Initiative for Pesticides for ACP countries.

20. To obtain information on the effectiveness of SPS-related technical assistance a questionnaire was e-mailed to approximately 100 contact persons listed for SPS-related technical assistance in April 2006.⁹ In total, 29 replies were received. This represents a sample size of just over one per cent of total entries in the database and cannot be considered as representative.

Table 1: Responses to questionnaire on effectiveness of SPS-related technical assistance

Question	Yes	No
Was the project designed in response to a particular trade or SPS (i.e. food safety, animal or plant health) problem in the beneficiary ?	79%	21%
Was the project requested directly by the beneficiary?	86%	14%
Was the project designed as part of an evaluation of the beneficiary's needs ?	83%	17%
Was the project formulated as part of a national plan developed either by the beneficiary, the donor or another donor organization (e.g. as part of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper)?	73%	27%
Was the project designed as part of on-going programme activities in a particular area designed by the donor offering the assistance?	55%	45%
Was any final project evaluation undertaken?	42%	58%
Did this evaluation include an examination of the impact on the beneficiary? (Of the 42% of projects which evaluated the project)	75%	25%
Was there any follow-on project ?	24%	76%
Can the project be considered as an example of best practice?	52%	28%

21. Although the sample size cannot be described as representative, the answers given are interesting. Eighty-six per cent of the projects were commissioned in response to a request by a beneficiary, showing a high degree of "demand-responsiveness" among the donors surveyed. The fact that only 42 per cent of projects were evaluated on completion and that 25 per cent of those did not look at the effect on the beneficiary shows that, within this sample, there may be little opportunity to learn lessons from the assistance provided. This is unfortunate given that 52 per cent of respondents were of the opinion that the project was an example of best practice – and 28 per cent were of a contrary opinion.

22. It is important to underline that evaluations were sent to the donors extending support rather than to beneficiary Members. It would be interesting to compare evaluations of effectiveness between assistance providers and beneficiaries. The report of the Implementation Workshop held on 31 March 2006 and related communications from Members are of interest in this regard.¹⁰

23. Participant evaluation forms circulated during WTO technical assistance activities also provide one way of comparing the potentially differing evaluations of assistance providers and beneficiaries. The table below highlights the success rating as measured by replies to participants' evaluation forms and back-to-office reports completed by WTO Staff Members in the period 2003-2005.

⁹ This was a sample size of approximately 15% of entries on the TCBDB in April 2006. Subsequent updating of the TCBDB means that the initial sample size was only 2.4% of the total number of entries.

¹⁰ G/SPS/R/41.

Table 2: Evaluation of SPS-related technical assistance activities offered by WTO 2003-2005

Average duration	Beneficiaries (%)		Success Rating* (%P)**			Success Rating* (%WTO)			Effectiveness (%)			Efficiency (%)			Design (%)	
	Men	Women	A	B	C	A	B	C	▲	▶	▼	●	●●	●●●	☺	☹
about 3 days	67	33	44	50	6	33	39	28	74	16	10	79	5.5	5.5	63	37
	Total: 1,015															

Legend

* A = Very successful; B = Successful; C=Satisfactory

** P = Rating by Participants

▲ = The objective was fully achieved; ▶ = The objective was partially achieved; ▼ = The objective was not achieved

● Very efficient; ●● Satisfactory, ●●● Less than satisfactory

☺ = Objective agreed with beneficiaries; ☹ = WTO determined objectives

24. From the above, it is clear that participants rated the success of technical assistance activities more highly (94 per cent success rate) than WTO staff involved in providing the assistance (72 per cent). A further anomaly in the figures is that while 74 per cent and 79 per cent of participants were of the opinion that the activities were effective and efficient, 39 per cent felt that the WTO had established the objective for the activity rather than the beneficiary.¹¹

Conclusion

25. This document is a first attempt to survey the provision of technical assistance, in particular with respect to those Members having submitted technical assistance questionnaires to the SPS Committee. The document highlights the utility of the WTO OECD Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB) as a tool with which to monitor the supply of SPS-related technical assistance. However, under-reporting of data by Members means that only a partial picture of assistance flows is currently available. Further improving data reporting is key if the TCBDB is to operate as an effective mechanism to monitor the supply of technical assistance.

26. The TCBDB is a useful tool for analysis of assistance given, and also registers multi-year programme commitments which extend into the future – typically for thematic programmes (e.g., EC's Programme Initiative for Pesticides). However, the TCBDB cannot presently be used to estimate the future provision of SPS technical assistance with any accuracy. For example, assistance at national level tends to be the result of specific interaction between the beneficiary and donor. In addition, a first step in the development of projects tends to be a survey of the beneficiary's needs. The TCBDB does not log such preparations, only resultant projects.

27. The TCBDB unfortunately does not provide a mechanism for reporting on the effectiveness of technical assistance per se. A first rudimentary survey of the effectiveness of SPS-related technical assistance projects has been conducted with interesting results. However the sample size of the data set precludes this from being seen as a representative sample. A more thorough survey of assistance,

¹¹ A comprehensive review of all WTO trade related technical assistance has been circulated to Members in document WT/COMTD/W/152 for consideration at the next Committee on Trade and Development on 3 November 2006.

canvassing the opinion of both donors and recipients, would assist in determining the effectiveness of current assistance – and how, if necessary, it might be improved. It is useful to note that one of the recommendations arising from the current Task Force on a medium-term strategy for the STDF is for further research on technical assistance in the SPS area and for the STDF to act as a vehicle for coordination in this regard.

28. With respect to SPS-related technical assistance offered through the WTO Global Trust Fund, the survey of beneficiaries indicates general satisfaction with activities offered. A thorough review of WTO technical assistance has been circulated to the Committee on Trade and Development. Recommendations for change may result from that document (WT/COMTD/W/152) and some may apply to activities with a specific SPS focus. The Secretariat is also keen to identify mechanisms to respond better to Members' needs by making WTO technical assistance activities more effective, precise and operational.

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Antigua and Barbuda (G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.35)</p>	<p>Canada: Regional workshops on Codex (2001 and 2002); Food safety in the poultry sector (2002 and 2003). EC: Strengthening Fisheries Products for ACP states (2003-2007). FAO: Strengthening of Food Control and Safety of Fish for export (2001-2003). IICA: Executive Series on Leadership in Food Safety; Strengthening of the CARICOM countries in the Codex Alimentarius (2001-2002). US: Food safety in the poultry sector (2003); Strengthening food-borne disease prevention (2004).</p>	<p>EC: Strengthening quarantine systems (2002-2005). Avian Influenza (2006). IICA: International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002).</p>	<p>EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides for ACP states (2002-2010). FAO: Assistance for the Management of the Pink Hibiscus Mealybug (2003-2004). Assistance for the Management of the Giant African Snail (2002). IICA: Caribbean Regional Invasive Species Strategy (with University of West Indies, CABI International, Caribbean Agricultural and Research and Development Institute); Regional technical consultation on International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (with IPPC 2002, 2003), Pest risk analysis training (2002); Prevention of black sigatoka in the Caribbean.</p>	<p>EC: Trade.Com project for ACP states (2004-2010). Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007). Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). IICA: Initiative for the Americas; Training of WTO enquiry points (2003); Regional co-ordination meeting for Enquiry Points (2002); Training on GAP, HACCP and traceability; feasibility study on establishment of Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency; Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Presentation of the preliminary versions of the Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) (2005); Introduction of a national strategy for good agricultural practices; Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002); Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America. Meeting of the Agricultural Negotiators of the Americas. STDF/CARICOM Survey of laboratory capacity (2006) US: SPS compliance (2001); Modernization of legislation and control systems (2002 and 2003); Information on Bioterrorism Regulations (2004); Biotechnology conferences (2003). WTO: Regional workshops (2003 and 2005).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Barbados G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.30</p>	<p>Canada: Regional workshops on Codex (2001 and 2002); Food safety in the poultry sector (2002 and 2003). EC: Strengthening Fisheries Products for ACP states (2003-2007). IICA: Executive Series on Leadership in Food Safety; Strengthening of the CARICOM countries in the Codex Alimentarius (2001-2002). US: Food safety in the poultry sector (2003); Strengthening food-borne disease prevention (2004).</p>	<p>EC: Strengthening quarantine systems (2002-2005). Avian Influenza (2006). IICA: International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002).</p>	<p>EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides for ACP states (2002-2010). IICA: Caribbean Regional Invasive Species Strategy (with University of West Indies, CABI International, Caribbean Agricultural and Research and Development Institute); Regional technical consultation on International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (with IPPC 2002, 2003); Pest risk analysis training (2002).</p>	<p>EC: Trade.Com project for ACP states (2004-2010). Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007). Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). IICA: Initiative for the Americas; Training of WTO enquiry points (2003); Training on GAP, HACCP and traceability, regional coordination meeting for Enquiry Points (2002); feasibility study on establishment of Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency. Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Presentation of the preliminary versions of the Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) (2005); Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002); Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America. Meeting of the Agricultural Negotiators of the Americas. STDF/CARICOM Survey of laboratory capacity (2006) US: SPS compliance (2001); Modernization of legislation and control systems (2002 and 2003); Information on Bioterrorism Regulations (2004); Biotechnology conferences (2003). WTO: Regional workshops (2003, 2005).</p>
<p>Belarus G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.7</p>				<p>IAEA: Rehabilitation of the Chernobyl Affected Territories (2001-2002). WTO: Regional seminars (2002, 2004, 2006).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>China G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.24</p>	<p>Australia: HACCP-based Food Safety Planning to 15 Chinese government managers (2001-2002); Training in Epidemiology and Laboratory Techniques (2001-2002); Training in parasitology and immunology (2001-2002); Training in immunological laboratory techniques (2001-2002); Training for three Vietnamese scientists (January 2002) and for one Chinese scientist (June 2002) (2001-2002). Canada: Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) presentation (2004). EC: Training seminar in China on residue testing (2002-2003). FAO: Strengthening testing capability for food safety (2004-2006). Germany: Implementation of food safety standards in selected value chain (2005); Japan: Import and export FOOD inspection (2003); Mycotoxin inspection in food</p>	<p>Australia: Lecture series in risk assessment and disease free zoning (2001-2002). Canada: National Animal Health Program (2002). EC: Training on AI (2005). FAO: Strengthening Capability to Control Residues of Toxic Chemical in Meat and Other Food of Animal Origin (2001-2002). Switzerland: China: Quality Production of Poultry (2004). US: Animal quarantine and inspection (2003).</p>	<p>Australia: IPM improvement of brassica vegetable crops (2001-2002); Population models and immunocontraceptive vaccines for rodents (2001-2002); Postharvest handling and disease control in melons (2001-2002); Integrating phosphine fumigation practices into grain storage systems (2001-2002); Impact of heavy metals on sustainability of fertilisation (2001-2002). UK: Epidemiology of Banana Bacterial Wilt (2002-2003). US: Fundation of a fruit fly research program in China (2004).</p>	<p>APEC: SPS Implementation Program (2002). Australia: Visiting students from China (2001-2002). Canada: Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group (ATCWG) (2001); Research, Development and Extension of Agricultural Biotechnology Sub-Group (2001); SPS Workshop (2002); Capacity Building (2002-2003); Small Farmers Adapting to Global Markets (2003-2004). EC: WTO Programme II (2002-2003); SPS expert mission to China, residues (two missions) (2003); EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006); EU food standards and import requirements for fishery and aquaculture products (2006). France: Coopération bilatérale France (2003, 2005). UK: Visit for High Level Chinese Officials responsible for Pesticides and related matters (2004). US: Grain feed training workshop (2003); China Fisheries & Seafood Expo (2003); WTO-SPS Leadership Development Training for PRC officials (2004); Perishable Foods</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>China G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.24 (Cont'd)</p>	<p>(2003); Food sanitation (2004). UK: Pesticide Safety Directorate presentation (2005); US: TA for International Food Safety (2002); JIFSAN Distance Learning Program in Food Safety Risk Analysis (2003); Workshop on soyfood and soymilk processing techniques (2004); Scientific Cooperation Food Safety Research Collaboration with China (2004); Lecture and consultation on microbiological issues in food safety (2004); Launch of Microbiological Rapid Methods Short Course by University of Kansas and lecture on Codex Alimentarius system and activities of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (2004); Training workshop on Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) (2005); Food safety training workshop (2005).</p>			<p>Conference in Shanghai (2004); Workshop on biotech testing methodologies and risk assessment (2004). WTO: National seminar (2001); Regional workshop (2002, 2004); Regional training course (2005).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Colombia G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.10</p>	<p>IICA: Executive Series on Leadership in Food Safety; Supporting training and upgrading programmes in connection with risk mitigation practices; Training in HACCP (with the World Bank). EC: EU food standards and import requirements for fishery and aquaculture products (2006); EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006).</p>	<p>France: Seminar on animal health (2003). FAO/IICA: Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005). FAO/OIE/others: Global Framework for the Control of Trans-Boundary Diseases (2005). IICA: Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS); Hemispheric workshop on BSE; International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002). OIRSA: Regional project for the Strengthening of Sanitary Surveillance Services for Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (2001-2006).</p>	<p>IICA: Workshop wood packaging materials used in international trade (2004 and 2005); Meeting on Regional Technical Consultation on Phytosanitary Measures (2002-2003). OIRSA: Support to Sub-Group on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (TA provided between 2006 and 2001). Four draft international standards for phytosanitary measures (2001-2006). Meetings for Registration Chiefs (2001). Spain: Management and conservation of forest generic resources.</p>	<p>IICA: Good Agricultural Practice for fruit, vegetable and animal products. Initiative for the Americas (2003); Performance Vision Strategy instrument (2005); International Portal on Food Safety Animal and Plant Health regional workshop (2006 with FAO); Strengthening Codex contact points; Regional co-ordination meeting for Enquiry Points (2002); Assistance on WTO notifications (in collaboration with Argentina's Enquiry Point); Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005). OIRSA: Strategic plans for individual countries (2001-2006); Project for the support of intraregional trade (2001-2006); VIFINEX project (2001-2006). Spain: Application of genetic markers in agriculture and evaluation of agro-food projects (2003). UNIDO: Implementation of support infrastructure to comply with TBT and SPS requirements (2004-5). US: Improving Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (2004). WTO: Regional workshops (2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Costa Rica G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.18</p>	<p>Canada: Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) Audit Training (2005). EC: Regional workshop on EU food standards and import requirements for fishery and aquaculture products. EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006). FAO: Development of an integrated system of quality assurance for food analysis laboratories in Central America (2004-2006). OIRSA: Technical lectures (2001-2006); Training on HACCP (2001); International Course on Official Certification in Food Safety for Food services (2001); Seminar on dairy product hygiene and production in Central America (2001). US: Food and Drug Administration (FDA) - Safety of Food Additives (2003); Training on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) for Costa Rica (2004).</p>	<p>IICA: Hemispheric workshop on BSE; International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002); Seminar on foot-and-mouth disease and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) (2001). OIRSA: Support by services of experts (2001-2006); Regional Project for the Strengthening of Surveillance Services for Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (2001-2006). STDF: Support to preparation of traceability scheme for Costa Rican livestock (2006)</p>	<p>FAO: Integral Management of Coffee Pest (<i>Broca</i>) and the Prevention of its Dispersion in the Brunca Region in Costa Rica and Panama. (2001-2003). IICA: Workshop wood packaging materials used in international trade (2004); IPPC workshop to review draft international standards for phytosanitary measures (2004). IICA/NAPPO/PPC: Workshop to review draft international standards for phytosanitary measures. OIRSA: Four draft international standards for phytosanitary measures (2001-2006). Meetings for Registration Chiefs (2001). Establishment of Medfly- free areas (2001).</p>	<p>Canada: Import Requirements (2002); SPS Workshop -Regional Central America (2002); CFIA Organisation and Labelling Workshop (2003); Canadian International Development Agency project on SPS in Central America (2004). IICA: Meeting on SPS Initiative for the countries of America (2002-2007). Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Regional workshop on the International Portal for Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health (2006); Assistance in identifying regional needs and sources of cooperation; Strengthening capabilities and participation of national enquiry points; Studying of proposed standards notified by the countries to the WTO SPS Committee; Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002); IPPC Technical Consultation on phytosanitary measures (2002). OIRSA: Support of intraregional trade (2001-2006). VIFINEX project (2001-2006). Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America; Meeting of the Agricultural Negotiators of the Americas. Spain: Technical Assistance Agreement in Animal and Plant Health (2003). US: PROALCA (I) - TRADE (2002). WTO: Regional training course (2005, 2006).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Cuba G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.13</p>	<p>EC: EU food standards and import requirements for fishery and aquaculture products (2006); EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006). FAO: Evaluation of Methods of Analysis for Determining Mycotoxin Contamination of Food and Feed (2001-2002); Development of an integrated system of quality assurance for food analysis laboratories in Central America. (2004-2006). IICA: Strengthening Agricultural Quarantine Services (SAQS) (2002-2005); Training in Good Agricultural Practices, traceability and HAACP.</p>	<p>EC: Avian Influenza (2006).</p>	<p>EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides (2002-2010). FAO: Harmonized Quarantine Regulations for Fruit Irradiation (2001). IICA: Workshop on the regulations governing the wood packaging materials used in international trade (2004); Workshop on Regulations Governing the Wood Packaging Materials Used in International Trade (2004); Project to prevent the propagation of black sigatoka.</p>	<p>EC: TRADE.COM (2004-2010); Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007); Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). IICA: Regional workshop on the International Portal for Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health (2006); Presentation of the preliminary versions of the Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) (2005); Assistance in identifying regional needs and sources of cooperation; Strengthening capabilities and participation of national enquiry points; Studying of proposed standards notified by the countries to the WTO SPS Committee; Training aimed at strengthening enquiry points. UNIDO: Support for the enforcement of SPS and food safety measures to enhance agro-industrial export development activities (2004-2005); WTO: Regional workshops (2003, 2005); Enquiry Point meeting (2003).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Dominian Republic G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.33</p>	<p>EC: EU food standards and import requirements for fishery and aquaculture products (2006); EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006). FAO: Development of an integrated system of quality assurance for food analysis laboratories in Central America (2004-2006). IICA: Training in HACCP (with the World Bank); Training in Good Agricultural Practices, traceability and HACCP (2003); Feasibility study on an agricultural health and food safety agency in the Caribbean. US: TA to Evaluate Pesticide Residue Testing Laboratory (2004); Training Pesticide Application Trainers (2004).</p>	<p>EC: Strengthening Quarantine Services (SAQS) (2002-2005); Avian Influenza (2006). IICA: Hemispheric workshop on BSE; International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002).</p>	<p>EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides (2002-2010). IICA: Meeting of the Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean (CGPC); Project to prevent the propagation of black sigatoka.</p>	<p>EC: TRADE.COM (2004-2010); Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007). Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). IICA: Meeting on SPS Initiative for the countries of America (2002); Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Presentation of the preliminary versions of the Performance, Vision and Strategy (2005); Presentation of the draft Caribbean Regional Invasive Species Strategy (CRISIS); Training aimed at strengthening enquiry points; Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002); Joint IICA/ WTO module on "Tourism and Food Safety" (2002); Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America; Meeting of the Agricultural Negotiators of the Americas. US: Training and Capacity Building on US Bio-Terrorism Legislation (2004); Training in US Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) Act (2004). WTO: National seminar (2002); Regional workshops (2003, 2005, 2006).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Egypt G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.1</p>	<p>EC: Traceability of agro-industrial products for the European Market (2003-2006). FAO: Use of irradiation to ensure hygienic quality of fresh, pre-cut and vegetables and other minimally processed food of plant origin (2001-2005); Evaluation of Methods of Analysis for Determining Mycotoxin Contamination of Food and Feed (2001-2002). Japan: Mycotoxin inspection in food (2003). Sweden: Development of quality and regulatory infrastructure for food safety and quality for the countries in SADC, North Africa, East and West Africa (2003-2004). US: Egypt Codex Alimentarius Workshop (2003).</p>	<p>EC: Epidemiology and new generation vaccines for Ehrlichia and Anaplasma infections of ruminants; Integrated consortium on ticks and tick-borne diseases; Avian Influenza (2006).</p>	<p>FAO: Management of the Peach Fruit Fly (<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>) in the Middle East and North Africa (2002-2004)</p>	<p>EC: Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP) (2005-2010). Spain: Design and implementation of a centre of technology transfer for small and medium enterprises in the Egyptian agri-food sector (2002). UK: Global programme in Capacity Building and TA to assist developing countries in trade and SPS measures (2003-2004). US: Agriculture Technology Utilization and Transfer (2002); Technical Assistance for Agriculture Policy Reform (2002); Growth through Globalization (2002); Agricultural Exports and Rural Incomes (2003); Agricultural Trade Enhancement Project (2004). WTO: Regional workshops (2001, 2003, 2006); National seminar (2001, 2006); Enquiry Point meeting (2003).</p>
<p>Gambia G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.23</p>	<p>Sweden: Development of quality and regulatory infrastructure for food safety and quality for the countries in SADC, North Africa, East and West Africa (2003-2004).</p>	<p>EC: Epidemiology and new generation vaccines for Ehrlichia and Anaplasma infections of ruminants; Integrated consortium on ticks and tick-borne diseases; Avian Influenza (2006).</p>	<p>EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides (2002-2010).</p>	<p>EC: Participation of African nations in International Standard Setting Organisations (2006-2009); TRADE.COM (2004-2010); Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007); Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). WTO: National seminar (2003); Enquiry Point meeting (2003).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Georgia G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.3</p>	<p>Germany: Building up a competitive food economy; Application of EU quality and safety standards; Implementation of efficient food control system (2004-2007).</p>		<p>UK: Training on pesticides and the EU regulatory process (2005).</p>	<p>US: Support for Added Value Enterprises in Agriculture (2003-2004); Restructuring Assistance and Policy Advice for the Ministry of Agriculture (2003-2004). WTO: National seminar (2003); Regional workshops (2001, 2003, 2006).</p>
<p>Guatemala G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.22</p>	<p>Canada: Food Safety Agency Advisory Mission (2005); Food Safety Agency Advisory Follow Up Mission (2005). EC: EU food standards and import requirements for fishery and aquaculture products (2006); EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006). FAO: Development of an integrated system of quality assurance for food analysis labs in Central America (2004-2006). IICA: Training in HACCP in alliance with the World Bank. Spain: Technical Assistance Programmes developed for the Ministry of Health and Consumption. (2002); Course on Official Control of Foodstuffs (2004); International Course on "Quality Assurance and Safety of Agricultural Products, Rules, Systems and Experience in Spain" (2004). Sweden: Development of an overall policy on the TBT SPS Agreements (1998-2006).</p>	<p>IICA: Hemispheric workshop on BSE; International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002). OIRSA: Regional Project for the Strengthening of Sanitary Surveillance Services for Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (2001-2006).</p>	<p>IICA: Workshop wood packaging materials (2004). OIRSA: Four draft international standards for phytosanitary measures (2001-2006); Meetings for Registration Chiefs (2001). Spain: Forestry genetic resources (2004); Genomics and genetic improvement of plant species (2004).</p>	<p>Canada: SPS Workshop -Regional Central America (2002). IICA: SPS Initiative for the countries of America (2002-2007); Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Regional workshop on the International Portal for Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health (2006); Assistance in identifying regional needs and sources of cooperation; Strengthening capabilities and participation of national enquiry points; Studying of proposed standards notified by the countries to the WTO SPS Committee; Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002). Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America. OIRSA: Post-graduate course on international trade in agricultural products (2001-2006). Project for the support of intraregional trade (2001-2006); VIFINEX project (2001-2006). US: PROALCA (I) - TRADE (2002). WTO: Regional workshop (2003, 2005).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Honduras G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.26</p>	<p>EC: EU food standards and import requirements for fishery and aquaculture products (2006). EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006). FAO: Development of an integrated system of quality assurance for food analysis labs in Central America (2004-2006). IICA: Training in HACCP in alliance with the World Bank. US: Cochran Fellowship on Food Safety and Inspection of Fruits and Vegetables (2004).</p>	<p>IICA: Hemispheric workshop on BSE; International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002). OIRSA: Workshop on epidemiology and risk analysis (2001-2006). Regional Project for the Strengthening of Sanitary Surveillance Services for Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (2001-2006).</p>	<p>IICA: Workshop on the regulations governing the wood packaging materials used in international trade (2004); Fruit fly Programme in Nicaragua and Honduras. OIRSA: Four draft international standards for phytosanitary measures (2001-2006); Control of the pine beetle in Nicaragua and Honduras (2001); Meetings for Registration Chiefs (2001); Establishment of Medfly-free areas (2001).</p>	<p>Canada: Dairy Imports (2001); SPS Workshop -Regional Central America (2002). IICA: SPS Initiative for the countries of America (2002-2007). Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Regional workshop on the International Portal for Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health (2006); Assistance in identifying regional needs and sources of cooperation; Strengthening capabilities and participation of national enquiry points; Studying of proposed standards notified by the countries to the WTO SPS Committee; Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002). Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America. OIRSA: Project for the support of intraregional trade (2001-2006). VIFINEX project (2001-2006). US: PROALCA (I) – TRADE (2002); Policy & Productivity Enhancement Project (2002); International Train-the-trainer Good Agricultural Practices (2004); SPS Support to Non-traditional Agricultural Producers (2004). WTO: Enquiry Point meeting (2003); Regional training course (2005).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Indonesia G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.6</p>	<p>EC: EC-ASEAN Cooperation programme Standards, Quality and Conformity assessment (2002-2005); EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006); EU hygiene regulations, EU import and certification requirements and practical aspects (2006). FAO: Determination of profiles of human bacterial pathogens in foods by introduction of quality-assured microbiology assays (2001); Evaluation of Methods of Analysis for Determining Mycotoxin Contamination of Food and Feed (2001-2002); Irradiation to ensure the safety and quality of prepared meals (2002-2006). Japan: Improvement of Occupational Safety and Health in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (2003). Germany: Training course on food chain management fish/meat/milk, HACCP, processing, trade regulations for food safety (2004). Netherlands: DAO Food Safety Indonesia (2003-2006).</p>	<p>EC: Control of highly pathogenic avian influenza in ASEAN countries (2006).</p>	<p>UK: Training course in sampling and testing for potato ring rot disease using immunological and molecular techniques (2004).</p>	<p>APEC: SPS Implementation Program (2002). Australia: Government Sector Linkages Program (2001-2004). EC: Trade support programme (2002-2008). Netherlands: WSSD Market Access (2003-2009). Spain: Course on Export Promotion Policies (2002). WTO: National workshop (2004); Regional workshop (2002, 2003, 2004, 2005).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Kenya G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.21</p>		<p>EC: Pan-African programme for the Control of Epizootic diseases (PACE) (2000-2006); Avian Influenza (2006).</p>	<p>EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides (2002-2010). FAO: Strengthening the National Phytosanitary Capabilities (2001-2003). UK: Training on pesticide registration (2005); Training on evaluation of residues data for pesticide registration (2006); Training on toxicology and operator exposure data for pesticide registration (2006); Bean root rot disease management (2005-2006); Promotion of quality vegetable seed in Kenya (2003-2005); Technical advice in design of databases to facilitate Pesticide Registration work (2004); Assessment of registration of pest control products in Kenya (2004); Training programme on technical, policy and procedural work on pesticide registration (2004).</p>	<p>EC: Training for African countries on EU SPS legislation (2005); TRADE.COM (2004-2010); Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007). Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). Germany: Seminar and regional network on organic farming, seed trade, certification, marketing (2004-2006); Support to regional certification body (Accreditation to EurepGap scope); Group certification to EurepGAP, in collaboration with DFID (2003-2007). IDA: Agro-Food Standards (2002-2003). Netherlands: WSSD Market Access (2003-2009); EurepGap for Smallholders (2005-2008). UNIDO: Integrated Industrial Development Programme for Kenya – Fish (2003-2004); Integrated Industrial Development Programme for Kenya-fish component (2003). US: Policy Approaches to SPS Standards & Trade Policy Implications (2002); Donation of Surplus Grain Testing and Inspection Equipment in East Africa (2004). WTO: National workshop (2001); Regional workshop (2002, 2003, 2005); Enquiry Point Meeting (2003).</p> <p>WTO: National seminar (2004).</p>
<p>Maldives G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.15</p>	<p>FAO: Improved handling systems of fresh fish (2002-2004).</p>			

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Mauritius G/SPS/GEN/ 295/Add.27</p>		<p>EC: Avian Influenza (2006).</p>	<p>EC: Regional programme for plant protection in the Indian Ocean (2002-2005); Programme Initiative Pesticides (2002--2010). FAO: Strengthening Plant Health Capability in Seed and Plant Certification Schemes (2002-2003). UK: Provision of technical training on efficacy data generation and evaluation in support of pesticide product registrations (2004).</p>	<p>EC: TRADE.COM (2004-2010); Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007); Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). US: Policy Approaches to SPS Standards & Trade Policy Implications (2002). WTO: Regional workshop (2004, 2005); National seminar (2004); Enquiry Point meeting (2004)</p>
<p>Morocco G/SPS/GEN/ 295/Add.17</p>	<p>Germany: Adaptation of the food control system to international requirements (2005-2008)</p>	<p>France: Reinforcement of veterinary capacity (2001-2005); International Training by the French national veterinary school. (2005).</p>	<p>FAO: Support for the control of Yellow leaf virus of tomato plants (2002-2003).</p>	<p>Belgium: Improvement of the quality of farm (2002-2006). Canada: Capacity Building, College d'Alfred (2001); Capacity Building (2002); PFDSP - Morocco (2003). France: Seminar (2001). Germany: Training, exercises and simulation of negotiations concerning WTO (2005). US: Support for Morocco Free Trade Agreement (FTA) (2004); Morocco Agribusiness Associations Assistance (2004); Morocco Fast Track Trade Program (2004); Morocco Agriculture and Agribusiness Development (2004). WTO: Regional workshop (2001, 2002); National seminar (2001).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Nicaragua G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.36</p>	<p>EC: EU food standards and import requirements for fishery and aquaculture products (2006); EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006). FAO: Development of an integral system of quality assurance for food analysis labs in Central America (2004-2006). OIRSA: Technical lectures (TA provided between 2006 and 2001). Spain: Course on "Food, Health and Consumer Rights" (2004).</p>	<p>IICA: International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002). OIRSA: Regional Project for the Strengthening of Sanitary Surveillance Services for Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (2001-2006); Project for the control and eradication of avian diseases (2001).</p>	<p>IICA: Workshop on the regulations governing the wood packaging materials used in international trade (2004); Fruit fly Programme in Nicaragua and Honduras. OIRSA: Four draft international standards for phytosanitary measures (2001-2006); Control of the pine beetle in Nicaragua and Honduras (2001); Meetings for Registration Chiefs (2001); Establishment of Medfly-free areas (2001).</p>	<p>Canada: SPS Workshop -Regional Central America (2002). EC: Support programme for export to the EU. IICA: SPS Initiative for the America (2002-2007); Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Regional workshop on the International Portal for Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health (2006); Assistance in identifying regional needs and sources of cooperation; Strengthening capabilities and participation of national enquiry points; Studying of proposed standards notified by the countries to the WTO SPS Committee; Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002); Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America. OIRSA: Regional seminar on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures (2001-2006); Project for the support of intraregional trade (2001-2006); VIFINEX project (2001-2006); Evaluation of SPS implementation's (2001-2006). US: PROALCA (I) - TRADE (2002); Strengthening Private Sector in Formulation of Agric. Policies (PROVIA) (2002); Consultation on Dairy Export Requirement (2004). WTO: Regional workshop (2002, 2003, 2005, 2006).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Panama G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.25</p>	<p>EC: EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006). FAO: Development of an integrated system of quality assurance for food analysis laboratories in Central America. (2004-2006). IICA: Training in HACCP (with the World Bank). OIRSA: Technical lectures (2001-2006). Spain: Cooperation and Coordination Agreement on Animal Health with Panama. (2003).</p>	<p>IICA: Hemispheric workshop on BSE; International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002). OIRSA: Support services of experts (2001-2006); Regional program for the prevention, control and eradication of Newcastle Disease; Avian Influenza etc. (2001-2006); Strengthening of Sanitary Surveillance Services for Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (2001-2006).</p>	<p>FAO: Integral Management of the Coffee Pest (Broca) and Prevention of its Dispersion in the Brunca Region of Costa Rica and Panama (2001-2003); Modernization of the phytosanitary system (2005-2006). IICA: Workshop on the regulations governing wood packaging materials (2004). OIRSA: Four draft international standards for phytosanitary measures; Meetings for Registration Chiefs (2001); Establishment of Medfly- free areas (2001).</p>	<p>Canada: SPS Workshop -Regional Central America (2002). OIRSA: Seminars/ workshops in Panama (2001-2006); Project for the support of intraregional trade; VIFINEX project; Evaluation of SPS implementation's. IICA: SPS Initiative for the Americas (2002-2007). Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Regional workshop on the International Portal for Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health (2006); Assistance in identifying regional needs and sources of cooperation; Strengthening capabilities and participation of national enquiry points; Studying of proposed standards notified by the countries to the WTO SPS Committee; Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002); Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America. WTO: Regional seminar (2002, 2005).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
Paraguay G/SPS/GEN/ 295/Add.34	<p>Canada: Enhancing On-Farm Food Safety and Quality Assurance in Beef Production (2004-2007). FAO: Determination of profiles of human bacterial pathogens in foods for expert by introduction of quality-assured microbiology assays (2001); Development of an integrated system of quality assurance for food analysis labs in South America (2004-2006). Germany: Setting-up of a quality system for the certification of foodstuffs (2003-2006). Japan: Mycotoxin inspection in food (2003); Food sanitation (2004).</p>	<p>IICA: Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS); Training seminars on food and mouth disease in Paraguay; Hemispheric workshop on BSE; International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002); International Symposium on Traceability in Animal Health (2001). OIRSA: Regional Project for the Strengthening of Sanitary Surveillance Services for Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (2001-2006).</p>	<p>Canada: Grain quality project in Paraguay (2002-2004). IICA: Workshop on the regulations governing wood packaging materials (2004). OIRSA: Support to Sub-Group on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (2001-2006); Four draft international standards for phytosanitary measures; Meetings for Registration Chiefs (2001).</p>	<p>IICA: SPS Initiative for the Americas (2002-2007); Specialized workshop on implementing the SPS agreement (2005); Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Regional workshop on the International Portal for Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health (2006); Assistance in identifying regional needs and sources of cooperation; Strengthening capabilities and participation of national enquiry points; Studying of proposed standards notified by the countries to the WTO SPS Committee; Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002); Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America. OIRSA: Strategic plans for individual countries; Project for the support of intraregional trade; VIFINEX project; Evaluation of SPS implementation. STDF: Model arrangement for SPS stakeholder involvement at national level (2005-06) WTO: Regional workshop (2003-2004).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Peru G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.31</p>	<p>FAO: Development of an integrated system of quality assurance for food analysis laboratories in South America. (2004-2006). Japan: Food sanitation (2004).</p>	<p>OIRSA: Regional Project for the Strengthening of Sanitary Surveillance Services for Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy. IICA: Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS); Hemispheric workshop on BSE; International Seminar on Animal Health Equivalence and Risk Analysis (2002).</p>	<p>FAO: Harmonized Quarantine Regulations for Fruit Irradiation (2001); Integrated Pest Management in Peru (2001-2003); OIRSA: Support to Sub-Group on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; Four draft international standards for phytosanitary measures; Meetings for Registration Chiefs (2001). IICA: Workshop on the regulations governing wood packaging materials (2004).</p>	<p>APEC: SPS implementation program (2002). IICA: SPS Initiative for the countries of Americas (2002-2007); Specialized workshop on implementing the SPS agreement (2005); Hemispheric Meeting on International Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Regional workshop on the International Portal for Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health (2006); Assistance in identifying regional needs and sources of cooperation; Strengthening capabilities and participation of national enquiry points; Studying of proposed standards notified by the countries to the WTO SPS Committee; Coordination meeting of Enquiry points (2002); National modernisation projects for animal and plant health services; Series of Symposia on Equivalence between Northern and Southern Regions of the America. OIRSA: Strategic plans for individual countries; Project for the support of intraregional trade; VIFINEX project; Evaluation of SPS implementation. STDF: Country-based plans for SPS-related development US: Creating Conditions for Economic Revitalization (2003). WTO: Regional seminar (2002, 2003, 2004, 2005). National seminar (2004)</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Philippines G/SPS/GEN/ 295/Add.14</p>	<p>EC: EC-ASEAN Cooperation programme one Standards, Quality and Conformity assessment (2002-2005); EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006). SPS expert mission to/from Developing Countries (Philippines-fish) (2004); EU hygiene regulations, EU import and certification requirements and practical aspects (2006). FAO: Determination of profiles of human bacterial pathogens in foods for expert by introduction of quality-assured microbiology assays (2001); Evaluation of Methods of Analysis for Determining Mycotoxin Contamination of Food and Feed (2001-2002). Japan: Improvement of Occupational Safety and Health in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (2003); Mycotoxin inspection in food (2003); Food sanitation (2004). Multiple donors: Upgrading BFAR's capability in fish inspection services for the Philippines (2005-2006). US: Saxitoxin Standards Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Washington Seafood Laboratory.</p>	<p>EC: Control of highly pathogenic avian influenza in ASEAN countries (2006).</p>	<p>FAO: Irradiation as a Phytosanitary Measure of Food and Agricultural Commodities (2001-2002).</p>	<p>APEC: SPS Implementation Program (2002). EC: Trade Related Technical Assistance (2004-2009). WTO: Regional workshop (2002,2003, 2004, 2005).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Saudi Arabia G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.8</p>	<p>France: Evaluation of establishment of techniques for residue detection in foodstuffs (2002); Trainee placement with SARAF: Chemical analyses applied for residue detection in foodstuffs (2002); Transfer of laboratory techniques used at SARAF (2003).Pesticide research in foodstuffs (2005).</p>		<p>FAO: Management of the Peach Fruit Fly (<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>) in the Middle East and North Africa (2002-2004); Strengthening phytosanitary services in the Gulf Cooperation Council States (2004-2005).</p>	<p>Japan: Import and export food inspection (2003). WTO: Regional workshop (2001); Regional seminar (2001, 2004); National seminar (2002).</p>
<p>Senegal G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.20</p>	<p>FAO: Regulatory Control and Monitoring of Contaminants and Residues in Fresh Produce (2003-04); Japan: Food microbial control (2003); Food sanitation (2003). Sweden: Development of quality and regulatory infrastructure for food safety and quality for the countries in SADC, North Africa, East and West Africa (2003-2004).</p>	<p>EC: Pan-African programme for the Control of Epizootic diseases (PACE) (2000-2006); Epidemiology and new generation vaccines for Ehrlichia and Anaplasma infections of ruminants; Integrated consortium on ticks and tick-borne diseases; Avian Influenza (2006). France: Support to training of veterinary services in Francophone Africa (2002); Institutional and technical co-operation (2002); Technical assistance on quality of animal products (2004); Training by the French National Veterinary School (2005).</p>	<p>EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides (2002-2010). FAO: Reinforcement of national capacity in surveillance systems and phytosanitary controls for UEMOA (2002-2003); Reducing Reliance on Agricultural Pesticide Use in the Senegal and Niger River Basins through Integrated Production and Pest Management, and a Community-based Pollution Prevention System (2002-2003).</p>	<p>EC: Training for African countries on EU SPS legislation (2005). PARI UEMOA Phase II Private Sector (2002-2005); Participation of African nations in SPS International Standard Setting Organisations (2006-2009); TRADE.COM (2004-2010); Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007). Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). France Programme PSAOP (2002); Germany: Training, exercises and simulation of negotiations concerning WTO (2005). Netherlands: EurepGap for Smallholders (2005-2008). US: Policy Approaches to SPS Internat'l Standards & Trade Policy Implications (2002). WTO: Regional workshop (2003, 2005); Conference (2003); Enquiry Point meeting (2003); Regional training course (2005).</p>

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<p>South Africa G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.19</p>	<p>FAO: Determination of profiles of human bacterial pathogens in foods for expert by introduction of quality-assured microbiology assays (2001); Evaluation of Methods of Analysis for Determining Mycotoxin Contamination of Food and Feed (2001-2002); Irradiation to ensure the safety and quality of prepared meals (2002-2006); Assistance in the definition of a monitoring programme and assessment of mycotoxins in agricultural food commodities (2005-2006). France: Seminar on food safety - (2002). Sweden: Development of quality and regulatory infrastructure for food safety and quality for the countries in SADC, North Africa, East and West Africa (2003-2004).</p>	<p>EC: Pan-African programme for the Control of Epizootic diseases (PACE) (2000-2006); Epidemiology and new generation vaccines for Ehrlichia and Anaplasma infections of ruminants; Development of an anti-disease vaccine and diagnostic tests for African trypanosomiasis; Integrated consortium on ticks and tick-borne diseases; Promotion of regional integration in the SADC Livestock Sector (2002-2005); SADC Food and Mouth disease SFMDP (2006). Avian Influenza (2006). France: Training by the French National Veterinary School (2005). Switzerland: Surveillance/Prevention of BSE in Developing Countries (2003-2005).</p>	<p>EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides (2002-2010). US: Biotech Crop Research (2004).</p>	<p>Canada: Capacity Building (2002). EC: Training for African countries on EU SPS legislation (2005); Participation of African nations in SPS International Standard Setting Organisations (2006-2009); TRADE.COM (2004-2010); Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007). Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). France: Formation (2002). Germany: Seminar and regional network on organic farming, seed trade, certification, marketing (2004-2006). UK: Global programme in Capacity Building and TA to assist developing countries in trade and SPS measures (2003-2004). US: Policy Approaches to SPS Internat'l Standards & Trade Policy Implications (2002). WTO: Regional workshop (2002, 2004, 2005); Enquiry Point meeting (2003).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Sri Lanka G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.2</p>	<p>FAO: Monitoring and Control of Residues in Livestock Products (2001-2002). Germany: Training course on food chain management fish/meat/milk, animal diseases, HACCP, processing, for food safety (2004). Japan: Improvement of Occupational Safety and Health in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (2003); Food Sanitation(2004). UK: Support in Laboratory Accreditation - Sri Lanka (2001-2005).</p>			<p>STDF: Model arrangements for SPS stakeholder involvement at national level (2005-06) WTO: Enquiry Point meeting (2003); Regional workshop (2003, 2004).</p>
<p>Thailand G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.9</p>	<p>EC: EC-ASEAN Cooperation programme on Standards, Quality and Conformity assessment (2002-2005); EU food standards and requirements for fruit and vegetables (2006). Mission to Thailand to advise on traceability and residue testing (2002-2003). FAO: Determination of profiles of human bacterial pathogens in foods by introduction of quality-assured microbiology assays (2001); Irradiation to ensure the safety of prepared meals (2002-2006); Application of Food Irradiation for Sanitary and Phytosanitary Certification (2003-2004). Japan: Improvement of</p>	<p>EC: Control of highly pathogenic avian influenza in ASEAN countries (2006).</p>	<p>FAO: Irradiation as a Phytosanitary Measure of Food and Agricultural Commodities (2001-2002).</p>	<p>APEC: SPS Implementation Program (2002). Canada: 5th RDEAB Workshop on Capacity Building, Risk Assessment and Communications in Agricultural Biotechnology (2001). France: Technical assistance (2002). Spain: Export Promotion Course (2002), US: Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Investigation of Foodborne Illnesses & Bioterrorism Impact on Trade Seminars (2003). WTO: Regional workshop (2002, 2004, 2005); Enquiry Point meeting (2003).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Thailand G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.9 (Cont'd)</p>	<p>Occupational Safety and Health in Enterprises (2003); Aftercare cooperation for the Project for Strengthening of Food Sanitation Activities (2003); Training Course on transfer technology of food sanitation (2003); Promoting of Effectiveness and Efficiency in Health/Medicalcare (2003, 2004); Import and export food inspection (2003); Mycotoxin inspection in food (2003); Food sanitation (2004). US: Seafood HACCP and Sanitation Control Procedures (2004); Seminar on Risk Assessment of Frozen Food (2004).</p>			
<p>Tunisia G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.12</p>	<p>France: Training of two Tunisian trainees in DGSV; Italy: Pilot project for assistance and support for HACCP (2003-2005). Sweden: Development of quality and regulatory infrastructure for food safety and quality for the countries in North Africa, East and West Africa (2003-2004).</p>	<p>France: Technical mission from DGSV and ANCSEP on BSE (2003); Technical and institutional veterinary support (2004, 2005). Sanitary inspection of poultry abattoir (2003); Training by the French National Veterinary School (2005).</p>		<p>Canada: Visit by Tunisian officials (2001). WTO: Regional workshop (2001, 2002, 2005).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Trinidad and Tobago G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.4</p>	<p>IICA: Training in HACCP (with the World Bank); Strengthening Agricultural Quarantine Services (SAQS) (2002-2005); Training in Good Agricultural Practices, traceability and HAACP; Feasibility study on an agricultural health and food safety agency in the Caribbean; Strengthening of the CARICOM countries in the Codex Alimentarius (2001-2002).</p>	<p>EC: Strengthening Agricultural Quarantine Services (2002-2005); Avian Influenza (2006). IICA: Hemispheric workshop on BSE.</p>	<p>EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides (2002-2010). FAO: Assistance for the Management of the Giant African Snail (2002). IICA: Workshop on the regulations governing wood packaging materials (2004); Meeting of the Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean (CGPC); Regional workshop on plant quarantine; Training workshop on pest risk analysis (2002); Assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture of Trinidad and Tobago; Project to prevent the propagation of black sigatoka.</p>	<p>EC: TRADE.COM (2004-2010); Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007); Strengthening SPS systems in ACP for the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). IICA: SPS Initiative for the Americas (2002-2007). Sanitary and phytosanitary portal; Hemispheric Meeting on Border Control in Animal and Plant Health (2005); Performance, Vision and Strategy (2005); Assistance in identifying regional needs and sources of cooperation; National strategy for good agricultural practices; Strengthening national enquiry points; Studying of proposed standards notified by the countries to the WTO SPS Committee; Presentation of the draft Caribbean Regional Invasive Species Strategy (CRISIS); Training aimed at strengthening enquiry points; Seminar workshop entitled: "Improving the Competitiveness of the Poultry Sector in the Caribbean" (2002). STDF/CARICOM Survey of laboratory capacity (2006) WTO: Regional workshop 2003, (2005).</p>

Member	Food Safety	Animal Health	Plant Health	General
<p>Uganda G/SPS/GEN/295/Add.5</p>	<p>Sweden: Development of quality and regulatory infrastructure for food safety and quality for the countries in SADC, North Africa, East and West Africa (2003-2004). US: EAC: Donation of Surplus Grain Testing and Inspection Equipment (2004).</p>	<p>Denmark: Livestock systems research (1998-2004, 2004-2009); Meat inspectorate development (2004-2009); Dairy value chains (2004-2009); Agricultural research reform (2004-2009). EC: Pan-African programme for the Control of Epizootic diseases (2000-2006); Integrated consortium on ticks and tick-borne diseases. Avian Influenza (2006).</p>	<p>Denmark: Seeds legislation and testing (1998-2004); Seed testing and certification (2004-2009). EC: Programme Initiative Pesticides (2002-2010). FAO: Strengthening Phytosanitary Capabilities (2003-2004). UK: Bean root rot disease management (2003-2005); Promotion of quality kale seed in Kenya (2005-2006); Bean root rot management in Uganda (2005-2006); Seed potato production in Uganda (2005-2006); PIP project to identify technical assistance needs to assist Uganda export to the EU (2005); Training on to pesticide registration (2005); Training on efficacy data supporting pesticide registration (2005); Training on evaluation of residues data supporting pesticide registration (2006). Training on evaluation of toxicology data supporting pesticide registration (2006).</p>	<p>Denmark: Agricultural policy and legal approximation (2004-2009). EC: Training for African countries on EU SPS legislation (2005); Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP) (2005-2010); Participation of African nations in SPS International Standard Setting Organisations (2006-2009); TRADE.COM (2004-2010); Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (2003-2007). Strengthening SPS systems in ACP countries regarding the Food and Feed Regulation (2007-2011). Germany: Seminar and regional network on organic farming, seed trade, certification, marketing (2004-2006). Netherlands: WSSD Market Access (2003-2009). Sweden: Support to East African Regional Programme and Research Network for Biotechnology, Biosafety and Biotechnology Policy Development (2002-2005). STDF: Country Based plans for SPS-related Development (2005-06); Training on International Portal on Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health (2005) UK: Global programme in Capacity Building and TA to assist developing countries in trade and SPS measures (2003-2004). US: Policy Approaches to SPS Internat'l Standards & Trade Policy Implications (2002). WTO: Regional workshop (2002, 2003, 2005); Enquiry Point meeting (2003); National seminar (2003).</p>