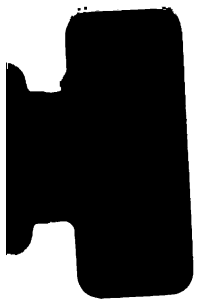
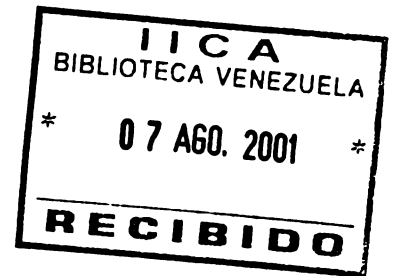


# PROGRESS IN TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

## HELPING TO BUILD THE FTAA-2005

First report by IICA to  
the Working Group on  
Sanitary and Phytosanitary  
Measures.





# HELPING TO BUILD THE FTAA-2005

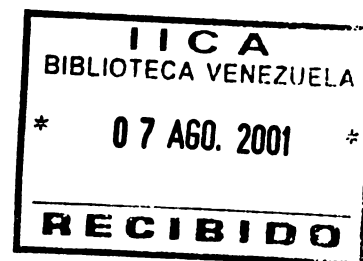
FIRST REPORT BY IICA TO THE WORKING  
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MEASURES (WGSPS) OF THE FTAA

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# **HELPING TO BUILD THE FTAA-2005: FIRST REPORT BY IICA TO THE WORKING GROUP ON SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (WGSPS) OF THE FTAA**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The establishment of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Working Group (WGSPS) as a result of the First Ministerial Meeting on Trade, held in Denver, Colorado on June 30, 1995, is part of the actions being carried out in the hemisphere with an eye to creating the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). The Ministers of Trade asked the Tripartite Committee, made up of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) of the United Nations, to provide, within their respective areas of competence, the analytical support, technical assistance and relevant reports requested by the working groups. The Director General of IICA stated that, as an agency of the inter-American system, the Institute would provide support and collaboration as requested by the working groups that had been set up, especially the WGSPS.

The WGSPS has held four international meetings since it was founded. At the fourth meeting, held in Mexico City, Mexico, in January 1997, the Group requested IICA's collaboration. This coincided with changes in the doctrine of the Institute, whose cooperation actions in connection with sanitary and phytosanitary issues has been focused for some years now on the development of institutional capabilities in the countries, with a view to promoting agricultural trade that is safe for the ecosystem, human health and agricultural production.

IICA prepared this document and will submit same to the consideration of the WGSPS at its Fifth International Meeting. The objective of the document is to inform the Group of the actions and work IICA has carried out in connection with the six mandates of the WGSPS.

This report consists of four sections, including this introduction. The second section is an analysis of how IICA's approach to its cooperation activities in connection with sanitary and phytosanitary issues has changed. The third section offers a summary of the actions the Institute carried out in 1996 and during the first half of this year, in light of the mandates of the WGSPS. The last section offers proposals on the contributions IICA could make to the WGSPS in connection with the corresponding mandates. Six appendices complement the information contained in the main document, and are referred to in the corresponding section.

## **IICA AND AGRICULTURAL HEALTH**

In its 1994-1998 Medium Term Plan, IICA calls attention to the emergence of a new world order characterized by new economic, trade, social, political/institutional and production interrelationships among countries. These interrelationships, as well as the

changes that have been taking place in the countries, have led to transformations in production, trade and the public and private institutions of the agricultural sectors of IICA's Member States.

Under this new order, the globalization of markets and the formation of free trade zones and trading blocs have been the most important developments of the last decade. When the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed in Morocco in 1994, the only legitimate non-tariff barrier to agricultural trade that remained was the application of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures. Under the World Trade Organization (WTO), the successor of the GATT, the regulations contained in the Agreement on Agriculture and its Agreement on SPS Measures took effect on January 1, 1995. Two of the most important basic principles established in the SPS Agreement are non-discrimination and transparency.

The Agreement on SPS Measures stipulates that international standards, guidelines and recommendations on sanitary, phytosanitary and food safety issues are to be developed by the relevant international organizations: International Office of Epizootics (OIE), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Codex Alimentarius Commission. If a national standard is based on an international one, it cannot be challenged under the WTO. However, the application of standards that differ from international standards must be justified scientifically and be based on scientific principles.

Many countries of the hemisphere are not in a position to take full advantage of increasing trade opportunities and, at the same time, effectively protect their national agricultural sectors. There is a clear need to develop international standards and to analyze in detail those that already exist, as well as the tools and methodologies for their implementation. Also, the responsible entities must effect changes in the structure and ensure that their personnel receive training and update their skills in the most important fields, such as risk analysis, information systems and applied epidemiology.

IICA, drawing on 55 years' experience in providing technical cooperation to its Member States, has set ambitious goals for the coming years, with a view to helping them meet this challenge successfully. The Institute recognizes the urgent need to support actions aimed at promoting sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas, within the framework of the trade integration process under way in the hemisphere.

Based on the above, IICA's Area of Agricultural Health has gradually adjusted its actions and priorities, shifting from a reactive focus based on the control and eradication of pests and diseases to a more proactive one based on prevention and surveillance. This is intended to contribute to improving agricultural health conditions in the hemisphere, by supporting the expansion of agricultural trade, collaborating in efforts to promote regional integration, promoting international regulations approved by the relevant international organizations (OIE, CIPF, Codex Alimentarius), and providing technical cooperation in the establishment of programs for the management of economically important pests and diseases.



At present, IICA is carrying out a number of agricultural health projects aimed specifically at providing the countries of the Americas with technical cooperation in the adaptation to international regulations and standards, the modernization of agricultural health services, the improvement of pest and disease surveillance, monitoring, control and eradication capabilities; analysis, updating and adjustment of animal health and plant protection rules and regulations. This with a view to enabling the countries to better cope with the current international requirements to harmonize their regulations with those of the other countries of the region, and to bring them more into line with the criteria established by the WTO.

Appendix 1 details these agricultural health projects and places them under the areas of emphasis described above, as indicated by different types of shading . As can be seen, most of the projects are working primarily in the area of SPS measures. Except for the Emergency Fund, which is hemispheric in scope, the projects that are working on specific health problems (pests and diseases) are located in the Caribbean Region. However, it is important to point out that the pests and diseases that are the focus of these projects, such as the carambola fruit fly, the pink mealybug and the bont tick, represent a serious threat for the rest of the hemisphere.

The projects at IICA Headquarters focus on the development of the concepts, methodologies and techniques required, directly or indirectly, for the coordinated initiatives of regional and national projects. At Headquarters, efforts are concentrated on responding to priority needs shared by the member countries, and on establishing a network of regional and national projects, with a view to supplying and exchanging useful information, methodologies and experiences. Also, steps are taken to establish strategic alliances in key areas with international and regional organizations and specialized agencies.

Over these years, IICA has established collaborative and working relations with specialized international agencies such as the OIE, IPPC, Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA/APHIS), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO), and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Office (EPPO). The potential of these agencies, in terms of information, technical support and experience, is tremendous and access depends in large part on the needs and demands of our member countries. These organizations have much to contribute to the attainment of a goal as important as the FTAA. In this regard, IICA can be a key intermediary between them and the WGSPS.

The network of Technical Cooperation Agencies (TCAs) and the Regional Centers that the Institute operates throughout the hemisphere puts it in an advantageous position vis-à-vis other international organizations, given its capability to provide more effective and flexible technical assistance to the public and private sectors of the Member States.

The regional and national projects channel strategies, methodologies and instruments to the countries that will enable them to improve their agricultural health

infrastructure and capabilities. Our regional and national specialists are directly responsible for disseminating and replicating experiences.

In Mexico (Northern Region), IICA's two national projects have provided support in the implementation of the phytosanitary and sanitary standards established under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and for the activities carried out by the WGSPS.

At present, IICA maintains working and collaborative relations with the Regional International Organization for Agricultural Health (OIRSA), through a regional project headquartered in El Salvador, and actions are aimed at fostering closer coordination and collaboration among the countries of the Central and Caribbean Regions through the AgriHealth XXI Project, which is described in a later chapter of this document.

In the Southern Region, an IICA specialist is in charge of the Secretariat for Coordination of the Plant Protection Committee for the Southern Area (COSAVE), which provides direct access to regional phytosanitary information and regulations, and a vehicle for disseminating international agricultural health regulations, with a view to effecting the changes needed for the FTAA to become a reality. Also, in the case of the Regional Animal Health Committee for the Southern Area (CORESA), while IICA was Technical Secretariat, significant progress was made in harmonizing accreditation and certification processes and in other areas such as regulations for trade and transportation within the region.

The objective of the agricultural health project for the Andean Area is to support the countries in modernizing their agricultural health services, with a view to facilitating trade and integration. Its accomplishments include the creation of the Andean Agricultural Health Forum, as an instrument for dialogue and integration, and support to countries in the preparation and execution of national projects aimed at modernizing their agricultural health services.

Important working relations have been established with the Caribbean Region through the Caribbean Animal and Plant Health Information Network (CARAPHIN), a multinational project with some specific actions at the national level. Given the particular conditions of the countries of the Caribbean and the cooperative ties that have been established within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), IICA is in a position to support the WGSPS.

## **IICA ACTIONS RELATED TO THE MANDATES OF THE WGSPS**

The WGSPS was given a number of mandates, (which have evolved as its work has advanced). In brief, these are the mandates:

**Mandate 1:** Implementation of the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO)

**Mandate 2:** Transparency in the application of phytosanitary and sanitary regulations (information systems)

**Mandate 3:** Compilation and development of international and regional standards and practices

**Mandate 4:** Training and technical assistance

**Mandate 5:** Application/adoption of risk analysis methodologies

**Mandate 6:** Establishment of accreditation and certification systems

Of these mandates, the WGSPS has requested IICA's collaboration in Mandates 1, 2 and 4. Nonetheless, since demand for assistance from IICA Member Countries is often in keeping with the mandates in this report the Institute reports on activities related to all the mandates.

### **MANDATE 1: Implementation of the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO)**

IICA is currently carrying out a wide variety of cooperation activities in this subject area, with international institutions and national and regional agencies. As regards other international cooperation agencies, it has signed cooperation agreements with the OIE and FAO and works with them to upgrade the provision of agricultural health services in the Americas.

Under Mandate 1, IICA has allocated financial and human resources to promote the development and dissemination of international regulations and of the tools and methodologies needed for their implementation. The agreements included in the WTO establish the requirement that existing regional and subregional integration agreements be consistent with the multilateral agreement. In its multinational agricultural health projects, IICA works with regional organizations such as CARICOM, COSAVE, CPPC, JUNTA, NAPPO, PAHO and OIRSA, in an attempt to harmonize SPS measures. In the Southern Cone, IICA serves as the Technical Secretariat to COSAVE, and activities have been undertaken that have contributed significantly to the progress of MERCOSUR.

The First Andean Forum on Agricultural Health was held in 1996 and there are plans for a second forum in September 1997. These fora provide a valuable opportunity for subregional cooperation in the area of agricultural health and for collaboration in complying with the Agreement. They are attended by senior authorities from the national agricultural health services of the five Andean countries, as well as representatives of national and international cooperation agencies that operate in the area, such as: FAO, PAHO, JUNTA, USDA/APHIS. The following are objectives of the fora: a) to institutionalize a mechanism for dialogue and communication among IICA, authorities and technical personnel of national agricultural health services, and the cooperation agencies operating in the area; b) to foster the joint analysis of implications and commitments associated with the WTO and the FTAA in the area of

SPS measures; and c) to contribute to defining the regional and national demands for cooperation formulated by the countries of the Andean Regional Center.

In the Southern Region, the authorities of the national plant health services make up the Steering Committee of COSAVE, which is responsible for granting initial approval of drafts of harmonized phytosanitary regulations presented by the regional working groups set up to address specific topics (Appendix 3). Within the organizational structure of COSAVE, the Council of Ministers of Agriculture is the highest decision-making body.

Also, the Institute's network of TCAs provided support to the WGSPS, carrying out a study on the existing animal and plant health infrastructure in each country, including aspects such as membership in international animal and plant health agencies. The study, conducted in 1995, revealed important aspects of institutional development which should be taken into consideration in efforts aimed at facilitating compliance with the Agreement on SPS Measures of the WTO.

In 1996, IICA's Center for Integration and Agribusiness Development (CIDAE) and the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) conducted a study on the level of compliance with the Agreement on SPS Measures of the WTO in the countries of the Central American Common Market. The study identified important areas in which the countries need to speed up actions. For example, while progress has been made in standardizing sanitary and phytosanitary regulations at the subregional level, the study showed that only El Salvador had completed the process of harmonizing its regulations with the international standards issued by the Codex Alimentarius, the OIE and the IPPC. The countries have very limited capabilities for the systematic analysis of risks.

## **MANDATE 2: Transparency in the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary regulations (information systems)**

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In the era of information, quick access to information will increasingly determine competitive advantages of nations. One of the most important sources of up-to-date information is the Internet, the largest telecommunications network in the world, which provides access to a wide variety of information. An outstanding example, for purposes of this document, is information on the status of agricultural health in the countries, new outbreaks of diseases or import requirements or regulations.

Even though the Internet is available in almost all the countries of the Americas, many people are unaware of its existence or of how to access its services. IICA has been working on the development of a technological platform that will facilitate the countries' access to such information resources. This platform would facilitate the presence of the WGSPS on Internet, and electronic exchanges of information among countries. The characteristics of this platform, as well as examples of how it can be applied to the mandates of the WGSPS, are presented in another section of this document.

IICA's network of TCAs and specialists throughout the hemisphere could assist in the development of information on animal and plant health legislation and regulations, and to provide detailed instructions on how to access laws and regulations and information on the SPS measures of each of the national regulatory authorities.

These efforts are based on IICA's experience in applying computer technology in the provision of cooperation to the countries. This is the case of HandiSTATUS, a database developed in response to requests for information from agricultural health personnel in the Caribbean, through the CARAPHIN network, a joint project of IICA and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The HandiSTATUS data base contains a module that enables users to identify risks associated with the import/export of livestock products.

The original objective of HandiSTATUS was to serve as a source of information, especially for persons who work in isolation in small countries; however, it has come into much wider use. At a meeting of the OIE Working Group on Animal Health Information Systems, held in Paris in October 1992, it was recommended that the OIE and FAO adopt HandiSTATUS as the computerized interface for the exchange of information among the countries and international institutions." HandiSTATUS has been adopted as the vehicle for reporting animal health information to the OIE and for the dissemination of the information worldwide. The program was delivered by IICA to the OIE and is available to the public at the OIE website. The OIE assumed responsibility for updating HandiSTATUS in late 1996. IICA continues to advise the OIE in this process and to distribute the updated versions of HandiSTATUS in Latin America and the Caribbean.

At the regional level and based on the mandate issued during the First Andean Forum on Agricultural Health, held in La Paz, Bolivia, in June 1996, IICA has been developing the Andean Agricultural Health Information System, known as SANINET. The objective of this system is to enable the countries of the Andean Area to communicate and share information on all aspects of agricultural health, as support in complying with the sanitary and phytosanitary agreements of the WTO and FTAA.

SANINET is divided into two parts. The first consists of the five websites of the countries, developed with support from IICA and containing basic information on their agricultural health services and animal and plant health conditions. This system has a section on the progress achieved by each of the countries in complying with the WTA and FTAA

The second is a number of information and communication services on events and developments in health, technical discussion fora, distribution of publications and computer programs administered directly by IICA in coordination with other regional and international agencies. Information on SANINET can be found in Appendix 2 of this document.

In the Southern Area, the corresponding regional project is testing a software package to be used in designing a "Phytosanitary Electronic Bulletin Board" that will facilitate and speed up the transmission and exchange of relevant information in plant health. This bulletin board is divided into seven sections. These are: regional

activities, phytosanitary legislation and pests (this section refers to detection and interception, control methods and quarantine status, among others). There is a section on phytosanitary products, with information on new entries, deleted entries, new uses reported for such products and the maximum limits of residues in agricultural products. The three other sections offer information on training events, publications and other developments in the region.

Along the same lines, IICA and Caribbean/Latin America Action (C/LAA) are sponsoring the AgrolInfo Network, a specialized agricultural information service on the Internet which could be used to provide data on SPS requirements related to trade.

At the national level, IICA assisted the Government of El Salvador in implementing a computerized agricultural health information system that will contain export/import and inspection requirements for agricultural commodities. In this same country, IICA offered support for the start up of the Agricultural Health Standardization Unit, which will systematize procedures for standardizing the first 50 drafts of the Official Agricultural Health Regulations. There are plans for the implementation of similar units in the rest of Central America and in the Caribbean.

In the interest of transparency and the exchange of information, as well as improving understanding of the laws and regulations that affect trade in the region, several countries, including New Zealand, have begun to make its legislation and regulations available to those interested. The EPPO developed a prototype of European Plant Quarantine Requirements applied to imports, which will provide rapid access to all the requirements for the importation of products from within or outside of Europe. This database can be accessed through the IICA node. Also, FAO has developed a plant quarantine program known as the FAO Global Plant Quarantine Database (PQD Base), and is developing PQ Web which can be accessed through the Internet.

### **MANDATE 3: Compilation and development of international and regional standards and practices**

As regards this mandate, the Institute has contributed to the formulation of international agricultural health regulations, directives and recommendations since long before the GATT took effect. Every year, IICA attends the General Session of the OIE (meeting of the International Committee, with participants from all the Member Countries) at which updates to the International Animal Health Code are approved. Also, IICA has been invited to participate in different OIE working groups; such as the Working Group on Information and Epidemiology which also oversees developments in risk analysis. In this regard, IICA participated in the Thirteenth Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas, held in Havana, Cuba, on March 26-29, 1996. Also, it participated in the Sixty-fifth General Session of the OIE International Committee, which took place in Paris from May 20-24, 1997.

In recent years, IICA has co-sponsored three meetings of IPPC/FAO working groups for the development of draft international phytosanitary standards. One of them

was held at IICA Headquarters in October 1994, where a draft of a general regulation on inspection methods was drawn up. This regulation will serve as the basis for developing more specific regulations for the inspection of different commodities and, later, for publishing operating manuals to be used by inspectors in their respective countries. At its meeting in 1995, the Committee of Experts in Phytosanitary Measures (CEPM) gave approval for this regulations to be submitted to the member countries of FAO for consultation.

IICA organized another meeting of the IPPC Working Group in Antigua, Guatemala, in November 1995, to write a draft of a regulation on Procedures for the Eradication of Plant Pests, which is currently under review. In March 1997, in Quito, Ecuador, IICA and the Secretariat of IPPC/FAO convened a group of experts to draft an international standard on requirements for the determination of pest status which will enter the FAO process for approval as an official international standard.

In the countries of the Southern Cone and through the regional project "Strengthening National Plant Health Services to Facilitate the Trade of Agricultural Products in the Countries of the Southern Area," efforts are being made to establish mechanisms that will enable the countries to overcome the phytosanitary problems that hinder agricultural production and trade in and outside the region.

To this end, the operation of COSAVE is fostered and supported through the Secretariat of Coordination, in accordance with the agreement signed by the Ministers of Agriculture of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile and the Director General of IICA.

Under this agreement and in accordance with the objectives of the regional project, phytosanitary regulations and procedures are being harmonized as a contribution to regional economic integration. The actions being carried out are similar to those required on another scale to promote the formation and consolidation of ALCA, especially those related to conforming with the criteria and principles of the SPS Measures Agreement of the WTO and the international standards on the subject.

#### **MANDATE 4: Training and technical cooperation**

IICA is willing to provide cooperation so that the countries of the Americas can take maximum advantage of the opening of international trade and, at the same time, protect their agricultural sectors. IICA's TCAs in its 33 member countries have the necessary infrastructure, at least two agricultural health specialists in each region, and telecommunications systems that link almost all the TCAs.

Given the need to identify national practices in need of improvement and to better understand the SPS Agreement of the WTO, IICA believes that training and the exchange of information are fundamental tools in helping the countries understand the importance of providing and sharing information on variations in their regulations or health status.

IICA has played an important role in compiling educational materials on SPS Measures, in organizing workshops on specific topics, and in producing training materials and implementing training activities to help in applying the SPS measures of the WTO and preparing for the negotiation of the FTAA. In 1996 and thus far in 1997, IICA, in collaboration with other agencies and institutions, has conducted at least 28 training events aimed at international, subregional and hemispheric audiences. (See Appendix 4: Training and Technical Cooperation Activities). Also, there are plans for a number of additional training activities. (See Appendix 5)

It is important to note that these events can be in other regions or countries.

#### **MANDATE 5: Application/Adoption of Risk Analysis Methodologies**

In many countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, agricultural exports account for a significant percentage of economic activity. Within the context of trade liberalization, as persons and products move about more freely between countries, the risk of the introduction of exotic pests and diseases increases. Today, the fruit fly, the pink mealybug and foot-and-mouth disease are important barriers to the process of integrating and opening markets in the hemisphere.

Complicating the situation is a significant cutback in the amount of resources available for the public sector, which greatly hinders the countries' efforts to maintain or improve their competitive position. This has led to significant reductions in the services provided to producers, as well as to the privatization of services and the establishment of systems for recovering costs. As a consequence, more and more decisions related to alternative health strategies (vaccination, eradication, etc.) are based on economic analyses, if they are available. Computerized simulation models and support systems can be used for decisions related to animal diseases.

Even though the advances in the application of risk analysis techniques have been achieved by the developed nations, there is a rapidly growing demand for the application of these techniques in both developed and developing countries where agricultural trade (imports and exports) is of particular importance. The establishment of areas free of diseases and regionalization are concepts intimately linked to risk analysis. In order to conduct risk analyses, exporting countries must be able to supply specific, detailed information on diseases and pests within their national boundaries.

In recent years, the Institute has prepared materials, conducted studies on the topic and disseminated methodologies on risk analysis and related disciplines. Also, it has provided training in different countries on topics such as epidemiology, epidemiological surveillance, application of auxiliary computer programs and risk analysis techniques in both plant and animal health.

IICA has made contributions to the OIE Working Group on Epidemiology and Information, at its ad hoc meetings held to discuss risk analysis methodologies. Also, it participated in the WTO/OIE International Courses on Risk Analysis and Animal Health, held in Switzerland in August 1996 and July 1997. During these fora,



discussions focused on internationally accepted risk analysis methodologies and training materials.

At the regional level, IICA is collaborating with national protection agencies of the Southern Region to review and update their quarantine regulations, based on the criteria contained in the "Classification of Agricultural Products according to their Potential Phytosanitary Risk," "General Phytosanitary Requirements for Importation/Exportation of Agricultural Products" and "Regional Standard of Guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis."

Also, in the Central Region, IICA collaborated with OIRSA in the dissemination of a risk analysis applied to a specific case of importance for the region (importation of rice from Vietnam). This analysis was presented at a pest risk analysis workshop co-sponsored by IICA, CARICOM and FAO in August 1995 and held in Georgetown, Guyana.

Lastly, IICA supported a USDA/APHIS mission in the evaluation of programs for the surveillance of vesicular diseases in Mexico, Central America, Panama and Colombia. This mission was conducted from August 22-24, 1996, and included the analysis of their surveillance systems and the evaluation of capabilities for joint work in the area of epidemiology.

#### **MANDATE 6: Establishment Accreditation and Certification Systems**

As for the mandate regarding accreditation and certification, work has concentrated in the Southern Region, through COSAVE.

For example, a "Regional Registry of Officials Authorized to Issue Phytosanitary Certificates" is maintained, to which information from Peru and Venezuela has been added. This registry is open to other countries interested in exporting agricultural products to the Southern Cone.

On the topic of accreditation and certification, seven regional standards have been issued at the level of the Southern Cone:

- Exportation Certification Systems (3.11.)
- Procedures for the Presentation of Draft Phytosanitary Certification Schemes (5.2.)
- Accreditation System for Agronomic Effectiveness Tests (6.9.)
- Accreditation of Laboratories, Analyses and Tests (7.1.)
- Requirements and Procedures for Accrediting Phytosanitary Diagnostic Laboratories (7.1.1.)
- Requirements and Procedures for Accrediting Phytosanitary Product Analysis Laboratories (7.1.3.). A list of these standards can be found in Appendix 3.

Likewise, IICA aided Mexico with the training of the professionals in its private sector and collaborated with several Andean nations in the design of phytosanitary accreditation and certification schemes.

## **TOWARD HEMISPHERIC INTEGRATION VIA AGRICULTURAL HEALTH: NEW PROPOSALS BY IICA**

IICA is willing to accept the challenge posed by the mandate of the WGSPS and to support it in actions related to: a) the implementation of the SPS Measures Agreement of the WTO (Mandate 1), particularly in the execution and monitoring of activities with regional agencies; b) access to its information services, in particular for the countries that do not have the necessary infrastructure, with a view to achieving greater transparency and a better understanding of the laws and regulations that affect trade in the region (Mandate 2); and c) support for hemispheric workshops and other technical cooperation activities on the SPS-WTO Agreement, by structuring same on the basis of a hemispheric training programming currently in the planning stage (Mandate 4).

Of course, IICA can also make contributions to the other mandates since all are interdependent.

Below are some mechanisms/instruments that IICA could make available to the WGSPS in the immediate future (in some cases) and in the medium term.

### **MANDATE 1. Implementation of the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO)**

In the area of technical cooperation, IICA will launch in August the regional project "Modernization of Agricultural Health in the Regional Center to Comply with the Requirements of the WTO and the FTAA 2005." This project is a component of an Interregional Program for the Central and Caribbean Regions. The purpose of the project titled "AgriHealth XXI" is to achieve "optimal levels of agricultural health to promote and facilitate agricultural trade." (Appendix 6)

This regional project was developed at the request of the countries of the Central Region, to help them fulfill the commitments they assumed in the area of agricultural health when they joined the WTO. In response to this request, the commitments of the governments to the Organization, the commitments being generated in connection with the FTAA 2005, and the progress achieved by the countries in this field were analyzed. Priority actions that would require IICA's support were identified and included in this project.

The principal activities considered include the dissemination of rules and mechanisms of the WTO related to trade and agricultural health (Mandate 2); support to the WGSPS of the FTAA 2005 (Mandate 1); support in updating national agricultural health laws and regulations (Mandate 2); the promotion of self-financing mechanisms for agricultural health services; the promotion of plans for private sector participation in the development of health services (Mandate 1); the promotion of new technologies (Mandate 4); and the identification/management of externally funded projects to reinforce the infrastructure and operating capacity of the services.

Through AgriHealth XXI the need for the Central American and Caribbean countries to be an active participants in relevant international organizations such as the OIE, CIPF, Codex Alimentarius, will be promoted. The available international standards will be compiled through the Units of Standardization that will be organized.

Also, the project will establish mechanisms for interregional linkages with the Caribbean, primarily in the area of information on export-import rules (topic of Mandate 2), pest and disease surveillance and warning (topic related to Mandate 2), cooperation in combating problems of common interest and harmonization of quarantine procedures (topic related to Mandate 3).

More detailed information on this cooperation and technical assistance initiative is found in the corresponding Appendix (6).

IICA will continue to support closer relations among regional agencies and to promote understanding among them regarding alternatives similar to those that have been mentioned above, under the model of the project AgriHealth XXI.

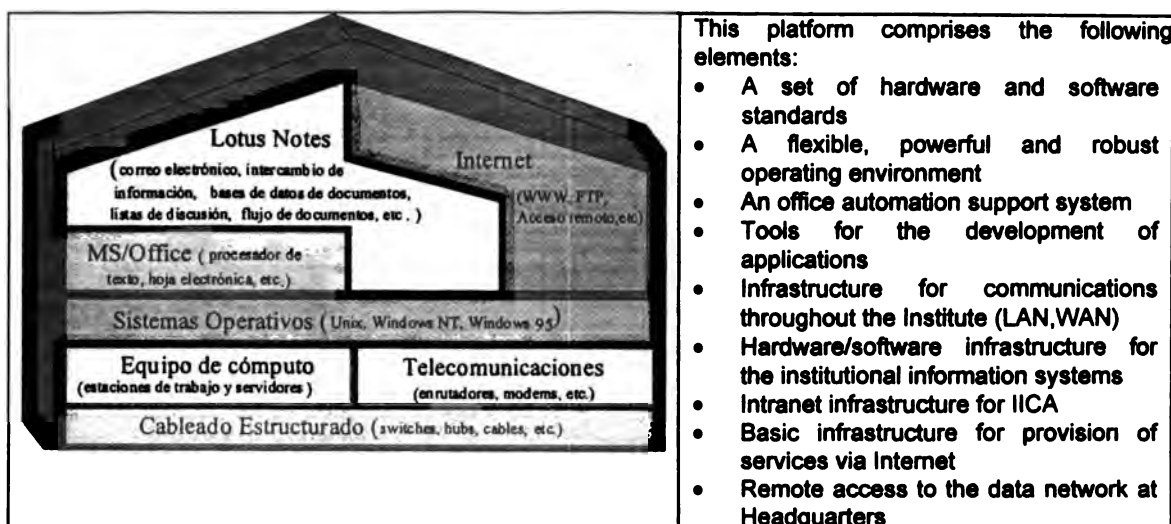
## **MANDATE 2. Transparency in the Application of Sanitary Phytosanitary Regulations (Information Systems)**

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### **IICA's Technological Platform**

In recent years, IICA has undertaken a series of actions aimed at establishing a state-of-the-art informatics strategy that will make it possible to incorporate and take advantage of information technology as support for the objectives and goals of the Institute. This strategy is based on a model that considers three levels of functionality.

- ✓ The technological platform provides the basic tools for supporting effectively the work of both individuals and groups, regardless of the physical location of the participants, providing mechanisms for gathering, storing, organizing and exchanging information throughout the Institute. The platform also constitutes the foundation on which the two other levels are built:
  - ◆ Institutional information systems: in support of technical cooperation and the provision of services
  - ◆ Administrative support systems



In general, the technological platform permits and facilitates:

- Work in groups, between/within units and with the TCAs, the Regional Centers and Headquarters
- The sharing of information, internally or with our external users and allies, by electronic mail, mailing lists, discussion fora and data bases, in a safe and reliable manner
- Integrated management of documents: mail, fax, workflow, images, via document databases
- The offering of information services (Intranet, Internet).

This platform is still being developed. Important progress has been made to date, such as having electronic mail in all the TCAs (33 countries), 80% of which have high-speed connections (>14400bps) that give them access to the World Wide Web of the Internet and to the myriad possibilities that same offers to its users. Also, many are already at the level of the basic standard for the platform from the point of view of infrastructure (equipment, networks, etc.).

Headquarters has a dedicated link which offers access 24 hours a day and the capability to serve as a center for the consolidation of information.

During the Fourth Meeting of the WGSPS, held in Mexico City, IICA offered to put its information management systems at the disposal of the WGSPS of the FTAA, especially for those countries that do not have the necessary infrastructure. Given the potential of this platform vis-à-vis the work the WGSPS proposed at the aforementioned meeting, below are some examples applied to this topic:

- ✓ Access to special purpose multimedia data bases, integrating text, images, sound, video, etc., for example:
  - Consultants (these can be experts in sanitary, phytosanitary and food safety issues who can provide training on a specific topic of their discipline; officials

accredited in the countries to conduct inspections or issue sanitary and phytosanitary certificates, etc.)

- Agreements in effect in the different countries
  - Bibliographies
  - IICA publications: data bases of complete documents, articles, books, reports, etc.
  - Projects
- ✓ The specialized discussion fora allow for the exchange of opinions among countries; for example, in consultations carried out by the WGSPS prior to the international meetings, or which regional organizations conducted in connection with proposals for new (or amended versions of existing) phytosanitary and sanitary standards, greatly facilitating the exchange of impressions, the effective use of time and the achievement of greater transparency and allowing for the implementation of fora on more specific topics (quarantine issues, risk analysis, etc.).
- ✓ Remote access to the network at Headquarters:
- Document data base
  - User files
  - Electronic mail: for the establishment of distribution lists in which the functions of the information centers (notification) are facilitated in each one of the countries. This mail system includes fax service, which would enable those countries still lack an electronic mail system to receive information in the three thematic areas (animal health, plant health, food safety) simultaneously with those countries with the mail system.
- ✓ Intranet: All the platform services can be put at the disposal of internal users (Headquarters and Technical Cooperation Agencies) through the Internet or Lotus Notes, thus establishing an IICA Intranet.
- ✓ Internet Services: All Notes Databases can be put at the disposal of external users, thus making it possible to offer Internet services on a continual basis. Under this option, the service would be available in all the countries, but principally in those that still lack high-speed connections (and therefore, cannot offer information services to potential users), to serve as a contact point where they can place their data bases and pertinent information. It is important to note that this option offers the alternative of setting up Readme sites, for a general group of users, and open to predefined users.

This is fundamental in the case of information on regulations and requirements that can only be modified by the country in question and not by the others. The consolidation of the national information centers into a single point of reference or access would reduce substantially the time a country in search of options for exportation would have to invest in reviewing the sanitary status and requirements of possible clients. A "living" example of this capability is the Andean Agricultural Health Information System (SANINET) described in the preceding section. As was mentioned, this system links the five countries of the Andean Region and the model could be

replicated easily in the other regions (Southern, Caribbean, Central and Northern) with a view to developing an integrated system at the hemispheric level.

Also, the countries can be given access, through links, to other regional and international organizations (OIRSA, Codex, OIE, IPPC/FAO, etc.).

### **The Future of HandiSTATUS**

A look ahead at the next five years for HandiSTATUS was the topic of discussion at the ad hoc OIE meeting on HandiSTATUS held in April 1997. The Group considered the development of the next phase of HandiSTATUS in light of the OIE's responsibility to provide better and more reliable information on animal diseases. It was recommended to offer the countries the possibility of updating the monthly and annual emergency reports electronically in late 1997. Greater mapping capabilities will be required for the designation of disease free zones, which could be facilitated through links with the websites of national veterinary authorities.

During this meeting, participants shared the view that by the year 2002 HandiSTATUS becomes much more than just a single software program and instead becomes an integrated system of OIE validated animal disease information that is hardware and operating system independent, includes necessary electronic links to other web sites, and is made available to users through a front-end process that can be used locally or across Internet.

### **MANDATE 3. Compilation and Development of Regional and International Standards and Practices**

As described in the previous section, IICA will continue its line of action in this mandate, through active participation in meetings of the relevant international organizations, OIE, IPPC, Codex Alimentarius. With the help of its Specialists from the Western Hemisphere, it will give the support needed to the regional organizations, either by exercising the position of Technical Secretariat of the organizations stated above or through the collaboration in aspects relevant to the subject

Similarly, IICA can assist the WGSPS in carrying out the analysis of the current application of the SPS in the countries of the Western Hemisphere, with the support of regional organizations, and the objective of promoting those mechanisms that bring about transparency to the commercial practices.

The Institute will also continue its effort of carrying out training and technical assistance activities (Appendix 5) about the importance of SPS's, and promoting the exchange of experiences in this area. The feedback received from the countries with regards to their interests and needs for training and collaboration is essential.

#### **MANDATE 4. Training and Technical Cooperation**

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For the remainder of 1997, and in some cases for 1998, Appendix 5 presents a series of actions IICA will undertake in connection with different aspects of animal health, plant health and food safety. From the list, it is possible to observe that many of the activities are aimed at the preparation and training of technical personnel in aspects of risk analysis, epidemiology/information systems, surveillance systems and preparation for sanitary emergencies, agricultural quarantine and others.

The Second Andean Forum on Agricultural Health, programmed for September 1997, is not viewed as a training activity, but rather as a vehicle for fostering discussion at the level of the participating countries and receiving feedback from them on their most urgent needs and the difficulties they face in implementing the free trade agreements (related to Mandate 1 of the WGSPS). This will make it possible to adjust the agenda of the Institute, ensuring that actions in this area more oriented toward meeting such needs and the demands of its clients.

The regional seminar "Safeguarding Animal Health in Trade in the Caribbean" scheduled for December of this year in Trinidad and Tobago is an OIE initiative which IICA will sponsor along with other organizations such as WTO, PAHO and FAO. The purpose of this seminar is to inform animal health personnel in the countries of the region regarding the evolution of diseases and to facilitate the harmonization of regulations for the trade of animals and animal products, on the basis of the terms of the SPS Measures Agreement of the WTO. The Institute will be responsible for making presentations on the evaluation of animal production and health problems in the region, the evaluation of animal health risk analysis methods at the level of international trade, and the use of informatics tools in the process of notifying other countries of sanitary status, and other processes.

An example of the actions the Institute is carrying out in the area of training and that may be of interest for the activities considered by the WGSPS of the FTAA is the Distance Learning Center for Agribusiness Development - Mexico, an idea the Institute has been working on lately.

This initiative is based on the premise that education is one of the key elements that must be considered in processes aimed at bringing about changes in production that will enhance competitiveness and at the same time ensure sustainable development. In this context, IICA plans to develop methodologies and systems that will make it possible to endow the region with state-of-the-art technologies in this area and to increase efficiency in the use of the technical, financial and human resources involved in these processes.

This will make it possible to strengthen the technical and institutional capabilities of the countries in the area of agribusiness.

The objective of the Center will be to support training and agribusiness development processes at the level of public and private institutions in the countries, and to make technical cooperation part of the educational mission of IICA, bearing in

mind the need to boost the competitive capabilities of the countries of the region and facilitate their insertion into international markets. In addition to contributing to the educational mission of the Institute, the Center will facilitate the dissemination of agricultural information (Mandate 2) among the member countries and IICA's clients.

The direct beneficiaries of this Center will be the agribusiness sector and the public and private institutions and organizations of the member countries.

#### **MANDATE 5. Application/Adoption of Risk Analysis (RA) Methodologies**

The appraisal of the infrastructure in place in an exporting nation is a valid element of the RA and a key factor in the establishment of credibility before potential trading partners. In the long run, a favorable outcome of the appraisal will prove beneficial because the information distributed by the exporting nation acquires the reputation of being reliable and trustworthy. Therefore, a complete evaluation of their Risk Analysis "capabilities" is absolutely necessary. The analysis must cover the following aspects: structure and organization, human and financial resources, legal support, operational programs, and technical support (laboratories, inspection, quarantine).

Exporting nations will be required to provide detailed and precise information, regarding the presence and distribution of diseases and pests. This implies an increase at the national level of surveillance and monitoring, and also a greater comprehension of epidemiological methods and analytical capacities.

In order to carry out an importation RA or evaluate RA's performed by others, it is necessary to have access to the proper information and technology. Even the most complex quantitative RA can be carried out on a personal computer with the appropriate software, but this is impossible if one does not know how to set up the RA or if one doesn't have access to the required data.

Currently, many countries in LAC are experiencing problems in complying with the commitments they have with the WTO in this field, particularly because of the reductions in the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock's budgets, the lack of qualified personnel, the high rotation level of technicians in the branch offices in charge of this area, and limited access to the technology and information required to implement this methodology appropriately.

Therefore, IICA along with specialists from the different regional organizations may be able to collaborate with the WGSPS in the following aspects:

- Compiling an inventory that includes the norms of RA, the existence of risk analysis units within the countries, and the methodologies used, with the help of the Regional Centers and the TCA's of IICA.
- Promoting the creation, establishment, and consolidation of risk analysis units in the countries of the Western Hemisphere that have still not implemented them.



- Collaborating with the international and regional institutions in the organization of workshops/seminars to analyze regional and international standards on risk analysis.
- Support and collaborate in the training of technical experts responsible for the risk analysis units in different seminars and workshops. Some of these educational events have already been programmed for this year (Annex 5).
- Designing a program for the efficient dissemination of results from the analysis of the standards, the programmed educational events, and the information considered relevant by the participating countries.

The OIE, the IPPC and Codex will progressively focus their activities on developing internationally accepted regulations in their respective areas of competence. Professionals from agricultural health and food safety services worldwide will play a significant role in the establishment of such regulations. Also, IICA officials can provide direct or indirect collaboration in the following areas:

- Expert advice and technical analyses for SPS issues if requested.
- Promotion of technically and operationally feasible methodologies for conducting risk evaluations, especially at the regional and international levels (for example, through the OIE, IPPC, NAPPO, the Inter-American Coordinating Group on Plant Protection (ICGPP) and others.
- Development of risk management strategies for reducing the risk of pests and diseases to an acceptable level and, as a consequence, to permit the safe movement of agricultural products. The application of new administration tools and technologies can reduce the risks to levels acceptable for agricultural trade.
- Better and more frequent contacts between legislators and scientists around the world, to accelerate the dissemination and transfer of ideas, approaches and regulatory technologies (for example, quarantine practices, information, and surveillance and monitoring systems/techniques).

#### **MANDATE 6. Establishing Accreditation/Certification Systems**

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The Institute can offer support with respect to the following:

- Carrying out an inventory on the existing accreditation systems in the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and the agreements and methodologies among them in order to accomplish recognition of certification
- Promote and collaborate in activities in which the international or regional standards on accreditation/certification systems are compared.

- Promote and collaborate in the training and specialization of technician and experts from the countries through regional seminars and workshops.
- In the consolidation process of certification and accreditation programs of professionals and institutions for the implementation of agricultural health activities in LAC.

Through the Technical Secretariat of COSAVE, IICA will continue collaborating in the development of regional standards in plant health and the approval of those standards already prepared (included in Appendix 3, Sections 3 and 2, respectively).

In the Southern Cone, a Working Group was established in order to advance the development of regional standards on Certification and Accreditation systems. Its first regular meeting was held in Brasilia, Brasil (July 14-18, 1997) and a second one has been scheduled in Buenos Aires, Argentina in October.

IICA has attached priority to supporting the countries of the hemisphere in these topics. It will provide such support, in part, through strategic alliances with other international and regional organizations, regulatory counterparts and the public and private sectors, in order to foster the discussion of important issues such as the evaluation of risks, the establishment of disease/pest free areas and other topics related to the establishment of regulations.

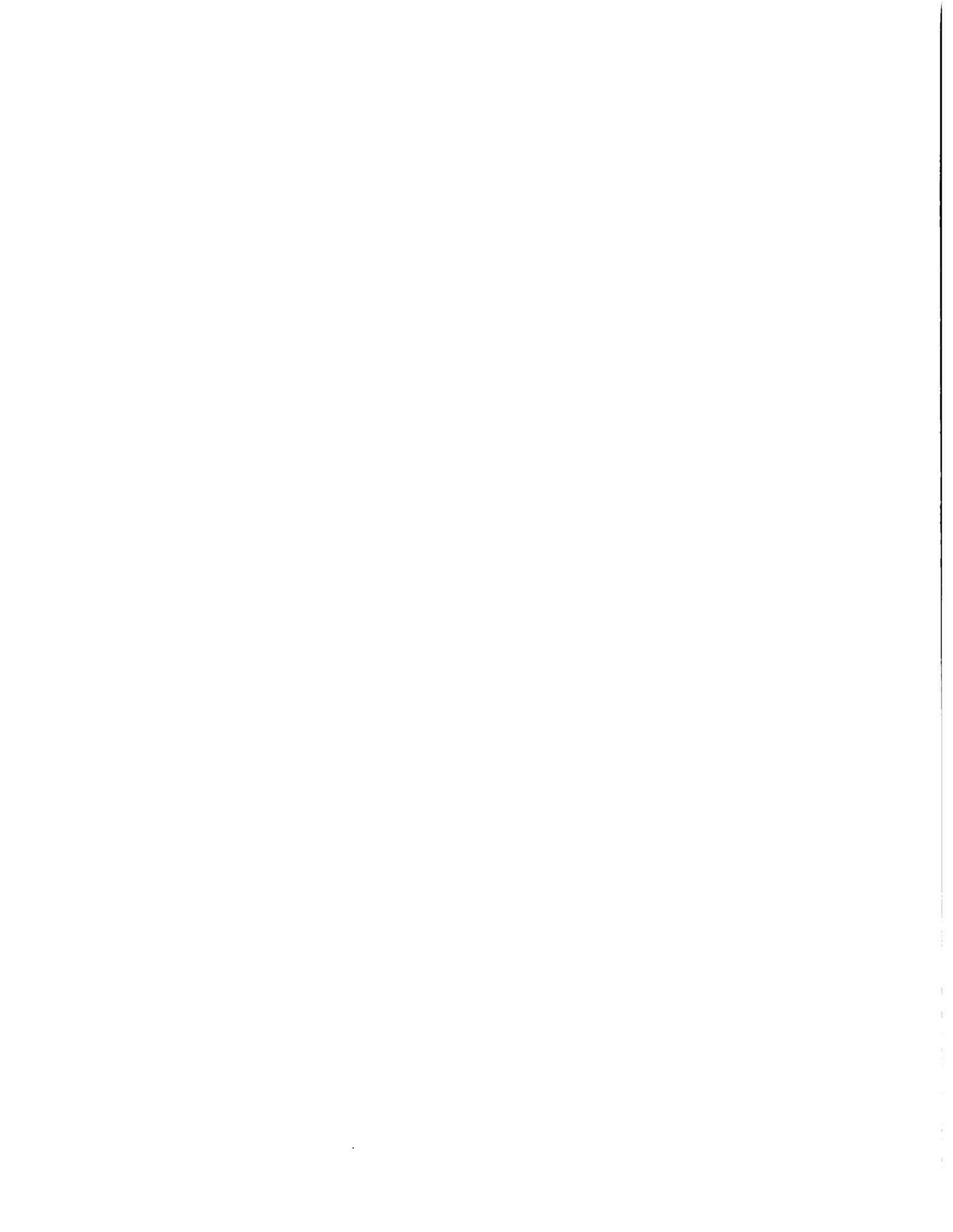
The Institute reiterates its willingness to support the WGSPS of the FTAA in complying with the mandates entrusted to it, with a view to making the FTAA-2005 a reality.

## ACRONYMS

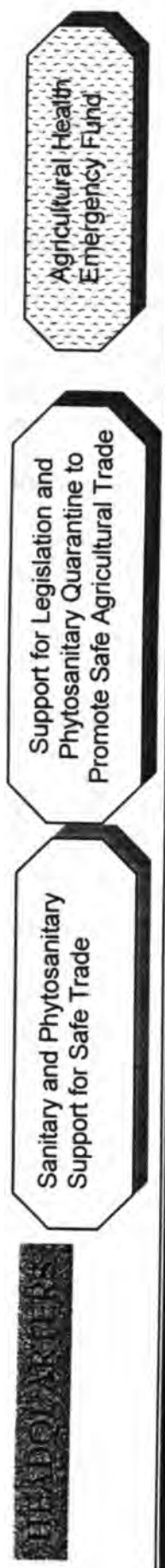
<b>APHIS-USDA</b>	<b>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture</b>
<b>C/LAA</b>	<b>Caribbean/Latin America Action</b>
<b>CACM</b>	<b>Central American Common Market</b>
<b>CARAPHIN</b>	<b>Caribbean Animal and Plant Health Information Network)</b>
<b>CARICOM</b>	<b>Caribbean Community</b>
<b>CEPM</b>	<b>Committee of Experts in Phytosanitary Measures</b>
<b>CIDA</b>	<b>Canadian International Development Agency</b>
<b>CIDAE</b>	<b>Center for Integration and Agribusiness Development</b>
<b>CORECA</b>	<b>Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic</b>
<b>CORESAs</b>	<b>Regional Animal Health Committee for the Southern Area</b>
<b>COSAVE</b>	<b>Coordination of the Plant Protection Committee for the Southern Area</b>
<b>ECLAC</b>	<b>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</b>
<b>EPA</b>	<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>
<b>EPPO</b>	<b>European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Office</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization</b>
<b>FDA</b>	<b>Food and Drug Administration</b>
<b>FTAA</b>	<b>Free Trade Area of the Americas</b>
<b>GATT</b>	<b>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</b>
<b>ICGPP</b>	<b>Inter-American Coordinating Group on Plant Protection</b>
<b>IDB</b>	<b>Inter-American Development Bank</b>
<b>IPPC</b>	<b>International Plant Protection Convention</b>
<b>NAFTA</b>	<b>North American Free Trade Agreement</b>
<b>NAPPO</b>	<b>North American Plant Protection Organization</b>
<b>OAS</b>	<b>Organization of American States</b>
<b>OIE</b>	<b>International Office of Epizootics</b>
<b>OIRSA</b>	<b>Regional International Organization for Agricultural Health</b>
<b>SANINET</b>	<b>Andean Agricultural Health Information System</b>
<b>SPS</b>	<b>Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures</b>
<b>WGSPS</b>	<b>Working Group on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures</b>
<b>WTO</b>	<b>World Trade Organization</b>



# APPENDICES



# AGRICULTURAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES IN IICA'S COUNTRIES



1. Strengthening Animal Health Services in Mexico

2. Technical Cooperation in Plant Protection to Support the Production and International Trade of Agricultural Commodities in Mexico

AND AN AREA

SOUTHERN AREA



SOUTHERN AREA

AND AN AREA

with National Components in:

- ☒ Suriname
- ☒ Guyana
- ☒ Eastern Caribbean States
- ☒ Barbados

Modernization of Agricultural Health Services in the Andean Area to Contribute to Trade Opening and Integration

Strengthening National Plant Protection Services to Promote Trade in the Southern Cone Countries

Modernization of Agricultural Health Services in the Central Area to Contribute to Trade Opening and Integration

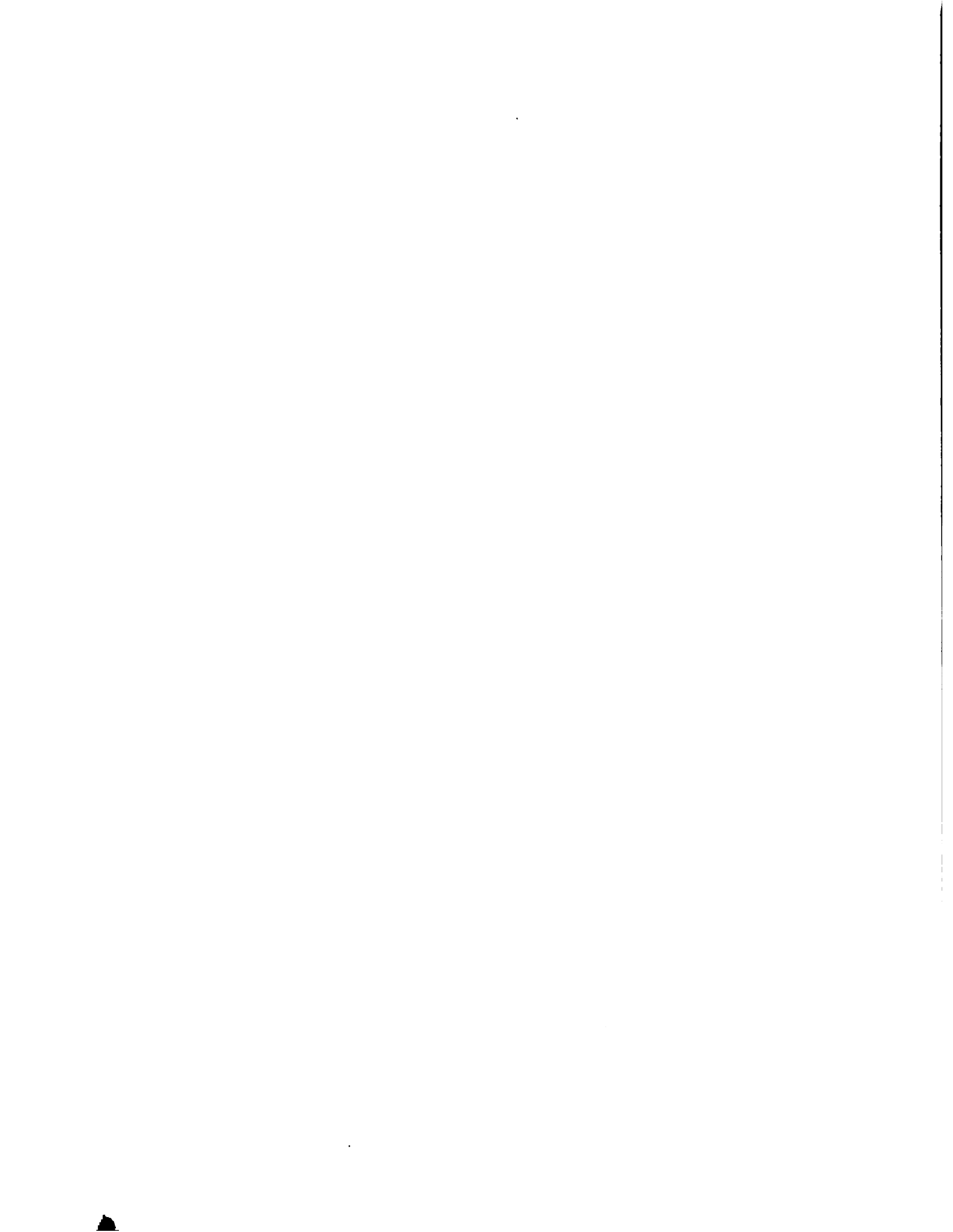
CARIBBEAN AREA

Supporting Agricultural Health Services in the Caribbean to Facilitate Production and Trade

- ☐ Regional Projects
- ▬ Nationals Projects
- ▤ Efforts to Combat specific Pests/ Diseases

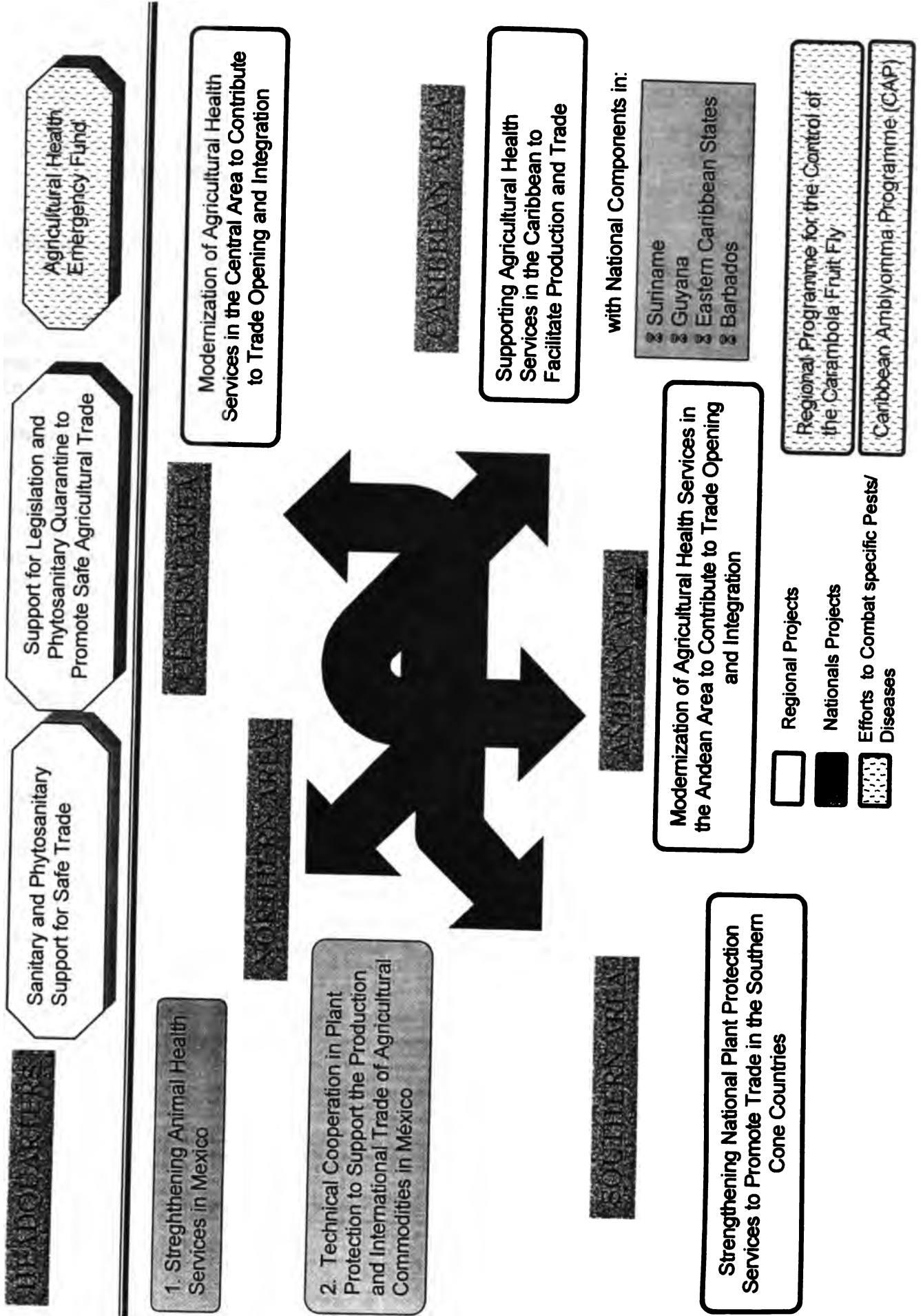
Regional Programme for the Control of the Carambola Fruit Fly

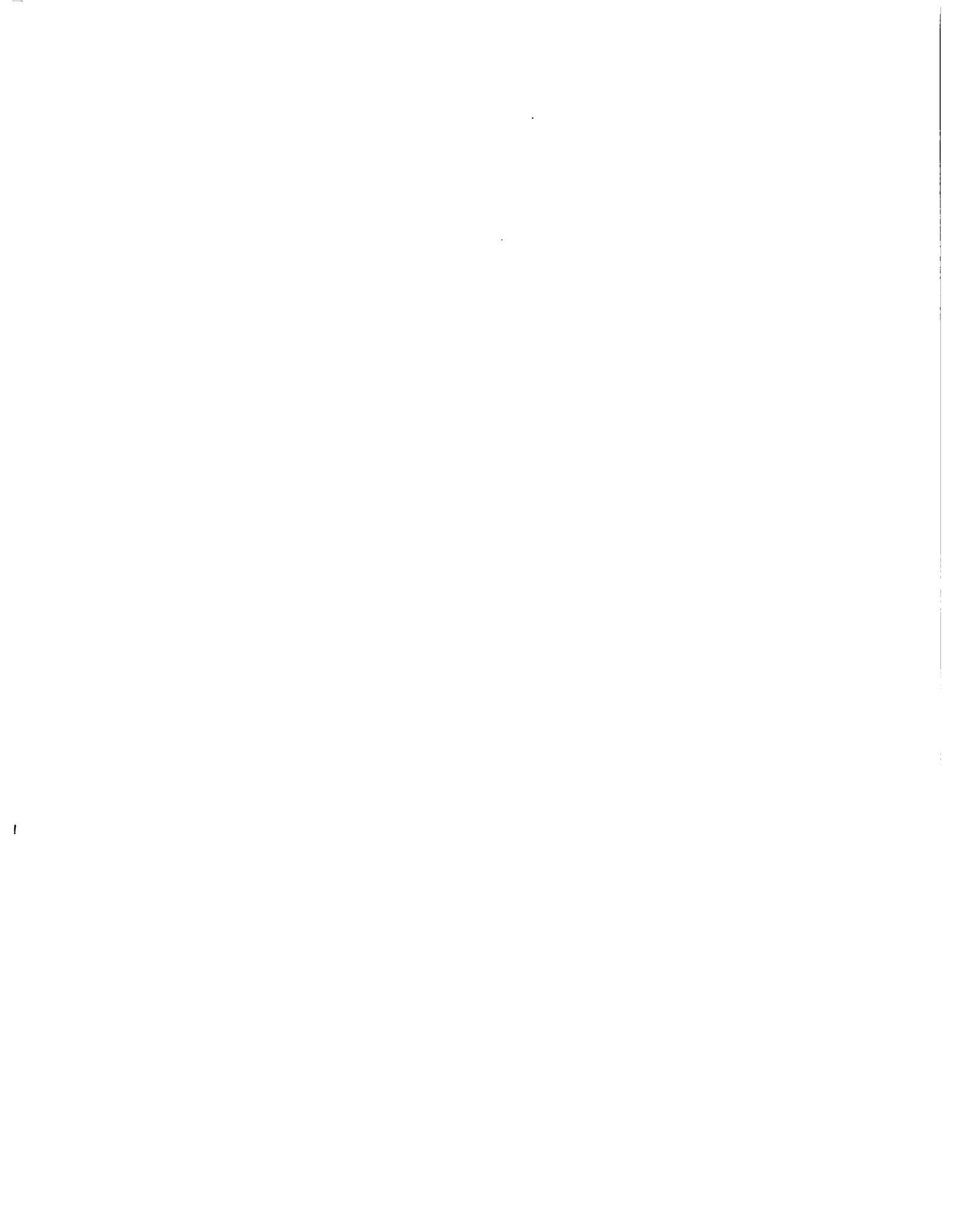
Caribbean Amblyomma Programme (CAP)





# AGRICULTURAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES IN IICA'S COUNTRIES





## **APPENDIX 2**

### **SANINET AN ESSENTIAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUMENT FOR MODERNIZING AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN THE ANDEAN REGION**

#### ***What Is SANINET?***

It is a regional agricultural health information service of the countries of the Andean Area, coordinated by IICA through its Andean Regional Center. Its objective is to promote and offer to the official health services, organizations and persons of the Andean Area and from other regions, interested in agricultural health, a platform of information and communication intra and extra Andean via Internet.

#### **Origin**

It originated during the First Andean Forum on Agricultural Health, held in La Paz, Bolivia, in June 1996, where the representatives of the agricultural health services of the Andean countries defined it as a priority within the subregional strategy for modernization, giving IICA the mandate to implement it jointly with APHIS, FAO, PAHO, Andean Union (AU) (previously JUNTA) and other agencies.

#### **Foundation and Justification**

*SANINET* arose from the need of the national agricultural health services to comply with the commitments assumed by the Andean countries in the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures when they joined the World Trade Organization.

When trade barriers were removed from agricultural products and by-products, the member countries of the WTO decided that, given the complexity and importance of safeguarding the health of human beings, animals and plants, this topic should be addressed in an agreement separate from the agricultural agreement.

Thus, it was understood that the countries that do not comply with this agreement and that have a weak agricultural health system will not be able to compete internationally, since their exports will face many restrictions, problems and rejections, and will be subject to high risks from pests and diseases given the absence of controls on imports.

Among the commitments of the Agreement to which *SANINET* contributes are the harmonization of sanitary and phytosanitary measures and transparency, by permitting the dissemination of, and permanent access to, the laws, requirements, regulations, procedures manuals and other relevant documents of the Andean countries, and their access to those of the other member countries. Other important commitments to which it also contributes are risk evaluation, pest and disease free zones, and the demonstration of equivalency, which must be published in their entirety, with scientific support, and accessible to all trading partners.

## **Organization and services**

**SANINET** is a website with a central nucleus of services coordinated by IICA and five satellites or websites of the official agricultural health services of the Andean countries, such as: the Autonomous Agricultural Health Service of Venezuela, the Colombian Agricultural Institute, the Ecuadorian Agricultural Health Service, the National Agricultural Health Service of Peru, and the Decentralized Agricultural Health Service of Bolivia.

The information services offered by **SANINET** have been divided into six major topics:

- Information on Andean health services, which includes organizational structure, duties, personnel, infrastructure, laws, regulations, importation requirements, lists and reports of pests and diseases under surveillance, existing control and eradication programs (with location, methodologies, advances, etc.), location and capacity of their laboratories, sanitary emergency systems, registries and control of veterinary and agricultural products and al. the information considered relevant on the agricultural health of the country.
- Events and developments associated with agricultural health, announcing all kinds of events of interest such as courses, seminars, congresses, scholarships, consultancies in and outside the Andean Area.
- Connections, links with websites of interest to agricultural health, such as reference centers, universities, professional associations, commercial enterprises, international agencies and others.
- Agricultural health publications and software via FTP, for the transfer of complete documents such as laws, regulations, manuals, modules, proceedings of events and programs such as HandiSTATUS, Epinfo and others.
- Discussion Fora on Topics related to Agricultural Health. This service is intended to promote the exchange of technical information and experiences among health professionals in the Andean Area and other regions on topics of common interest.
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the WTO. This part organizes the information of the services of the countries in the order required by the WTO, in order to facilitate users' access to same.
- The implementation of **SANINET** has been divided into three stages:
- Stage I (1996) This stage has already concluded and consisted of structuring the service with the preparation of the pages of the divisions. Also, training began for the personnel responsible for the websites of the services of the countries and the structuring of their websites.

- **Stage II (1997)** This stage began with technical advisory services to the countries, and additional training via Internet and directly with support from the IICA TCAs in the five countries. By June, the websites with the basic information on the countries will be ready and the dissemination of *SANINET* will begin. Throughout the rest of the year, the different sections will continue to be expanded and updated and further advisory services will be provided to the countries.
- **Stage III (1998)** This stage will permit *SANINET*'s consolidation as a nucleus of Andean information; advisory services, maintenance and dissemination will continue.

## **Users**

Since this is a technical information service to be used for studies and decision making, *SANINET* has been designed to meet the needs of users, identified in a survey conducted in the countries. Once the system is in operation, it will be possible to know more about users, what information is most requested, the frequency of consultations and other parameters that will make it possible to base it strictly on demand.

It is expected that a wide variety of people will use the service, given the important role of agricultural health in trade due to worldwide trade opening, which is having an impact at all levels of the public and private sectors. Potential users include: the agricultural health services themselves, public health services, institutions dealing with environment, schools of agronomy, veterinary medicine and foreign trade, production, marketing, export/import and agricultural transportation enterprises, research institutions, veterinary and agricultural pharmaceutical companies, international cooperation and funding agencies, consultants and advisors of enterprises and the public in general.

The potential number of users is difficult to calculate, but according to the experience of our advisors this type of website could have over 50,000 consultations per month.

## **Responsibilities**

IICA is not solely responsible for *SANINET*. It is a major commitment assumed by all the Andean countries and other agencies involved, to create a service accessible by all that will provide up-to-date information on the agricultural health of the countries and serve as a vehicle for communication between health experts and persons interested in these topics within and outside of the Andean Region.

IICA has agreed to structure and maintain *SANINET*; to train, advise and help the personnel of the services in the countries to structure and maintain their own websites, and to structure and maintain jointly with other international agencies the services of events and developments, links with other sites, FTP of publications and software and the discussion fora on agricultural health.

The agricultural health services of the Andean countries have direct responsibility for structuring and keeping their websites up to date with all the important information on their organization and activities. Also, together with other international organizations, they will collaborate with *SANINET* in events, links and publications, sending the information to IICA on a timely basis, and participate actively in the discussion and moderation of the fora.

## **How to use SANINET**

In order to access SANINET, it is necessary to have equipment, connections and Internet service, including the web. A 386 may be used, but it will tend to be slow. For the fora, only electronic mail is needed, and for publications, FTP service. We recommend that you enter the hyper-text of events and developments of the Home Page and then that of the Internet-Saninet course, where you will find the modules of the self-taught course.

The URL is: <http://www.iicasaninet.net>

Webmaster or Saninet Coordinator: Michael Bedoya Consultant: Pilar Agudelo  
Electronic Address: michael@iica.satnet.net or pilar@iica.satnet.net

Mailing Address: IICA Ecuador, Mariana de Jesus 147 y la Pradera, Quito, Ecuador or  
Apartado Postal 17-03-00201 Quito, Ecuador

Telephone and Fax: (593) (2) 227 194

**APPENDIX 3**  
**PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL PHYTOSANITARY PROTECTION**  
**STANDARDS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTHERN CONE**

**GENERAL SUMMARY**

SUBJECT OF STANDARD				TOTAL
	APPROV.	PEND. APPROV.	DEV. STAGE	
1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION	2	-	-	2
2. REFERENCE	5	2	-	5
3. PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES	17	9	15	41
4. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	1	2	1	4
5. CERTIFICATION OF PROPAGTION MATERIALS	1	3	5	9
6. PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS	4	3	1	8
7. ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND METHODS	5	3	5	13

**PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL PHYTOSANITARY PROTECTION  
STANDARDS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTHERN CONE**

**STANDARDS APPROVED**

<b>1</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION</b>
1.1	Orientation and guidelines for the preparation and adoption of regional standards in the area of phytosanitary protection
1.2	Organization and operation of the Standing Working Groups
<b>2</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
2.1	Plant quarantine principles as they relate to international trade
2.2	Principles for regulating harmful pests in international trade
2.4	Guidelines for the importation, exportation and release of biological control agents
2.6	Glossary of phytosanitary terms
2.7	Glossary of terms related to the registration of phytosanitary products
<b>3</b>	<b>PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES</b>
3.1	Guidelines for pest risk analysis
3.1.1	Pest risk analysis
3.2	Guidelines for recognition of pest free areas
3.2.1	Requirements for designating areas free of fruit flies List of pests of quarantine importance
3.3	Procedures for the preparation of quarantine treatments
3.7.1	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Loew)
3.7.2	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)
3.7.3	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts
3.7.4	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Rhagoletis tomatis</i> Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>
3.7.8	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Anarsia lineatella</i>
3.7.9	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Lyriomyza trifolii</i>
3.7.10	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv citri
3.7.11	
3.7.12	Guidelines for surveillance
3.7.13	Export certification systems
<b>4</b>	<b>BIOLOGICAL CONTROL</b>
4.1	Quarantine procedures for biological control agents
<b>5</b>	<b>CERTIFICATION OF PROPAGATION MATERIALS</b>
5.1	General criteria and guidelines for the phytosanitary categorization of propagation materials
<b>6</b>	<b>PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS</b>
6.1	Technical requirements for the registration of active substances (technical grade)
6.2	Requirements for the registration of phytosanitary products
6.7	Types of formulations for the registration of phytosanitary products
6.9	System for accrediting agronomic efficacy tests



<b>7</b>	<b>ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND METHODS</b>
7.1	Accreditation of analysis and test laboratories
7.1.1	Requirements and procedures for the accreditation of phytosanitary diagnostic laboratories
7.1.3	Requirements and procedures for the accreditation of phytosanitary product analysis laboratories
7.2	Criteria for the harmonization of analytical procedures and methods for pests
7.3	Harmonization of analytical procedures and methods for phytosanitary products.

**PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL PHYTOSANITARY PROTECTION  
STANDARDS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTHERN CONE**

**2. STANDARDS PENDING APPROVAL**

<b>1</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
2.3	Code of conduct for pesticides
2.4.1	Procedures for the entry, quarantine and release of biological control agents
<b>3</b>	<b>PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES</b>
3.2.2	Guidelines for recognition of citrus canker free areas
3.7.5	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Lymantria dispar</i>
3.7.6	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>
3.7.7	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i>
3.7.14	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Anthonomus grandis</i>
3.7.15	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Anastrepha spp</i>
3.7.16	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>
3.7.17	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Ragoletis pomonella</i>
3.7.18	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Frankniella occidentalis</i>
<b>4</b>	<b>BIOLOGICAL CONTROL</b>
4.2	Requirements for the registration of microbial biological control agents, microbial technical products and formulated microbial products
4.2.1	Requirements for the experimental registration of microbial biological control agents, microbial technical products and formulated microbial products
<b>5</b>	<b>CERTIFICATION OF PROPAGATION MATERIALS</b>
5.1.1	Phytosanitary categorization of wheat ( <i>Triticum aestivum</i> )
5.2	Procedures for the presentation of draft phytosanitary certification schemes
5.3	Glossary of terms applied to the phytosanitary categorization of propagation materials
<b>6</b>	<b>PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS</b>
6.1	Technical requirements for the registration of active substances (technical grade)
6.2	
6.4	Requirements for the registration of phytosanitary products
	Labeling of phytosanitary products
<b>7</b>	<b>ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND METHODS</b>
7.2.5	Presentation of results of analyses of phytosanitary products
7.2.6	Procedure for obtaining and delivering samples to phytosanitary diagnostic laboratories
7.4	Accreditation of pesticide analysis laboratories
7.5	Control of the quality of results of phytosanitary laboratories

**PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL PHYTOSANITARY PROTECTION  
STANDARDS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTHERN CONE**

**3. STANDARDS IN DEVELOPMENT STAGE**

<b>1</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES</b>
3.7.19	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Brevipalpus californicus</i>
3.7.20	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>B. lewisi</i>
3.7.21	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>B. phoenicis</i>
3.7.22	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Tetranychus pacificus</i>
3.7.23	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>
3.7.24	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Pratylenchus fallax</i>
3.7.25	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>P. coffeae</i>
3.7.26	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>P. vulvus</i>
3.7.27	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Thrips palmi</i>
3.7.28	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i>
3.7.29	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>R. similis</i>
3.7.30	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Xiphinema itallae</i>
3.7.31	Quarantine treatments for the control of <i>Ceroplastes destructor</i>
3.8	Specific phytosanitary requirements for the regional trade of forestry products
3.9	List of forestry pests of quarantine importance
<b>4</b>	<b>BIOLOGICAL CONTROL</b>
4.1.1	Requirements for quarantine laboratories of Biological Control Agents
<b>5</b>	<b>CERTIFICATION OF PROPAGATION MATERIALS</b>
5.1.2	Phytosanitary categorization scheme for wheat
5.1.3	Phytosanitary categorization scheme for citrus
5.1.4	Phytosanitary categorization scheme for garlic
5.1.5	Phytosanitary categorization scheme for grapevine
5.1.6	Phytosanitary categorization scheme for strawberry
<b>6</b>	<b>PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS</b>
6.5	Quality specifications for pesticides
<b>7</b>	<b>ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND METHODS</b>
7.2.1	Analytical procedures and methods for entomology
7.2.2	Rearing of pre-adult insects
7.2.3	Analytical procedures and methods in mycology
7.2.4	Analytical procedures and methods in nematology
7.3.1	Collection and preparation of samples for phytosanitary products



**APPENDIX 4  
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN 1996 AND THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 1997**

**HEADQUARTERS**

NAME OF EVENT SPONSORING/CO-ORGANIZING ORGANIZATIONS	COUNTRY (REGIONAL OR NATIONAL)	DATE	No. OF PARTICIPANTS
WTO/OIE International Training Course on Risk Analysis and Animal Health, (WTO, OIE, National Veterinary Services of Switzerland and New Zealand).	Global- Switzerland	August 24 - September 3, 1996	Trained 50 persons from public and private sector.
WTO/OIE Course on Risk Analysis and Animal Health.	Global-Switzerland	July 13-18, 1997	6 people from LAC trained
Regional Training Course in Application of Epidemiology and Risk Analysis. (OIRSA-PAHO, UNAM, Central Regional Center and TCA of Mexico).	Regional-Mexico D.F., Mexico	November 6-9, 1996.	40 persons given introductory training in epidemiology and risk analysis
Workshop on Technical and Legal Instruments of International Trade, with emphasis on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Issues. CORECA-CIDAE, Central Regional Center and the Agricultural Health Area	National- Costa Rica.	November 27-29, 1996	30 staff members of the MAG's Directorate of Agricultural Protection trained
Supporting the Modernization of Belize's Plant and Animal Health Services. Preparation of a project proposal to modernize the services consistent with international standards and requirements.	National-Belize	June-December, 96	
Technical Assistance to the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA) of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo. The principal objective was to draw up a proposal for an Integrated Agricultural Health System involving the public and private sectors. This proposal was to include actions, inter-institutional participation, responsibilities, operating strategy, budget and timetable of activities to be carried out.	National-Dominican Republic	November 11-24, 1996	Training for 15 technicians from the SEA in the use of computerized agricultural information programs (HandiSTATUS, Pest Quarantine Management and others)
Workshop on Pest Risk Analysis and Standardization. IICA-OIRSA-Directorate of Agricultural Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) of Costa Rica. San Jose, Costa Rica. February 4-6, 1997.	National. Costa Rica	February 1997	Training for staff members of the MAG's Directorate of Agricultural Protection of Plant Health

Appendix 4 (Cont.)

**ANDEAN AREA**

NAME OF EVENT SPONSORING/CO-ORGANIZING ORGANIZATIONS	COUNTRY (REGIONAL OR NATIONAL)	DATE	No. OF PARTICIPANTS
Introductory Seminar on Risk Analysis	Bolivia-Regional. Andean Area	June 1996	35
Training Workshop on the SANINET Agricultural Health Information System	Regional. Andean Area	January 1997	20
Seminar-Workshop on Risk Analysis in Animal Health. IICA/APHIS	Quito, Ecuador. Regional	February 1997	15
Conference on the International Plant Protection Convention: Implications of the Agreements of the World Trade Organization (WTO), activities of the Secretariat and new standards. The activity was carried out with the collaboration of the Secretariat of the IPPC-FAO	National, Ecuador	March 3, 1997	8 (officials of the Ministry of Agriculture of Ecuador)
Advance in situ Training in the use of SANINET and Internet	Andean Area (country by country)	June-Sept. 1997	25

Appendix 4 (Cont.)

**NORTHERN AREA**

NAME OF EVENT SPONSORING/CO-ORGANIZING ORGANIZATIONS	COUNTRY (REGIONAL OR NATIONAL)	DATE	No. OF PARTICIPANTS
Workshop on epidemiological elements integrated into risk analysis	Mexico	1986	
Workshop-Seminar on the Application of Phytosanitary Risk Analysis and Ways to Obtain a Adequate Level of Protection. Regional Phytosanitary Harmonization and Standardization, in collaboration with OIRSA and SAGAR	Mexico	1986	
Publication of a Manual on Techniques for the Diagnosis of Plant Diseases of Quarantine Importance	Mexico	1986	
Publication of a Practical Pamphlet for the Diagnosis of the Genders of Phytoparasitic Nematodes of Importance in International Trade	Mexico	1986	
Seminar-Workshop on the Application of Mexican Animal Health Regulations. Objective: To learn of and apply animal health regulations	Mexico	July 1997	
Course on ELISA Techniques applied to Veterinary Diagnosis	Mexico	April 1996	42
Second Course on the Prevention of Bovine Paralytic Rabies and the Control of Hematophagous Bats	Mexico	June 1986	25
Regional Course on the Diagnosis, Prevention and Control of Bovine Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis	Mexico	1986	36
Training in the use of Data Bases on Phytosanitary Requirements	Mexico	1986	2
Sanitary Control*	Mexico	1986	
Agricultural Quarantine*	Mexico	1986	
Plant Parasitology, Plant Pathology and Entomology*	Mexico	1986	
Internal and External Quarantine*	Mexico	1986	
Production, Storage and Processing of Seeds*	Mexico	1986	
Veterinary Parasitology*	Mexico	1986	
Registration and Inspection of Veterinary Products and Inputs for Animal Feed*	Mexico	May 18 - June 15, 1997	2
Poultry Inspection*	Mexico	May 25 - July 27, 1997	1

IICA/GTZ Consortium. Technical Assistance and Training Program of the MAG/DB/FOSEMAG Project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Nicaragua. Coordinated by the IICA TCAs in Mexico and Nicaragua and carried out by the General Directorates of Plant Protection, Animal Health and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection services of the National Agricultural Health Commission, of the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, with the participation of the Post-Graduate School and the Autonomous University of Chapingo (in-service training)

**Appendix 4 (Cont.)**

**CARIBBEAN AREA**

NAME OF EVENT SPONSORING/CO-ORGANIZING ORGANIZATIONS	COUNTRY (REGIONAL OR NATIONAL)	DATE	No. OF PARTICIPANTS
Workshop on Emergency Animal Disease Preparedness Plan. Purpose: Validation of Draft Animal Emergency Plan for response to exotic animal disease introduction.	Georgetown, Guyana	March 97	
Ambiyomma Programme Council Meeting	St. Lucia	April 97	
Workshop on SPS Measures under WTO. Objective: To expose national animal and plant quarantine services to SPS standard under WTO.	Guyana (Regional)	May 97	

**CENTRAL AREA**

NAME OF EVENT SPONSORING/CO-ORGANIZING ORGANIZATIONS	COUNTRY (REGIONAL OR NATIONAL)	DATE	No. OF PARTICIPANTS
Training Seminar on SPS/WTO	National, San Miguel, El Salvador	April 20, 1997	
Conference on Agricultural Health and the WTO*	National, San Salvador, El Salvador	June 27, 1997	
Workshop on Risk Analysis	National, San Salvador, El Salvador	June 27, 1997	
Sanitary Harmonization Process	National, San Salvador, El Salvador	July 11, 1997	
The Legal Framework and the Standardization of Agricultural Health in El Salvador*	National, San Salvador, El Salvador	To be set	

With the support of the Agricultural Policy Analysis Office (OAPA) of the Ministry of Agriculture of El Salvador, and OIRSA.



**APPENDIX 5  
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN 1996 AND THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 1997**

NAME OF EVENT SPONSORING/CO-ORGANIZING ORGANIZATIONS	COUNTRY (REGIONAL OR NATIONAL)	DATE	No. OF PARTICI- PANTS
Second Andean Forum on Agricultural Health	Colombia-Regional. Andean Area	September 1997	
Training Workshop on Risk Analysis in Plant Protection	Peru-Regional. Andean Area	October 1997	
Training for Trainers in Basic Modular Course on Animal Health	Regional. Andean Area	To be confirmed 1997	
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Workshop for the Southern Cone, in collaboration with APHIS/FASUSDA and COSAVE	Brazil	1997	
Reproductive Diseases	Mexico	May 25 - July 27 and August 17 - October 17, 1997	
Sanitary Control*	Mexico	May 25 - June 25, 97	
Veterinary Virology*	Mexico	May 25 - August 24, 1997	
Veterinary Pathology*	Mexico	May 6 - October 17, 1997	
Immunology and Serology*	Mexico	August 17 - November 16, 1997	
Internal and External Quarantine*	Mexico	1997	
Epidemiology and Herd Health	Mexico	1998	
Analysis of Biologics*	Mexico	1998	
Seminar-Workshop on Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP). Objective: To train SAGAR personnel	Mexico	August 1997	
Refresher Course on Epidemiology and Information Systems. Objective: To train SAGAR personnel. (PAHO.SAGAR)	State of Morelos, Mexico	October 1997	
Quality Assurance Program for Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratories. Objective: To implement a quality assurance program for the laboratories of the SENASA Network (official and accredited)	Argentina	To be confirmed	
Seminar-Workshop on Risk Analysis in Plant Health	Regional (Peru)	October 1997 (to be confirmed)	

Appendix 5 (Cont.)

NAME OF EVENT SPONSORING/CO-ORGANIZING ORGANIZATIONS	COUNTRY (REGIONAL OR NATIONAL)	DATE	No. OF PARTICIPANTS
<p>Training in Animal Quarantine Procedures. Objective: Improve the capability to manage animal health services</p>	<p>Georgetown, Guyana</p>	<p>September 1997</p>	
<p>Workshop on Emergency Animal Disease Preparedness Plan. Objective: Validation of Draft Animal Emergency Plan for response to exotic animal disease introduction</p>	<p>Paramaribo, Suriname</p>	<p>November 1997</p>	
<p>Launching of the Five Websites of the Andean countries within SANINET. Sept. 1997</p>			
<p>Through the program AGROSALUD XXI, the Institute is promoting in Central America and the Caribbean the more active participation of the member states in the IPPC, CODEX and OIE, which includes encouraging those that are not already, to become members of the OIE. In the meantime, through the standardization units, international standards will be compiled. IICA/GTZ Consortium. Technical Assistance and Training Program of the MAG/IDB/FOSEMAG Project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Nicaragua. Coordinated by the IICA TCAs in Mexico and Nicaragua and carried out by the General Directorates of Plant Protection, Animal Health and Animal and Plant Health Inspector's Offices of the National Agricultural Health Commission, of the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, with the participation of the Post-Graduate School and the Autonomous University of Chapingo (in-service training)</p>			

# AGROSALUD XXI

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SANIDAD AGROPECUARIA PARA EL FUTURO



# AGRIHEALTH XXI

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AGRICULTURAL HEALTH FOR THE FUTURE



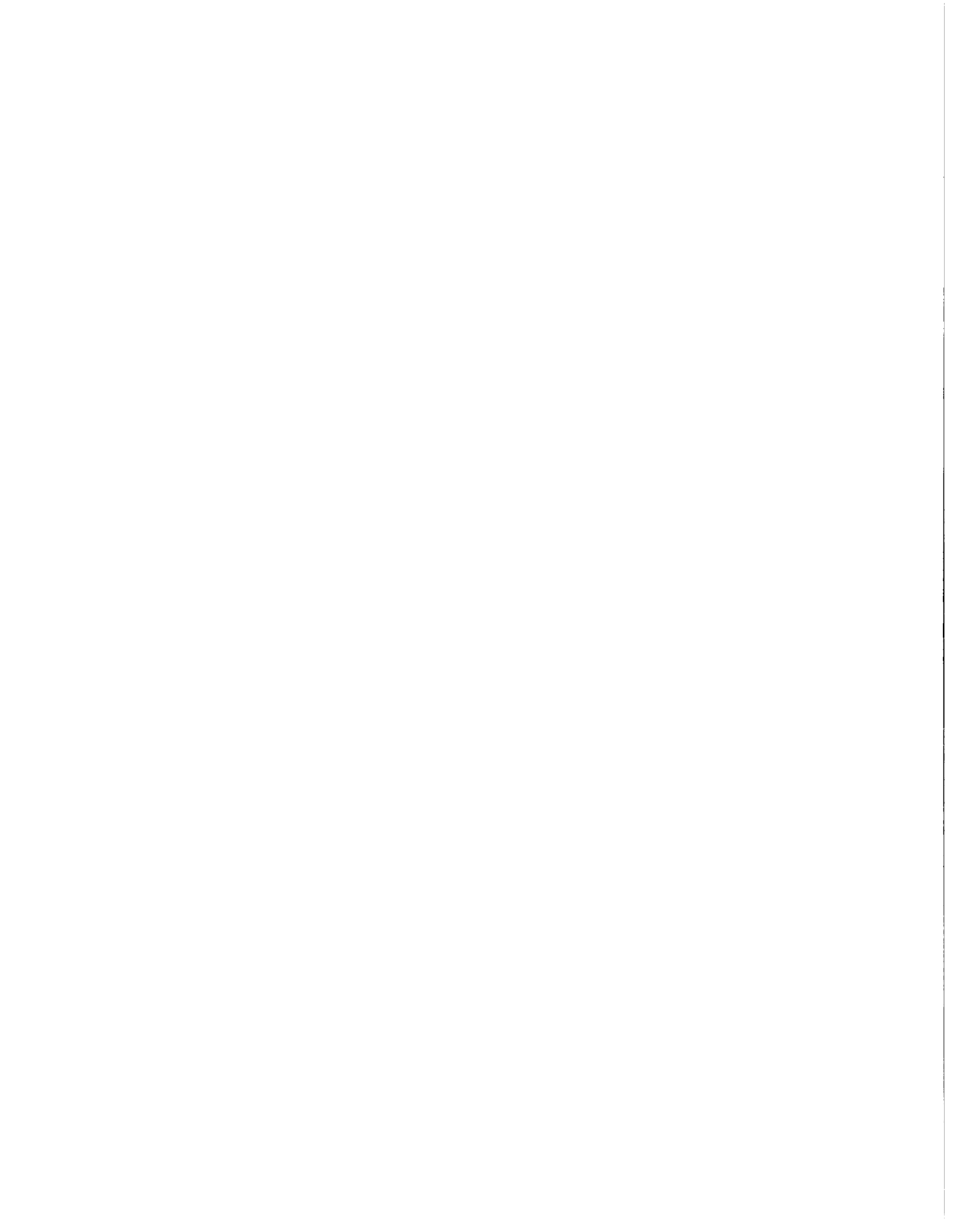
## **QUE ES AGROSALUD XXI?**

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### **WHAT IS AGRICHEALTH XXI?**

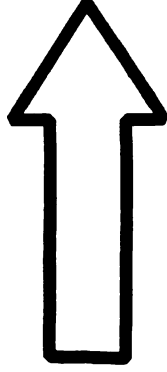
**ES UN NUEVO PROGRAMA DEL IICA DIRIGIDO A MODERNIZAR LOS SERVICIOS DE SANIDAD AGROPECUARIA DE LOS PAISES DE LA REGION CENTRAL Y CARIBE PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LOS COMPROMISOS DE AGROSANIDAD E INOCUIDAD DE ALIMENTOS CON LA OMC Y ALCA - 2005 Y CON ELLO PROMOVER, FACILITAR Y REFORZAR EL COMERCIO AGROPECUARIO DE LA REGION.**

**IT IS A NEW PROGRAM OF IICA AIMED TO MODERNIZE THE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH SERVICES OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE CENTRAL AND CARIBBEAN REGION TO ACCOMPLISH THE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY COMMITMENTS WITH WTO AND FTAA - 2005, TO FACILITATE, ENCOURAGE AND STRENGTHEN AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN THE REGION.**



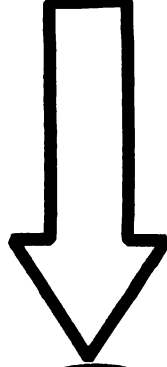
**AGROSALUD XXI**  
Sanidad Agropecuaria para el Futuro

**FINALIDAD**



**Optima calidad  
agrosanitaria para  
promover y facilitar el  
comercio  
agropecuario**

**Optimum agrihealth  
quality to promote  
and facilitate  
agricultural trade**



**FINAL AIM**

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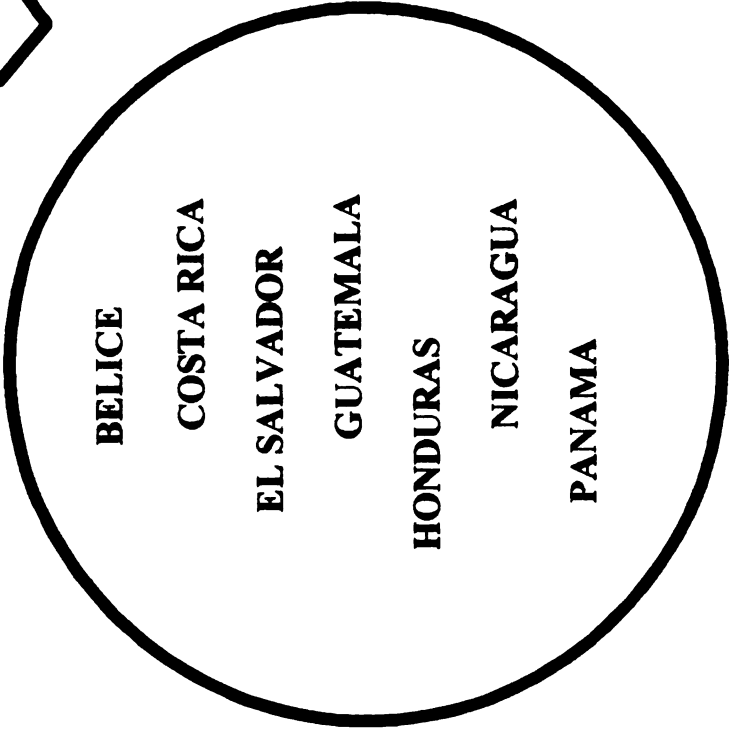
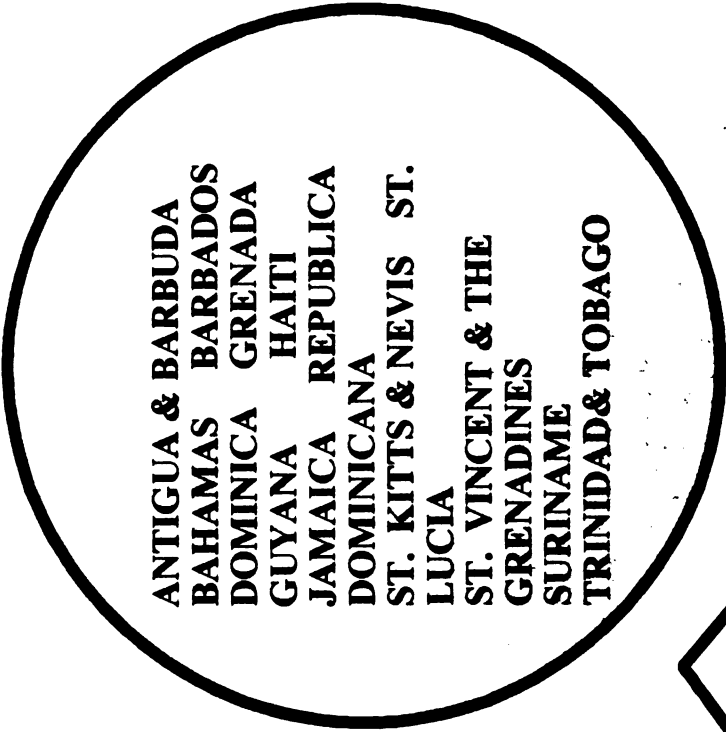
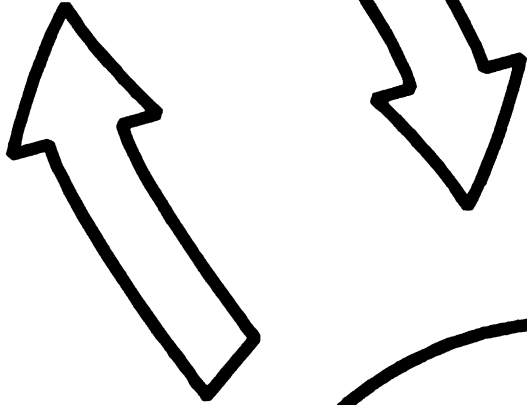
**AGRIHEALTH XXI**  
Agricultural Health for the future





**AGROSALUD XXI**  
Sanidad Agropecuaria para el Futuro

# **COBERTURA COVERAGE**

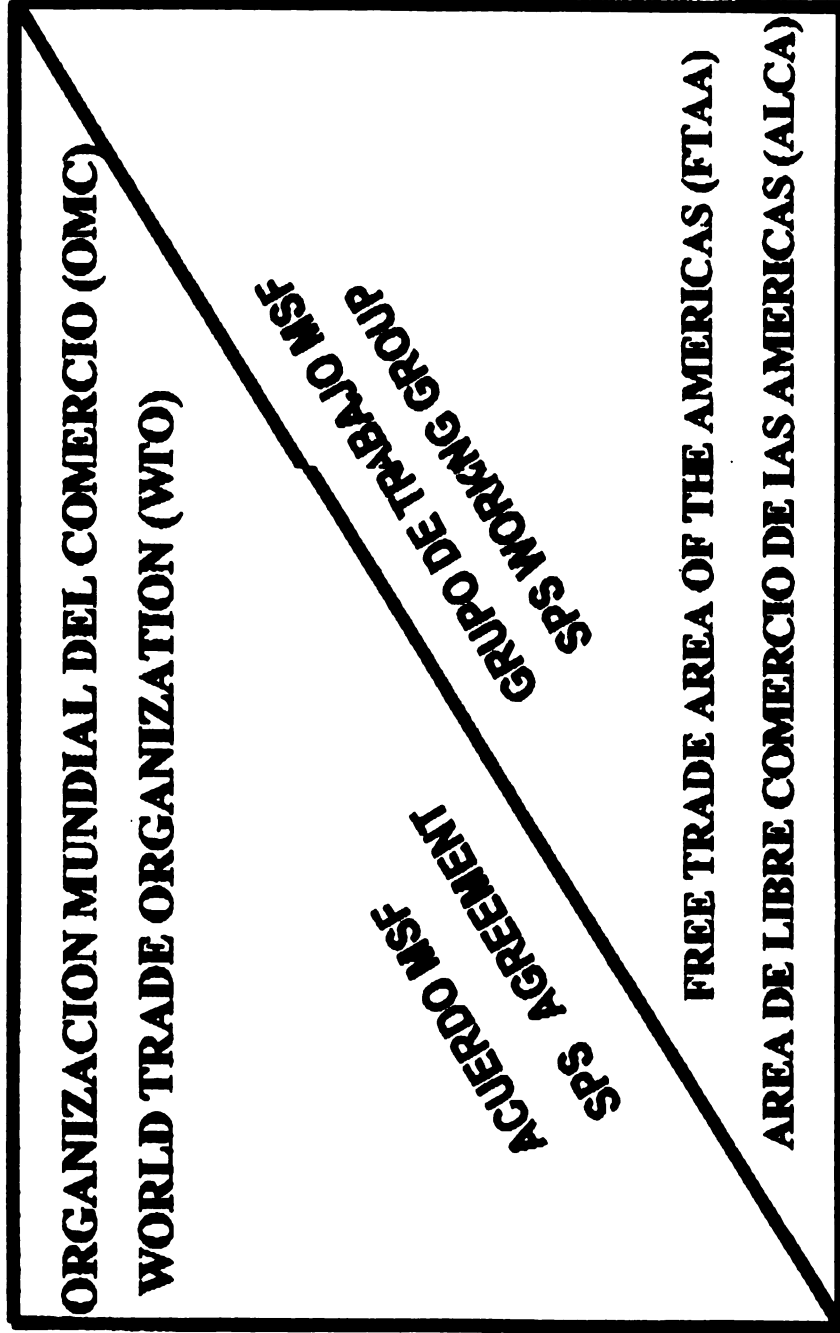


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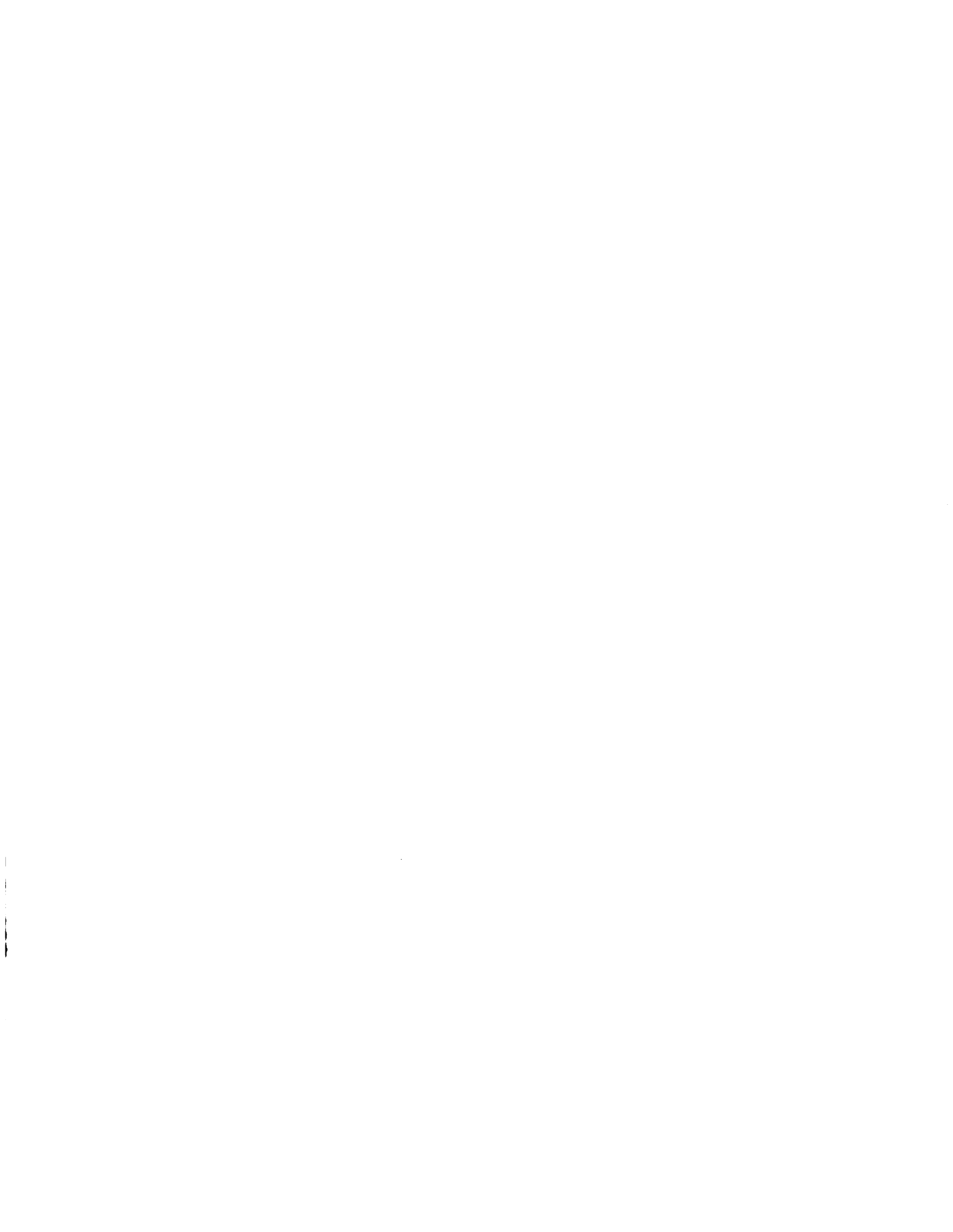
**AGRIHEALTH XXI**  
Agricultural Health for the future



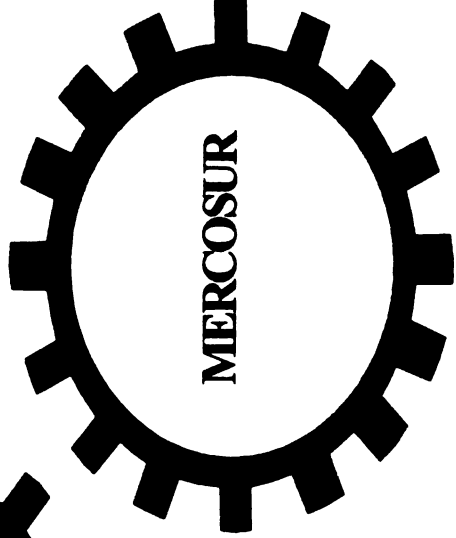
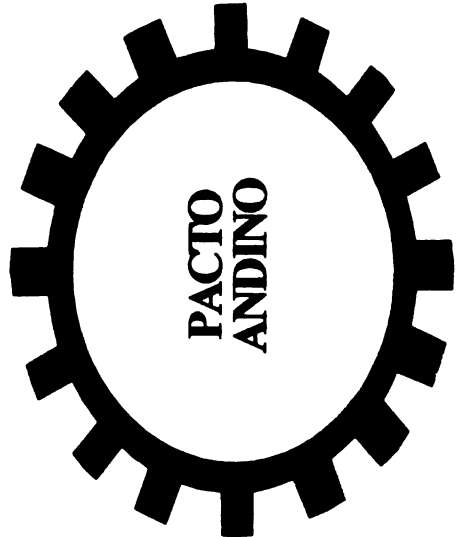
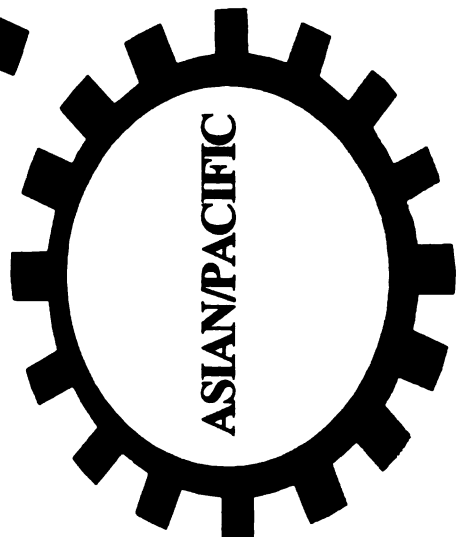
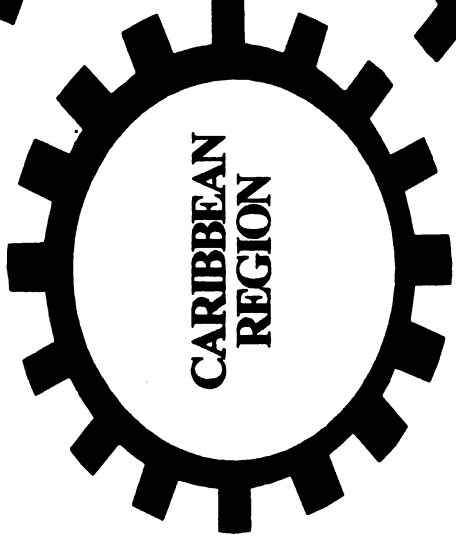
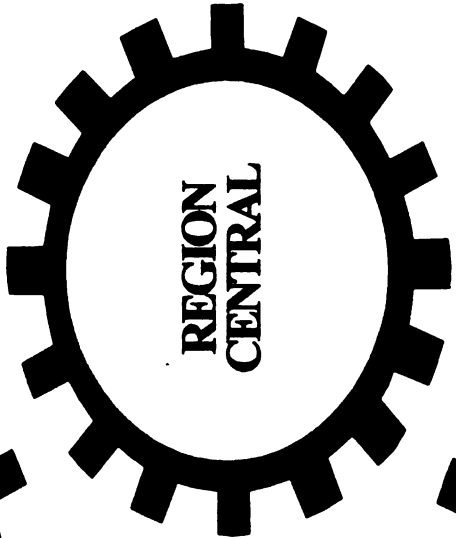
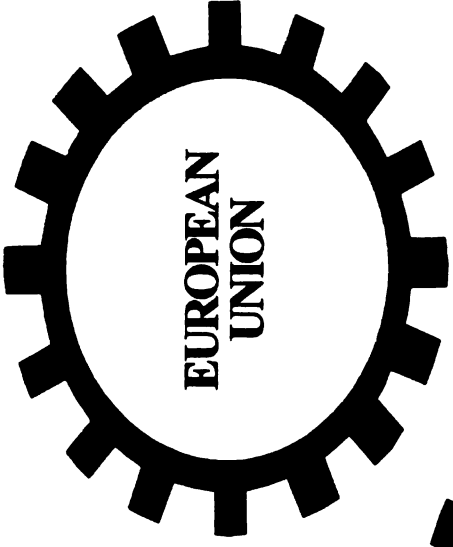
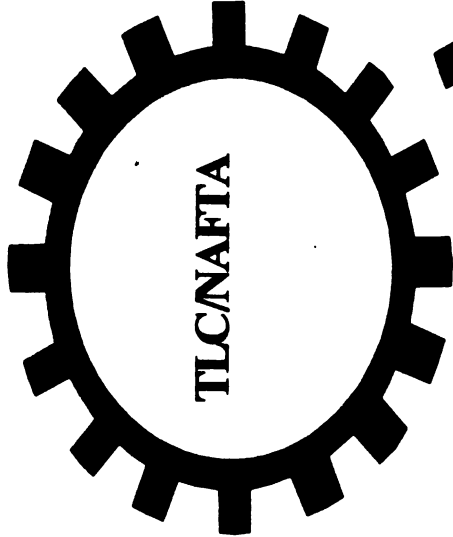
## MARCO DE REFERENCIA



## FRAME OF REFERENCE



**LAZOS COMERCIALES  
TRADE LINKS**





# **FUENTES DE FINANCIAMIENTO**

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## **FINANCING SOURCES**

**PAISES  
COOPERADORES  
COOPERATING  
COUNTRIES**

---

- BRASIL**
- MEXICO**
- VENEZUELA**
- EUROPEAN  
UNION**

**AGENCIAS  
AGENCIES**

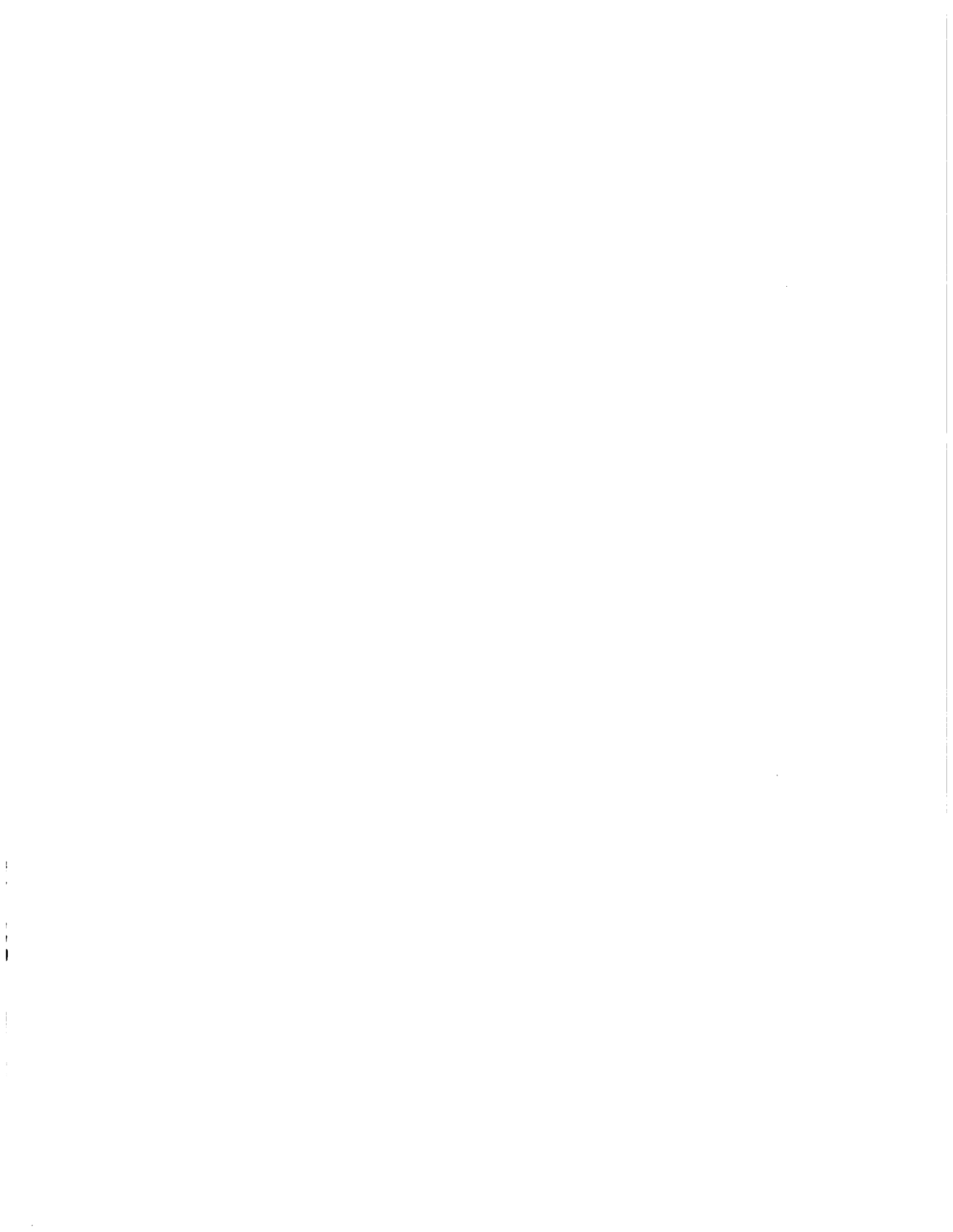
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- CIDA**
- USAID**
- JICA**
- GTZ**

**BANCOS  
BANKS**

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- BID / IDB**
- WORLD BANK**





# **AGENDA DEL FUTURO AGENDA FOR THE FUTURE**

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## **LOS 10 MANDAMIENTOS DE LA OMC THE 10 COMMANDMENTS OF WTO**

**1. PARTICIPACION EN LAS ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES  
RELACIONADAS.**

**PARTICIPATION IN RELATED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**2. ACTUALIZACION DE LEYES, REGLAMENTOS Y NORMAS  
UPDATING OF LAWS, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS**

**3. PREPARACION Y UTILIZACION DE ESTUDIOS DE ANALISIS DE RIESGO.  
PREPARATION AND USE OF RISK ANALYSIS STUDIES.**



# **AGENDA (Cont)**

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- 4. ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNIDADES DE INFORMACION AL PUBLICO  
IMPLEMENTATION OF INQUIRY POINTS**
- 5. MODERNIZACION DE LOS SERVICIOS DE LABORATORIO  
MODERNIZATION OF LABORATORY SERVICES**
- 6. REFORZAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE CERTIFICACION DE EXPORTACION  
STRENGTHENING OF EXPORTS CERTIFICATION SERVICE**
- 7. REFORZAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE INSPECCION Y CUARENTENA DE  
IMPORTACION  
STRENGTHENING OF IMPORTS INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE SERVICE**

1

2

# **AGENDA (Cont)**

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- 8. FORTALECIMIENTO DEL SISTEMA DE VIGILANCIA Y ALERTA  
REINFORCEMENT OF SURVEILLANCE AND ALERT SYSTEM**
- 9. MODERNIZACION DEL REGISTRO Y CONTROL DE AGROQUIMICOS Y  
PRODUCTOS VETERINARIOS  
MODERNIZATION OF REGISTRATION AND CONTROL PROCEDURES OF  
AGRICHEMICAL AND VETERINARY PRODUCTS**
- 10. CONTROL O ERRADICACION DE LAS ENFERMEDADES Y PLAGAS QUE  
OBSTACULICEN EL COMERCIO  
CONTROL OR ERADICATION OF PESTS AND DISEASES THAT RESTRICT  
TRADE.**



# **ESTRATEGIA OPERATIVA**

## **OPERATION STRATEGY**

- 1. Difusión de reglas y mecanismos de la OMC.**  
**Diffusion of rules and mechanisms of WTO**
- 2. Apoyo al grupo de trabajo MSF de ALCA-2005**  
**Support to the FTAA/SPS working group**
- 3. Promoción de participación en organizaciones internacionales (OIE, CIPF, CODEX)**  
**Promote participation in international organizations (OIE, IPPC, CODEX)**
- 4. Apoyo para actualización de leyes y reglamentos**  
**Support for updating rules and regulations**





# **ESTRATEGIA OPERATIVA (Cont)**

## **OPERATION STRATEGY (Cont)**

- 5. Evaluación regional con relación a los compromisos con la OMC**  
**Regional assessment in relation to the WTO commitments**
- 6. Identificación de proyectos y acciones para financiamiento externo**  
**Identification of projects and action for external financing**
- 7. Desarrollo de acciones conjuntas con otras organizaciones (CARICOM, FAO, OPS, OIRSA)**  
**Development of joint actions with other organizations (CARICOM, FAO, PAHO, OIRSA)**
- 8. Promoción de mecanismos de autofinanciamiento de los servicios oficiales**  
**Promote autofinancing schemes for official services.**



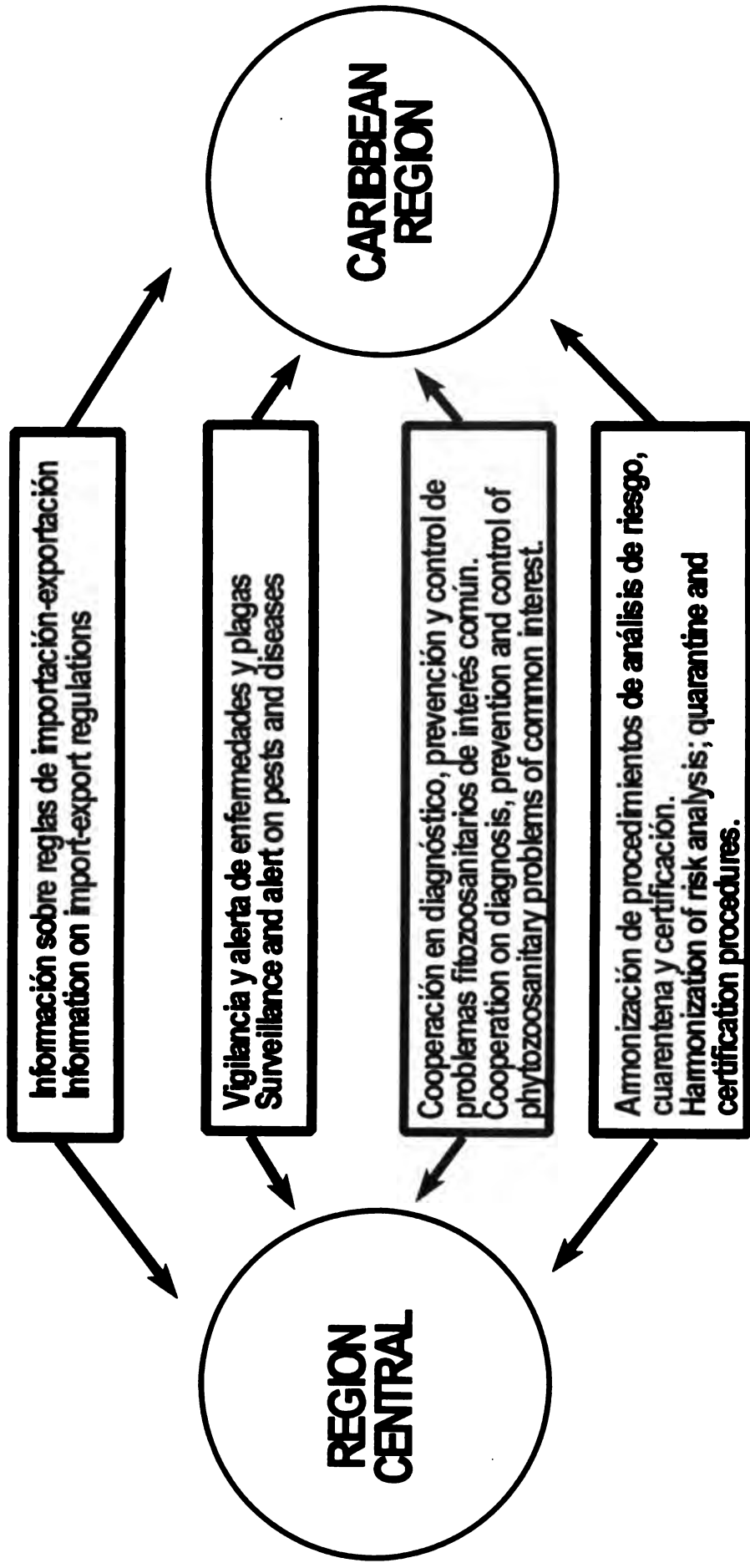
# **ESTRATEGIA OPERATIVA (Cont)**

## **OPERATION STRATEGY (Cont)**

- 9. Promoción de esquemas de participación del sector privado  
Promote strategies for private sector participation**
- 10. Promoción de nuevas tecnologías  
Promote new technologies**
- 11. Capacitación en áreas especiales (Análisis de riesgo, laboratorio, inspección cuarentena, certificación, etc)  
Training in special themes (Risk analysis, laboratory, inspection, quarantine, certification, etc)**
- 12. Preparación y distribución de materiales de difusión.  
Preparation and distribution of information materials**



# MECANISMOS DE ENLACE INTER-REGIONAL INTER-REGIONAL LINK MECHANISMS

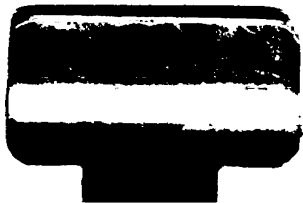
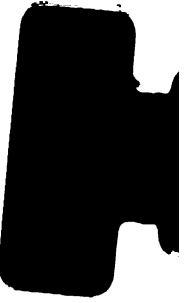




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INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE  
Headquarters / P.O.Box 55-2200 Coronado, Costa Rica / Tel.: (506) 229-02-22 /  
Fax (506) 229-47-41, 229-26-59 / Electronic address (Internet): [iicahq@iica.ac.cr](mailto:iicahq@iica.ac.cr)

