

**Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures**

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 6 OF  
THE AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF SANITARY  
AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

Note by the Secretariat<sup>1</sup>

1. At the 2-3 April 2008 meeting, the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures adopted guidelines to further the practical implementation of Article 6.<sup>2</sup> These guidelines are intended to provide assistance to Members in the practical implementation of Article 6 by improving transparency, exchange of information, predictability, confidence and credibility between importing and exporting Members.
2. The guidelines require the Secretariat to prepare an annual report to the Committee on implementation of Article 6 based on the information provided by Members concerning:
  - (a) requests for recognition of pest- or disease-free areas or areas of low pest or disease prevalence;
  - (b) determinations on whether to recognize a pest- or disease-free area or area of low pest or disease prevalence; and/or
  - (c) Members' experiences in the implementation of Article 6 and the provision of relevant background information by Members on their decisions to other interested Members.
3. This report is based on information provided by Members through notifications and from information presented during SPS Committee meetings. This information was frequently provided under the agenda item "Information on Relevant Activities", and more recently under the agenda on "Pest- and or Disease-Free Areas - Article 6". This agenda item is divided into three sub-items, the first two of which address the points above: (a) Information from Members on their Pest or Disease Status, and (b) Information from Members on their Experiences. Relevant information provided under other agenda items is also included in this report, which covers information provided in the years 2009 through 2011.

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

<sup>2</sup> G/SPS/48.

A. REQUEST FOR RECOGNITION OF PEST- OR DISEASE-FREE AREAS OR AREAS OF LOW PEST OR DISEASE PREVALENCE

March 2009 meeting (G/SPS/R/54)

4. Mexico indicated that it had declared its entire territory to be free from classical swine fever (CSF) on 30 January 2009. The efforts dated back to 1973, with control and eradication measures in the north-western states, subsequently extending to the entire territory with the launching of the National Campaign against Hog Cholera. Mexico was planning to submit the relevant information to the OIE shortly in support of its self-declaration. In view of its status, Mexico asked its trading partners to remove any current CSF-related restrictions on imports of swine, swine genetic material, and swine meat and meat products.

June 2009 Meeting (G/SPS/R/55)

5. Indonesia described its efforts to eradicate Khapra beetle within its territory, as detailed in G/SPS/GEN/946. Following comprehensive quarantine measures, surveillance and eradication efforts, there was no evidence of the existence of Khapra beetles. Indonesia requested trading partners to recognize the status of Indonesia as free from this pest, and to cease requiring fumigation of agricultural products, especially grains, beans and pallets, from Indonesia.

6. Canada reported that it had regained status as free of low pathogenic H5N2 avian influenza and requested that trading partners remove any remaining measures due to avian influenza in light of its disease-free status (G/SPS/GEN/866).

October 2009 Meeting (G/SPS/R/56)

7. Chile reported that in August 2009, pandemic human influenza was detected on two turkey breeding farms (G/SPS/GEN/981). The outbreak corresponded to the pandemic influenza A/H1N1 virus and was duly reported to the OIE on 21 August 2009. The detected virus was a human virus that had been transmitted to the turkeys. In these circumstances, the likelihood of viral dissemination was negligible and there were no risks in trading fresh poultry meat and poultry by-products. A number of Members had introduced trade-restricting measures when there were no scientific grounds to do so. One Member even notified its measures as based on the presence of avian influenza, despite the fact that Chile's freedom of this disease was recognized by the 172 members of the OIE. Chile urged Members to comply with Articles 2.2 and 2.3 of the SPS Agreement and to examine all evidence before or applying measures in situations such this one. Certain measures, if taken hurriedly and without any scientific basis, resulted in significant trade losses.

October 2010 Meeting (G/SPS/R/61)

8. Japan indicated that on 6 October 2010 it had applied to the OIE for recognition of its regained FMD-free status. Japan thanked those importers that had already resumed their imports of beef, and requested other Members to lift their suspensions.

March 2011 Meeting (G/SPS/R/62)

9. Chile stated that some Members had not yet recognized its foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) free status, even though Chile had been free of FMD for 24 years. Members' failure to recognize Chile's status had resulted in numerous bureaucratic problems. This was also the case with regards to CSF.

10. The European Union urged its trading partners to apply the concept of regionalisation in the event of disease outbreaks.

11. Japan reported that its status as an FMD-free country without vaccination had been restored. Japan requested Members that continued to suspend imports on the grounds of the FMD outbreak to lift their restrictions.

October 2011 Meeting (G/SPS/R/63)

12. South Africa reported on an outbreak of FMD that occurred in February 2011 in the northern part of Kwazulu Natal Province, bordering Mozambique and Swaziland. Measures implemented to eradicate and prevent the disease from spreading to neighbouring countries included the vaccination of 93,000 cattle twice; tracing and destroying animals that left the region before the investigation began; imposing a ban on sales; notifying the OIE on 25 February 2011 and informing trading partners. South Africa was applying for OIE official recognition of the zone as FMD-free without vaccination, and requested trading partners to apply the safe commodities approach in accordance with the OIE guidelines for importation of products from South Africa.

13. Mexico indicated that following two outbreaks of Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) in July and September 2011 in the states of Tabasco and Veracruz, the National Health, Food Safety and Food Quality Service (SENASICA) conducted an epidemiological analysis. The investigations showed no epidemiological link between these cases, and no more cases were identified. Mexico has been free of epizootic VEE strains since 1972 and maintains surveillance of the populations at risk. The enzootic virus in the recent outbreaks was of a very low pathogenicity, and did not demonstrate ability to spread within the horse population. Mexico's vector control programme ensured early detection of any risks to production or to public health, and this was strengthened during the rainy season to mitigate any risk of VEE. Other Members should continue to recognize Mexico as free of epizootic VEE, or acknowledge closure of the recent VEE cases as notified to the OIE on 29 August and 13 September 2011, or accept the regionalization of the outbreaks and recognize the State of Jalisco as free of this disease (G/SPS/GEN/1124).

B. DETERMINATION ON WHETHER TO RECOGNIZE A PEST- OR DISEASE-FREE AREA OR AREA OF LOW PEST OR DISEASE PREVALENCE

June 2009 Meeting (G/SPS/R/55)

14. Belize reported that the Mediterranean fruit fly programme had been initiated in 1977, as a surveillance programme. In 1987, the programme had been modified to its present comprehensive status which had allowed Belize to maintain its fruit fly free status for 14 years, and market access for several non-traditional products. Belize thanked the United States for recognizing its disease-free status as of 2001, and reiterated that fruit flies had been conclusively controlled in its territory.

October 2009 Meeting (G/SPS/R/56)

15. The European Union gave additional information about its notification concerning the list of third countries from which poultry and poultry products may be imported into and transit through the European Union (G/SPS/N/EEC/349).

June 2010 Meeting (G/SPS/R/59)

16. The United States reported USDA's recent determination that the Mendoza province of Argentina was recognized as a pest-free area for Mediterranean fruit fly. The United States invited all

Members to review its notification on the matter (G/SPS/N/USA/2039) and comment by 29 August 2010. The United States also stated that it now recognized all of Chile as Med-fly free.

C. MEMBERS' EXPERIENCES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 6

March 2009 meeting (G/SPS/R/54)

17. Australia reported that since December 2008, Australia was officially free from equine influenza. Australia's statement of freedom was based on the control programme and comprehensive surveillance which met OIE requirements. Australia also reported that since January 2009, Australia was officially free of citrus canker, following a successful four-and-a-half-year eradication programme.

18. Brazil reported that two more areas had been recognized as free of black sigatoka. Brazil now had more than 1,005,000 square kilometres throughout twelve states free from this disease. The aim was to extend these pest-free areas following IPPC recommendations.

19. The Philippines reported on its pest-free areas for Mango Pulp and Seed Weevils.

20. Belize provided information on an outbreak of virulent Newcastle Disease in commercial poultry in the Cayo District that had been reported to the OIE in November 2008. Depopulation and decontamination measures, along with movement controls, had succeeded in controlling the disease in the commercial poultry sector, however, it had spread to backyard poultry in the Cayo, Belize, Stann Creek and Toledo Districts. Belize planned to control the disease through repeat vaccinations every three months to obtain disease-free recognition with vaccination.

June 2009 Meeting (G/SPS/R/55)

21. Zambia provided information resulting from surveys regarding Fruit Fly and American Foulbrood disease in Honeybees.

22. Costa Rica provided information on measures to control the citrus bacterial disease Huanlongbing (HLB), also known as Yellow Dragon disease (G/SPS/GEN/930). Steps were being taken to prevent the entry of the disease into the country, including increased inspection of citrus material at entry points into the country, technical training of field and laboratory technicians, training of producers and sampling of vector insects at the national level.

23. Mozambique reported that its plant health regulations had been improved in accordance with the IPPC standards, and were scheduled to enter into force in September 2009. Mozambique would declare areas free of fruit fly and identify low prevalence areas in order to ensure recognition of its food products, as its south and central regions were free of fruit flies after twelve months of systematic food surveillance.

24. Chile reported that the country had been recognized by the OIE as presenting a negligible risk with respect to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) (G/SPS/GEN/952). This was the result of intensive surveillance and control of the bovine population and the application of strict standards.

25. El Salvador reported that it was free of CSF. This had been achieved through the monitoring of all potential focal points and the implementation of an awareness-raising programme.

October 2009 Meeting (G/SPS/R/56)

26. Costa Rica reported on a series of surveillance, control, prevention and eradication measures for CSF (G/SPS/GEN/966). Having met the necessary requirements established by the OIE, Costa Rica declared itself to be a "country free from CSF".

27. Madagascar reported on its surveillance of fruit fly populations in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

March 2010 Meeting (G/SPS/R/58)

28. Argentina provided information on measures taken in response to the detection of fruit flies in one locality of Patagonia (G/SPS/GEN/994). As a result of the measures, the area regained its fruit fly-free status in November 2009.

29. Madagascar indicated that it had notified an outbreak of the bee disease varroasis to the OIE. The disease had been observed and identified in one of the regions of the high plateau and measures had been taken. In addition, surveillance in other honey-producing areas had been strengthened.

June 2010 Meeting (G/SPS/R/59)

30. Philippines drew attention to the new FMD status awarded to the Philippines by the OIE General Assembly in May 2010 (G/SPS/GEN/1031).

31. Paraguay reported that it had been designated by the OIE as FMD-free with vaccination (G/SPS/GEN/1023). Paraguay also highlighted its re-certification by the OIE as a "BSE Negligible Risk" country and as free from rinderpest. Finally, Paraguay drew attention to its National Swine Health Plan and the Programme for the Eradication of CSF 2010-2012.

32. Brazil noted that with the addition of Mato Grosso do Sul, a region of 14 states had been designated as free of Black Sigatoka, as notified in G/SPS/N/BRA/115.

October 2010 Meeting (G/SPS/R/61)

33. Korea reported that there had been no other outbreaks of FMD since the one in May 2010. In September 2010, the OIE had recognized Korea's status as FMD-free without vaccination.

34. Paraguay reported that since the restoration of its FMD-free status with vaccination in 2006, Paraguay had not had any cases of FMD. In February 2011, the OIE had lifted the high surveillance zone in place for preventative measures and restored Paraguay's classification as FMD-free with vaccination. Paraguay had also been recertified as a BSE-negligible-risk country.

June 2011 Meeting (G/SPS/R/63)

35. China provided information on the introduction of the regionalization management system.

36. Colombia provided information regarding its recent self-declaration as a country free from avian influenza.

37. Japan reported on the regaining of its avian influenza disease-free status.

October 2011 Meeting (G/SPS/R/63)

38. Korea reported that after the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) on 29 December 2010, it had implemented a stamping-out policy and disinfected the affected and neighbouring farms (G/SPS/GEN/1116). Culling and disinfection on the infected premises was completed and there had been no further outbreaks. Korea had declared itself an HPAI free country as of 23 August 2011 in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2011, and had notified this to the OIE on 5 September 2011.

39. The European Union stated that 11 outbreaks were reported in Bulgaria between 5 January and 7 April 2011. Stamping out measures were imposed rather than emergency vaccination. High risk and low risk areas were defined in the country and the movement of animal and products between those areas and the rest of the country were regulated until 30 September, six months after the last outbreak. This was complemented by a control and surveillance plan for wildlife in southeast Bulgaria to be implemented at least until mid-April 2012. A plan, co-funded by the European Union, included the reinforced control on the movement of domestic animals and surveillance of livestock and wildlife to ensure that the area along the border with Turkey was free of disease. Bulgaria was preparing a final report on the outbreak which could serve as the basis for the application to the OIE of re-instatement of its previous disease-free status.

40. South Africa reported that an outbreak of HPAI in ostriches was detected in March 2011. The pathogenicity of the virus (H5N2) was confirmed on 16 March 2011. The outbreak was reported to OIE and trading partners. Temporary measures were introduced immediately to control exports of all poultry and products thereof. The outbreak was limited to the Western Cape Province and the area was subsequently declared an avian influenza control area. The other eight provinces of South Africa were negative for the disease. South Africa was in the process of regionalizing the infected area to conform to the OIE guidelines. The outbreak was limited to ostriches, therefore export of other poultry could continue from bio-secured compartments.

41. Jamaica reported that in September 2009 its Plant Health Committee received confirmation of the presence of *Liberibacter asiaticus* that causes HLB. A survey showed that the HLB and its vector, the citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri*, were present throughout the island. In November 2010, the FAO provided technical assistance to facilitate the production of clean nursery stock; public awareness programmes; technical consultancies; production of pathogen free material; and improved capacity for the diagnostic testing for HLB. To restrict the spread of HLB, the Plant Quarantine Branch made HLB a notifiable plant pest. A Citrus Nursery Order was being prepared. An island-wide survey was underway to determine the incidence of the disease in commercial groves. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries initiated a biological control programme in commercial and residential plots (G/SPS/GEN/1118).

D. NOTIFICATIONS RELATED TO ARTICLE 6

42. From 2009 through October 2011, 225 notifications (regular and emergency) related to Article 6. Nineteen of those notifications (18 regular and one emergency) indicated that the notified measure was trade facilitating; these notifications mainly inform of measures that will simplify the requirements for the import of products originating from certain regions, as well as the recognition of pest-free or disease-free areas.

## Trade Facilitating Notifications Related to Article 6

Document Symbol	Notifying Member	Notified document title	Description of content
G/SPS/N/AUS/230	Australia	Importation of Hatching (Fertile) Duck Eggs from Approved Countries - Draft Policy Review	The policy review proposes a more relaxed set of requirements for the importation of hatching (fertile) ducks eggs from approved countries
G/SPS/N/AUS/233	Australia	Policy determination on the importation of fresh unshu mandarin fruit from Shizuoka Prefecture in Japan	The importation of fresh unshu mandarin fruit from four designated export areas in the Shizuoka Prefecture in Japan may be permitted, subject to the Quarantine Act 1908 and the application of phytosanitary measures as specified in the Final Import Risk Analysis Report for Fresh Unshu Mandarin Fruit from the Shizuoka Prefecture in Japan. These measures are designed to limit quarantine risk to a level which achieves Australia's appropriate level of protection.
G/SPS/N/AUS/251	Australia	Final Import Risk Analysis Report for Fresh Stone Fruit from California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington	The importation of fresh stone fruit from California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington in the United States may be permitted, subject to the Quarantine Act 1908 and the application of phytosanitary measures as specified in the Final Import Risk Analysis Report for Fresh Stone Fruit from California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. These measures are designed to limit quarantine risk to a level which achieves Australia's appropriate level of protection.
G/SPS/N/AUS/252	Australia	Extension of existing policy for the importation of fresh mango fruit from the Philippines to Australia - Inclusion of the additional growing area of Davao del Sur, Mindanao Island	Australia is proposing to amend the conditions for the importation of fresh mango ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> L.) fruit from the Philippines to allow fruit from the province of Davao del Sur of Mindanao Island, to be imported into Australia subject to conditions.
G/SPS/N/CHL/310	Chile	Phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Chile of fresh melons, watermelons, pumpkins, courgettes and cucumbers for consumption from the Department of Ica, Peru, and approval of the work plan.	The notified text outlines the operational system and the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Chile of certain fresh fruit originating in the Department of Ica, Peru.

Document Symbol	Notifying Member	Notified document title	Description of content
G/SPS/N/CHL/324	Chile	Phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Chile of fresh grapefruit, satsumas, mandarins or tangerines, navel oranges and tangelos for consumption from the Departments of Ica and Lima, Peru, in accordance with the specifications established in the joint SAG-SENASA (Chilean Agriculture and Livestock Service -Peruvian National Agrarian Health Service) work plan.	The notified text lays down the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Chile of fresh grapefruit, satsumas, mandarins or tangerines, navel oranges and tangelos for consumption from the Departments of Ica and Lima, Peru, in accordance with the specifications established in the joint SAG-SENASA (Chilean Agriculture and Livestock Service -Peruvian National Agrarian Health Service) work plan.
G/SPS/N/CHL/343	Chile	Amendment to Resolution No. 6.076 of 2009 establishing phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Chile of fresh "Hass" avocado pears ( <i>Persea americana</i> ) for consumption from the Province of Tucumán, Argentina, and approval of the work plan.	Amendment to the work plan for the exportation of "Hass" avocado pears ( <i>Persea americana</i> ) from Argentina to Chile in order to incorporate the Department of Ledesma, Province of Jujuy.
G/SPS/N/TPKM/246	Chinese Taipei	Draft of the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Carrot from the Areas where Burrowing Nematode ( <i>Radopholus similis</i> ) is Known to Occur in Australia"	Importation of fresh carrots ( <i>Daucus carota</i> L.) from areas where burrowing nematode ( <i>Radopholus similis</i> ) is known to occur in Australia (New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia) must be regulated in accordance with the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Carrot from the Areas where Burrowing Nematode is known to Occur in Australia". The operation of the designated production sites, soil testing, harvest, packing and storage operation, export inspection procedure, and import inspection shall follow these quarantine requirements.
G/SPS/N/COL/177	Colombia	Draft Resolution of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) "Authorizing the entry of meat of bovine animals and swine from Panama for local consumption in the municipality of Juradó (Department of Chocó) without animal health import documents".	Authorization; Ban on the movement of meat; Penalties; Notification; and Entry into force.



<b>Document Symbol</b>	<b>Notifying Member</b>	<b>Notified document title</b>	<b>Description of content</b>
G/SPS/N/COL/228	Colombia	Resolution No. 003683 of 20 September 2011 suspending the importation into Colombia from Paraguay of animals and the risk products thereof capable of transmitting or carrying the FMD virus.	Suspension of the entry into Colombia from Paraguay of animals and the risk products thereof capable of transmitting or carrying the FMD virus for a period of six months; assessment of the risk of the disease being introduced into Colombia; suspension of applications; notification and entry into force.
G/SPS/N/EEC/380	European Union	Draft Commission Decision on imports of semen, ova and embryos of animals of the ovine and caprine species into the Union"	The purpose of this Decision is to align accordingly the model health certificates for imports into the Union of ova, embryos and semen of animals of the ovine and caprine species taking into account the amendments made to Directive 92/65/EEC by Directive 2008/73/EC and Regulation (EU) No 176/2010 and therefore to repeal Decision 2008/635/EC.
G/SPS/N/SGP/37	Singapore	Revision of the Veterinary Conditions for the Importation of Dogs/Cats	The AVA's re-categorization of the rabies-status of countries and consequent changes to quarantine requirements are implemented to facilitate the movement of pets belonging to travellers and persons relocating to Singapore, and facilitate the clearance of commercial imports of dogs and cats.
G/SPS/N/USA/2005	United States	Proposed Rule: Changes in Disease Status of the Brazilian State of Santa Catarina with Regard to Certain Ruminant and Swine Diseases (Docket No. APHIS-2009-0034)	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is proposing to amend the regulations governing the importation of certain animals and animal products by adding the Brazilian State of Santa Catarina to the list of regions we recognize as free of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, swine vesicular disease, CSF, and African swine fever.
G/SPS/N/USA/2041	United States	Notice: Determination of Pest-Free Areas in Mendoza Province, Argentina; Request for Comments (Docket No. APHIS-2010-0032)	The APHIS is advising the public that they have received a request from the Government of Argentina to recognize additional areas as pest-free areas for Mediterranean fruit fly ( <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> ) in Argentina. After reviewing the documentation submitted in support of this request, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that these areas meet the criteria in the regulation for recognition as pest-free areas.

Document Symbol	Notifying Member	Notified document title	Description of content
G/SPS/N/USA/2042	United States	Notice of Availability of a Pest Risk Analysis for Importation of Wall Rocket Leaves from the United Kingdom into the Continental United States (Docket No. APHIS-2010-0027)	The APHIS is advising the public that they have prepared a pest risk analysis with respect to perennial wall rocket leaves grown in the United Kingdom. The analysis evaluates the risks associated with the importation into the continental United States of fresh leaves of perennial wall rocket. Based on that analysis, APHIS believe that the application of one or more designated phytosanitary measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks of introducing or disseminating plant pests or noxious weeds via the importation of wall rocket leaves from the United Kingdom.
G/SPS/N/USA/2157	United States	Proposed Rule: Importation of Live Swine, Swine Semen, Pork, and Pork Products; Estonia, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia (Docket No. APHIS-2008-0043)	The APHIS is proposing to amend the regulations governing the importation of animals and animal products to add Estonia, Hungary, Slovak Rep., and Slovenia to the region of the European Union that we recognize as a low-risk region for CSF. APHIS also proposes to add Estonia, Slovak Rep., and Slovenia to the list of regions considered free of swine vesicular disease (SVD) and to add Slovak Rep. and Slovenia to the list of regions considered free of FMD and rinderpest.
G/SPS/N/USA/2182	United States	Importation of Bromeliad Plants in Growing Media From Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands (Docket No. APHIS-2010-0005)	The APHIS is proposing to amend the regulations governing the importation of plants and plant products to add Bromeliad plants of the genera Aechmea, Cryptanthus, Guzmania, Hohenbergia, Neoregelia, Tillandsia, and Vriesea from Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands to the list of plants that may be imported into the United States in an approved growing medium, subject to specified growing, inspection, and certification requirements.
G/SPS/N/USA/2253	United States	Notice of Availability of Pest Risk Analyses for the Importation of Fresh Pitaya and Pomegranates from Mexico into the Continental United States (Docket No. APHIS-2011-0031)	The APHIS is advising the public that they have prepared pest risk analyses that evaluate the risks associated with the importation into the continental United States of fresh pitaya and pomegranates from Mexico. Based on these analyses, APHIS believes that the application of one or more designated phytosanitary measures will be sufficient to mitigate the risks of introducing or disseminating plant pests or noxious weeds via the importation of fresh pitaya and pomegranates from Mexico.

<b>Document Symbol</b>	<b>Notifying Member</b>	<b>Notified document title</b>	<b>Description of content</b>
G/SPS/N/USA/2254	United States	Proposed Rule: Importation of Tomatoes From the Economic Community of West African States Into the Continental United States (Docket No. APHIS-2011-0012)	The APHIS is proposing to amend the fruits and vegetables regulations to allow the importation of tomatoes from the member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) into the continental United States. As a condition of entry, tomatoes from the ECOWAS would be subject to a systems approach that would include requirements for pest exclusion at the production site, fruit fly trapping and monitoring, and procedures for packing the tomatoes. The tomatoes would also be required to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the exporting country with an additional declaration that the tomatoes had been produced in accordance with the proposed requirements.

E. SPECIFIC TRADE CONCERNS AND REGIONALIZATION

43. Specific trade concerns (STCs) can be raised due to issues pertaining to regionalization. From 2009 through 2011, four STCs that related to regionalization were raised for the first time.

**New STC's Related to Regionalization (2009-2011)**

<b>STC No</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Member raising the concern</b>	<b>Member maintaining the measure</b>	<b>Date first raised</b>
280	New meat import conditions	European Union	Indonesia	23/06/2009
286	Import restrictions on poultry meat	Brazil	Indonesia	28/10/2009
305	Import Restrictions on Beef and Recognition of the Principle of Regionalization	Brazil	Indonesia	20/10/2010
318	US failure to recognize South Patagonia as FMD-free and to Import Beef from North of the 42nd Parallel	Argentina	United States	30/06/2011

44. For the same period, five previously raised STCs that related to regionalization were brought to the attention of the Committee.

**Previously Raised STC's Related to Regionalization (2009-2011)**

<b>STC No</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Member raising the concern</b>	<b>Member maintaining the measure</b>	<b>First date raised</b>
269	Restrictions on apples	China	United States	24/06/2008
271	Restrictions on imports of swine meat	Brazil	Mexico	24/06/2008
280	New meat import conditions	European Union	Indonesia	23/06/2009
305	Import Restrictions on Beef and Recognition of the Principle of Regionalization	Brazil	Indonesia	20/10/2010
318	US failure to recognize South Patagonia as FMD-free and to Import Beef from North of the 42nd Parallel	Argentina	United States	30/06/2011

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