

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

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PRIVATE SECTOR STANDARDS AND DEVELOPING COUNTRY EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Communication from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Corrigendum

Paragraph 26 should read:

26. Governments should generally play an enabling role without being an obstruction (UNCTAD, 2007c). They have a key role to play in supporting extension services that may facilitate GAP implementation by producers, in particular small and medium-sized ones. Furthermore, they can support GAP implementation by:

- Creating or enhancing awareness of the benefits of GAP among producers.
- Supporting training.
- Elaborating criteria for assessing new sites for FFV production.
- Addressing problems with the registration of crop protection products.
- Assuring effective control of some aspects covered by EurepGAP control points, such as seed quality, registration of agrochemicals, and developing national legislation in the areas of environmental protection and workers' health and safety.
- Providing the necessary infrastructure for compliance with control points (e.g. appropriate disposal of empty packages of agrochemicals) and promoting research and development and technical assistance (e.g. to facilitate accreditation of laboratories to ISO 17025 or an equivalent standard for testing).
- Providing effective regulations for companies supplying services and inputs relevant to GAP, such as laboratories, suppliers of fertilizers and agrochemicals, and providers of calibration products and services.

The following information should be added under References:

Aloui O. and Kenny L. (2004). The Cost of Compliance with SPS Standards for Moroccan Exports: A Case Study, World Bank, Agriculture and Rural Development Discussion Paper.
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANETTRADE/Resources/Topics/Standards/MoroccoCountrySurveyF.pdf>

¹ In English only.