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**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>**

Article 6 of the SPS Agreement requires that measures take into account pest- or disease-free areas or areas of low pest or disease prevalence. This concept is frequently referred to as "regionalization". 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 implementation of Article 6 by improving transparency, exchange of information, predictability, confidence and credibility between importing and exporting Members.

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.

This report, which covers the period from 1 April 2015 until 31 March 2016, 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 "Pest- and or Disease-Free Areas - Article 6". Relevant information provided under other agenda items is also included in the report. A list of notifications related to Article 6 is contained in section 4; section 5 lists the relevant specific trade concerns.

**1 REQUESTS FOR RECOGNITION OF PEST- OR DISEASE-FREE AREAS OR AREAS OF LOW PEST OR DISEASE PREVALENCE**

**1.1 July 2015 meeting (G/SPS/R/79)**

1.1. The Chair noted that Morocco had reported in document G/SPS/GEN/1414 that it had been recognized as free from African horse sickness by Resolution No. 22 at the 83rd OIE General Session in May 2015.

1.2. Switzerland reported that it had been declared free from classical swine fever (CSF) and classified as having a negligible risk for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) through Resolutions Nos. 24 and 21 at the 83<sup>rd</sup> OIE General Assembly, as communicated in G/SPS/GEN/1420. Switzerland requested WTO Members to lift all restrictions on Swiss products related to both these diseases.

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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 and obligations under the WTO.

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

1.3. Chile reported that it had been officially declared free of CSF through Resolution No. 24 at the 83rd OIE General Assembly. Chile stated that it had been free of the disease since 1998, when it self-declared freedom from CSF (see G/SPS/GEN/81). Chile also highlighted its notification G/SPS/N/CHL/506 of 12 June 2015 on its list of quarantine pests. Chile encouraged Members to routinely submit such notifications for transparency purposes even if these lists did not constitute SPS measures. Chile suggested that this agenda item contain updates to this effect in future meetings.

1.4. Mexico reported that it had been officially declared free of CSF through Resolution No. 24 at the 83rd OIE General Assembly.

1.5. Ecuador provided information on various pest- or disease-free areas. Last year, Ecuador had been declared free of African horse sickness and peste des petit ruminants. At this year's 83<sup>rd</sup> OIE General Assembly, the island territory of Galapagos had been recognized as a zone free of FMD without vaccination and the area consisting of the mainland as FMD-free with vaccination. Ecuador also provided an update on a national fruit fly management project that had yielded positive results.

## **1.2 October 2015 meeting (G/SPS/R/81)**

1.6. Morocco informed the Committee that the Science Commission for Animal Diseases and the World Assembly of the OIE Delegates had approved the recognition of Morocco as a country free of African horse sickness, according to the OIE Terrestrial Code. The recognition was a result of Morocco's veterinary services' efforts to control and eradicate the disease. This new status would allow for a more fluid flow of trade and increased participation in international horse competitions. Morocco thanked the OIE for its help in achieving the status and noted its readiness to respond to Members' requests of inspection, as per Article 6 of the SPS Agreement.

1.7. Mexico referred to the information contained in various documents it had circulated to Members<sup>3</sup>, reporting that it was free of velogenic Newcastle disease. After San Luis Potosi state had been declared as a zone free of Aujeszky's disease, Mexico was subsequently declared as free of Aujeszky's disease in domestic swine. In addition, certain communities and municipalities of the state of Puebla had been declared as areas of low prevalence of *Anastrepha* fruit flies of quarantine significance and *Rhagoletis pomonella*, and a municipality and an agro-ecological zone of the state of Guerrero had been declared free of small and large avocado seed weevils and avocado seed moths. Lastly, Mexico provided updates on its national tick control campaign.

1.8. Canada reported it was considered free of notifiable avian influenza since 8 October 2015 as per OIE guidelines. Canada explained that its notifications to the OIE that the province of British Columbia and Ontario were considered free of notifiable avian influenza were based on the successful completion of a three-month surveillance period following the eradication of the disease in domestic poultry. Several trading partners had already begun to remove trade restrictions imposed on Canadian poultry and poultry products. Canada asked its trading partners to remove any remaining restrictions in accordance with science and the OIE guidelines.

1.9. India informed the Committee that in May 2015, the OIE had recognized India as having an official control programme for FMD in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Code.

## **1.3 March 2016 meeting (G/SPS/R/82)**

1.10. The European Union informed Members that in December 2015 the OIE had re-instated the status of "country with negligible BSE risk" to Romania. The relevant EU legislation was being amended to recognize this change and would be published in the coming weeks.

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<sup>3</sup> G/SPS/GEN/1425, G/SPS/GEN/1406, G/SPS/GEN/1424, G/SPS/GEN/1409 and G/SPS/GEN/1408.

## 2 DETERMINATION ON WHETHER TO RECOGNIZE A PEST- OR DISEASE-FREE AREA OR AREA OF LOW PEST OR DISEASE PREVALENCE

### 2.1 October 2015 meeting (G/SPS/R/81)

2.1. Indonesia reported that its National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) had recognized California as a pest free area for nine species of fruit flies, including *Ceratitis capitata* and *Anastrepha fraterculus*. The Indonesian NPPO also recognized Srisaket province of Thailand as free of the nematodes *Ditylenchus destructor* and fungi *Urocystis cepulae* for shallot production. The United States noted that the recognition, which applied to over 20 fresh fruit commodities grown in California, had been accompanied by an assessment and verification visit by Indonesian officials to the United States in June 2015.

2.2. Chile welcomed Indonesia's reporting on its recognition of pest-free areas of other Members and flagged the need to hear about more experiences on such recognitions. Chile noted that it had recently returned to being pest-free after eradicating *Ceratitis capitata*, and looked forward to a fruitful meeting on that issue with Indonesia in November 2015.

## 3 MEMBERS' EXPERIENCES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 6

### 3.1 July 2015 meeting (G/SPS/R/79)

3.1. No Member reported on experiences in this regard.

### 3.2 October 2015 meeting (G/SPS/R/81)

3.2. Nigeria updated the Committee on the status of avian influenza in Nigeria and related control measures (G/SPS/GEN/1441). Although Nigeria continued to experience sporadic outbreaks of avian influenza, the numbers had reduced significantly compared to March 2015. Nigeria noted that it was highly likely that the source of infection for the current resurgence was wild birds. Although an investigation was on-going, a disease investigation by the Department of Veterinary Services found that the major risk factors came from egg and poultry manure merchants and live bird market operators. Nigeria was working on raising public awareness and sensitizing key public stakeholders in the industry, in addition to notifying international organizations and putting in place the modified stamping-out policy. Nigeria also noted that the inability to effectively enforce movement control regulations had also contributed to the spread of the virus. Zoning, compartmentalization and regionalization were currently not being implemented. Nigeria thanked its development partners for their financial and technical assistance in containing the disease, and asked for further support from national and regional governments, as well as from international community and the private sector.

3.3. Brazil presented the National Programme against Fruit Flies launched by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply to prevent, control and eradicate fruit flies of economic and quarantine importance (G/SPS/GEN/1442). The fruit fly was a significant pest for fruit production and its control could bring important trade benefits for fruit producers and exporters. The IPPC ISPMs were central pillars in the establishment of control and eradication strategies. Brazil expected to have new or enlarged areas free from fruit flies and a decrease in production costs as well as increased market access opportunities for fruit producers. Guyana commended Brazil's efforts and expressed its interest in a continued collaboration with Brazil in the fight to eradicate fruit flies. Guyana thanked USAID and IICA for their assistance in providing materials and funding which enabled Guyana to maintain its national programme.

3.4. Burkina Faso reported that highly pathogenic avian influenza, which had been detected in ten regions of the country in April 2015, was now under control. Burkina Faso noted that in response to the situation, it had put in place active surveillance, communication, resource mobilisation, and compensation measures, with 380 poultry producers in the affected area having been compensated. These measures had led to the control of 27 outbreaks throughout the territory. A surveillance process of outbreaks had confirmed the end of those outbreaks, and as a result, measures restricting movement had been lifted in nine of the ten areas.

3.5. Ecuador reported its positive results in establishing disease free areas and areas of low prevalence from its 2014 national fruit fly control programme. In addition to registering two new provinces this year, the project had been successful in training several thousands of stakeholders. Ecuador would pursue its initiative to promote national production and access new markets by guaranteeing the phytosanitary quality of Ecuadorian products. Ecuador noted that it would conduct pilot activities in 2016 in certain areas affected by *Ceratitis capitata*.

3.6. Guatemala provided information on technical provisions to eradicate classical swine fever without a vaccination campaign. The eradication process had begun in early 2014 and would be completed by November 2015. The programme, based on OIE guidelines, would enable the development of the pig farming sector and strengthen the presence of pig farming in international trade.

### 3.3 March 2016 meeting (G/SPS/R/82)

3.7. The Dominican Republic provided an update on its pest and disease situation, highlighting the progress made related to animal health in the country. Out of the six diseases for which the OIE had established procedures for official recognition of disease-free status, only one (Classical swine fever) remained. The Ministry of Agriculture planned to submit a report on the official OIE recognition of the country as free of the other diseases. The Dominican Republic had historically been free of FMD and had never practiced vaccination against this disease, which had been recognized by the OIE in May 2008. Furthermore, the Dominican Republic indicated that in 2013, it had initiated a programme for prevention and control of BSE, with the view to obtaining a risk controlled status. The Dominican Republic also highlighted that since 2006, the veterinary services had been implementing a surveillance plan for avian influenza, and a document had been sent to the OIE on 27 January 2015. Finally, during 2014, the Dominican Republic had begun a national bovine programme to protect public health and monitor animal health in order to create confidence among trading partners.

3.8. Zambia informed Members that it was undertaking pest surveillance to establish pest status on *Tuta Absoluta*, commonly known as tomato leaf miner, as well as Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND). The results would be posted on the IPPC website upon completion of the surveillance.

3.9. Nigeria provided an update on avian influenza in the country. A sharp rise in outbreaks had occurred in January and February 2016, with all outbreaks duly notified to the relevant international organizations and measures put in place to control the outbreaks. A regulation to control movement of poultry products from infected to non-infected states had been signed by the Minister of Agriculture. Nigeria was also participating in a World Bank regional disease surveillance and response project in West Africa that aimed to strengthen country health systems to mitigate risks posed by infectious and zoonotic diseases. Nigeria emphasized the threat avian influenza posed for Africa as a whole and requested technical assistance to address the issue.

3.10. Madagascar shed light on its efforts in place to declare zones free of pests and diseases. Starting in April 2016, with the support of COMESA, Madagascar would introduce a surveillance mechanism to identify litchi producing areas free of fruit flies, which was a necessary requirement to export fresh litchi to the South African market. This initiative was part of the tripartite market development programme between COMESA-SADC-EAC. In 2016, Madagascar had also undertaken an FAO project financed through the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund which would support extending disease surveillance mechanisms to other crops destined for local markets and exports. This project was also available to seven SADC member countries, aiming to increase intra-regional trade in agricultural and food products. Madagascar also reported that in late 2016, the same project would support the Malagasy veterinary services to strengthen epidemiological surveillance for three animal diseases which were absent from the country, particularly bovine pleuropneumonia, peste des petits ruminants and FMD, to obtain and/or maintain OIE recognized disease free status. Madagascar also thanked its technical and financial partners for their assistance in carrying out the surveillance activities.

3.11. The Dominican Republic informed Members that in March 2015, it saw an outbreak of Mediterranean fruit flies in the eastern region. On 18 March 2015, the US Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) had issued a federal Decree that prohibited the entrance of certain animal and plant products from the Dominican Republic to the United States. On 31 March 2015,

the Ministry of Agriculture had issued a resolution defining the strategies required to eradicate the outbreak and also established a surveillance system in the rest of the territory. The Dominican Republic also established an official high level committee to roll out the strategy for prevention and surveillance. Further, APHIS had issued a federal order that allowed the imports of tomatoes that were not affected by Mediterranean fruit flies to the United States. Now, a system for tracking Mediterranean fruit flies was in place. The Dominican Republic had received technical assistance from Guatemala and an agreement had been signed between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic, and another agreement between Mexico, Guatemala and the United States. In January 2016, APHIS issued DA 2016/03 to authorize imports from 23 provinces declared free of fruit flies. Since 9 January 2016, there had been restoration of trade between the countries. The joint effort of the Ministry of Agriculture and international organizations present in the country, along with the effort of the trade partners such as the United States, had led to positive results which were currently giving greater encouragement to completely eradicate the outbreak. The United States thanked the Dominican Republic for its excellent cooperation on this issue and commended the efforts towards the eradication of Mediterranean fruit flies.

3.12. Chile provided information about its National Detection System for Fruit Flies (SNDMF), a fruit fly control programme administered by the NPPO, the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG). The programme was internationally recognized and had allowed SAG to ensure that Chile was a country free of Mediterranean fruit flies. In December 1995, Chile had become free of fruit flies and communicated this to the SPS Committee in document G/SPS/W/52 of 4 April 1996. Chile pointed out that the measures had been taken under the guidelines established by the IPPC through ISPM 4, ISPM 6, and ISPM 26. Chile described that the objective of this technical programme was to maintain a system of continuous surveillance which operated through the implementation of a network of traps set to enable early detection. Furthermore, a corrective action plan had been established for the event of a possible entry of the pest. In this regard, SAG periodically kept its counterparts in other countries informed of the situation of pest control measures. Chile noted that it had always provided necessary information or facilitated inspections. In addition, Chile highlighted that the natural barriers existing in the country helped keep it isolated from quarantine pests, such as fruit flies. Chile thanked the countries that had recognized the fruit fly-free status of the country and had allowed imports of fruits from Chile. Chile reminded Members that the SPS Committee had adopted the Guidelines to Further the Practical Implementation of Article 6 (G/SPS/48).

#### 4 NOTIFICATIONS RELATED TO ARTICLE 6

4.1. From April 2015 through March 2016, 98 notifications (38 regular and 60 emergency) related to Article 6. Thirteen of those notifications (all regular) 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.

**Table 4.1: Trade Facilitating Notifications Related to Article 6**

Document symbol	Notifying Member	Description of content
G/SPS/N/BRA/1035	Brazil	The notified document establishes the phytosanitary import requirements for bulbs of <i>Ranunculus</i> produced in Italy, as a result of pest risk analysis.
G/SPS/N/BRA/686/Rev.2	Brazil	The notified document establishes the phytosanitary requirements to import bare root cuttings and scions of grapevine ( <i>Vitis vinifera</i> ) from France, as a result of pest risk analysis.
G/SPS/N/BRA/1071	Brazil	The notified document establishes the phytosanitary requirements for import of grape fruits ( <i>Vitis vinifera</i> ) in natura from Portugal, as result of a risk analysis.
G/SPS/N/MEX/276	Mexico	Pursuant to the Decision establishing the module of phytosanitary requirements for the importation of goods regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and

Document symbol	Notifying Member	Description of content
		<p>Food, in relation to plant health (<i>Acuerdo por el que se establece el módulo de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación de mercancías reguladas por la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, en materia de sanidad vegetal</i>), published in the Mexican Official Journal on 7 February 2012, the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Mexico of radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.) seeds originating in Italy and coming from the Netherlands, established on the basis of a pest risk analysis, have been submitted to public comment.</p> <p>Radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.) seeds require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Dutch National Plant Protection Organization with an additional declaration stating that "The radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.) seeds originate from Italy and have been selected, treated and packaged in the Netherlands. They have undergone inspection and have been found free from <i>Alternaria brassicicola</i>, <i>Alternaria japonica</i>, <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>, <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>raphani</i> and Radish yellow edge virus".</p>
G/SPS/N/MEX/285	Mexico	<p>Pursuant to the Decision establishing the module of phytosanitary requirements for the importation of goods regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food in relation to plant health (<i>Acuerdo por el que se establece el módulo de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación de mercancías reguladas por la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, en materia de sanidad vegetal</i>), published in the Mexican Official Journal on 7 February 2012, the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Mexico of dried rhizomatous bulbs of Persian buttercup (<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i> L.) originating in and coming from Italy, established on the basis of a pest risk analysis, have been submitted to public comment.</p> <p>Imports of dried rhizomatous bulbs of Persian buttercup require a phytosanitary certificate issued by Italy's National Plant Protection Organization stating that they have been found free from certain pests. The bulbs are also required to have undergone preventive treatment at origin with fungicides and insecticides officially authorized by the NPPO and phosphine treatment at origin.</p>
G/SPS/N/MEX/289	Mexico	<p>Pursuant to the Decision establishing the module of phytosanitary requirements for the importation of goods regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food in relation to plant health (<i>Acuerdo por el que se establece el módulo de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación de mercancías reguladas por la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, en materia de sanidad vegetal</i>), published in the</p>

Document symbol	Notifying Member	Description of content
		<p>Mexican Official Journal on 7 February 2012, the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Mexico of radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.) seeds originating in China and coming from the Netherlands, established on the basis of a pest risk analysis, have been submitted to public comment.</p> <p>Imports into Mexico of radish seeds from China and the Netherlands require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chinese and Dutch National Plant Protection Organizations. The seeds must also undergo certain chemical treatments and meet specific packaging requirements, as established in the notified text.</p>
G/SPS/N/MEX/291	Mexico	<p>Pursuant to the Decision establishing the module of phytosanitary requirements for the importation of goods regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food in relation to plant health (<i>Acuerdo por el que se establece el módulo de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación de mercancías reguladas por la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, en materia de sanidad vegetal</i>), published in the Mexican Official Journal on 7 February 2012, the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Mexico of botanical cucumber (<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.) seeds originating in and coming from Latvia, established on the basis of a pest risk analysis, have been submitted to public comment.</p> <p>Imports into Mexico of botanical cucumber seeds from Latvia require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Latvian National Plant Protection Organization. The seeds must also undergo certain chemical treatments and meet specific packaging requirements, as established in the notified text.</p>
G/SPS/N/MEX/292	Mexico	<p>Pursuant to the Decision establishing the module of phytosanitary requirements for the importation of goods regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food in relation to plant health (<i>Acuerdo por el que se establece el módulo de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación de mercancías reguladas por la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, en materia de sanidad vegetal</i>), published in the Mexican Official Journal on 7 February 2012, the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Mexico of botanical onion (<i>Allium cepa</i> L.) seeds originating in Australia and coming from the Netherlands, established on the basis of a pest risk analysis, have been submitted to public comment.</p> <p>Imports into Mexico of botanical onion seeds from Australia and the Netherlands require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Australian and Dutch National Plant Protection Organizations. The seeds must also undergo</p>

Document symbol	Notifying Member	Description of content
		certain chemical treatments and meet specific packaging requirements, as established in the notified text.
G/SPS/N/MEX/296	Mexico	Pursuant to the Decision establishing the module of phytosanitary requirements for the importation of goods regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food in relation to plant health (Acuerdo por el que se establece el módulo de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación de mercancías reguladas por la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, en materia de sanidad vegetal), published in the Mexican Official Journal on 7 February 2012, the phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Mexico of sunflower ( <i>Helianthus annuus</i> ) seeds (other than for sowing) originating in and coming from Bulgaria, established on the basis of a pest risk analysis, have been submitted to public comment. Imports of sunflower seeds must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, have been subjected to a phytosanitary treatment and meet certain requirements as regards packaging.
G/SPS/N/PHL/291	Philippines	This document provides standards for establishments conducting goat meat fabrication intended for food trade.
G/SPS/N/RUS/99	Russian Federation	This letter allows imports of poultry meat and all poultry products, not heat treated, feeds and feed additives for poultry, used equipment for keeping, slaughter and birds butchering from all the territory of Hungary to the territory of the Russian Federation. Moreover, in addition to the mentioned products it is allowed to import the live poultry and hatching eggs from Békés county (Hungary).
G/SPS/N/RUS/116	Russian Federation	This letter allows import of products mentioned in point 3 from the relevant regions in Germany to the territory of the Russian Federation.
G/SPS/N/TPKM/356	Chinese Taipei	We adjusted <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> from Part A to Part B of the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Plants or Plant Products", and regulate the host plants for planting (excluding seeds) from infested areas shall be subject to the pre-export laboratory testing to confirm they are free from this pest. The testing result must be stated on the phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the exporting country. The consignments which fail to meet the above-mentioned condition shall be reshipped or destroyed.

## 5 SPECIFIC TRADE CONCERNS AND REGIONALIZATION

5.1. Specific trade concerns (STCs) can be raised due to issues pertaining to regionalization. From April 2015 through March 2016, two STCs that related to regionalization were raised for the first time.

**Table 5.1: New STCs Related to Regionalization (April 2015–March 2016)**

STC No	Title	Member raising the concern	Member maintaining the measure	Date first raised
394	Costa Rica's suspension of the issuing of phytosanitary import certificates for avocados	Guatemala, Mexico	Costa Rica	15/07/2015
398	Viet Nam's restrictions on fruit due to fruit flies	Chile	Viet Nam	14/10/2015

5.2. For the same period, four previously raised STCs that related to regionalization were brought again to the attention of the Committee.

**Table 5.2: Previously Raised STC's Related to Regionalization (April 2015–March 2016)**

STC No	Title	Member raising the concern	Member maintaining the measure	Date first raised
193	General import restrictions due to BSE	United States of America, European Union	Certain Members	01/06/2004
375	US non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE	India	United States of America	09/07/2014
376	Australia's non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE	India	Australia	09/07/2014
383	China's measures on bovine meat	India	China	26/03/2015

5.3. In addition, panel proceedings in the context of the WTO dispute settlement resolution procedures continued with respect to two previously raised STCs:

- US failure to recognize South Patagonia as FMD-free and to import beef from north of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Parallel (STC 318 raised by Argentina, June 2011). The panel report (DS447) was adopted on 31 August 2015; and
- Russia's measures on live pigs and pork products due to African swine fever (STC 369 raised by the European Union, March 2013). The panel was established (DS475) on 22 July 2014.