

Trade negotiation using SPS/IPPC principles

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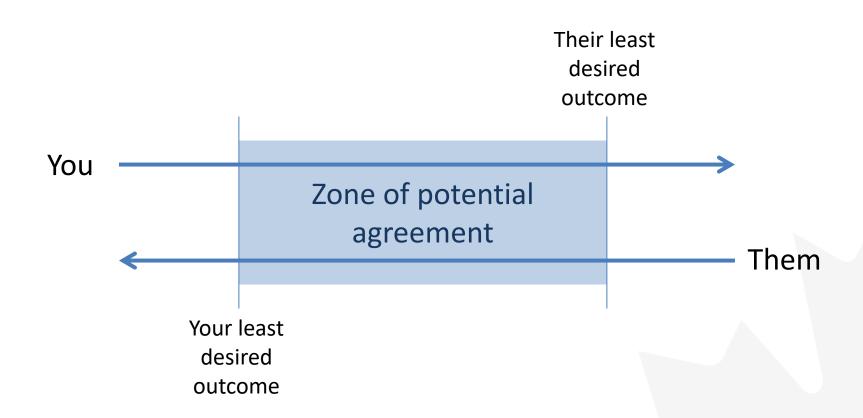


Achieving Market Access

- Complex, time consuming process (months/years)
- NPPO submits market access request to potential importing country
- Request includes information about the product, e.g.:
 - Species, cultivars, plant part, etc.
 - Production area
 - Pests associated with commodity
 - Pest monitoring and management programs
- Receiving country conducts PRA
- Receiving country determines mitigation measures
- Agreement or negotiation rounds begin.

Negotiation

- Negotiation is a process in which at least two parties communicate requests and proposals to one another in an effort to arrive at a joint decision that is acceptable to both.
- In an ideal world, such decisions should be equitable - where both parties see themselves benefiting.
- Both parties implement and honour the decision.



Negotiation within the SPS Agreement Framework

- Members have the sovereign right to:
 - Take sanitary and phytosanitary measures necessary for the protection of human, plant or animal life or health.
 - Includes right to take temporary/emergency measures, if insufficient scientific evidence is available (Obligation to seek additional information and review measures).
- Measures must be:
 - Justified by scientific principles and evidence
 - Risk-based
 - Transparent
 - Notified
 - Non-discriminatory
 - Only as restrictive as necessary to meet the appropriate level of protection

Negotiation within the SPS Agreement Framework

- Members shall base their SPS measures on international standards, guidelines and recommendations, where they exist.
- The SPS agreement sets parameters within which negotiations take place.
- [In theory] facts leave little room for debate.

CASE STUDY