

INTRODUCTION

For the sixth consecutive year, APHIS has prepared the annual SPS Accomplishment Report. This report details USDA's successes in the arena of international trade related to sanitary and phytosanitary barriers and illustrates the nature and effectiveness of USDA's efforts in the SPS trade area. These activities include the opening, retaining, or expanding of overseas markets for U.S. agricultural products, supporting the work of international standard setting bodies, and technical assistance activities.

In fiscal year 2001, 58 SPS trade-related trade issues involving U.S. agricultural exports were resolved, permitting trade worth over \$1.1 billion to occur. These export accomplishments included opening new markets for Chelan cherries in Japan and for seeds in Thailand, expanding existing market access for tobacco to China, wheat to Brazil, and poultry to Ukraine and retaining 22 important markets around the world for products ranging from pet food to cotton. In addition, the United States permitted new or expanded access for imported products from Mexico, Israel, Spain and Peru.

The report relies on the following definition for SPS trade issues resolution: an SPS accomplishment takes place when an SPS issue is resolved in a way that enables the movement of commodities and satisfies the health concerns of the countries involved. In addition, we divide SPS accomplishments into three categories: Market access refers to obtaining first time access to a previously closed market or reopening a market that has been closed for some time. Market expansion involves increasing the openness of an existing market, for instance by enlarging the area eligible for export, increasing the number of varieties eligible for export, or reducing mitigation measures (and therefore costs) applied to the export. Market retention means that access to an existing market is preserved in the face of some action that threatens to close that market.

For APHIS, an SPS issue arises when animal or plant health concerns potentially limit the movement of a commodity in international trade. In such instances, APHIS scientists and technical staff enter into discussions with their foreign counterparts on the scientific issues related to the movement of the product. The goal of these discussions is to determine under which conditions trade can take place without presenting a risk to the animal or plant resources of the countries involved.

Import requirements designed to protect the biological health of the agricultural sector can significantly restrict trade. The exchange of technical and scientific information can convince an importing country that the risk associated with imported products is less than has been perceived or can be safely addressed through certain risk mitigation measures. Like the United States, our trade partners are understandably cautious in determining when and how agricultural trade can occur.

The successes presented in this report, as in the previous years, drew on APHIS' recognized expertise in key technical fields, including animal and plant health risk

assessment. Another key component is extensive coordination among the U.S. government agencies involved in SPS trade issues. In addition to APHIS, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Services, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, and the Food Safety and Inspection Service supply critical technical input to make trade facilitation possible. Within USDA, the Foreign Agricultural Service plays the lead role in developing and implementing trade policy. USDA's partners in resolving SPS trade issues include the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), the Department of State, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Food and Drug Administration.

EXPORT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In fiscal 2001, a total of 58 SPS related trade issues were resolved resulting in more than \$1.1 billion worth of export sales (Table 1). These sales were destined for 20 different countries and involved a variety of products. These products covered the entire range of U.S. agricultural production including grains and oilseeds, horticultural products, live animals and animal products, and propagative materials such as nursery stock and seeds. Likewise, the trading partners involved in these SPS issues spanned the globe from Asia and Oceania, to the Middle East and to Latin America.

Table 1-FY 2001 Export Accomplishments

Market Retention	
Plant Products	\$217,727,041
Animal Products	<u>\$554,260,857</u>
Totals	<u>\$771,987,898</u>
Market Expansion	
Plant Products	\$124,162,847
Animal Products	<u>\$ 91,059,435</u>
Totals	\$215,222,282
Market Access	
Plant Products	\$102,858,734
Animal Products	<u>\$ 0</u>
Totals	\$102,858,734
Totals	\$1,090,068,914

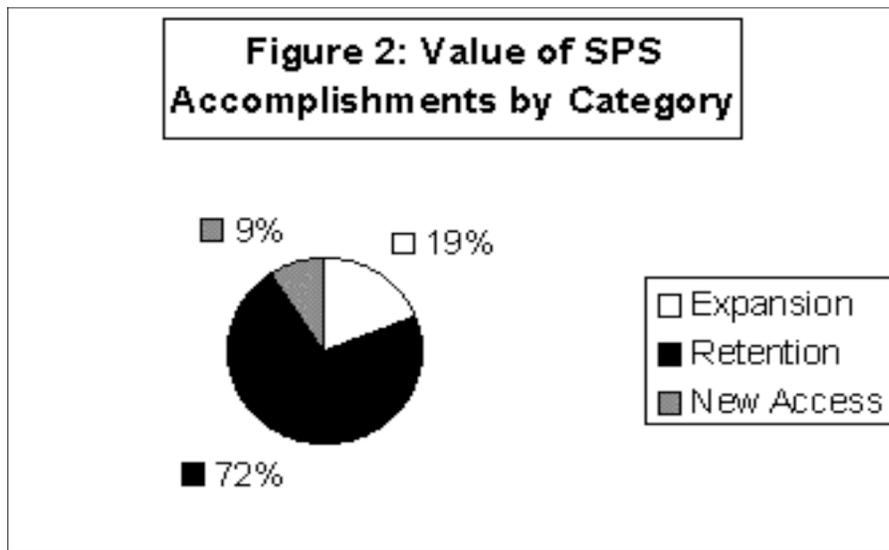
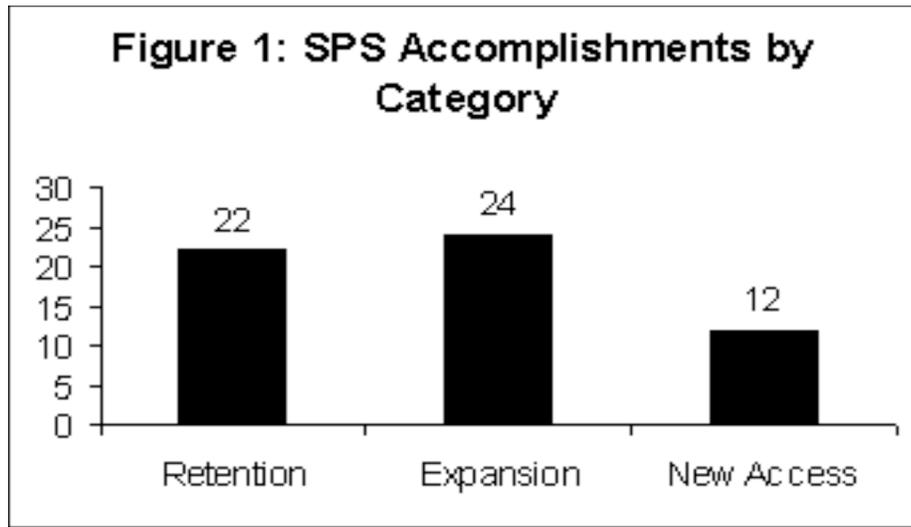
Source: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the U.S.

Twenty- two of the 58 SPS export accomplishments involved the retention of existing markets, which accounted for nearly 72 percent of the \$1.1 billion total. This is a lower percentage than for fiscal 2000 when markets retained contributed to 91 percent of the total. Market retention was the largest of the three categories analyzed in past reports; however, market expansion exceeds market retention in FY 2001.

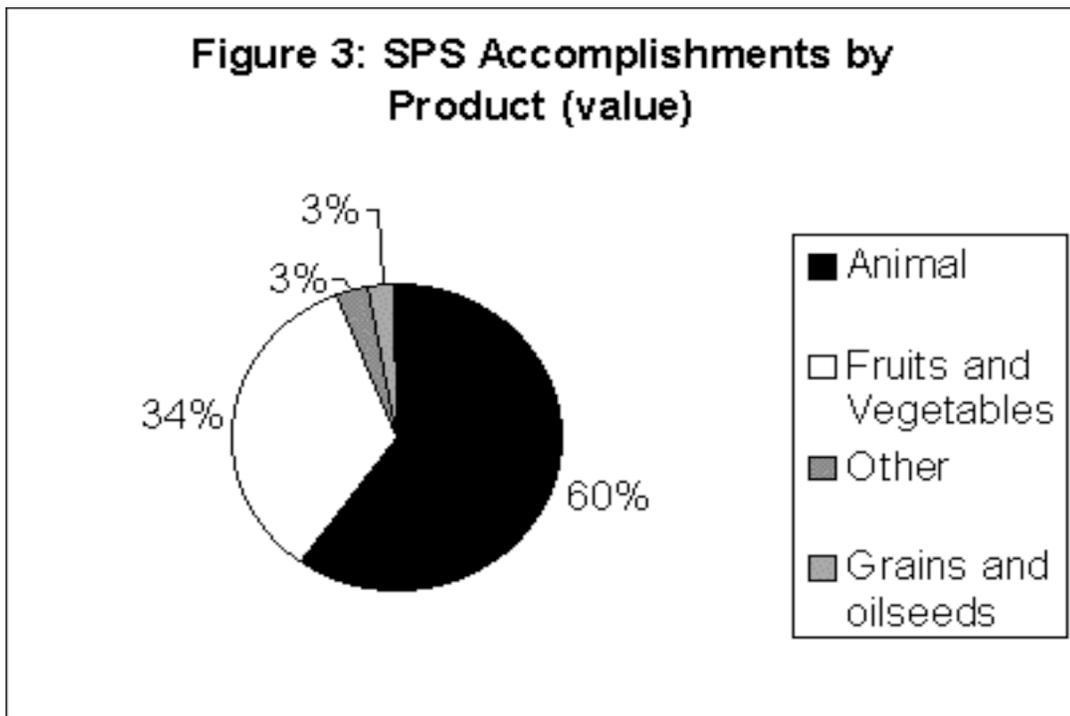
In fiscal year 2001, 24 export markets were expanded permitting \$215 million in trade. Market opportunities for several U.S. products were expanded including the export of stone fruit and citrus to Argentina, avocados to Chile, Chelan cherries to Japan and tobacco to China. The expansion of citrus and stone fruit to Argentina involved expanding access for California citrus. USDA estimates that this agreement will be a potential boost to the citrus, avocado, and stone fruit industries.

A significant accomplishment in market expansion involved an agreement by China to purchase U.S. tobacco. The USDA estimates that this agreement will be a potential of \$140 million to the tobacco industry.

New markets for several products were opened in fiscal 2001. Argentina signed a protocol allowing the exports of U.S. pork. Chile reopened its market to U.S. salmonid eggs (salmon and trout eggs) which is a potential \$1 million boost to the U.S. aquaculture industry. In addition, Chile opened its market to U.S. kiwis, raspberries, and grapes.

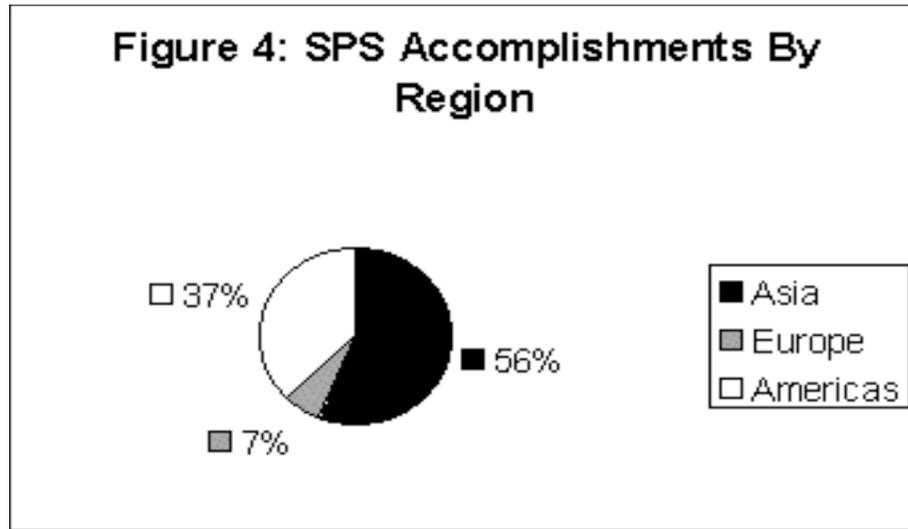


In value terms, exports of animals and animal products made up the largest share of export accomplishments in fiscal year 2001 at \$651 million or 60 percent of the total. Sales of fruits and vegetables accounted for nearly 34 percent of the total (approximately \$376 million), and grains and oilseeds contributed 3 percent (approximately \$29 million). The “other” category which was composed of logs, tobacco, and cotton made up the remainder (\$34 million or 3 percent of the total.)



Markets in Asia accounted for the greatest share of the total value of fiscal 2001 export accomplishments. Export sales to Asia region amounted to \$608 million, or 56 percent of the total. Important accomplishments in Asia in fiscal 2001 were the retention of pork and beef exports to Korea. Access for \$354 million worth of U.S. beef and pork to the Korean market was retained through the concerted efforts of FAS, APHIS, USTR, and FSIS. In addition, market access for U.S. citrus expanded when the Chinese agreed to allow exports from additional counties. Finally, USDA gained new market access for Chelan cherries to Japan when Japan accepted this variety as an additional variety of cherries for US export. Industry experts estimate that this new market opportunity could amount to \$1 to \$2 million for cherry producers in the first year alone.

Within the Americas, Mexico is by far the most important component. Sales to Mexico alone accounted for \$146 million of export accomplishments to that region. Most of this involved ensuring that existing markets are retained. For instance, USDA retained market access for US exports of apples and pork to Mexico.



Many of the accomplishments with Mexico reflect on-going trade issues. For instance, market access for U.S. apples to Mexico is nearly \$128 million in fiscal year 2001. U.S. apple exports are expected to benefit greatly from the transfer of the inspection program which is expected to be completed in Fiscal 2003. In addition, trade with Mexico takes place under protocols that are renegotiated annually. These negotiations are crucial for keep the trade flowing, and also provide an opportunity to modify the import requirements to improve trade conditions.

IMPORT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In fiscal 2001, APHIS implemented a number of changes to its import requirements to provide new or expanded access for imported products to the U.S. market. These changes reflect the U.S. commitment to the principles of the SPS Agreement which requires WTO member countries to select measures to protect animal and plant health that will restrict trade as little as possible. Relying on our risk assessment approach, market access or market expansion for imports totaled \$37 million.

Table 2—FY 2001 Import Accomplishments

Market Access	
Plant Products	\$N/A
Animal Products	\$N/A
Total.....	\$N/A
Market Expansion	
Plant Products	\$37,435,055
Animals & Products	\$ <u> 0</u>
Total.....	
Total	\$37,435,055

Source: USDA Foreign Agriculture Trade of the United States

New market access was provided for eggplants and watermelons from Spain, carambola from Mexico, kiwis from Spain and Argentina, and cabbage from Honduras. USDA also amended its import regulations to expand market access for Spanish pure bred horses. In addition, APHIS provided new market access for mangoes from Guimara Island in the Philippines because this area was found to be free from mango seed weevil.

The outbreaks of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in the European Union highlighted the importance of quarantine security for imports into the United States. Import restrictions were immediately imposed on the United Kingdom when the disease was discovered there. As cases occurred elsewhere in the European Union, APHIS halted imports from the entire area. As soon as it was determined that most EU countries were not affected by the disease, the restrictions were lifted.

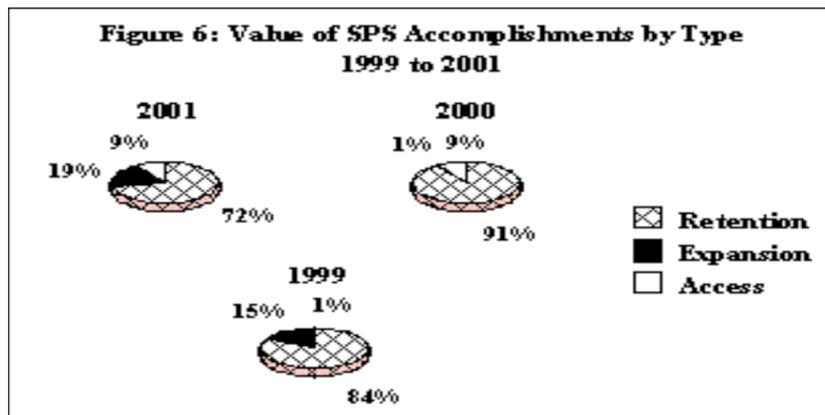
The FMD outbreak spread to France, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Netherlands. Consequently, affected imports from these countries could not resume until the

disease had been eradicated. APHIS conducted site visits and risk assessments to verify the effectiveness of the eradication measures, and was able to lift restrictions for France and Ireland in November 2001 and for the Netherlands and Northern Ireland in January 2002. Great Britain has now eradicated the disease, and the remaining import restrictions are expected to be lifted soon.

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER REPORTS

Since 1997, 331 export issues have been resolved, allowing nearly \$8.5 billion in trade to take place. In fiscal 2001, 58 export issues were resolved as compared to 67 in fiscal 2000 and 53 in fiscal 1999. All these years saw the retention of a number of high value markets including apples and pork in Mexico, beef and pork to Korea, and citrus to the European Union.

Retention issues are consistently the most significant among the three categories of the SPS accomplishments in both the number of issues and the value of trade involved. As Figure 6 indicates, retention issues accounted for 72 percent of the total value of SPS accomplishments in fiscal 2001, 91 percent in fiscal 2000, and 84 percent in fiscal 1999. Market expansion is the next largest in terms of the value of trade involved, varying in percentage terms between 16 percent in 1999, 1 percent in 2000 and 18 percent in fiscal 2001.



Market access is usually the smallest category of the SPS export accomplishments in value terms. However, market access accomplishments contribute to the growth of exports in subsequent years, and may result in follow-on SPS accomplishments. Table 3 shows how the values of markets were opened in fiscal 1999, 2000, and 2001 have since increased. Exports of grapes to China, potatoes to Taiwan, citrus to

Vietnam, and apples to Chile have all shown strong growth. The increases in these exports explain the greater total value in fiscal 2001.

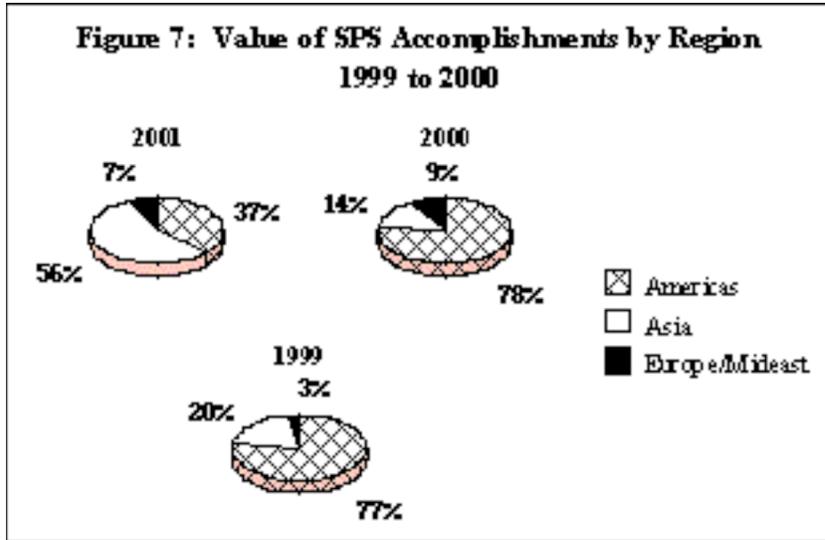
Table 3-Export Markets Opened in FY 1999, 2000, 2001

Market	Product	Opened	FY 1999	FY2000	FY2001
Argentina	Citrus (CA)	FY 1997	\$87,745	\$17,114	\$0
Chile	Raspberries	FY 1997	\$67,200	\$0	\$0
Chile	Grapes (CA)	FY 1997	\$74,911	\$36,589	\$35,100
China	Grapes (CA)	FY 1997	\$6,792,345	\$4,832,667	\$22,242,196
Ecuador	Rice	FY 1997	\$303,569	\$0	\$303,569
Guatemala	Citrus	FY 1997	\$74,374	\$73,396	44086
Japan	Tomatoes	FY 1997	\$1,430,543	\$5,075,841	\$2,797,115
Lebanon	Holstein cattle	FY 1997	\$2,899,225	\$0	\$2,899,225
Mexico	Cherries (sweet)	FY 1997	\$358,079	\$208,487	\$363,782
Mexico	Citrus (AZ)	FY 1997	\$13,755	\$133,632	\$160,753.07
New Zealand	Asparagus	FY 1997	\$5,175	\$0	\$59,694
Taiwan	Tomatoes	FY 1997	\$0	\$32,322	\$4,400
Thailand	Polished rice	FY 1997	\$864,452	\$220,130	\$37,839
Vietnam	Citrus	FY 1997	\$4,750	\$118,104	221,360
Australia	Almonds	FY 1998	\$3,751,901	\$1,594,846	\$837,780
Chile	Apples	FY 1998	\$57,624	\$49,392	\$51,450
Chile	Wheat	FY 1998	\$36,354,412	\$9,323,224	\$6,832,321
French Departments 1/	Citrus (FL)	FY 1998	\$82,811	\$10,328	\$0
Taiwan	Potatoes	FY 1998	\$1,375,300	\$506,556	\$569,070
Venezuela	Live swine	FY 1998	\$0	\$308,893	\$0
Brazil	Wheat	FY 1999	\$10,928,299	\$3,075,580	\$1,393,683
New Zealand	Papaya	FY 1999	\$27,015	\$17,322	\$0
New Zealand	Pears	FY 1999	\$0	\$15,250	\$15,974
Philippines	Citrus	FY 1999	\$326,300	\$2,238,186	\$2,078,585
Taiwan	Carrots	FY 1999	\$2,772	\$10,500	\$9,000
Taiwan	Asparagus	FY 1999	\$40,680	\$1,662,261	\$1,205,433
Thailand	Citrus	FY 1999	\$14,300	\$231,577	\$231,577
Argentina	Blueberries	FY 2000	n/a	\$0	\$0
China	Tobacco	FY 2000	n/a	\$3,968,671	\$0
China	Citrus	FY 2000	n/a	\$5,010,359	\$15,928,404
China	Wheat	FY 2000	n/a	\$18,176,847	\$17,244,698
Greece	Wheat	FY 2000	n/a	\$52,378	\$0
India	Wheat	FY 2000	n/a	\$0	\$0
Thailand	Breeding swine	FY 2000	n/a	\$296,733	\$0
Thailand	Horses	FY 2000	n/a	\$20,260	\$11,260
Total			\$65,937,537	\$57,317,445	\$75,578,354

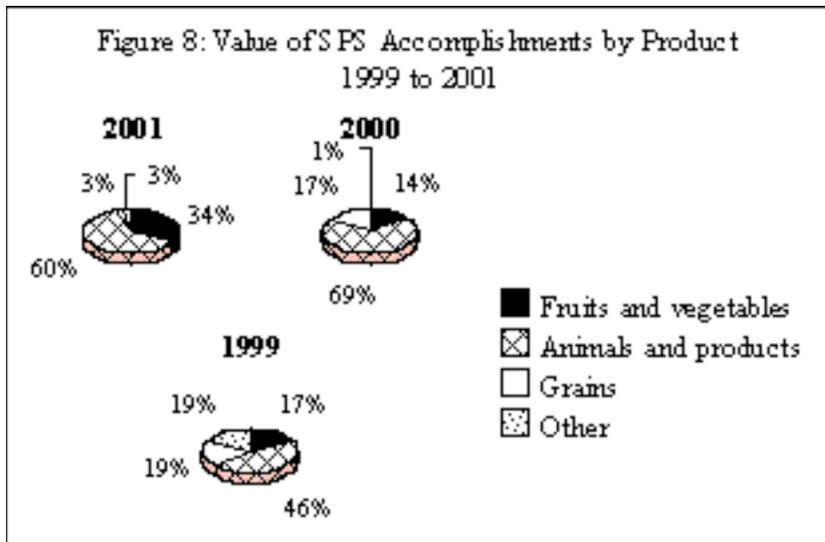
Source: USDA Foreign Agriculture Trade of the United States, and analyst estimates

1/ Guadalupe, Martinique, French Guiana

The distribution of accomplishments among regions varies considerably from year to year as shown by Figure 7. Trade issues within Asia account for 56 percent of the total value of export accomplishments for fiscal 2001. The Americas region dominated the SPS accomplishments in 1999 and 2000 with 77 percent in fiscal 1999 and 78 percent in fiscal 2000.



The SPS export accomplishments include all kinds of agricultural products ranging from live animals to cotton. Animal and Animal Products are heavily represented, because of the high per unit value of these products.



The comparison of three years' data on annual SPS Accomplishments indicates that number of accomplishments and the value of trade involved vary extensively from

year to year. There are a number of explanations for this variability. First, much of the work in the SPS arena is in response to actions taken by our trading partners, as demonstrated by the fact that most of the issues resolved deal with market retention. Second, SPS concerns affect all kinds of U.S. agricultural exports, from large markets for high value products to small markets for niche products. Finally, it is not possible to predict how long it may take to deal with an SPS trade issue. While many issues are handled in the matter of weeks, others, particularly market access negotiations, may take years to resolve. An issue may also arise repeatedly - markets that are successfully retained in one year may need to be defended again subsequent years.

COMPILING THE SPS ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORT

In order to ensure continuity and consistency from year to year, a number of definitions were established to describe what constitutes an SPS accomplishment. The APHIS definition of an accomplishment is provided in the introduction of this report. Furthermore, three categories of accomplishments were established. All accomplishments are classified as market access, market expansion, or market retention issues. These definitions have been used since the first report for fiscal year 1996 was prepared.

The process by which the data on the accomplishments is compiled and then analyzed is also standardized (the methodology was first used for the fiscal 1997 report). The APHIS Trade Support Team coordinates the collection of data on trade issues resolved, international standard setting activities and technical assistance.

The primary source of information on trade accomplishments comes directly from the APHIS staffs directly involved with the trade issue. The Phytosanitary Issues Management staff (part of Plant Protection and Quarantine) and the National Center for Import/Export (part of Veterinary Services) provide information on the plant and animal health issues resolved in the fiscal year. In addition, APHIS' foreign service officers are polled about their SPS accomplishments and activities. Information is also gathered from APHIS' press releases and from other reports of USDA's weekly SPS/ TBT meeting. (chaired by FAS.)

Once the list of trade accomplishments is complete, the value of each accomplishment is estimated (where possible). The value of each accomplishment is presented in two ways: first the value of actual trade in the affected commodity during fiscal 2001, and second, an estimate of the potential value of the market. The potential value of the market is an estimate of the level trade could reach over the next few years. Using the same data sources for each year's Report facilitates comparisons of the value of accomplishments from year to year.

The primary source of trade data is the Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. For some products, trade data are not recorded. For example, in fiscal year 2001, trade data was not available for artichokes, ostriches and salmoid eggs. Estimating this potential value of an SPS accomplishment can be a challenge, especially where new exports to a previously closed market are concerned. In arriving at these estimates, the report considers factors such as similar exports by other countries, the importing countries' purchasing power, and sales into comparable markets. Sources used for the estimates include market reports compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service and industry estimates, in addition to trade data.

TRADE FACILITATION FOR FISCAL 2001

For the last three years, the SPS Accomplishment Report has included a section detailing just a few of USDA's successes in resolving problems facing individual shipments of U.S. agricultural products at port of entry. This kind of anecdotal evidence highlights the importance of USDA's efforts to support U.S. agricultural exports and facilitates trade, and is again presented in this year's report. For the fiscal year 2002, APHIS has compiled a more complete and detailed report on trade facilitation activities.

U.S. agricultural products may encounter problems at the port of entry for a variety of reasons. For instance, there may exist a minor defect with an accompanying sanitary or phytosanitary certificate. In other cases, an exporter or importer may have failed to meet all the requirements of the importing country or some pest may be intercepted. There may be also some confusion on the part of the inspector at the port of entry.

Regardless of the cause for the detained shipment, it is very costly for the commercial entities involved: charges are incurred if a shipment must be held at port, perishable products could lose their value, or a shipment may have to be destroyed or re-exported. When shipments are held due to sanitary or phytosanitary concerns, APHIS and FAS attachés work closely with the importing country to resolve the problem, which often results in the shipment being released and allowed entry into the country.

AMERICAS REGION

Peru: Bovine Semen. APHIS Lima was able to facilitate information between parties involved to get the product released. The exporter was requested to include doses and results on tests required by the Peruvian Government

Mexico: Pears. Mexican authorities detained four loads of US pears at the border. The apparent cause of this action was that these shipments had received neither the fumigation nor the cold treatment. Mexico agreed to forgo the mandatory treatment regarding the recently implemented phytosanitary requirements for this shipment. This shipment was valued at over \$60,000.

Canada: Seeds. APHIS provided guidance and assistance to secure the release of major U.S. seed shipments which were exported for packaging in Canada and then returned to the U.S. The pre-Christmas shipments were essential in fulfilling major Christmas orders for the Michigan Bulb Company.

EUROPE, AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST REGION

Italy: Corn Gluten. On October 2, 2000 Italian customs officials released a 5,000 metric ton shipment of corn gluten feed which tested negative for certain biotech corn varieties. Authorities tested for 4 varieties of biotech corn approved by the European Union but recently banned by Italy.

France and Germany: White Oak Logs.

The APHIS regional office collaborated closely with PPQ Export Services, the German and French Plant Protection Services and the European Commission to release various containers of white oak logs from both countries.

ASIA PACIFIC REGION

New Zealand: Plums and Nectarines.

Early in the week of July 23, 2001, APHIS Canberra coordinated the release of two containers of plums of nectarines from California to New Zealand clarifying the use of a replacement of Phytosanitary Certificate to provide the correct additional declaration.

China: Construction materials and one Sporting Pigeon Shipment. APHIS addressed the Chinese officials regarding the detained shipment. Chinese officials detained the shipment due to questions of certificate authenticity. A check with VS and PPQ officials confirmed their legitimacy. Chinese officials released the shipments valued at \$50,000.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OUTREACH

The WTO SPS Agreement obligates members to facilitate the provision of technical assistance related to the Agreement to other members, especially developing countries. In fiscal 2001, USDA participated in a number of technical assistance activities related to animal and plant health, the provisions of the SPS Agreement, and risk assessment in determining import requirements, and by emphasizing international standards.

In fiscal 2001, APHIS staff participated in a number of international technical assistance efforts in the areas of plant and animal health. For example, APHIS hosted a delegation of Peruvian officials from SENASA, Peru's animal and plant health service, in the United States. This visit was intended to help SENASA's plant health officials learn about APHIS' prevention and eradication programs. On the animal health side, APHIS participated in hosting a number of workshops for the Balkans concerning the prevention of FMD and BSE.

The APHIS Visitor Center hosts domestic and international visitors interested in learning about APHIS' SPS activities and its domestic programs. The Visitor Center supports APHIS' trade facilitation role by arranging programs for U.S. trade partners on quarantine, safeguarding, and regulatory issues. In fiscal 2001, the Visitor Center arranged for 694 international visitors and 750 domestic visitors. These programs included meetings with APHIS officials, visits to port facilities, observation of field operations for domestic eradication programs, and discussions of U.S. quarantine requirements. The interest of the foreign visitors ranged across the full spectrum of APHIS activities, including quarantine requirements, animal disease programs, plant pest eradication, biotechnology, and animal care.

The Visitor Center also plays an important role in SPS outreach, by providing distance learning modules that SPS principles, and issues. The modules, which are available in a variety of media, are provided to USDA attaches worldwide who share these resources with country counterparts and other collaborators as necessary.

FAS administers the Cochran Fellowship program which, funds training programs for senior and mid-level agriculturalists from middle income countries and emerging democracies. The objectives of the program are to assist eligible countries to develop the agricultural infrastructure necessary to meet domestic food needs, and to strengthen and enhance trade linkages with the United States. In recent years, the Cochran program has funded numerous training programs related to the SPS issues of food safety, animal health, and plant quarantine.

In fiscal 2001, 861 fellows from 70 countries participated in programs relating to plant and animal health, plant quarantine, veterinary trade policy and biotechnology. The training visits arranged by the Cochran program provide an opportunity to share the U.S. perspective of SPS principles with the participants. All U.S. government agencies working with SPS issues, including FAS, APHIS, FSIS, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Environmental Protection Agency, participate in the Cochran Fellowship program visits.

The African Growth and Opportunity Act, adopted in May 2000, provides tariff-free access for many commodities to the United States market. The Act is designed to spur development of an economic relationship between the United States and Africa, and to foster development and fight poverty. In support of this initiative, USDA has provided significant technical assistance programs for sub-Saharan Africa. With funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development, USDA presented a series of seminars on SPS principles, international standards, risk assessment, and coordination between the public and private sectors. A series of three seminars was conducted in three different regions in Africa, in cooperation with African regional organizations. APHIS and FAS worked together to develop and deliver the training seminars. APHIS has also partnered with Tuskegee University to provide in-depth training in animal and plant health risk assessment throughout Africa.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is identified in the WTO SPS Agreement as the international standard-setting body in the area of plant health. The IPPC, as amended in 1997, established a Commission on Phytosanitary Measures to oversee implementation of the Convention, particularly the development of phytosanitary standards. An Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) has been operating since 1998 and will remain in place until the 1997 amended Convention comes into force.

APHIS places a high priority on the development of international standards. Standards are critical for establishing a more predictable trade system and providing basic phytosanitary norms for fair and safe trade in plant commodities. We believe that such a system of globally accepted standards will help, overtime, reduce and prevent SPS trade disputes among countries. Accordingly, APHIS has played an active role in the ICPM, particularly in its standard setting program.

At its 4th session, held in March 2002, the ICPM adopted four new international phytosanitary standards and an ambitious work program for 2002-3. Newly adopted standards include:

1. Integrated Measures for Pest Risk Management (Systems Approach): This standard provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures for pest risk management designed to meet phytosanitary requirements for the import of plants, plant products and other regulated articles. Such systems for managing risk through a series of individual measures is also referred to a "systems approach." Given the eventual loss of methyl bromide as a quarantine tool, many countries are relying increasingly on new approaches for reducing pest risks and meeting foreign import requirements. Systems approaches, or the use of multiple pest risk mitigation measures, have emerged as an increasingly popular way to certify plant commodities for export.
2. Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material: This standard harmonizes the requirements for the international movement of wood packaging material, which has been determined to a high risk pathway for the introduction and spread of harmful pests. Because the origin of wood packaging material is often difficult to determine, globally recognized treatments that significantly reduce the risk of pest spread are essential. This standard recognizes two such treatments, making this the first commodity specific standard adopted by the ICPM. The standard acknowledges that other treatments under review and may be adopted in the future once the scientific efficacy data is compiled, reviewed, and accepted.
3. Pest Reporting: This standard describes the responsibilities of and requirements for countries in reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests as well as pest

status in their country (e.g., including successful eradication or establishment of pest free areas). This standard supports an IPPC obligation related to information sharing aimed at preventing the spread of pests.

4. Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests: Concepts and Applications: The IPPC defines a “regulated non-quarantine pest” as: “...a pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party.” This standard describes the concept of regulated non-quarantine pests and their characteristics. It also describes the application of the concept in practice and relevant elements for regulatory systems. This concept standard will be followed by the development of a more detailed standard which will provide guidance for conducting pest risk analyses specific to regulated non-quarantine pests.

International Office of Epizootics

The basic mission of the World Organization for Animal Health ,OIE, (in French, L’ Office International des Epizooties, or OIE), which has a membership of over 162 member countries, is to prevent the spread of animal diseases. To this end, the OIE's major functions are to collect and disseminate information on the distribution and occurrence of animal diseases, to coordinate research on contagious animal diseases, and to develop international standards for the safe movement of animals and animal products in international trade.

The World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) designated the OIE as the international forum for setting standards on animal health and zoonoses for international trade. While the OIE has traditionally focused on diseases of livestock and on setting diagnostic standards (e.g., for vaccines and reagents), it has also begun to address disease risks associated with wildlife and animal aquatic species. Considerable progress has already been achieved in establishing OIE standards for trade in aquatic species (e.g., fish, crustaceans, and mollusks).

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) plays an active role in the OIE's standard-setting activities. APHIS participates vigorously in the various OIE Commissions and Working Groups, where OIE positions, policies, and standards are developed and drafted. These include the International Animal Health Code Commission -- which develops health standards to ensure the safety of international trade in animals and animal products that trading partners must observe to avoid the transfer of agents pathogenic to animals or humans, the Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission, the Fish Diseases Commission, the Working Group on Wildlife Diseases, the Ad-hoc Groups on Animal Welfare, on Animal Production Food Safety, Avian Influenza and several others disease specific expert groups.

Specifically, at its 70th General Session in May 2002, the OIE delegates voted to adopt several changes into the 2002 International Animal Health Code. These include:

1. Code Chapter on Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) - incorporated the requirements for countries to report evidence of FMD infection (reporting the detection of FMD virus exposure) rather than just reporting when clinical expression of the disease, occurs
2. Code Chapter on Scrapie - adopted a new Chapter very similar to the US scrapie national program
3. Code Chapter on Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy – modifications to this chapter incorporated US comments including recommending the prohibitions of trading in meat-and-bone meal with countries having even one native case of the disease

In addition, the OIE voted to adopt the following mandates:

1. Animal Welfare - The OIE voted to adopt the recommendations made by the Ad hoc Group on Animal Welfare. Accordingly, the OIE will establish a Working Group on Animal Welfare to develop an operational plan, develop guiding principles and incorporate animal welfare considerations within its major functions.
2. Food Safety - Working with the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the OIE will clarify its role in the area of food safety at the farm level and before slaughter or primary processing. Together with the Codex Alimentarius and its relevant Committees, the OIE's goal will be to reduce food-borne risks to human health due to biological, chemical or physical hazards arising from animal production processes.

Table 5-Current Export Markets Retained

Country	Product	Trade in FY 2001	Market Potential
Brazil	Embryo Cattle	\$862,163	\$1,000,000.00
Brazil	Live Cattle	\$346,839	\$52,000.00
Brazil	Semen Cattle	\$4,795,068	\$5,500,000.00
Bulgaria	Meat	\$10,482,093	\$4,500,000.00
Chile	Salmon Eggs		n/a
Czech Republic	Pet Food	\$833,291	\$1,000,000.00
Korea	Beef	\$339,004,864	\$450,000,000.00
Korea	Pork	\$15,983,643	\$30,000,000.00
Macedonia	Live Animals	\$0	\$0
Mexico	Pork	187,809,960	\$160,000,000.00
Russia	Live Cattle	\$0	\$5,000.00
Russia	Live Swine	\$51,538	\$100,000.00
Slovakia	Pet Food	\$95,468	\$1,000,000.00
China	US Logs	\$802,982	\$1,000,000.00
European Union	Citrus	\$54,431,537	\$70,000,000.00
Honduras	Potato Seed	n/a	n/a
Mexico	Apples	\$127,568,158	\$130,000,000.00
Moldova	Vegetable Seeds		n/a
New Zealand	Grapes	\$3,466,095	\$5,500,000.00
Pakistan	Seeds		n/a
Peru	Corn	\$4,885	\$6,000.00
Peru	US Cotton	\$31,453,384	\$35,000,000.00
Total		\$771,987,898	\$888,111,000.00

Note: "n/a" indicates that trade data were not available for the product, or were insufficient for a reasonable

Estimate:\$0 indicates that no trade in the product took place with this country for fiscal 2001

Source: USDA Foreign Agriculture Trade of the United States

Table 6-Current Export Markets Expanded

Country	Product	Trade in FY 2001	Market Potential
Argentina	Poultry	\$229,666	\$200,000.00
Brazil	Ostriches	n/a	n/a
China	Breeding Cattle	\$925,752	\$600,000.00
Colombia	Pet Food	\$1,621,172	\$2,000,000.00
Hungary	Beef	\$0	\$30,000.00
Japan	Egg	\$2,649,863	\$3,000,000.00
Japan	Horses	\$77,750,996	\$100,000,000.00
Romania	Beef Products	\$13,169	\$15,000,000.00
Romania	Pork	\$0	\$20,000.00
Turkey	US Cattle	\$550,368	\$600,000.00
Ukraine	Poultry	\$7,318,449	\$10,000,000.00
Argentina	Citrus	\$0	\$100,000.00
Brazil	Wheat	\$4,443,739	\$206,317,380.00
Chile	Apples	\$51,450	\$60,000.00
Chile	Avocados	\$0	\$2,500.00
Chile	Pears	\$0	\$60,000.00
China	Citrus	\$15,928,404	\$25,000,000.00
China	Grapes	\$11,121,098	\$15,000,000.00
China	Tobacco	1920911	\$100,000,000.00
Korea	Citrus	\$57,047,786	\$60,000,000.00
Mexico	Avocados	\$197,756	\$90,000.00
Mexico	Stone Fruit	\$16,201,304	\$20,000,000.00
Canada	Barley	\$7,484,133	\$10,000,000.00
Canada	Wheat	\$9,766,266	\$5,000,000.00
Total		\$215,222,282	\$572,879,880

Note: "n/a" indicates that trade data were not available for the product, or were insufficient for a reasonable estimate

\$0 indicates that no trade in the product took place with this country for fiscal 2001

Source: USDA Foreign Agriculture Trade of the United States

Table 7- New Market Access

Country	Product	Trade in FY 2001	Market Potential
Argentina	Pork	\$0	\$65,000.00
Colombia	Ostriches	n/a	n/a
Egypt	Cattle	\$0	\$3,000,000.00
Argentina	Stone fruit	\$0	\$100,000.00
Chile	Grapes	\$35,100	\$55,000.00
Chile	Kiwis	\$0	\$2,000.00
Chile	Raspberries	\$3,900	\$100,000.00
Hungary	Corn Seed	\$776,409	\$10,000,000.00
Japan	US cherries	\$90,455,598	\$91,000,000.00
Latvia	Oak Logs	\$0	\$2,000,000.00
Mexico	Canola Seeds	\$8,542,077	\$10,000,000.00
Thailand	Seed Potatoes	\$3,045,650	\$4,000,000.00
Total		\$102,858,734	\$120,322,000.00

Note: "n/a" indicates that trade data were not available for the product, or were insufficient for a reasonable Estimate \$0 indicates that no trade in the product took place with this country for fiscal 2001

Source: USDA Foreign Agriculture Trade of the United States

Table 8-Fiscal 2001 Import Accomplishments

Expanded Market Access		Trade in FY 2001	Market Potential
Product	Imported From		
Artichoke	Argentina	\$0	\$20,000
Papaya	Belize	\$5,218,084	\$6,000,000
Papaya	Guatemala	\$118,872	\$6,000,000
Cabbage, Broccoli	Costa Rica	\$90,317	\$185,000
Apples	Mexico	\$0	\$20,000
Apricots	Mexico	\$0	\$20,000
Grapefruit	Mexico	\$51,840	\$10,000
Mango	Mexico	\$5,680,803	\$7,000,000
Orange	Mexico	\$4,573,199	\$16,000,000
Peach	Mexico	\$285,417	\$600,000
Persimmon	Mexico	n/a	n/a
Pomegranate	Mexico	n/a	n/a
Tangerine	Mexico	\$1,458,913	\$3,500,000
Marjoram	Peru	n/a	n/a
Papayas	Belize	\$5,218,084	\$7,000,000
Peppers	Israel	\$14,739,526	\$20,000,000
Pure Bred Horses	Spain	\$0	\$20,000
Mangoes	Philippines	\$0	\$10,000
Market Access			
Cabbage	Honduras	n/a	\$50,000
Eggplant	Spain	\$0	\$40,000
Watermelon	Spain	\$0	\$5,000
Kiwi	Belize	n/a	\$16,000
Passion Fruit	Chile	n/a	n/a
Carambola	Mexico	n/a	n/a
Watermelon	Spain	n/a	n/a
Kiwi	Argentina	n/a	n/a
Total		\$37,435,055	\$66,606,000

Note: "n/a" indicates that trade data were not available for the product, or were insufficient for a reasonable

Estimate \$0 indicates that no trade in the product took place with this country for fiscal 2001

Source: USDA Foreign Agriculture Trade of the United States