

**MULTILATERAL TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS
THE URUGUAY ROUND**

RESTRICTED

MTN.GNG/NG5/WGSP/W/26
1 October 1990

Special Distribution

Group of Negotiations on Goods (GATT)

Negotiating Group on Agriculture:
Working Group on Sanitary and Phytosanitary
Regulations and Barriers

DRAFT TEXT FOR A DECISION BY CONTRACTING PARTIES
ON SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

This is a revision of the draft text that appeared as Annex II of MTN.GNG/NG5/W/170. This version is also prepared on the responsibility of the Chairman and secretariat and does not imply any degree of acceptance by members of the Working Group.

The present revision does not include all the modifications suggested by all parties, but is an attempt to progress as rapidly as possible towards a final agreement that will be acceptable to all. An attempt has been made to eliminate provisions that are not strictly necessary, and to suggest possible compromise language in some areas. This was not yet possible in all cases, however, and some alternative versions, in square brackets, remain.

It would greatly facilitate progress in the Working Group if parties would make available their suggested modifications in writing, and if at all possible, submit these to the secretariat for informal distribution before the next meeting.

As with previous drafts, the present revision has been presented in the form of a decision by contracting parties; this is without prejudice to the legal form which the final text might take.

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

The CONTRACTING PARTIES,

Reaffirming that no contracting party should be prevented from adopting or enforcing measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, subject to the requirement that they are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail or a disguised restriction on international trade;

Desiring to improve the animal health and phytosanitary situation in the countries of all contracting parties;

Recognizing that areas of favourable food hygiene, zoosanitary and phytosanitary situations should be preserved to the benefit of all contracting parties;

Noting that sanitary and phytosanitary measures are often applied on the basis of bilateral agreements or protocols;

Desiring the establishment of a multilateral framework of rules and disciplines to guide the adoption, development and the enforcement of sanitary and phytosanitary measures in order to minimize their negative effects on trade;

Recognizing the important contribution that international standards, guidelines and recommendations can make in this regard;

Desiring to develop the harmonization of sanitary and phytosanitary measures between contracting parties, on the basis of international standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the relevant international organizations including the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Office of Epizootics, and under the obligations of the International Plant Protection Convention;

[Recognizing the concerns of consumers to be confident about the safety of the food products made available to them;]

Recognizing that developing countries may encounter special difficulties in access to markets as a consequence of sanitary and phytosanitary measures and also in the formulation and application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures in their own territories, and desiring to assist them in their endeavours in this regard;

Desiring therefore to elaborate rules for the application of the provisions of the General Agreement governing the use of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, in particular the provisions of Article XX(b)¹;

Decide as follows:

1. All sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall be developed and applied in accordance with the provisions of this decision.
2. For the purposes of this decision, the definitions provided in Annex A shall apply.
3. The annexes are an integral part of this decision.

¹In this decision, reference to Article XX(b) includes also the chapeau of that Article.

Basic Rights and Obligations

4. Contracting parties have the right to take sanitary and phytosanitary measures necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with the provisions/terms of this decision.

5. Contracting parties shall ensure that sanitary and phytosanitary measures are applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health and are not inconsistent with recognized scientific evidence. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall not be applied in a manner which creates arbitrary, disguised or unjustifiable obstacles to international trade.

Harmonization

6. To harmonize sanitary and phytosanitary measures on as wide a basis as possible, contracting parties shall, whenever appropriate, base their sanitary and phytosanitary measures on international standards, guidelines or recommendations.

7. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures which are in accordance with international standards, guidelines or recommendations shall be presumed to be necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health and consistent with the relevant provisions of this decision and of Article XX(b).

[8. Contracting parties shall not introduce or maintain sanitary and phytosanitary measures more trade restrictive than required by the relevant international standard, guideline or recommendation, where such exist, without reasonable scientific justification.]

9. Contracting parties shall play a full part within the limits of their resources in the relevant international and regional organizations, in particular the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Office of Epizootics, and in the organizations operative under the auspices of the International Plant Protection Convention, to promote within these organizations the development and periodic review of standards, guidelines and recommendations with respect to all aspects of sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

[10. Contracting parties shall give notice of those international standards, guidelines and recommendations which they apply as import standards and on the basis of which products conforming to these standards, guidelines or recommendations shall have access to their markets.]

[10. alternative: A procedure shall be developed, as provided for in Annex D, to monitor the process of international harmonization and coordinate efforts in this regard with the relevant international organizations.]

11. Furthermore, contracting parties shall notify all changes in their sanitary and phytosanitary measures and otherwise ensure their compliance with the provisions of Annex B.

Equivalence

12. Contracting parties shall accept as equivalent those measures applied by another contracting party which may differ from their own, or from those used by other contracting parties trading in the same commodity, but which provide the appropriate level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection. A contracting party that wishes to have its measures recognized as equivalent has the obligation of demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the importing contracting party, that the measures which it uses provide the appropriate level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection.

13. Contracting parties shall, whenever appropriate, enter into consultations with the aim of achieving bilateral and multilateral agreements on recognition of the equivalence of specified sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

Assessment of Risk and Determination of the Appropriate Level of Sanitary or Phytosanitary Protection

14. Contracting parties shall ensure that their sanitary and phytosanitary measures are based on an assessment of the actual risks entailed, using, whenever appropriate, the risk assessment techniques developed by the relevant international organizations.

15. Risk assessment techniques shall take into account available scientific evidence; relevant production processes and methods; relevant inspection, sampling and testing methods; disease- and pest-free areas; areas of limited pest or disease prevalence; quarantine or other treatments; as well as the potential [biological consequences of damage for the importing country or risk to human or animal health of additives or contaminants² in food, animal feedstuffs and beverages] [damage or risk to human, animal or plant health].

16. In assessing the risk and determining the appropriate level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection, contracting parties shall consider as relevant economic factors the potential damage in terms of loss of production or sales in the event of entry and establishment of a foreign pest or disease, the costs of control or eradication, and the relative cost effectiveness of alternative approaches to limiting risks. The economic considerations should take into account [the importance of the aforementioned factors within the context of the economy of the importing country] [the actual or potential trade diversion or loss as a result of the sanitary or phytosanitary measure].

²Throughout this decision, the terms additives or contaminants should be understood in a broad sense, including, inter alia, pesticide and veterinary drug residues.

17. [Contracting parties have the right to establish and operate systems of approval or registration for substances or processes that are the subject of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, provided these systems are non-discriminatory, transparent, based upon sound science, and result in a timely approval or registration decision. When the approval or registration concerns a product, substance or process for which an international standard exists, the cost for the approval or registration shall be entirely borne by the contracting party operating such a system and not by any contracting party whose product conforms to the international standard. When an approval or registration has not been sought or a final approval or registration decision has not been made, a sanitary or phytosanitary measure that imposes a restriction on a product based upon the absence of such an approval or registration is deemed to be consistent with this decision.]

18. When establishing sanitary or phytosanitary measures, contracting parties shall use, among the measures reasonably available which achieve the appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection, those measures which entail the least degree of trade restriction.

19. Contracting parties shall avoid arbitrary distinctions in the level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection they determine to be appropriate with respect to similar circumstances or for comparable product categories.

20. In cases where relevant scientific evidence is insufficient, a contracting party may provisionally adopt sanitary or phytosanitary measures on the basis of available pertinent information, including that from the relevant international organizations as well as from sanitary and phytosanitary measures applied by other contracting parties. Contracting parties shall seek to obtain the additional information necessary for a more objective assessment of risk and review the sanitary or phytosanitary measure accordingly within a reasonable period of time.

21. When a contracting party has reason to believe that a specific sanitary or phytosanitary measure introduced or maintained by another contracting party is not based on the relevant international standards, guidelines or recommendations, or when such standards, guidelines or recommendations do not exist, an explanation of the reasons for such sanitary or phytosanitary measure may be requested and shall be provided by the contracting party maintaining the measure.

Adaptation to Regional Conditions, including Disease-Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest or Disease Prevalence

22. Contracting parties shall ensure that their sanitary and phytosanitary measures are adapted to the sanitary and phytosanitary characteristics of the area - whether a country, part of a country, or areas of several countries - from which the product originated and to which the product is destined. In assessing the sanitary and phytosanitary characteristics of a region, contracting parties shall take into account, inter alia, the level of prevalence of specific diseases or pests, the existence of eradication or control programmes, and appropriate criteria or guidelines which may be developed by the relevant international organizations.

23. Contracting parties shall, in particular, recognize the concept of pest- or disease-free areas, areas of low pest or disease prevalence, [and infected areas]. Determination of such areas shall be based on factors such as geography, ecosystems, epidemiological surveillance, and the effectiveness of sanitary and phytosanitary controls.

24. Exporting contracting parties claiming that areas within their territories are pest- or disease-free or areas of low pest or disease prevalence shall give the necessary evidence thereof in order to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the importing contracting party that such areas are, and are likely to remain, pest- or disease-free or areas of low pest or disease prevalence. Reasonable access shall be given, upon request, to the importing contracting party for inspection, testing and other relevant purposes.

National Treatment and Non-Discrimination

25. Contracting parties shall ensure that their sanitary and phytosanitary measures do not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate between contracting parties where identical or similar conditions prevail, including between their own territory [or parts thereof] and other contracting parties.

Control, Inspection and Approval Procedures

26. Contracting parties shall observe the provisions of Annex C in the operation of control, inspection and approval procedures.

Technical Assistance

27. Contracting parties agree to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to other contracting parties, especially developing contracting parties, either bilaterally or through the appropriate international organizations. Such assistance may be, inter alia, in the areas of processing technologies, research and infrastructure, including in the establishment of national regulatory bodies, and may take the form of advice, credits, donations and grants, including for the purpose of seeking technical expertise, training and equipment to allow such countries to adjust to, and comply with, sanitary and phytosanitary measures necessary to achieve the appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection in their domestic and export markets.

28. Where an exporting developing contracting party has made the efforts and investments necessary to fulfil the sanitary and phytosanitary requirements of an importing contracting party, the latter shall consider providing such technical assistance as will permit the developing contracting party to maintain its market access opportunities for the product involved.

Special and Differential Treatment

29. In the preparation and application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, contracting parties shall take account of the special needs of developing contracting parties, and in particular of the least-developed ones.

30. Where the appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection allows scope for the phased introduction of new sanitary and phytosanitary measures, longer time-frames for compliance should be accorded on products of interest to developing contracting parties so as to maintain opportunities for their exports.

31. Developing contracting parties shall benefit from a longer period of time than that provided in paragraph 40 in which to bring their sanitary and phytosanitary measures into conformity with the terms of this decision commensurate with their special development needs and problems.

32. Contracting parties should encourage and facilitate the active participation of developing countries in the relevant international expert organizations.

Consultations and Dispute Settlement

33. As provided in the dispute settlement procedures of the GATT, contracting parties shall respond promptly to requests for consultations and shall make every attempt to reach a mutually satisfactory solution within a limited period of time. In this respect, the contracting parties involved may seek technical advice from renowned experts, make use of the good offices of the relevant international organizations, or of the dispute settlement procedures, if any, of these organizations, or seek arbitration.

[**Note:** Depending on the form of this agreement and on the outcome of the Negotiating Group on Dispute Settlement, it may be necessary to make specific provisions with respect to dispute settlement and in particular for the provision of expert technical advice to panels examining sanitary and phytosanitary related disputes. Such provision could read as follows:

41. Panels established under the dispute settlement provisions of the GATT to examine alleged non-compliance with the terms of this decision shall give favourable consideration to requests by any party to a dispute to seek expert technical advice and information. Appropriate experts, to be acceptable to all parties to the dispute, could be sought from recommendations made by the relevant international organizations, from qualified persons suggested by the parties to the dispute, or from other sources.]

34. In cases where developing contracting parties are involved in dispute settlement on sanitary and phytosanitary issues, the GATT secretariat shall facilitate the provision of technical advice and information to them.

Administration

35. A Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures shall be established to provide a regular forum for consultations. It shall carry out the functions necessary to implement the provisions of this decision and the furtherance of its objectives, in particular with respect to harmonization. The Committee shall also decide upon and enter into ad hoc consultations or negotiations on specific sanitary and phytosanitary issues of interest to its members.

36. The Committee shall maintain close contact with the relevant international or regional organizations in the field of sanitary and phytosanitary protection, especially with the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Office of Epizootics and the administrative body for the International Plant Protection Convention, with the objective of securing the best available scientific and technical advice for the administration of this decision and in order to ensure that unnecessary duplication of effort is avoided.

[37. The Committee will, furthermore, on the basis of an initiative from one of the contracting parties, request the relevant international organization to examine specific questions with respect to a particular standard, guideline or recommendation.]

38. Contracting parties will ensure the availability of any necessary additional resources, including for the financing of requested reviews to be carried out by relevant international organizations.

Implementation

39. Contracting parties shall ensure, [to the extent within their legal powers,] that governmental authorities within their territories comply with the relevant provisions of this decision. Contracting parties shall also take such reasonable measures as may be available to them to ensure that non-governmental entities within their territories, as well as regional bodies in which relevant entities within their territories are members, comply with the relevant provisions of this decision. In addition, contracting parties shall not take measures which have the effect of, directly or indirectly, requiring or encouraging such regional or non-governmental entities to act in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of this decision.

40. This decision shall apply to all sanitary and phytosanitary measures which come into effect as of _____. Furthermore, contracting parties shall ensure that their pre-existing sanitary and phytosanitary measures are made consistent with the terms of this decision within [two] years following the entry into force of this decision.

ANNEX A

Definitions

For the purposes of this decision, the following definitions shall apply:

1. Sanitary or phytosanitary measure - [Any measure designed and applied to protect human, animal or plant life or health from risks arising from or created for agriculture, fishery, forestry, wild fauna or flora or products thereof.]

- [Any measure intended to control or prevent the movement across national boundaries of pests, diseases, disease-causing organisms and disease-carrying organisms which can adversely affect human, animal or plant life or health or otherwise cause damage, as well as measures intended to control or prevent the use of additives and the presence of contaminants³ in foods, feedstuffs and beverages in order to protect human or animal health.]

Note

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures include all laws, decrees, regulations, requirements and procedures related to human, animal or plant life or health including, inter alia, end product criteria; processing and production methods; testing, inspection, certification and approval procedures; quarantine treatments; [materials necessary for the survival of animals or plants during transport;] provisions on relevant statistical methods, sampling procedures and methods of risk assessment; packaging and labelling requirements directly related to food safety; [measures for the protection of animal welfare and of the environment, as well as of consumer interests and concerns]. Measures intended only to ensure, inter alia, quality, composition and grading, [consumer preferences, consumer information, animal welfare and ethical and moral considerations] are not considered to be sanitary or phytosanitary measures for the purposes of this decision.

2. Harmonization - The establishment, recognition and application of common sanitary and phytosanitary measures by different contracting parties.

³ Throughout this decision, the terms additives or contaminants should be understood in a broad sense, including, inter alia, pesticide and veterinary drug residues.

3. International standards, guidelines and recommendations

- for food safety, the standards, recommendations and guidelines of the Codex Alimentarius Commission relating to food additives, veterinary drug and pesticide residues, contaminants, methods of analysis and sampling, and codes and guidelines of hygienic practice;
- for animal health, the standards, recommendations and guidelines developed under the auspices of the International Office of Epizootics;
- for plant health, the standards, recommendations and guidelines developed in the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention by the organizations engaged in these activities;

and, for matters not covered by the above organizations, appropriate standards, recommendations and guidelines promulgated by other relevant international organizations and their member regional organizations.

4. Risk assessment - [The evaluation of the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread of pests, diseases or organisms within the territory of a contracting party and the relevant potential biological and economic consequences, or the evaluation of the potential adverse effects on human or animal health of additives or contaminants in food, feedstuffs and beverages.]

or

[The qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the importance to human, animal or plant life or health of disease-causing organisms, pests, and chemical substances.]

5. Pest-or Disease-Free Areas - Areas, whether within part of a country or in a geographic region which includes all of or parts of several countries, in which a specific pest or disease does not occur.

6. Areas of limited pest or disease prevalence - Areas, whether within part of a country or in a geographic region which includes all or parts of several countries, in which a specific pest or disease occurs only at very limited levels and which are subject to effective control or eradication measures.

[7. Infected Area - An officially designated area, whether within part of a country or in a geographic region which includes all of or parts of several countries, in which a specific pest or disease is known to occur and which is subject to regional control measures such as the establishment of protection, surveillance and buffer zones which will confine and eradicate the pest or disease in question.]

ANNEX B

Transparency of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Regulations

1. Publication of regulations

1.1 Contracting parties shall ensure that all sanitary and phytosanitary regulations⁴ which have been adopted are published promptly in such a manner as to enable interested contracting parties to become acquainted with them.

1.2 Except in urgent circumstances, contracting parties shall allow a reasonable interval between the publication of a sanitary or phytosanitary regulation and its entry into force in order to allow time for producers in exporting countries, and particularly in developing countries, to adapt their products and methods of production to the requirements of the importing country.

2. Enquiry points

2.1 Each contracting party shall ensure that one enquiry point exists which is responsible for the provision of answers to all reasonable questions from interested contracting parties as well as for the provision of relevant documents regarding:

- (a) any sanitary and phytosanitary regulations adopted or proposed within its territory;
- (b) any control and inspection procedures, production and quarantine treatment, pesticide tolerance and food additive approval procedures, which are operated within its territory;
- (c) risk assessment procedures, factors taken into consideration, as well as the determination of the appropriate level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection;
- (d) the membership and participation of the contracting party, or of relevant bodies within its territory, in international and regional sanitary and phytosanitary organizations and systems, as well as in bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements within the scope of this decision, and copies of the texts of such agreements and arrangements.

2.2 Contracting parties shall ensure that where copies of documents are requested by interested contracting parties, they are supplied at the same price (if any) as to the nationals of the contracting party concerned.

⁴Sanitary and phytosanitary measures such as laws, decrees or ordinances which are applicable generally.

3. Notification procedures

3.1 Whenever an international standard, recommendation or guideline does not exist or the content of a proposed sanitary or phytosanitary regulation is not substantially the same as the content of an international standard, recommendation or guideline, and if the regulation may have a significant effect on trade of other contracting parties, contracting parties shall:

- (a) publish a notice at an early stage, in such a manner as to enable interested contracting parties to become acquainted with the proposal to introduce a particular regulation;
- (b) notify other contracting parties, through the GATT secretariat, of the products to be covered by the regulation together with a brief indication of the objective and rationale of the proposed regulation. Such notifications shall take place at an early stage, when a draft with the complete text of a proposed regulation is made available domestically, and when amendments can still be introduced and comments taken into account;
- (c) provide upon request to other contracting parties copies of the proposed regulation and, whenever possible, identify the parts which in substance deviate from international standards, recommendations or guidelines;
- (d) allow reasonable time for other contracting parties to make comments in writing, discuss these comments upon request, and take the comments and the results of the discussions into account.

3.2 However, where urgent problems of safety, health, or environmental protection arise or threaten to arise for a contracting party, that contracting party may omit such of the steps enumerated in paragraph 3.1 of this Annex as it finds necessary, provided that the contracting party:

- (a) immediately notify other contracting parties, through the GATT secretariat, of the particular regulation and the products covered, with a brief indication of the objective and the rationale of the regulation, including the nature of the urgent problem(s);
- (b) provide upon request to other contracting parties copies of the regulation;
- (c) allow other contracting parties to make comments in writing, discuss these comments upon request, and take the comments and the results of the discussions into account.

3.3 Notifications to the GATT secretariat shall be either in English, French or Spanish.

3.4 Contracting parties shall, if so requested by other contracting parties, provide copies of the documents or summaries of the documents covered by a specific notification in either English, French or Spanish.

3.5 The GATT secretariat shall promptly circulate copies of the notifications to all contracting parties and interested international organizations and draw the attention of developing contracting parties to any notifications relating to products of particular interest to them.

3.6 Contracting parties shall designate one single central government authority as responsible for the implementation, on the national level, of the provisions concerning notification procedures according to paragraphs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 of this Annex.

4. General reservations

4.1 Nothing in this decision shall be construed as requiring:

- (a) the provision of particulars or copies of drafts or the publication of texts other than in the language of the contracting party except as stated in paragraph 3.4 of this Annex; or
- (b) contracting parties to disclose confidential information which would impede enforcement of sanitary and phytosanitary legislation or which would prejudice the legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises.

ANNEX C

Control, Inspection and Approval Procedures

Contracting parties shall ensure, with respect to any procedure to check and ensure the fulfilment of sanitary or phytosanitary measures (hereinafter referred to as control, inspection and approval procedures), that:

- (1) control, inspection and approval procedures are undertaken and completed without undue delay and in no less favourable manner for imported products than for like domestic products;
- (2) information requirements are limited to what is necessary for control, inspection and approval;
- (3) the confidentiality of information about imported products arising from or supplied in connection with control, inspection and approval is respected in the same way as for domestic products;
- (4) any deficiencies in the implementation of the procedures are promptly brought to the attention of the applicant;
- (5) any requirements for control, inspection and approval of individual specimens of a product are limited to what is reasonable and necessary;
- (6) any fees imposed for control, inspection and approval procedures on imported products are equitable in relation to fees charged on like domestic products or products originating in any other country and should be no higher than the actual cost of the service;
- (7) the siting of facilities used in control and inspection procedures and the selection of samples are such as not to cause unnecessary inconvenience to applicants, importers, exporters or their agents;
- (8) whenever specifications of a product are changed subsequent to its control and inspection in light of the applicable regulations, the control and inspection procedure for the modified product is limited to what is necessary to determine whether adequate confidence exists that the product still meets the regulations concerned;
- (9) a procedure exists to review complaints concerning the operation of control, inspection and approval procedures and to take corrective action when a complaint is justified.

Nothing in this decision shall prevent contracting parties from carrying out reasonable spot checks within their own territories.

[**Note** - Other provisions may be added with respect to: control at the level of production, as well as at importation and marketing; acceptance of test results and of certification; and with respect to domestic approval procedures.]

[ANNEX D

Monitoring of Harmonization

1. A list of the appropriate standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the relevant international organizations should be maintained in the GATT with an indication by contracting parties of those standards which they apply as import standards and on the basis of which imported products conforming to these standards or guidelines can enjoy access to their markets.
2. For those international standards, guidelines or recommendations which the contracting party cannot accept as an import standard, the contracting party shall indicate if the reason is (1) because it considers the standard to be more stringent than necessary; (2) because it considers that the standard is not stringent enough to provide the desired level of protection; or (3) because of specific conditions which make the standard inappropriate for its use.
3. The Committee on sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall, on the basis of the listing of standards and notification under paragraph 2 of this Annex, identify those standards on which a large degree of acceptance exists and, as appropriate, seek a consensus of all contracting parties to accept those standards, guidelines or recommendations as GATT-recognized import standards.
4. Following its indication of the acceptance of a standard, guideline or recommendation as an import standard, a contracting party may revise its acceptance. However, in such circumstances the contracting party shall provide a detailed explanation for its change and so inform the GATT as well as the relevant international organizations. The Committee may request the relevant international organizations to promptly investigate the basis of the explanation.
5. The Committee will, furthermore, ensure the co-operation with the relevant international organizations and in particular it shall, on the basis of an initiative from one of the contracting parties, request the relevant international organizations to examine specific questions with respect to a particular standard, guideline or recommendation. Subsequent to completion of such an examination by the relevant international organization, the Committee will determine whether either the original standard, guideline or recommendation, or some modified version if this is necessary, may be accepted under the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Annex.
6. Contracting parties will ensure the availability of any necessary additional resources including for the financing of requested reviews to be carried out by relevant international organizations.
7. A contracting party which has notified its acceptance of a standard, guideline or recommendation shall grant import clearance, with respect to the pertinent sanitary or phytosanitary requirement, for products conforming to such standards.]