
GUIDELINES ON THE JUDGEMENT OF EQUIVALENCE OF SANITARY MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS¹

CAC/GL 53-2003

SECTION I – PREAMBLE

1. It is often the case that importing and exporting countries operate different food inspection and certification systems. The reasons for such differences include differences in prevalence of particular food safety hazards, national choice about management of food safety risks and differences in the historical development of food control systems.

2. In such circumstances, and in order to facilitate trade while protecting the health of consumers, an exporting and an importing country may work together to consider the effectiveness of sanitary measures of the exporting country in achieving the appropriate level of sanitary protection of the importing country, consistent with the principle of equivalence as provided for in the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO SPS Agreement).²

3. Application of the principle of equivalence has mutual benefits for both exporting and importing countries. While protecting the health of consumers, it serves to facilitate trade, and minimize the costs of regulation to governments, industry, producers, and consumers by allowing the exporting country to employ the most convenient means in its circumstances to achieve the appropriate level of protection of the importing country.³

4. Importing countries should avoid the application of unnecessary measures when they have already been carried out by the exporting country. Importing countries may be able to reduce the frequency and extent of verification measures following a judgment of equivalence of measures applied in the exporting country.

¹ These guidelines should be read in conjunction with other relevant Codex texts, including in particular the *Guidelines for the Development of Equivalence Agreements Regarding Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems* – CAC/GL 34-1999.

² Consistent with the definition of *equivalence* in Section 3, measures that are *equivalent* (i.e., are different from the measures used by the importing country but nonetheless achieve the importing country's appropriate level of protection) should be distinguished from measures that are the same as the measures of the importing country.

³ The benefits to an exporting country of application of the principle of equivalence would be offset or negated if a request for an equivalence determination were, by itself, used as a pretext for the disruption of established trade. Such action by an importing country would be contrary to the principles of international trade.

SECTION 2 – SCOPE

5. This document provides guidelines on the judgement of the equivalence of sanitary measures associated with food inspection and certification systems. For the purpose of determining equivalence, these measures can be broadly characterized as infrastructure; programme design, implementation and monitoring; and/or specific requirements (refer paragraph 13).

SECTION 3 – DEFINITIONS

6. The definitions presented in this document are derived from and consistent with those of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the WTO SPS Agreement.

Sanitary measure: Any measure applied to protect human life or health within the territory of the country from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in food or feedstuffs, or from risks arising from diseases carried by foods which are animals, plants or products thereof or from risks arising from any other hazards in foods.

Note: Sanitary measures include all relevant laws, decrees, regulations, requirements and procedures including, *inter alia*, end product criteria; processes and production methods; testing, inspection, certification and approval procedures; provisions on relevant statistical methods, sampling procedures and methods of risk assessment; and packaging and labelling requirements directly related to food safety.

Hazard: A biological, chemical or physical agent in, or condition of, food with the potential to cause an adverse health effect.⁴

Risk: A function of the probability of an adverse health effect and the severity of that effect, consequential to a hazard(s) in food.⁴

Risk Assessment: A scientifically-based process consisting of the following steps: (i) hazard identification; (ii) hazard characterization; (iii) exposure assessment; and (iv) risk characterisation.⁴

Appropriate level of sanitary protection (ALOP): The level of protection deemed appropriate by the country establishing a sanitary measure to protect human life or health within its territory. (This concept may otherwise be referred to as the “acceptable level of risk”.)

Equivalence of sanitary measures:⁵ Equivalence is the state wherein sanitary measures applied in an exporting country, though different from the measures applied in an importing country, achieve, as demonstrated by the exporting country, the importing country's appropriate level of sanitary protection.

SECTION 4 – GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENCE

7. Determination of the equivalence of sanitary measures associated with food inspection and certification systems should be based on application of the following principles:

- a) An importing country has the right to set a level of sanitary protection it deems appropriate in relation to the protection of human life and health.⁶ The ALOP may be expressed in qualitative or quantitative terms.
- b) The sanitary measure⁷ applied in an importing country should in practice achieve the ALOP of the importing country and be applied consistent with article 2.3 of the SPS agreement.⁸
- c) An importing country should describe how its own sanitary measure achieves its ALOP.
- d) An importing country should recognize that sanitary measures different from its own may be capable of achieving its ALOP, and can therefore be found to be equivalent.
- e) The sanitary measure that the exporting country proposes as equivalent must be capable of achieving the importing country's ALOP.
- f) An importing country should, upon request by an exporting country, promptly enter into consultations with the aim of determining the equivalence of specified sanitary measures within a reasonable period of time.⁹
- g) It is the responsibility of the exporting country to objectively demonstrate that its sanitary measure can achieve the importing country's ALOP.
- h) The comparison of countries' sanitary measures should be carried out in an objective manner.
- i) Where risk assessment is used in the demonstration of equivalence, countries should strive to achieve consistency in the techniques applied, using internationally accepted methodology where available and taking into account relevant Codex texts.

⁵ Equivalence is defined in CAC/GL 26-1997 as "the capability of different inspection and certification systems to meet the same objectives".

⁶ The SPS Agreement sets out the rights and obligations of WTO Members in relation to the determination of an appropriate level of sanitary protection.

⁷ Where this guideline refers to 'measure' in the singular it may also be taken to refer to 'measures' or 'a set of measures', as appropriate to the circumstances.

⁸ Equivalent measures may achieve the ALOP of the importing country or, in combination with other measures, they may contribute to the achievement of the importing country's ALOP. In the remainder of this guideline any reference to the former should be taken to include the latter possibility.

⁹ Guidelines for the Design, Operation, Assessment and Accreditation of Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems - CAC/GL 26-1997.

- j) The importing country should take into account any knowledge and past experience it has of the food inspection and certification systems in the exporting country to make the determination as efficiently and quickly as possible.
- k) The exporting country should provide access to enable the inspection and certification systems which are the subject of the equivalence determination to be examined and evaluated upon request of the food control authorities of the importing country.
- l) All judgments of equivalence should consider the means by which that equivalence will be maintained.
- m) Countries should ensure transparency in both the demonstration and judgment of equivalence, consulting all interested parties to the extent practicable and reasonable. The exporting and importing countries should approach an equivalence determination procedure in a cooperative way.
- n) An importing country should give positive consideration to a request by an exporting developing country for appropriate technical assistance that would facilitate the successful completion of an equivalency determination.

SECTION 5 – THE CONTEXT OF AN EQUIVALENCE DETERMINATION

8. To facilitate judgement of equivalence between countries and promote harmonisation of food safety standards, Codex members should base their sanitary measures on Codex standards and related texts.¹⁰

9. An equivalence determination can be sought for any sanitary measure or set of measures relevant to a food product or group of food products. Relevant sanitary measures making up a food control system in the exporting country that are not the subject of an equivalence determination should meet importing country requirements.

10. The extent of the equivalence determination will depend on the prior experience, knowledge, and confidence that the importing country has regarding the food control measures of the exporting country.

11. When an importing country has prior experience, knowledge, and confidence in food control measures relevant to those being evaluated for equivalence and the countries agree that import requirements are being fully met, e.g. where trade experience exists, determination of the equivalence of sanitary measures may be made without further consideration of those other relevant measures making up the food control system.

¹⁰ Article 3 of the WTO SPS Agreement states, inter alia, that WTO Members may introduce or maintain sanitary measures which result in a higher level of sanitary protection than would be achieved based on Codex standards, if there is a scientific justification, or as a consequence of the member's chosen level of protection. Such measures must be based on a risk assessment appropriate to the circumstances.

12. When an importing country does not have prior experience, knowledge, and confidence in food control measures relevant to those being evaluated for equivalence and the countries have not determined that import requirements are being fully met, e.g., where trade in a food product or group of food products is being proposed for the first time, determination of the equivalence of sanitary measures will require further consideration of those other relevant measures making up the food control system.

13. For the purposes of determining equivalence, the sanitary measures associated with a food inspection and certification system can be broadly categorised as:

- a) infrastructure; including the legislative base (e.g., food and enforcement law), and administrative systems (e.g., organization of national and regional authorities, enforcement systems, etc.);
- b) programme design, implementation and monitoring; including documentation of systems, monitoring, performance, decision criteria and action, laboratory capability, transportation infrastructure and provisions for certification and audit; and/or
- c) specific requirements; including requirements applicable to individual facilities (e.g., premises design), equipment (e.g., design of food contact machinery), processes (e.g., HACCP plans), procedures (e.g., ante- and post-mortem inspection), tests (e.g., laboratory tests for microbiological and chemical hazards) and methods of sampling and inspection.

14. Categorization in this manner is likely to facilitate agreement between countries on the basis for comparison of sanitary measures subject to an equivalence determination (see section 6). Further, allocation of measures to a particular category may assist countries in simplifying the extent of the equivalence determination relative to other sanitary measures making up the food control system.

SECTION 6 – OBJECTIVE BASIS OF COMPARISON

15. Since the sanitary measures applied by an importing country have the purpose of achieving its ALOP, an exporting country may demonstrate achievement of the importing country's ALOP by demonstrating that the measures it proposes as equivalent have the same effect, relative to the achievement of the importing country's ALOP, as the corresponding sanitary measures applied by the importing country by using an objective basis of comparison.

16. The importing country should, at the request of the exporting country, specify as precisely as possible an objective basis for comparison of the sanitary measures proposed by the exporting country and its own measures.¹¹ Dialogue between the

¹¹ The objective basis for comparison of sanitary measures categorized as "Infrastructure" is likely to be of a qualitative nature, e.g., the ability of food control legislation to achieve broad food safety goals. The objective basis of comparison of sanitary measures categorized as "Specific Requirements" is likely to be quantitative in

exporting and importing country will assist in the development of understanding and, desirably, agreement on the objective basis for comparison. Supporting information to be provided by the importing country may include:

- a) the reason/purpose for the sanitary measure, including identification of the specific risks that the measure is intended to address;
- b) the relationship of the sanitary measure to the ALOP, i.e., how the sanitary measure achieves the ALOP;
- c) where appropriate, an expression of the level of control of the hazard in a food that is achieved by the sanitary measure;
- d) the scientific basis for the sanitary measure under consideration, including risk assessment where appropriate;
- e) any additional information that may assist the exporting country in presenting an objective demonstration of equivalence.

SECTION 7 – PROCEDURE FOR THE DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENCE

17. The importing country should make available details of its sanitary measures to the exporting country on request. The exporting country should review all applicable sanitary measures of the importing country for the food involved and identify those it will meet and those for which it seeks determination of equivalence. The importing and exporting countries should then use an agreed process for exchange of the relevant information to facilitate the determination of equivalence. This information should be limited to that which is necessary for this purpose.

18. The determination of equivalence is facilitated by both exporting and importing countries following a sequence of steps, such as those described below and illustrated in Figure 1. The parties should work through these steps in a cooperative manner with the aim of reaching agreement:

- a) The exporting country identifies the sanitary measure of the importing country for which it wishes to apply a different measure, and requests the reason/purpose for the measure.
- b) The importing country provides the reason/purpose for the identified sanitary measure and other relevant information in accordance with section 6.
- c) In accordance with section 6 the importing country should specify as precisely as possible an objective basis for comparison of the sanitary measures proposed by the exporting country and its own measures. On the initiative of the exporting country, the importing and exporting countries should enter into a dialogue concerning this objective basis for comparison with a view to reaching agreement.

nature e.g., a comparison of levels of hazard control achieved by the measure. The objective basis of comparison of sanitary measures categorized as "Programme" is likely to contain a mixture of qualitative and quantitative elements e.g., correct application of principles, and establishment of appropriate critical limits, in HACCP food control systems.

- d) The exporting country develops a submission using risk assessment or other relevant methodology as appropriate, to demonstrate that the application of the different sanitary measure achieves the ALOP of the importing country, and presents it to the importing country.
- e) The importing country reviews the submission and, if adequate, uses the submission to determine whether the exporting country's measure achieves the importing country's ALOP.
- f) If the importing country has any concerns with the submission as presented, it should notify them to the exporting country at the earliest opportunity and should detail the reasons for concern. If possible, the importing country should suggest how the concerns might be addressed.
- g) The exporting country should respond to such concerns by providing further information, modifying its proposal or taking other action as appropriate.
- h) The importing country notifies the exporting country of its judgement within a reasonable period of time and provides the reasoning for its decision, should the judgement be that the sanitary measure is not equivalent, i.e., does not achieve the importing country's ALOP.
- i) An attempt should be made to resolve any differences of opinion over judgement of a submission, either interim or final.

SECTION 8 – JUDGEMENT

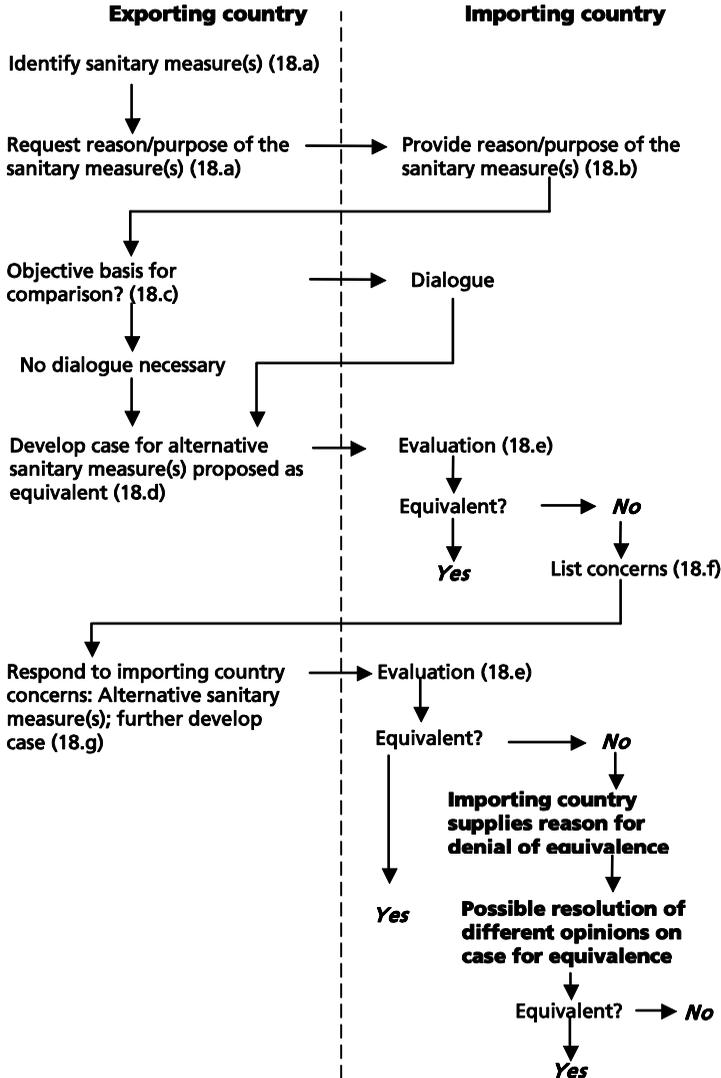
19. Judgement of equivalence by the importing country should be based on a transparent analytical process that is objective and consistent, and includes consultation with all interested parties to the extent practicable and reasonable.

20. Judgement of the equivalence of sanitary measures should take into account:

- a) experience, knowledge and confidence of an exporting country's food inspection and certification systems (see section 5);
- b) supporting data submitted by the exporting country;
- c) analysis of the strength of the relationship between the exporting country's specified sanitary measure, and the achievement of the ALOP of the importing country as reflected in the objective basis for comparison (see section 6);
- d) that parameters should be stated in quantitative terms to the extent possible;
- e) adequacy of qualitative descriptions where the level of control of hazards in foods is not quantified;
- f) consideration of variability and other sources of uncertainty in data;
- g) consideration of all expected human health outcomes of the exporting country's identified sanitary measure;
- h) those Codex texts relevant to the food safety matters under consideration.

21. Following any judgment of equivalence, exporting and importing countries should promptly advise each other of significant changes in their supporting programmes and infrastructure that may affect the original determination of equivalence.

FIGURE 1: Simplified flow chart for the determination of equivalence (individual steps may be iterated)



APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE TO ASSIST EXPORTING AND IMPORTING COUNTRIES IN UNDERTAKING AN EQUIVALENCE DETERMINATION OF SANITARY MEASURES

1. This Appendix relates to the equivalence determination of sanitary measures associated with a food inspection and certification system and clarifies certain aspects of the Guidelines on the Judgement of Equivalence of Sanitary Measures Associated with Food Inspection and Certification (CAC/GL 53-2003 referred to below as “the Guidelines”).

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO UNDERTAKING AN EQUIVALENCE DETERMINATION

2. There is a broad spectrum of circumstances where an exporting country may wish to seek an equivalence determination with an importing country. While each circumstance will likely need to be considered on a case-by-case basis, it can vary from seeking equivalence for a set of sanitary measures making up a food control system associated with a certain type of food or group of foods (e.g. dairy products) to seeking equivalence for a sanitary measure (e.g. analytical method).

3. Factors that may facilitate the equivalence determination of sanitary measures could include the following:

- a) the experience, knowledge and confidence the importing country has with the exporting country’s food control system (see paragraphs 9 to 14 below);
- b) the prior history in food trade between the importing and exporting countries;
- c) the level of compliance of the exporting country’s food products with the importing country’s requirements;
- d) the level of cooperation that exists between the food safety competent authorities of the importing and exporting countries;
- e) the extent to which importing and exporting countries’ food control systems are similar (e.g., the similarity of food laws and regulations, the capabilities of professional staff and laboratories, the similarity of inspection and monitoring programs);
- f) being well prepared to undertake an equivalence determination, including that the importing and exporting countries have access to the necessary resources such as the scientific and technical capabilities;
- g) consideration of the relevance of any previous equivalence determinations made by the importing country.

Preparatory steps to undertaking an equivalence determination

4. Preparatory steps, that should be considered include:
 - a) the exporting country considering the benefits and cost/resource implications of an equivalence determination in comparison to other arrangements that meet the same outcome;
 - b) as appropriate, taking into account the considerations relating to setting priorities contained in Section 5 Paragraph 9, “Considerations before entering into bilateral or multilateral discussions”, of the Guidelines for the Development of Equivalence Agreements Regarding Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CAC/GL 34-1999);
 - c) whether the importing and exporting countries have access to the necessary scientific and technical resources to carry out an equivalence determination, recognizing that a proposal for equivalence will need to be well considered and documented;
 - d) where appropriate the importing and exporting country should at an early stage in the equivalence determination process develop a plan containing objectives, milestones, timelines and/or expected outcomes.

GUIDANCE ON UNDERTAKING AN EQUIVALENCE DETERMINATION

Scoping the equivalence determination

5. The exporting country should appropriately scope the request for an equivalence determination by identifying the sanitary measures and food commodity combination to be submitted for consideration.
6. The exporting country must decide on which of the importing country’s measures it will meet by compliance and for which measures it will seek equivalence.
7. In some situations it will be clear as to the specific measure or group of measures that are the subject of the equivalence determination.
8. In other situations the scope of the equivalence determination may not be clear and categorization of sanitary measures as referred to in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Guidelines may assist in determining the scope of the equivalence determination. Specifically, categorisation may assist with organising sanitary measures, carrying out side-by-side comparisons of those measures where appropriate, and identifying which measures will be the subject of the equivalence determination.

Experience, knowledge and confidence

9. The following section expands on information presented in paragraph 10-12 of the Guidelines and provides additional guidance relating to what constitutes experience, knowledge and confidence.

10. Experience, knowledge and confidence in an exporting country's food inspection and certification system by an importing country includes the history of food trade between the two countries and the history of compliance of foods with the importing country's requirements, particularly the food products involved in the equivalence determination. Other examples that may inform the importing country's experience, knowledge and confidence could include:

- a) general knowledge of the exporting country's food control system which may be demonstrated by, among other things, a side by side comparison;
- b) results of audits/inspections/field examinations by the importing country, exporting country, other countries, or other officially recognized third party organizations;
- c) knowledge of the exporting country's application and implementation of the risk analysis principles in their food control system;
- d) point of entry inspection and test results, including records of import rejections and alerts by the importing country as well as from other trading partners;
- e) agreements the importing country may already have with the exporting country, including equivalence agreements;
- f) bilateral or multilateral agreements on recognition of equivalence that either importing or exporting countries may have with other countries;
- g) impact on food control systems as a consequence of organisational/structural/administrative changes in the exporting countries competent authority/ies;
- h) contingency plans for containing and mitigating the effects of food safety emergencies;
- i) food borne disease surveillance data associated with the food product;
- j) the degree to which industry in the exporting country uses appropriate processing controls;
- k) adequacy of the exporting country's legislation and, as appropriate, quality control systems;
- l) level/form of oversight of the food production system by the exporting country's certifying authority;
- m) acknowledgement and evaluation of pre-existing certification systems conducted or carried out by the exporting country;
- n) any specific export control system in operation.

11. The importing country can apply such experience, knowledge and confidence at any point throughout the equivalence determination process.

12. Experience, knowledge and confidence may assist in facilitating familiarity with the information provided by the exporting country and therefore reduce the resources required to form a judgement of equivalence of the measures proposed.

13. Situations where experience, knowledge and confidence can assist include:

- a) in making a decision how to proceed with a request for a judgement of equivalence;
- b) in setting priorities, as may be appropriate (reference should also be made to Section 5, “Considerations Before Entering into Bilateral or Multilateral Discussions”, of the Codex Guidelines for the Development of Equivalence Agreements Regarding Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CAC/GL 34-1999));
- c) in informing the process of comparing the exporting country’s relevant sanitary measures with the importing country’s sanitary measures;
- d) in reducing the number of sanitary measures that are to be the subject of a detailed examination;
- e) in reducing the extent of the scientific evidence required to determine equivalence.

14. In applying experience, knowledge and confidence to a determination of equivalence, transparency is essential so that the use and application of this information is clear to all parties.

Objective Basis of Comparison

15. The following section expands on information presented in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Guidelines and provides additional guidance relating to what constitutes the development of an objective basis of comparison.

16. An objective basis of comparison is a tool that may be quantitative and/or qualitative in nature. The information in footnote 11 of the Guidelines is particularly relevant in explaining this point and provides some useful examples.

17. Depending on the scope of the equivalence determination there may be more than one OBC.

18. When developing OBC(s) the importing country should gather and assess scientific data and other information¹² and enter into a dialogue with the exporting country to seek agreement on the OBC(s). The OBC development process should, as appropriate:

- a) ensure sufficient data to provide valid support for conclusions;

¹² In the context of this appendix data is taken to mean both quantitative and qualitative data and other information.

- b) ensure the adequacy and accuracy of the data;
- c) utilize risk assessments, as available; and
- d) ensure sufficient knowledge and technical expertise of the subject matter experts.

Information and Documentation Contained in Submissions for Evaluation of a Request for an Equivalence Determination

19. The following section provides additional guidance on what information should be contained in a country's submission for an equivalence determination.

20. Information and documentation required by the importing country should be confined to essential information that is related to the defined objective for the determination of equivalence.

21. Requests for information from the importing country should be presented in a coordinated manner.

22. Paragraphs 16-20 of Section 7 "Consultative process for equivalence agreements" of the Guidelines for the Development of Equivalence Agreements Regarding Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CAC/GL 34-1999) provide guidance and the type of information that may need to be included in a submissions package.

23. Before forwarding a submission package to the importing country, an exporting country should initiate an official request for the determination of equivalence, including identifying the food products or group of food products concerned, and have made appropriate contact with its counterpart in the importing country.

24. The submission package should specify the measure(s) for which equivalence is sought.

25. It may often be the case that a submission package is done in steps. For example the exporting country provides the measures for which an equivalence determination is sought. The importing country then provides the OBC if required.

26. Depending upon the nature of the OBC (see the section on Objective Basis of Comparison in this appendix), exporting countries should provide the following information and data:

- a) For a qualitative OBC, references to pertinent scientific information should be provided. The submission package should also contain a written analysis by the exporting country's subject matter experts explaining how they arrived at their conclusion that the exporting country's measures are equivalent to the importing country's measures.
- b) For a quantitative OBC, the submission package should include: the data used to assess the equivalence of the measure; the methodology used to obtain the data; the methodology used to assess the data including, as appropriate, the risk assessment models employed, and the assumptions made and the nature and extent of uncertainty of the findings. The submission package should also contain a written analysis that clearly shows how the exporting country arrived at the conclusion that its measure(s) are equivalent to the importing country's measure(s).

Details on Judgement of Equivalence

27. The following expands on Sections 7 and 8 of the Guidelines.

28. In the process of judging equivalence the importing country should focus on those measures or groups of measures which the exporting country and importing country have mutually agreed will be the subject of the equivalence determination.

29. Ongoing communication between the importing and exporting countries may assist with the judgement of equivalence process to, among other things, clarify technical points and respond to the need for additional information.

30. Importing countries may undertake to judge equivalence based only on a review of the data and information. Subject matter experts in the importing country may also be utilised especially in reviewing the conclusions of the exporting country.

31. The importing country should consult the exporting country throughout the process of judgement and at the earliest opportunity if preliminary assessment indicates that the application is likely to be unsuccessful.

32. A favourable decision regarding the judgement of equivalence based on the assessment of available information taking into account experience, knowledge and confidence can be made at any point in the process including:

- a) at initial contact by the exporting country;
- b) following review of the submission package by the importing country, including the opinions of subject experts where necessary;
- c) following an assessment based on an objective basis of comparison.
- d) following an assessment of the information gathered during onsite visits by the importing country;

- e) following the resolution of outstanding issues.

33. Within a reasonable period of time the importing country should provide to the exporting country a written report as to whether or not equivalence has been found. Where equivalence is not found, the reasoning for this should be given to the exporting country and should be included in the written report with suggestions for solutions where possible.

Use of On-site visits

34. To complement the documentary review by the importing country, the use of on-site visits may be beneficial in clarifying information provided by the exporting country. The rationale for on-site visits related to the determination of equivalence may include:

- a) to help clarify information provided by the exporting country relevant to its sanitary measures subject to the equivalence determination;
- b) to gather additional information on the exporting country's proposed measures that may be required by the importing country to undertake a judgement of equivalence;
- c) to improve knowledge and confidence in the exporting country's food control system.

35. In preparing for an on-site visit, both the importing and exporting country should consider:

- a) the development of a protocol for the on-site visit;
- b) limiting the scope of on-site visits to the food product or group of food products and the associated sanitary measures that are the subject of the equivalence determination.

Provision of Technical Assistance

36. The following expands on paragraph 7 (n) of the Guidelines the principle relating to technical assistance, and provides additional guidance relating to the provision of technical assistance. It is possible that technical assistance may be needed by importing and exporting countries in carrying out equivalence determinations.

37. Countries considering the need for technical assistance with respect to equivalence determinations or countries considering providing technical assistance, may wish to consider the following:

- a) assistance in evaluating which measures would be the subject of an equivalence determination;
- b) assistance with the preparation of documentation, including the submittal package;
- c) assistance in undertaking necessary risk assessments;
- d) assistance with data analysis;

- e) assistance in assessing whether measures meet the importing country's stated objective basis of comparison;
- f) exchange of technical expertise between the importing and exporting countries; and
- g) assistance in providing appropriate training programs.